

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

31 December 2023

二零二三年十二月三十一日

2.4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.4 重大會計政策(續)

Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

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

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

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

Leasehold improvements	Over the shorter of the lease terms and 20.0%
Machinery	10.0%~33.0%
Office equipment	20.0%~33.0%
Motor vehicles	25.0%

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

物業、廠房及設備與折舊

物業、廠房及設備按成本減累計折舊及任何減值虧損列賬。物業、廠房及設備項目的成本包括其購買價以及將該資產達至運作狀況及運抵有關位置作擬定用途的任何直接應佔成本。

物業、廠房及設備項目投入運作後所產生的開支(如維修及保養費用)，一般於產生期間自損益扣除。在符合確認準則的情況下，主要檢測的開支於資產賬面值資本化為替換項目。倘物業、廠房及設備的重大部分須分期替換，則本集團確認有關部分為具有特定可使用年期的個別資產並相應作出折舊。

折舊於估計可使用年期內以直線法計算，以將各項物業、廠房及設備成本撇銷至其剩餘價值。就此採用的主要折舊年率如下：

租賃物業裝修	租期及20.0% (以較短者為準)
機器	10.0%至33.0%
辦公設備	20.0%至33.0%
汽車	25.0%

倘物業、廠房及設備項目各部分的可使用年期不一，則該項目的成本將按合理基準分配至不同部分，而各部分將分別折舊。剩餘價值、可使用年期及折舊方法至少於各財政年度末進行審閱，並在適當情況下作出調整。

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2.4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED) 2.4 重大會計政策(續)

Property, plant and equipment and depreciation (continued)

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

Intangible assets (other than goodwill)

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is the fair value at the date of acquisition. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are subsequently amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year end.

Software and licences

Software and licences are stated at cost less any impairment losses and are amortised on the straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of 3 to 5 years.

Research and development costs

All research costs are charged to profit or loss as incurred.

Expenditure incurred on projects to develop new products is capitalised and deferred only when the Group can demonstrate the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale, its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset, how the asset will generate future economic benefits, the availability of resources to complete the project and the ability to measure reliably the expenditure during the development. Product development expenditure which does not meet these criteria is expensed when incurred.

物業、廠房及設備與折舊(續)

物業、廠房及設備項目(包括初始確認的任何重要部分)於出售或預期使用或出售該項目將不會產生未來經濟利益時終止確認。於終止確認資產的年度內，在損益確認的出售或報廢的任何收益或虧損，為有關資產出售所得款項淨額與賬面值之間的差額。

無形資產(商譽除外)

獨立收購的無形資產於初始確認時按成本計量。於業務合併收購的無形資產成本為於收購當日的公平值。無形資產的可使用年期經評估後分為有限或無限。可使用年期有限的無形資產其後於可使用經濟年期內攤銷，並於該無形資產出現可能減值的跡象時進行減值評估。可使用年期有限的無形資產的攤銷期及攤銷方法須至少於各財政年度末進行審閱。

軟件及許可證

軟件及許可證按成本減任何減值虧損入賬，並按其估計可使用年期3至5年以直線法攤銷。

研究與開發成本

所有研究成本均於產生時自損益扣除。

開發新產品項目所產生的開支僅在下列情況下資本化並作遞延處理：本集團可證明完成該項無形資產以作使用或出售用途在技術上為可行；本集團有意完成該項無形資產，並能夠使用或出售該項資產；本集團可證明該項資產日後將如何產生經濟利益；完成該項目的可用資源充足；以及有能力在開發過程中可靠地計量開支。不符合此等標準的產品開發開支在產生時支銷。

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2.4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.4 重大會計政策(續)

Leases

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

Group as a lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

(a) Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are recognised at the commencement date of the lease (that is the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease terms and the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Plant and office premises	2~3 years
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If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group by the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

租賃

本集團於合約開始時評估合約是否為租賃或包含租賃。倘合約為換取代價而給予在一段時間內控制已識別資產用途的權利，則該合約為租賃或包含租賃。

本集團作為承租人

本集團對所有租賃(短期租賃及低價值資產租賃除外)採用單一確認及計量方法。本集團確認作出租賃付款的租賃負債及代表使用相關資產的權利的使用權資產。

(a) 使用權資產

使用權資產於租賃開始日期(即相關資產可供使用當日)予以確認。使用權資產按成本減任何累計折舊及任何減值虧損計量，並就任何重新計量租賃負債作出調整。使用權資產成本包括已確認租賃負債的款額、已產生初步直接成本及於開始日期或之前作出的租賃付款減任何已收取的租賃優惠。使用權資產以租期或資產的估計可使用年期兩者中的較短者按直線法折舊如下：

廠房及辦公物業	2至3年
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倘於租期結束前租賃資產的擁有權轉讓至本集團或成本反映購買選擇權獲行使，則根據資產的估計可使用年期計算折舊。

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2.4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Leases (continued)

Group as a lessee (continued)

(b) Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are recognised at the commencement date of the lease at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. 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, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for termination of a lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate the lease. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in lease payments (e.g., a change to future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate) or a change in assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Group's lease liabilities are presented separately in the statements of financial position.

2.4 重大會計政策(續)

租賃(續)

本集團作為承租人(續)

(b) 租賃負債

租賃負債於租賃開始日期按租期內作出的租賃付款現值予以確認。租賃付款包括定額付款(含實質定額付款)減任何應收租賃優惠款項、取決於指數或利率的可變租賃付款以及預期根據剩餘價值擔保支付的金額。租賃付款亦包括本集團合理確定行使的購買選擇權的行使價及倘租期反映本集團行使終止租賃選擇權，有關終止租賃支付的罰款。不取決於指數或利率的可變租賃付款在出現觸發付款的事件或條件的期間內確認為開支。

於計算租賃付款的現值時，由於租賃內所隱含利率難以釐定，故本集團使用租賃開始日期的增量借款利率。於開始日期後，租賃負債金額的增加反映利息的增加，並因支付租賃付款而減少。此外，倘有任何修訂、租期變動、租賃付款變動(例如指數或利率的變動導致未來租賃付款發生變化)或購買相關資產的選擇權評估的變動，則重新計量租賃負債的賬面值。

本集團的租賃負債於財務狀況表中單獨列示。

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2.4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Leases (continued)

Group as a lessee (continued)

(c) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of office premises and equipment (that is those leases 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 leases of low-value assets to leases of office equipment that are considered to be of low value. Lease payments on short-term leases are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Investments and other financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income, and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables or notes receivable that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient of not adjusting the effect of a significant financing component, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables or notes receivable that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under HKFRS 15 in accordance with the policies set out for "Revenue recognition" below.

2.4 重大會計政策(續)

租賃(續)

本集團作為承租人(續)

(c) 短期租賃及低價值資產租賃

本集團對辦公物業及設備短期租賃(即自開始日期起計租期為十二個月或以下且不包含購買選擇權的租賃)應用短期租賃確認豁免。其亦將低價值資產租賃的確認豁免應用於被視為低價值的辦公設備租賃。短期租賃的租賃付款於租期內以直線法確認為開支。

投資及其他金融資產

初始確認及計量

金融資產於初始確認時分類為其後按攤銷成本計量、按公平值計入其他全面收益計量及按公平值計入損益計量。

金融資產於初始確認時的分類取決於金融資產的合約現金流量特徵以及本集團管理該等金融資產的業務模式。除不包括重大融資部分或本集團已應用可行權宜方法不調整重大融資部分影響的貿易應收款項或應收票據外，本集團初步按公平值計量金融資產；倘屬並非按公平值計入損益的金融資產，則另加交易成本。不包括重大融資部分或本集團已應用可行權宜方法的貿易應收款項或應收票據根據下文「收益確認」所載的政策按根據香港財務報告準則第15號釐定的交易價格計量。

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2.4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Investments and other financial assets (continued)

Initial recognition and measurement (continued)

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI") on the principal amount outstanding. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling. Financial assets which are not held within the aforementioned business models are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

2.4 重大會計政策(續)

投資及其他金融資產(續)

初始確認及計量(續)

為使金融資產按攤銷成本或按公平值計入其他全面收益分類及計量，其需要產生純粹支付本金及未償還本金的利息（「純粹支付本金及利息」）的現金流量。不論業務模式，現金流量並非純粹支付本金及利息的金融資產按公平值計入損益分類及計量。

本集團管理金融資產的業務模式指其管理金融資產以產生現金流量的方式。業務模式決定現金流量會否源於收取合約現金流量、出售金融資產或同時源於兩者。按攤銷成本分類及計量的金融資產以目的為收取合約現金流量而持有金融資產的業務模式持有，而按公平值計入其他全面收益分類及計量的金融資產則以目的為收取合約現金流量及出售而持有的業務模式持有。並非以上述業務模式持有的金融資產按公平值計入損益分類及計量。

買賣須於市場規則或慣例一般規定的期限內交付資產的金融資產，於交易日（即本集團承諾買賣該資產當日）確認。

其後計量

金融資產其後計量視乎以下分類：

按攤銷成本計量的金融資產(債務工具)

按攤銷成本計量的金融資產其後採用實際利率法計量，並須予減值。當資產終止確認、變更或減值時，收益及虧損於損益中確認。

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2.4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Investments and other financial assets (continued)

Subsequent measurement (continued)

Financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (equity investments)

Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income when they meet the definition of equity under HKAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in other comprehensive income. Equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income are not subject to impairment assessment.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

2.4 重大會計政策(續)

投資及其他金融資產(續)

其後計量(續)

指定為按公平值計入其他全面收益的金融資產(股權投資)

於初步確認時，倘股權投資符合香港會計準則第32號金融工具：呈列項下的股權定義，且並非持作買賣，本集團可選擇不可撤回地將該等股權投資分類為指定為按公平值計入其他全面收益的股權投資。該分類按個別工具基準釐定。

該等金融資產的收益及虧損概不會撥回損益。股息於支付權確立時在損益中確認為其他收入，惟當本集團於作為收回金融資產一部分成本的所得款項中獲益時除外，於此情況下，該等收益於其他全面收益入賬。指定為按公平值計入其他全面收益的股權投資毋須進行減值評估。

按公平值計入損益的金融資產

按公平值計入損益的金融資產於財務狀況表中按公平值列賬，而公平值變動淨額則於損益中確認。

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2.4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED) 2.4 重大會計政策(續)

Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

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

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

終止確認金融資產

金融資產(或(倘適用)一項金融資產的一部分或一組類似金融資產的一部分)主要於下列情況終止確認(即從本集團綜合財務狀況表移除):

- 自該項資產收取現金流量的權利已屆滿;或
- 本集團已轉讓從資產收取現金流量的權利,或已承擔根據「轉讓」安排而於並無重大延誤下悉數將已收取的現金流量支付予第三方的責任;及(a)本集團已轉讓資產的絕大部分風險及回報,或(b)本集團並無轉讓或保留資產的絕大部分風險及回報,但已轉讓資產之控制權。

倘本集團已轉讓其自資產收取現金流量的權利,或已訂立轉讓安排,則會評估其是否保留該項資產擁有權的風險及回報以及保留的程度。當本集團並無轉讓或保留該項資產的絕大部分風險及回報,亦無轉讓該項資產的控制權,則將以本集團的持續參與程度為限繼續確認已轉讓資產。在此情況下,本集團亦確認相關負債。已轉讓資產及相關負債按反映本集團所保留權利及責任的基準計量。

以為已轉讓資產提供擔保的形式作出的持續參與按該項資產的原賬面值或本集團可能須償還代價的最高金額(以較低者為準)計量。

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2.4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.4 重大會計政策(續)

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses ("ECLs") for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

General approach

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. When making the assessment, 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 and considers reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort, including historical and forward-looking information. The Group considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group.

金融資產減值

本集團就並非按公平值計入損益持有的所有債務工具確認預期信貸虧損(「預期信貸虧損」)撥備。預期信貸虧損基於根據合約應收的合約現金流量與本集團預期收取的所有現金流量(按原實際利率的相若利率貼現)之間的差額計算。預期現金流量將包括出售所持抵押品或屬於合約條款不可或缺部分的其他信貸加強措施所得的現金流量。

一般方法

預期信貸虧損分兩階段確認。對於自初始確認以來並無大幅上升的信貸風險而言，預期信貸虧損就因未來12個月可能發生的違約事件引致的信貸虧損(12個月預期信貸虧損)計提撥備。對於自初始確認以來大幅上升的信貸風險而言，則須就預期於風險剩餘年期內的信貸虧損(全期預期信貸虧損)計提虧損撥備，而不論違約時間。

於各報告日期，本集團評估金融工具的信貸風險自初始確認以來是否大幅上升。本集團作出評估時，會比較金融工具於報告日期發生違約的風險及金融工具於初始確認日期發生違約的風險，並考慮毋須付出過多成本或努力即可獲得的合理可靠資料，包括歷史及前瞻性資料。本集團認為，當合約付款逾期超過30日時，信貸風險會顯著增加。

本集團視合約付款逾期90日的金融資產為違約。然而，於若干情況下，倘內部或外部資料顯示本集團不大可能在考慮持有的任何信貸加強措施前悉數收取未償還合約金額，本集團亦可能視該金融資產為違約。

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2.4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED) 2.4 重大會計政策(續)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

General approach (continued)

A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subject to impairment under the general approach and they are classified within the following stages for measurement of ECLs except for trade receivables, notes receivable and contract assets which apply the simplified approach as detailed below.

- Stage 1 – Financial instruments for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition and for which the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs
- Stage 2 – Financial instruments for which credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition but that are not credit-impaired financial assets and for which the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs
- Stage 3 – Financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date (but that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired) and for which the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs

金融資產減值(續)

一般方法(續)

金融資產於並無合理預期可收回合約現金流量時撇銷。

按攤銷成本計量的金融資產根據一般方法須予減值，並在以下階段分類以計量預期信貸虧損，惟應用下文詳述的簡化方法的貿易應收款項、應收票據及合約資產除外。

- 第一階段 – 信貸風險自初始確認以來並無大幅上升的金融工具，其虧損撥備按相當於12個月預期信貸虧損的金額計量
- 第二階段 – 信貸風險自初始確認以來大幅上升的金融工具，惟並非信貸減值金融資產，其虧損撥備按相當於全期預期信貸虧損的金額計量
- 第三階段 – 於報告日期出現信貸減值的金融資產(惟並非購買或源生信貸減值)，其虧損撥備按相當於全期預期信貸虧損的金額計量

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2.4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Simplified approach

For trade receivables, notes receivable and contract assets that do not contain a significant financing component or when the Group applies the practical expedient of not adjusting the effect of a significant financing component, the Group applies the simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Under the simplified approach, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its peer group's expected credit loss, adjusted for factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

For trade receivables, notes receivable and contract assets that contain a significant financing component, the Group chooses as its accounting policy to adopt the simplified approach in calculating ECLs with policies as described above.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, as appropriate.

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

The Group's financial liabilities include trade payables, other payables and accruals, and interest-bearing bank borrowings.

2.4 重大會計政策(續)

金融資產減值(續)

簡化方法

就不包含重大融資部分的貿易應收款項、應收票據及合約資產而言，或當本集團應用可行權宜方法不就重大融資部分的影響作出調整時，本集團應用簡化方法計算預期信貸虧損。根據簡化方法，本集團不會監測信貸風險變動，惟會於各報告日期根據全期預期信貸虧損確認虧損撥備。本集團已根據其同行組別的預期信貸虧損建立撥備矩陣，並就債務人特定的因素及經濟環境作出調整。

就包含重大融資部分的貿易應收款項、應收票據及合約資產而言，本集團選擇採用簡化方法為其會計政策，按上述政策計算預期信貸虧損。

金融負債

初始確認及計量

金融負債於初始確認時分類為按公平值計入損益的金融負債、貸款及借款、應付款項(如適用)。

所有金融負債初步按公平值確認，倘為貸款及借款以及應付款項，則扣除直接應佔的交易成本。

本集團的金融負債包括貿易應付款項、其他應付款項及應計費用以及計息銀行借款。

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2.4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED) 2.4 重大會計政策(續)

Financial liabilities (continued)

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at amortised cost (trade and other payables, and borrowings)

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

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

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

金融負債(續)

其後計量

金融負債其後計量視乎以下分類：

按攤銷成本計量的金融負債(貿易及其他應付款項以及借款)

於初始確認後，貿易及其他應付款項以及計息借款其後以實際利率法按攤銷成本計量，除非貼現的影響微不足道，則按成本列賬。當負債終止確認以及按實際利率法進行攤銷程序時，其收益及虧損於損益中確認。

計算攤銷成本時考慮收購所產生的任何折讓或溢價，以及作為實際利率組成部分的費用或成本。實際利率攤銷計入損益的融資成本。

終止確認金融負債

當負債項下的責任獲解除、註銷或屆滿，則終止確認金融負債。

當現有金融負債被來自同一貸款人的另一項條款極不相同的負債替代，或現有負債的條款大幅修訂，則該項交換或修訂視作終止確認原有負債及確認新負債，而各自賬面值之間的差額於損益中確認。

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2.4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.4 重大會計政策(續)

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

Treasury shares

Own equity instruments which are reacquired and held by the Company or the Group (treasury shares) are recognised directly in equity at cost. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments.

Inventories

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash on hand and at banks, and short-term highly liquid deposits with a maturity of generally within three months that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash, subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and at banks and short-term deposits as defined above, less bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management.

抵銷金融工具

倘存在現有可強制執行的法定權利以抵銷已確認金額，且有意以淨額結算或同時變現資產及償付負債，則金融資產及金融負債可予抵銷，而其淨額於財務狀況表呈報。

庫存股份

本公司或本集團所購回及持有本身的權益工具(庫存股份)按成本直接於權益確認。概無就購買、出售、發行或註銷本集團本身的權益工具而在損益中確認任何收益或虧損。

存貨

存貨按成本與可變現淨值兩者中的較低者列賬。成本按加權平均基準釐定，就半成品及製成品而言，成本包括直接材料、直接勞工及適當比例的間接成本。可變現淨值按估計售價減完成及出售將產生的任何估計成本計算。

現金及現金等價物

財務狀況表中的現金及現金等價物包括手頭及銀行現金，以及一般於三個月內到期的短期高流動性存款，該等存款可隨時轉換為已知數額現金，價值變動風險不大，且為滿足短期現金承擔而持有。

就綜合現金流量表而言，現金及現金等價物包括手頭及銀行現金以及上文界定的短期存款，減去須按要求償還並為本集團現金管理組成部分的銀行透支。

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2.4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED) 2.4 重大會計政策(續)

Provisions

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

When the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in profit or loss net of any reimbursement.

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

Income tax

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

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

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

撥備

倘因過往事件須承擔現時責任(法定或推定)，而履行該責任可能導致未來資源外流，且該責任所涉金額能夠可靠估計，則確認撥備。

當本集團預期部分或全部撥備可獲償付時，償付於實際確定時方確認為獨立資產。與撥備有關的開支(扣除任何償付)於損益呈列。

倘貼現影響屬重大，則確認的撥備金額為預期履行責任所需的未來開支於報告期末的現值。貼現現值隨時間而增加的金額計入損益中的融資成本。

所得稅

所得稅包括即期及遞延稅項。與損益以外確認的項目有關的所得稅於損益以外確認，即於其他全面收入或直接於權益確認。

即期稅項資產及負債乃基於報告期末已頒布或實質上已頒布的稅率(及稅法)，並經考慮本集團營運所在國家的現行詮釋及慣例，按預期可從稅務機關收回或向其繳納的金額計量。

遞延稅項使用負債法就報告期末資產及負債的稅基與其作財務申報用途的賬面值之間的所有暫時性差額計提撥備。

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2.4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Income tax (continued)

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

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

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

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

2.4 重大會計政策(續)

所得稅(續)

遞延稅項負債就所有應課稅暫時性差額確認，惟以下情況除外：

- 當遞延稅項負債由初始確認商譽或並非業務合併的交易中的資產或負債產生，且在進行交易時對會計溢利或應課稅溢利或虧損均無影響，並不會產生等額應課稅及可扣減暫時性差額；及
- 就與於附屬公司的投資相關的應課稅暫時性差額而言，當撥回暫時性差額的時間可以控制，且暫時性差額可能不會於可預見將來撥回。

遞延稅項資產就所有可扣減暫時性差額、結轉未動用稅項抵免及任何未動用稅項虧損確認。在可能出現可用作抵銷可扣減暫時性差額、結轉未動用稅項抵免及未動用稅項虧損的應課稅溢利的情況下，方會確認遞延稅項資產，惟以下情況除外：

- 當有關可扣減暫時性差額的遞延稅項資產由初始確認並非業務合併的交易中的資產或負債產生，且於進行交易時對會計溢利或應課稅溢利或虧損均無影響，並不會產生等額應課稅及可扣減暫時性差額；及
- 就與於附屬公司的投資相關的可扣減暫時性差額而言，在暫時性差額有可能在可預見將來撥回，且有可能出現可用作抵銷暫時性差額的應課稅溢利時，方會確認遞延稅項資產。

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2.4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED) 2.4 重大會計政策(續)

Income tax (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 profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if and only if the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed.

Where the Group receives grants of non-monetary assets, the grants are recorded at a nominal amount.

所得稅(續)

遞延稅項資產的賬面值於各報告期末進行檢討，並減至將不再可能有足夠應課稅溢利可供動用全部或部分遞延稅項資產為限。未確認的遞延稅項資產則於各報告期末進行重估，並於可能有足夠應課稅溢利可供收回全部或部分遞延稅項資產時確認。

遞延稅項資產及負債乃依據於各報告期末已頒布或實質上已頒布的稅率(及稅法)，按預期適用於變現資產或償還負債期間的稅率計量。

當且僅當本集團有可合法強制執行權利將即期稅項資產與即期稅項負債抵銷，且遞延稅項資產與遞延稅項負債與同一稅務機關對同一應課稅實體或於各未來期間預期有大額遞延稅項負債或資產需要清償或收回時，擬按淨額基準結算即期稅務負債及資產或同時變現資產及清償負債的不同應課稅實體徵收的所得稅相關，則遞延稅項資產與遞延稅項負債可予抵銷。

政府補助

倘有合理保證可獲取政府補助及符合所有附帶條件，則有關補助按公平值予以確認。倘補助涉及開支項目，則該補助在擬補償的成本支銷期間內有系統地確認為收入。

倘本集團獲得非貨幣資產補貼，則補助按面值列賬。

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2.4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.4 重大會計政策(續)

Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of goods or services is transferred to the customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

When the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the amount of consideration is estimated to which the Group will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods or services to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

When the contract contains a financing component which provides the customer with a significant benefit of financing the transfer of goods or services to the customer for more than one year, revenue is measured at the present value of the amount receivable, discounted using the discount rate that would be reflected in a separate financing transaction between the Group and the customer at contract inception. When the contract contains a financing component which provides the Group with a significant financial benefit for more than one year, revenue recognised under the contract includes the interest expense accreted on the contract liability under the effective interest method. For a contract where the period between the payment by the customer and the transfer of the promised goods or services is one year or less, the transaction price is not adjusted for the effects of a significant financing component, using the practical expedient in HKFRS 15.

Data transmission and processing services for IoT applications

Revenue from data transmission and processing services for IoT applications is recognised at the point in time when control of the assets or services is transferred to the customers and customer acceptance is acquired.

收益確認

來自客戶合約的收益

來自客戶合約的收益於貨品或服務的控制權轉移至客戶時按反映本集團就換取該等貨品或服務而預期有權換取的代價金額確認。

當合約代價包括可變金額時，則代價金額估計為本集團將就向客戶轉移貨品或服務而有權換取的金額。可變代價於合約起始時估計，直至已確認的累計收益金額將極有可能不會於其後解決可變代價相關不確定因素時發生重大收益撥回為止。

當合約包含融資部分，向客戶提供超過一年融資向客戶轉移貨品或服務的重大利益時，收益則按應收款項的現值計量，並使用將反映於本集團與客戶於合約起始時的獨立融資交易的貼現率進行貼現。當合約包含融資部分，為本集團提供重大財務利益超過一年，則根據合約確認的收益包括根據實際利率法就合約負債計算的利息開支。就客戶付款與轉移已承諾貨品或服務的期間不超過一年的合約而言，交易價格使用香港財務報告準則第15號的可行權宜方法不會就重大融資部分的影響進行調整。

物聯網應用數據傳輸及處理服務

來自物聯網應用數據傳輸及處理服務的收益於資產或服務控制權轉移予客戶並獲客戶接納的時間點確認。

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2.4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED) 2.4 重大會計政策(續)

Revenue recognition (continued)

Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

Sales of telecommunication equipment

Revenue from the sales of telecommunication equipment is recognised at the point in time when control of the assets is transferred to the customers, generally on delivery of the products.

Others

Revenue from consulting, maintenance and other services is generally recognised at the point in time when control of the assets or services is transferred to the customers and customer acceptance is acquired, or over the scheduled period on a straight-line basis or over time using an input method to measure progress towards complete satisfaction of the service, because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group.

Other income

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest method by applying the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, when appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Contract assets

If the Group performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before being unconditionally entitled to the consideration under the contract terms, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional. Contract assets are subject to impairment assessment, details of which are included in the accounting policies for impairment of financial assets. They are reclassified to trade receivables when the right to the consideration becomes unconditional.

收益確認(續)

來自客戶合約的收益(續)

通信設備銷售

來自通信設備銷售的收益在資產控制權轉移予客戶的時間點確認，一般於產品交付時確認。

其他

諮詢、維護及其他服務的收益一般於資產或服務控制權轉讓予客戶並獲客戶接納的時間點，或以直線法於預定期間內或隨時間使用投入法以計量完成服務履約的進展情況確認，原因為客戶同時取得並消耗本集團提供的利益。

其他收入

利息收入按累計基準使用實際利率法以將金融工具預計年期或較短期間(如適用)內的估計未來現金收入準確貼現至金融資產賬面淨值的利率確認。

合約資產

倘本集團於根據合約條款無條件享有代價之前通過將貨品或服務轉讓予客戶履約，則就有條件賺取的代價確認合約資產。合約資產須進行減值評估，其詳情載於金融資產減值的會計政策內。當收取代價的權利成為無條件時，其將重新分類至貿易應收款項。

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2.4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.4 重大會計政策(續)

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is recognised when a payment is received or a payment is due (whichever is earlier) from a customer before the Group transfers the related goods or services. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Group performs under the contract (i.e., transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).

Share-based payments

The Company operates a share option scheme and a share award scheme. Employees (including directors) of the Group receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services in exchange for equity instruments ("equity-settled transactions"). The cost of equity-settled transactions with employees is measured by reference to the fair value at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by an external valuer using a binomial model, further details of which are given in note 27 to the financial statements.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised in employee benefit expense, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled. The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at the end of each reporting period until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The charge or credit to profit or loss for a period represents the movement in the cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period.

合約負債

於本集團在轉讓相關貨品或服務前收到客戶付款或付款到期(以較早者為準)時確認合約負債。合約負債於本集團根據合約履約(即將相關貨品或服務的控制權轉讓予客戶)時確認為收益。

以股份為基礎的付款

本公司設有購股權計劃及股份獎勵計劃。本集團僱員(包括董事)按以股份為基礎的付款形式收取薪酬，據此，僱員提供服務以換取權益工具(「以股權結算的交易」)。與僱員進行以股權結算的交易成本參考於授出日期的公平值計量。公平值由外聘估值師採用二項式模型釐定，有關進一步詳情載於財務報表附註27。

以股權結算的交易成本連同股權相應增加部分，在表現及／或服務條件達成的期間於僱員福利開支確認。在歸屬日期前於各報告期末所確認以股權結算的交易累計開支，反映歸屬期已屆滿部分及本集團對最終將會歸屬的權益工具數目的最佳估計。計入或扣除自某一期間的損益指於該期間開始及結束時確認的累計開支變動。

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2.4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED) 2.4 重大會計政策(續)

Share-based payments (continued)

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions are reflected within the grant date fair value. Any other conditions attached to an award, but without an associated service requirement, are considered to be non-vesting conditions. Non-vesting conditions are reflected in the fair value of an award and lead to an immediate expensing of an award unless there are also service and/or performance conditions.

For awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and/or service conditions have not been met, no expense is recognised. Where awards include a market or non-vesting condition, the transactions are treated as vesting irrespective of whether the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

Where the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the terms had not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. In addition, an expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payments, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification. Where an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised for the award is recognised immediately.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of earnings per share.

以股份為基礎的付款(續)

釐定獎勵於授出日期的公平值時不會計及服務及非市場表現條件，但達成有關條件的可能性會評估為本集團對最終將會歸屬的權益工具數目最佳估計的一部分。市場表現條件於授出日期的公平值內反映。獎勵所附帶但無相關服務要求的任何其他條件均被視為非歸屬條件。除非同時附帶服務及／或表現條件，否則非歸屬條件於獎勵的公平值內反映，並會導致獎勵即時支銷。

就因非市場表現及／或服務條件並未達成而最終未歸屬的獎勵而言，不確認任何開支。倘獎勵包括一項市場或非歸屬條件，不論市場或非歸屬條件是否達成，交易均被視為已歸屬，惟所有其他表現及／或服務條件須已達成。

倘以股權結算的獎勵的條款被修訂，則於達成獎勵原先條款的情況下，至少須按猶如條款並無任何修訂的情況確認開支。此外，倘按修訂日期計量，有關修訂導致以股份為基礎的付款的公平總值有所增加或有利於僱員，則須就該等修訂確認開支。倘以股權結算的獎勵被註銷，將被視為已於註銷日期歸屬，而尚未確認的任何獎勵開支須即時確認。

計算每股盈利時，尚未行使購股權的攤薄效應列作額外股份攤薄效應。

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2.4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.4 重大會計政策(續)

Other employee benefits

其他僱員福利

Pension schemes

退休金計劃

Contributions made to the government retirement benefit fund under defined contribution retirement plans are charged to profit or loss as incurred.

根據界定供款退休計劃向政府退休福利基金作出的供款於產生時自損益扣除。

The employees of the Group's subsidiaries which operate in Chinese Mainland are required to participate in central pension schemes operated by the local municipal government and the central government, respectively. These subsidiaries are required to contribute a certain percentage of payroll costs to the central pension schemes. The contributions are charged to profit or loss as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the central pension schemes.

本集團於中國內地營運的附屬公司的僱員須參與由地方市政府及中央政府分別營運的中央退休金計劃。該等附屬公司須按工資成本的若干百分比向中央退休金計劃供款。供款於其根據中央退休金計劃規則成為應付款項時自損益中扣除。

Borrowing costs

借款成本

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

購買、建造或生產合資格資產(即須經過大量時間方可作擬定用途或出售的資產)的直接應佔借款成本會撥充資本，作為該等資產成本的一部分。當該等資產大體上可作其擬定用途或出售時，即停止將該等借款成本撥充資本。所有其他借款成本會於發生當期支銷。借款成本包括實體就借入資金所產生的利息及其他成本。

Dividends

股息

Final dividends are recognised as a liability when they are approved by the shareholders in a general meeting. Proposed final dividends are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. Interim dividends are simultaneously proposed and declared, because the Company's memorandum and articles of association grant the directors the authority to declare interim dividends. Consequently, interim dividends are recognised immediately as a liability when they are proposed and declared.

末期股息將於股東大會上獲股東批准後確認為負債。建議末期股息於財務報表附註披露。由於本公司的組織章程大綱及細則授權董事宣派中期股息，中期股息獲同時建議及宣派。因此，中期股息於建議及宣派時即時確認為負債。

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2.4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED) 2.4 重大會計政策(續)

Foreign currencies

These financial statements are presented in RMB, which is the Company's functional currency. As the major revenues and assets of the Group are derived from operations in Chinese Mainland, RMB is chosen as the presentation currency for the presentation of the financial statements. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. Foreign currency transactions recorded by the entities in the Group are initially recorded using their respective functional currency rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency rates of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting periods. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

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

In determining the exchange rate on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to an advance consideration, the date of initial transaction is the date on which the Group initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the Group determines the transaction date for each payment or receipt of the advance consideration.

外幣

該等財務報表以人民幣呈列，其為本公司的功能貨幣。鑒於本集團的主要收益及資產源自中國內地的營運，故選擇人民幣作為呈列貨幣以呈列財務報表。本集團旗下各實體自行釐定其功能貨幣，列於各實體的財務報表的項目均以該功能貨幣計量。本集團旗下實體錄得的外幣交易初步以其各自於交易日期現行功能貨幣匯率記賬。以外幣計值的貨幣資產及負債按各報告期末功能貨幣的適用匯率換算。結算或換算貨幣項目產生的差額均於損益內確認。

以外幣歷史成本計量的非貨幣項目使用初始交易日期的匯率換算。按外幣公平值計量的非貨幣項目使用公平值計量日期的匯率換算。因換算按公平值計量的非貨幣項目產生的收益或虧損，按與確認項目公平值變動的收益或虧損相同的方式處理（即公平值收益或虧損於其他全面收益或損益內確認的項目，其換算差額亦分別於其他全面收益或損益內確認）。

就因終止確認與預付代價有關的非貨幣資產或非貨幣負債而產生的相關資產、開支或收入而言，為釐定初始確認該等項目所用的匯率，初始交易日期為本集團初始確認預付代價產生的非貨幣資產或非貨幣負債的日期。倘預付或預收多筆款項，本集團釐定每筆預付或預收代價的交易日期。

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2.4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Foreign currencies (continued)

The functional currencies of certain overseas subsidiaries are currencies other than RMB. As at the end of the reporting period, the assets and liabilities of these entities are translated into RMB at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting periods and their statements of profit or loss are translated into RMB at the exchange rates that approximate to those prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

The resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the exchange fluctuation reserve, except to the extent that the differences are attributable to non-controlling interests. On disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative amount in the reserve relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Any goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on acquisition are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the closing rate.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

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

2.4 重大會計政策(續)

外幣(續)

若干海外附屬公司的功能貨幣為人民幣以外的貨幣。於報告期末，該等實體的資產及負債按報告期末現行匯率換算為人民幣，其損益報表按與交易日期現行匯率相若的匯率換算為人民幣。

所產生的匯兌差額於其他全面收入中確認及於匯兌波動儲備累計，惟歸屬於非控股權益的差額除外。出售海外業務時，於儲備中與該特定海外業務有關的累計金額於綜合損益及其他全面收益表中確認。

收購海外業務產生的任何商譽及於收購時對資產及負債賬面值作出的任何公平值調整視為該海外業務的資產及負債，並按期末匯率換算。

3. 重大會計判斷及估計

編製本集團財務報表時管理層須作出判斷、估計及假設，而該等判斷、估計及假設影響收益、開支、資產及負債的呈報金額及其隨附披露以及或然負債的披露。有關該等假設及估計的不明朗因素可能會導致日後須對受影響資產或負債的賬面值作出重大調整。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

Estimation uncertainty

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

Provision for expected credit losses on trade receivables, notes receivable and contract assets

The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables, notes receivable and contract assets. The provision matrix is initially based on the expected credit loss rates of peer group. The Group will calibrate the matrix to adjust the expected credit loss with factors that are specific to the debtors and the economic environment. For peer group's assessment, the Group takes into consideration the ECLs accounting policy, business nature and revenue size. The amount of expected credit loss is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition.

The assessment of ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The peer group's expected credit loss may also not be representative of customers' actual default in the future. The information about the ECLs on the Group's trade receivables, notes receivable and contract assets is disclosed in note 18 and note 19 to the financial statements.

3. 重大會計判斷及估計(續)

估計不明朗因素

於各報告期末，有關未來及估計不確定性的其他主要來源的主要假設(具有導致下一財政年度資產與負債賬面值發生重大調整的重要風險)概述如下。

貿易應收款項、應收票據及合約資產的預期信貸虧損撥備

本集團使用撥備矩陣計算貿易應收款項、應收票據及合約資產的預期信貸虧損。撥備矩陣初始基於同行組別的預期信貸虧損率。本集團將就債務人特定的因素及經濟環境校正矩陣以調整預期信貸虧損。就同行組別的評估而言，本集團已考慮預期信貸虧損會計政策、業務性質及收益規模。預期信貸虧損金額於各報告日期更新，以反映自初始確認以來的信貸風險變動。

預期信貸虧損的評估屬一項重大估計。預期信貸虧損金額易受情況變化及預測經濟狀況變化的影響。同行組別的預期信貸虧損亦未必能代表客戶日後的實際違約情況。有關本集團貿易應收款項、應收票據及合約資產的預期信貸虧損的資料於財務報表附註18及附註19披露。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

Estimation uncertainty (continued)

Leases – Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in a lease, and therefore, it uses an incremental borrowing rate (“IBR”) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Group “would have to pay”, which requires estimation when no observable rates are available (such as for subsidiaries that do not enter into financing transactions) or when it needs to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease (for example, when leases are not in the subsidiary’s functional currency). The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates (such as the subsidiary’s stand-alone credit rating).

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. There was no carrying value of deferred tax assets relating to recognised tax losses at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022. Further details are contained in note 25 to the financial statements.

3. 重大會計判斷及估計(續)

估計不明朗因素(續)

租賃－估計增量借款利率

本集團無法輕易釐定租賃內所隱含的利率，因此，使用增量借款利率（「增量借款利率」）計量租賃負債。增量借款利率為本集團於類似經濟環境中為取得與使用權資產價值相近的資產，而以類似抵押品於類似期間借入所需資金應支付的利率。因此，增量借款利率反映本集團「應支付」的利率，當無可觀察利率時（如就並無訂立融資交易的附屬公司而言）或當需對利率進行調整以反映租賃的條款及條件時（如當租賃並非按附屬公司的功能貨幣計值時），則須作出估計。當有可觀察輸入數據時，本集團使用可觀察輸入數據（如市場利率）估計增量借款利率，並須作出若干實體特定的估計（如附屬公司的獨立信用評級）。

遞延稅項資產

在可能有應課稅溢利可供動用以抵銷虧損的情況下，方會就未動用稅項虧損確認遞延稅項資產。管理層須根據未來應課稅溢利的大致時間及水平以及未來稅務計劃策略作出重大管理層判斷，以釐定可確認的遞延稅項資產金額。於二零二三年十二月三十一日及二零二二年十二月三十一日，與已確認稅項虧損有關的遞延稅項資產概無賬面值。進一步詳情載於財務報表附註25。

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4. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION

For management purposes, the Group is not organised into business units based on their products and only has one reportable operating segment. Management monitors the operating results of the Group's operating segment as a whole for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment.

Geographical information

(a) Revenue from external customers

		2023 二零二三年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 二零二二年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Chinese Mainland	中國內地	433,814	305,251
Other countries	其他國家	6,736	18,713
Total revenue	總收益	440,550	323,964

The revenue information above is based on the locations of the customers.

4. 經營分部資料

就管理而言，本集團並無按其產品劃分業務單位，故僅有一個可呈報經營分部。管理層監察本集團經營分部的整體經營業績，以就資源分配及表現評估作出決策。

地域資料

(a) 來自外部客戶的收益

上述收益資料乃基於客戶所在地點。

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4. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED) 4. 經營分部資料(續)

Geographical information (continued)

地域資料(續)

(b) Non-current assets

(b) 非流動資產

	2023 二零二三年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 二零二二年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Chinese Mainland 中國內地	7,420	4,976

The non-current asset information above is based on the locations of the assets and excludes financial instruments, contract assets and deferred tax assets.

上述非流動資產資料乃基於資產所在地點，且不包括金融工具、合約資產及遞延稅項資產。

Information about major customers

有關主要客戶的資料

Revenue from each major customer which accounted for 10% or more of the Group's revenue during the year is set out below:

於年內，佔本集團收益10%或以上的各主要客戶收益載列如下：

	2023 二零二三年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 二零二二年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Customer 1 客戶1	87,491	N/A* 不適用*
Customer 2 客戶2	55,602	38,180
Customer 3 客戶3	51,770	—
Customer 4 客戶4	50,894	—
Customer 5 客戶5	—	44,235

* Less than 10%

* 低於10%

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5. REVENUE, OTHER INCOME AND GAINS

An analysis of revenue is as follows:

	2023 二零二三年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 二零二二年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Revenue from contracts with customers 來自客戶合約的收益	440,550	323,964

Revenue from contracts with customers

(a) Disaggregated revenue information

	2023 二零二三年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 二零二二年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Types of goods or services	貨品或服務種類	
Data transmission and processing services for IoT applications 物聯網應用數據傳輸及處理服務	380,316	238,073
Sales of telecommunication equipment 通信設備銷售	58,205	82,159
Others 其他	2,029	3,732
Total 總計	440,550	323,964

5. 收益、其他收入及收益

收益的分析如下：

來自客戶合約的收益

(a) 收益資料劃分

	2023 二零二三年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 二零二二年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Timing of revenue recognition	收益確認時間	
Goods/services transferred at a point in time 於某一時間點轉移貨品／服務	438,673	321,865
Services transferred over time 隨時間轉移服務	1,877	2,099
Total 總計	440,550	323,964

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5. REVENUE, OTHER INCOME AND GAINS (CONTINUED)

5. 收益、其他收入及收益(續)

Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

來自客戶合約的收益(續)

(a) Disaggregated revenue information (continued)

(a) 收益資料劃分(續)

The following table shows the amount of revenue recognised in the current reporting period that was included in the contract liabilities at the beginning of the reporting period and recognised from performance obligations satisfied in previous periods:

下表列示於本報告期的已確認收益金額，有關金額已於報告期初計入合約負債，並自過往期間達成的履約責任確認：

		2023 二零二三年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 二零二二年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Revenue recognised that was included in in contract liabilities at the beginning of the reporting period:	於報告期初計入合約負債的已確認收益：		
Data transmission and processing services for IoT applications	物聯網應用數據傳輸及處理服務	2,641	—

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5. REVENUE, OTHER INCOME AND GAINS
(CONTINUED)Revenue from contracts with customers
(continued)

(b) Performance obligations

Information about the Group's performance obligations is summarised below:

Data transmission and processing services for IoT applications

The performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time when customer acceptance is acquired, and payment is generally due between 3 to 300 days from the final acceptance, depending on the specific payment terms in each contract.

Sales of telecommunication equipment

The performance obligation is satisfied upon delivery of goods and payment is generally due within 6 months from delivery.

Others

Generally, the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time when customer acceptance is acquired, and payment is generally due within 3 months from the final acceptance. For certain contracts, the performance obligation is satisfied over time as services are rendered and billed based on the time incurred.

As at the end of the reporting period, the remaining performance obligations (unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied) are expected to be recognised within one year. As permitted under HKFRS 15, the transaction prices allocated to these unsatisfied contracts are not disclosed.

5. 收益、其他收入及收益(續)

來自客戶合約的收益(續)

(b) 履約責任

有關本集團履約責任的資料概述如下：

物聯網應用數據傳輸及處理服務

履約責任於獲客戶接納的某一時間點達成，並一般須於最終驗收後3至300日內付款，視乎各合約的具體付款條款而定。

通信設備銷售

履約責任於貨品交付時達成，並一般須於交付後6個月內付款。

其他

一般而言，履約責任於獲客戶接納的某一時間點達成，並一般須於最終驗收後3個月內付款。就部分合約而言，履約責任隨提供服務的時間達成，並根據所發生時間計費。

於報告期末，剩餘的履約責任(未履約或部分未履約)預計將於一年內確認。香港財務報告準則第15號允許不披露分配予該等未履行合約的交易價格。

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5. REVENUE, OTHER INCOME AND GAINS (CONTINUED) 5. 收益、其他收入及收益(續)

		2023 二零二三年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 二零二二年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Other income	其他收入		
Government grants*	政府補助*	2,421	1,040
Bank interest income	銀行利息收入	688	340
Other interest income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	來自按公平值計入損益的金融資產的其他利息收入	14	76
Interest income arising from revenue contracts	來自收益合約的利息收入	—	82
Total other income	其他收入總額	3,123	1,538
Gains	收益		
Foreign exchange gain	外匯收益	521	316
Gain on revision of lease terms arising from changes in the non-cancellable period and scope of leases	因不可撤銷期限及租賃範圍變動而修訂租賃條款的收益	118	—
Gain on liquidation of subsidiaries	附屬公司清盤的收益	—	59
Others	其他	—	10
Total gains	總收益	639	385
Total other income and gains	其他收入及收益總額	3,762	1,923

* The government grants mainly represent incentives awarded by the local governments to support the Group's operation. The Group has some lease contracts with governments for office premises used in its operations, which are rent-free as non-monetary grants. These non-monetary grants are recorded at a nominal amount and the fair value is RMB1,279,000 (2022: RMB1,149,000).

The government grants received for which the related expenditure has not yet incurred are included in government grants in the statements of financial position. There were no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies relating to these grants.

* 政府補助主要指地方政府為支持本集團營運而授予的獎勵。本集團就其營運使用的辦公物業與政府簽訂若干租賃合約，該等合約為免租，作為非金錢補助。該等非金錢補助以名義金額入賬，公平值為人民幣1,279,000元(二零二二年：人民幣1,149,000元)。

尚未產生相關開支的已收政府補助於財務狀況表中計入政府補助。該等補助並無未達成的條件或者或然事項。

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6. PROFIT BEFORE TAX

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

6. 除稅前溢利

本集團的除稅前溢利已扣除／(計入)：

		Notes 附註	2023 二零二三年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 二零二二年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Cost of inventories sold	已售存貨成本		50,919	59,775
Cost of services provided	所提供服務成本		305,804	168,639
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment*	物業、廠房及設備折舊*	13	1,580	1,343
Depreciation of right-of-use assets*	使用權資產折舊*	15(a)	1,356	1,501
Amortisation of other intangible assets*	其他無形資產攤銷*	16	96	72
Research and development costs	研發成本		9,649	11,308
Lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	未計入租賃負債計量的租賃付款	15(c)	112	34
Listing expenses	上市開支		–	22,536
Auditor's remuneration	核數師薪酬		2,000	1,800
Employee benefit expense (excluding directors' and chief executive's remuneration (note 8)):	僱員福利支出 (不包括董事及最高行政人員薪酬 (附註8)):			
Wages and salaries	工資及薪金		8,982	14,415
Equity-settled share option expense	以股權結算的購股權開支	27	935	–
Pension scheme contributions**	退休金計劃供款**		865	1,292
Staff welfare expenses	員工福利支出		1,066	1,587
Total	總計		11,848	17,294
Foreign exchange differences, net	匯兌差額淨額		(521)	(316)
Impairment of trade and notes receivables, net	貿易應收款項及應收票據減值淨額	18	10,030	12,413
Reversal of impairment of contract assets, net	合約資產減值撥回淨額	19	(27)	(233)
Loss on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment	出售物業、廠房及設備項目的虧損		462	–
Bank interest income	銀行利息收入	5	(688)	(340)
Government grants	政府補助	5	(2,421)	(1,040)
Gain on liquidation of subsidiaries	附屬公司清盤的收益	5	–	(59)

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6. PROFIT BEFORE TAX (CONTINUED)

- * The depreciation of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets and the amortisation of other intangible assets are included in "Inventories" and "Cost of sales", "Selling and distribution expenses" and "Administrative expenses" in profit or loss.
- ** There are no forfeited contributions that may be used by the Group as the employer to reduce the existing level of contributions.

7. FINANCE COSTS

An analysis of finance costs is as follows:

		2023 二零二三年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 二零二二年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Interest on bank loans	銀行貸款利息	113	97
Interest on lease liabilities	租賃負債利息	107	122
Total	總計	220	219

6. 除稅前溢利(續)

- * 物業、廠房及設備以及使用權資產折舊以及其他無形資產攤銷計入「存貨」及損益中的「銷售成本」、「銷售及分銷開支」及「行政開支」。
- ** 概無沒收供款可供本集團(作為僱主)用以降低現有供款水平。

7. 融資成本

融資成本的分析如下：

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8. DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S
REMUNERATION

8. 董事及最高行政人員薪酬

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

董事及最高行政人員的年內薪酬根據上市規則、香港公司條例第383(1)(a)、(b)、(c)及(f)條以及公司(披露董事利益資料)規例第2部披露如下：

		2023 二零二三年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 二零二二年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Fees:	袍金：	1,095	45
Other emoluments:	其他酬金：		
Salaries, bonuses, allowances and benefits in kind	薪金、花紅、津貼及 實物福利	2,328	2,687
Pension scheme contributions	退休金計劃供款	68	162
Equity-settled share option expense	以股權結算的購股權開支	9,586	—
Subtotal	小計	11,982	2,849
Total	總計	13,077	2,894

During the year, certain directors were granted share options, in respect of their services to the Group, under the share option scheme of the Company, further details of which are set out in note 27 to the financial statements. The fair value of such options, which has been recognised in profit or loss over the vesting period, was determined as at the date of grant and the amount included in the financial statements for the current year is included in the above directors' and chief executive's remuneration disclosures.

年內，若干董事根據本公司購股權計劃就彼等向本集團提供的服務獲授購股權，有關進一步詳情載於財務報表附註27。已於歸屬期在損益確認的該等購股權的公平值於授出日期釐定，而計入本年度財務報表的金額載於上述董事及最高行政人員的薪酬披露。

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8. DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REMUNERATION (CONTINUED)

8. 董事及最高行政人員薪酬(續)

(a) Independent non-executive directors

(a) 獨立非執行董事

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

年內向獨立非執行董事支付的袍金如下：

		2023 二零二三年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 二零二二年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Gu Jiong	顧炯	270	15
Fong Wo, Felix	方和	270	15
Yang Hai	楊海	270	15
Total	總計	810	45

Mr. Gu Jiong, Mr. Fong Wo, Felix and Mr. Yang Hai were appointed as the independent non-executive directors of the Company in December 2022. There were no other emoluments payable to the independent non-executive directors during the year (2022: nil).

顧炯先生、方和先生及楊海先生於二零二二年十二月獲委任為本公司獨立非執行董事。年內概無其他應付獨立非執行董事的酬金(二零二二年：零)。

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8. DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S
REMUNERATION (CONTINUED)

8. 董事及最高行政人員薪酬(續)

(b) Executive directors and the chief executive

(b) 執行董事及最高行政人員

		Fees	Pension scheme contributions	Salaries, bonuses, allowances and benefits in kind	Equity-settled Share option expense	Total remuneration
		袍金	退休金 計劃供款	薪金、花紅、 津貼及 實物福利	以股權結算的 購股權開支	薪酬總額
		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
2023	二零二三年					
Executive director and the chief executive: Chen Ping	執行董事兼 行政總裁： 陳平	77	16	728	–	821
Executive directors:	執行董事：					
Wang Zheshi	王者師	77	8	110	4,996	5,191
Feng Yijing	馮義晶	77	9	756	3,144	3,986
Wang Jun	王軍	54	35	734	1,446	2,269
Total	總計	285	68	2,328	9,586	12,267

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8. DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REMUNERATION (CONTINUED)

8. 董事及最高行政人員薪酬(續)

(b) Executive directors and the chief executive (continued)

(b) 執行董事及最高行政人員(續)

		Salaries, bonuses, allowances and benefits in kind 薪金、花紅、 津貼及 實物福利 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Pension scheme contributions 退休金 計劃供款 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Total remuneration 薪酬總額 RMB'000 人民幣千元
2022	二零二二年			
Executive director and the chief executive: Chen Ping	執行董事兼 行政總裁： 陳平	855	48	903
Executive directors:	執行董事：			
Wang Zheshi	王者師	131	22	153
Feng Yijing	馮義晶	945	50	995
Wang Jun	王軍	756	42	798
Total	總計	2,687	162	2,849

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

年內概無董事或最高行政人員放棄或同意放棄任何薪酬的安排。

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9. FIVE HIGHEST PAID EMPLOYEES

The five highest paid employees during the year included four directors (2022: three directors), details of whose remuneration are set out in note 8 above. Details of the remuneration for the year of the remaining one (2022: two) highest paid employees who are neither a director nor chief executive of the Company are as follows:

		2023 二零二三年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 二零二二年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Salaries, bonuses, allowances and benefits in kind	薪金、花紅、津貼及實物福利	739	1,308
Pension scheme contributions	退休金計劃供款	8	76
Equity-settled share option expense	以股權結算的購股權開支	549	—
Total	總計	1,296	1,384

The number of non-director and non-chief executive highest paid employees whose remuneration fell within the following band is as follows:

		Number of employees 僱員人數	
		2023 二零二三年	2022 二零二二年
Nil to HK\$1,000,000	零至1,000,000港元	—	2
HK\$1,000,001 to HK\$2,000,000	1,000,001港元至2,000,000港元	1	—
Total	總計	1	2

During the year, share options were granted to a non-director and non-chief executive highest paid employee in respect of his services to the Group, further details of which are included in the disclosures in note 27 to the financial statements. The fair value of such options, which has been recognised in profit or loss over the vesting period, was determined as at the date of grant and the amount included in the financial statements for the current year is included in the above non-director and non-chief executive highest paid employees' remuneration disclosures.

9. 五名最高薪酬僱員

年內五名最高薪酬僱員包括四名董事(二零二二年：三名董事)，其薪酬詳情載於上文附註8。年內餘下一名(二零二二年：兩名)最高薪酬僱員(並非本公司董事或最高行政人員)的薪酬詳情如下：

薪酬介乎以下範圍的最高薪酬非董事及非最高行政人員僱員的人數如下：

於年內，一名非董事及非最高行政人員的最高薪酬僱員就其向本集團提供的服務獲授購股權，有關進一步詳情載於財務報表附註27的披露。該等購股權的公平值於授出日期釐定，並於歸屬期內在損益中確認，而計入本年度財務報表的金額載於上述非董事及非最高行政人員的最高薪酬僱員的薪酬披露。

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10. INCOME TAX

The Group is subject to income tax on an entity basis on profits arising in or derived from the jurisdictions in which members of the Group are domiciled and operate.

Pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Cayman Islands and the British Virgin Islands, the Company and its subsidiaries are not subject to any income tax in the Cayman Islands and the British Virgin Islands.

Pursuant to the relevant tax law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Hong Kong profits tax has been provided at the rate of 16.5% on the estimated assessable profits arising in Hong Kong during the year. No provision for income tax has been made as the Group did not generate any assessable profits in Hong Kong during the reporting period.

The provision for current income tax in Chinese Mainland is based on the statutory tax rate of 25% of the assessable profits of subsidiaries of the Group as determined in accordance with the PRC Corporate Income Tax Law, except for certain subsidiaries of the Group in Chinese Mainland which are granted tax concession and are taxed at preferential tax rates.

Nanjing Howking and Shenzhen M2M were recognised as a High and New Technology Enterprise and are entitled to a preferential income tax rate of 15% from 2022 to 2024. This qualification is subject to review by the relevant tax authority in the PRC for every three years.

10. 所得稅

本集團須按實體基準就本集團成員公司註冊及經營所在司法權區所產生或獲取的溢利繳納所得稅。

根據開曼群島及英屬處女群島規則及法規，本公司及其附屬公司在開曼群島及英屬處女群島毋須繳納任何所得稅。

根據香港特別行政區的相關稅務法例，年內於香港產生的估計應課稅溢利按16.5%的稅率計提香港利得稅。由於本集團於報告期內並無於香港產生任何應課稅溢利，故並無計提所得稅撥備。

中國內地的即期所得稅撥備乃基於本集團附屬公司根據中國企業所得稅法釐定的應課稅溢利按25%的法定稅率計提，惟本集團於中國內地的若干附屬公司除外，該等公司獲授稅項優惠及按優惠稅率繳稅。

南京濠暉及深圳物聯獲認定為高新技術企業，並於二零二年至二零二四年有權按15%的優惠所得稅率繳稅。該資格須由中國相關稅務機關每三年審核一次。

		2023 二零二三年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 二零二二年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Current	即期	10,085	6,651
Deferred (note 25)	遞延(附註25)	(1,122)	(1,921)
Total tax charge for the year	年內總稅項支出	8,963	4,730

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10. INCOME TAX (CONTINUED)

A reconciliation of the tax expense applicable to profit before tax at the statutory rate in Chinese Mainland to the tax expense at the effective tax rate is as follows:

		2023 二零二三年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 二零二二年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Profit before tax	除稅前溢利	34,456	33,234
Tax at the statutory tax rate	按法定稅率計算的稅項	8,614	8,309
Lower tax rates enacted by local authorities	地方機構已頒布的較低稅率	(1,184)	(3,495)
Expenses not deductible for tax	不可扣稅開支	321	2,024
Additional deductible allowance for research and development costs	研發成本的額外可扣減撥備	(1,434)	(1,228)
Tax losses utilised from previous periods	過往期間已動用的稅項虧損	—	(26)
Deductible temporary differences not recognised	未確認的可扣減暫時性差額	2,048	—
Tax losses not recognised	未確認的稅項虧損	598	—
Others	其他	—	(854)
Tax charge at the Group's effective rate	按本集團實際稅率計算的稅項支出	8,963	4,730

10. 所得稅(續)

適用於按中國內地法定稅率計算的除稅前溢利的稅務開支與按實際稅率計算的稅務開支對賬如下：

11. DIVIDENDS

No dividends have been paid or declared by the Company since its incorporation.

11. 股息

本公司自註冊成立以來並無派付或宣派股息。

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12. EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO ORDINARY EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE PARENT

The calculation of the basic earnings per share amount is based on the profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent, and the weighted average number of ordinary shares of 219,540,126 (2022: 190,972,603, on the assumption that the capitalisation issue had been completed on 1 January 2022) in issue during the year, as adjusted to reflect the treasury shares repurchased during the year.

The calculation of the diluted earnings per share amount is based on the profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent. The weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation is the number of ordinary shares in issue during the year, as used in the basic earnings per share calculation, and the weighted average number of ordinary shares assumed to have been issued at no consideration on the deemed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

12. 母公司普通權益持有人應佔每股盈利

每股基本盈利金額按母公司普通權益持有人應佔年內溢利，以及年內已發行普通股加權平均數219,540,126股（二零二二年：190,972,603股，假設資本化發行已於二零二二年一月一日完成）計算，並經調整以反映年內購回的庫存股份。

每股攤薄盈利金額按母公司普通權益持有人應佔年內溢利計算。計算所用的普通股加權平均數為計算每股基本盈利所用的年內已發行普通股數目，以及視作轉換所有潛在攤薄普通股為普通股時假設已無償發行的普通股加權平均數。

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12. EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO ORDINARY EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE PARENT (CONTINUED)

12. 母公司普通權益持有人應佔每股盈利(續)

The calculations of the basic and diluted earnings per share is based on:

每股基本及攤薄盈利的計算乃基於：

		2023 二零二三年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 二零二二年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Earnings	盈利		
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent, used in the basic and diluted earnings per share calculation	用以計算每股基本及攤薄盈利的母公司普通權益持有人應佔溢利	25,493	28,504
		Number of shares 股份數目	
		2023 二零二三年	2022 二零二二年
Shares	股份		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year	年內已發行普通股加權平均數	219,540,126	190,972,603
Effect of dilution – weighted average number of ordinary shares: Share options	攤薄影響－普通股加權平均數：購股權	1,151,091	—
Total	總計	220,691,217	190,972,603

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13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

13. 物業、廠房及設備

		Leasehold improvements 租賃 物業裝修 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Machinery 機器 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Office equipment 辦公室 設備 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Motor vehicles 汽車 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Total 總計 RMB'000 人民幣千元
31 December 2023	二零二三年十二月三十一日					
At 1 January 2023:	於二零二三年一月一日：					
Cost	成本	1,309	6,426	926	340	9,001
Accumulated depreciation	累計折舊	(898)	(4,217)	(640)	(88)	(5,843)
Net carrying amount	賬面淨值	411	2,209	286	252	3,158
At 1 January 2023, net of accumulated depreciation	於二零二三年一月一日， 扣除累計折舊	411	2,209	286	252	3,158
Additions	添置	1,880	-	553	-	2,433
Disposal	出售	(166)	(293)	(3)	-	(462)
Depreciation provided during the year	年內計提折舊	(672)	(619)	(208)	(81)	(1,580)
At 31 December 2023, net of accumulated depreciation	於二零二三年十二月 三十一日，扣除累計折舊	1,453	1,297	628	171	3,549
At 31 December 2023:	於二零二三年十二月三十一日：					
Cost	成本	1,664	5,652	1,462	340	9,118
Accumulated depreciation	累計折舊	(211)	(4,355)	(834)	(169)	(5,569)
Net carrying amount	賬面淨值	1,453	1,297	628	171	3,549

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13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT
(CONTINUED)

13. 物業、廠房及設備(續)

		Leasehold improvements 租賃 物業裝修 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Machinery 機器 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Office equipment 辦公室 設備 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Motor vehicles 汽車 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Total 總計 RMB'000 人民幣千元
31 December 2022	二零二二年十二月三十一日					
At 1 January 2022:	於二零二二年一月一日：					
Cost	成本	1,296	6,329	786	340	8,751
Accumulated depreciation	累計折舊	(465)	(3,542)	(486)	(7)	(4,500)
Net carrying amount	賬面淨值	831	2,787	300	333	4,251
At 1 January 2022, net of accumulated depreciation	於二零二二年一月一日， 扣除累計折舊	831	2,787	300	333	4,251
Additions	添置	13	97	140	–	250
Depreciation provided during the year	年內計提折舊	(433)	(675)	(154)	(81)	(1,343)
At 31 December 2022, net of accumulated depreciation	於二零二二年十二月 三十一日，扣除累計折舊	411	2,209	286	252	3,158
At 31 December 2022:	於二零二二年十二月三十一日：					
Cost	成本	1,309	6,426	926	340	9,001
Accumulated depreciation	累計折舊	(898)	(4,217)	(640)	(88)	(5,843)
Net carrying amount	賬面淨值	411	2,209	286	252	3,158

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14. EQUITY INVESTMENTS DESIGNATED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

14. 指定按公平值計入其他全面收益的股權投資

		2023 二零二三年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	指定按公平值計入其他全面收益的股權投資	
Unlisted equity investments, at fair value	按公平值計量的非上市股權投資	
ETIC INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	ETIC INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	13,513

The equity investments were irrevocably designated at fair value through other comprehensive income as the Group considers these investments to be strategic in nature.

股權投資不可撤回地指定為按公平值計入其他全面收益，原因為本集團認為該等投資具戰略性質。

On 25 May 2023, the Company subscribed for 111,270 new ordinary shares in the share capital of ETIC INTERNATIONAL LIMITED, a fellow subsidiary of the Company, at a consideration of RMB13,513,000 in cash. After the allotment and issue of the aforesaid new shares, the ordinary shares subscribed by the Company represent approximately 2.18% of the issued share capital of ETIC INTERNATIONAL LIMITED.

於二零二三年五月二十五日，本公司以現金代價人民幣13,513,000元認購ETIC INTERNATIONAL LIMITED（本公司的同系附屬公司）股本中的111,270股新普通股。經配發及發行上述新股份後，本公司所認購的普通股佔ETIC INTERNATIONAL LIMITED已發行股本約2.18%。

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15. LEASES

The Group as a lessee

The Group has lease contracts for plant and office premises used in its operations. Leases of plant and office premises generally have lease terms between 2 and 3 years. Generally, the Group is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets outside the Group.

(a) Right-of-use assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's right-of-use assets and the movements during the year are as follows:

		Plant and office premises 廠房及辦公物業 RMB'000 人民幣千元
As at 1 January 2022	於二零二二年一月一日	3,162
Depreciation charge (note 6)	折舊開支(附註6)	(1,501)
As at 31 December 2022 and 1 January 2023	於二零二二年十二月三十一日及 二零二三年一月一日	1,661
Additions	添置	2,999
Revision of lease terms arising from changes in the non-cancellable period and scope of leases	因不可撤銷期限及 租賃範圍變動而 修訂租賃條款	(1,418)
Depreciation charge (note 6)	折舊開支(附註6)	(1,356)
As at 31 December 2023	於二零二三年十二月三十一日	1,886

15. 租賃

本集團作為承租人

本集團就其營運中使用的廠房及辦公物業訂立租賃合約。廠房及辦公物業的租賃期一般為2至3年。一般而言，本集團不可向本集團以外的人士轉讓及分租租賃資產。

(a) 使用權資產

年內本集團使用權資產的賬面值及有關變動如下：

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15. LEASES (CONTINUED)

The Group as a lessee (continued)

(b) Lease liabilities

The carrying amount of lease liabilities and the movements during the year are as follows:

		2023 二零二三年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 二零二二年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Carrying amount at 1 January	於一月一日的賬面值	1,783	3,233
New leases	新租賃	2,960	—
Accretion of interest recognised during the year	年內確認的累計利息	107	122
Payments	付款	(1,402)	(1,572)
Revision of lease terms arising from changes in the non-cancellable period and scope of leases	因不可撤銷期限及租賃範圍變動而修訂租賃條款	(1,536)	—
Carrying amount at 31 December	於十二月三十一日的賬面值	1,912	1,783
Analysed into:	分析為：		
Current portion	流動部分	999	1,569
Non-current portion	非流動部分	913	214

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is disclosed in note 34 to the financial statements.

15. 租賃(續)

本集團作為承租人(續)

(b) 租賃負債

年內租賃負債的賬面值及有關變動如下：

租賃負債的到期日分析披露於財務報表附註34。

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15. LEASES (CONTINUED)

The Group as a lessee (continued)

- (c) The amounts recognised in profit or loss in relation to leases are as follows:

		2023 二零二三年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 二零二二年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Interest on lease liabilities	租賃負債利息	107	122
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets	使用權資產折舊 開支	1,356	1,501
Gain on revision of lease terms arising from changes in the non-cancellable period and scope of leases	因不可撤銷期限及 租賃範圍變動而 修訂租賃條款的 收益	118	—
Expense relating to short-term leases and leases of low-value assets (included in administrative expenses)	短期租賃及低價值 資產租賃相關開支 (計入行政開支)	112	34
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	於損益確認的總金額	1,693	1,657

- (d) The total cash outflow for leases is disclosed in note 29 to the financial statements.

15. 租賃(續)

本集團作為承租人(續)

- (c) 於損益中確認有關租賃的金額如下：

- (d) 租賃的現金流出總額於財務報表附註29披露。

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16. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

16. 其他無形資產

		Software 軟件 RMB'000 人民幣千元
31 December 2023	二零二三年十二月三十一日	
Cost at 1 January 2023, net of accumulated amortisation	於二零二三年一月一日的成本，扣除累計攤銷	157
Additions	添置	37
Amortisation provided during the year	年內計提攤銷	(96)
At 31 December 2023	於二零二三年十二月三十一日	98
At 31 December 2023:	於二零二三年十二月三十一日：	
Cost	成本	299
Accumulated amortisation	累計攤銷	(201)
Net carrying amount	賬面淨值	98
31 December 2022	二零二二年十二月三十一日	
Cost at 1 January 2022, net of accumulated amortisation	於二零二二年一月一日的成本，扣除累計攤銷	167
Additions	添置	62
Amortisation provided during the year	年內計提攤銷	(72)
At 31 December 2022	於二零二二年十二月三十一日	157
At 31 December 2022:	於二零二二年十二月三十一日：	
Cost	成本	262
Accumulated amortisation	累計攤銷	(105)
Net carrying amount	賬面淨值	157

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17. INVENTORIES

17. 存貨

		2023 二零二三年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 二零二二年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Raw materials	原材料	–	952
Work in progress	半成品	328	3,131
Finished goods	製成品	1,175	1,536
Total	總計	1,503	5,619

18. TRADE AND NOTES RECEIVABLES

18. 貿易應收款項及應收票據

		2023 二零二三年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 二零二二年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Trade receivables	貿易應收款項	321,254	238,024
Notes receivable measure at amortised cost	按攤銷成本計量的應收票據	1,362	10,143
Impairment	減值	(42,785)	(34,157)
Net carrying amount	賬面淨值	279,831	214,010

The Group's trading terms with its customers are mainly on credit. The credit period is generally 3 to 300 days, depending on the specific payment terms in each contract. The Group seeks to maintain strict control over its outstanding receivables. Overdue balances are reviewed regularly by senior management. The Group does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements over its trade receivable balances. Trade receivables are non-interest-bearing.

本集團與其客戶的貿易條款主要以信貸形式進行。信貸期通常為3至300日，視乎各合約的具體付款條款而定。本集團尋求嚴格控制未償還應收款項。高級管理層定期審閱逾期結餘。本集團並無就其貿易應收款項結餘持有任何抵押品或其他信貸增強工具。貿易應收款項為免息。

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18. TRADE AND NOTES RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

An ageing analysis of the trade and notes receivables as at the end of the reporting period, based on the invoice date and net of loss allowance, is as follows:

		2023 二零二三年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 二零二二年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Within 1 year	1年內	191,340	169,291
1 to 2 years	1至2年	71,072	18,309
2 to 3 years	2至3年	11,205	23,636
3 to 4 years	3至4年	5,022	2,235
4 to 5 years	4至5年	1,192	539
Total	總計	279,831	214,010

The movements in the loss allowance for impairment of trade and notes receivables are as follows:

		2023 二零二三年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 二零二二年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
At beginning of year	於年初	34,157	22,367
Impairment losses, net (note 6)	減值虧損淨額(附註6)	10,030	12,413
Amount written off as uncollectible	撇銷為不可收回款項	(1,402)	(623)
At end of year	於年末	42,785	34,157

18. 貿易應收款項及應收票據(續)

於報告期末基於發票日期的貿易應收款項及應收票據(扣除虧損撥備)的賬齡分析如下：

貿易應收款項及應收票據的減值虧損撥備變動如下：

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18. TRADE AND NOTES RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

The Group applies the simplified approach to provide for expected credit losses prescribed by HKFRS 9, which permits the use of the lifetime expected loss provision for all trade and notes receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, trade and notes receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics. The provision rates are based on its peer group's expected credit loss rate and ageing for groupings of various customer with similar loss patterns. The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the end of each of the reporting period about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Group's trade and notes receivables using a provision matrix:

As at 31 December 2023

		Gross carrying amount	Expected credit loss rate	Expected credit loss
		賬面總值	預期信貸虧損率	預期信貸虧損
		RMB'000		RMB'000
		人民幣千元		人民幣千元
Individually assessed:	個別評估：			
Credit risk increased significantly	信貸風險顯著上升	18,786	87.98%	16,527
Collectively assessed:	集體評估：			
Less than 1 year	少於1年	198,301	3.51%	6,961
1 to 2 years	1至2年	79,454	10.55%	8,382
2 to 3 years	2至3年	15,138	25.98%	3,933
3 to 4 years	3至4年	5,918	53.31%	3,155
4 to 5 years	4至5年	4,038	70.48%	2,846
Over 5 years	5年以上	981	100%	981
Total	總計	322,616		42,785

18. 貿易應收款項及應收票據(續)

本集團應用簡化方法計提香港財務報告準則第9號所規定的預期信貸虧損撥備，該準則允許就所有貿易應收款項及應收票據採用全期預期虧損撥備。為計量預期信貸虧損，貿易應收款項及應收票據按共同信貸風險特徵進行分組。撥備率基於同行組別的預期信貸虧損率及按具有類似虧損模式的各類客戶分組的賬齡釐定。該計算反映概率加權結果、金錢的時間價值及於各報告期末可獲得的有關過往事件、當時狀況及預測未來經濟狀況的合理可靠資料。

下文載列使用撥備矩陣計量的有關本集團貿易應收款項及應收票據信貸風險敞口的資料：

於二零二三年十二月三十一日

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18. TRADE AND NOTES RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

18. 貿易應收款項及應收票據(續)

As at 31 December 2022

於二零二二年十二月三十一日

		Gross carrying amount 賬面總值 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Expected credit loss rate 預期信貸 虧損率	Expected credit loss 預期信貸 虧損 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Individually assessed:	個別評估：			
Credit risk increased significantly	信貸風險顯著 上升	11,473	100.00%	11,473
Collectively assessed:	集體評估：			
Less than 1 year	少於1年	175,450	3.51%	6,159
1 to 2 years	1至2年	20,411	10.30%	2,102
2 to 3 years	2至3年	33,389	29.21%	9,753
3 to 4 years	3至4年	5,037	55.63%	2,802
4 to 5 years	4至5年	2,407	77.61%	1,868
Total	總計	248,167		34,157

The Group endorsed certain notes receivable (the "Endorsed Notes") to certain of its suppliers in order to settle the trade payables due to such suppliers. In accordance with the Law of Negotiable Instruments in the PRC, the holders of the Endorsed Notes have a right of recourse against the Group if the drawer of notes defaulted (the "Continuing Involvement"). At 31 December 2023, there was no Endorsed Notes (2022: RMB2,816,000)

本集團向其部分供應商背書若干應收票據(「已背書票據」)，以清償應付該等供應商的貿易應付款項。根據《中華人民共和國票據法》，倘票據出票人違約，則已背書票據的持有人對本集團有追索權(「持續參與」)。於二零二三年十二月三十一日，概無已背書票據(二零二二年：人民幣2,816,000元)。

The Group continued to recognise the full carrying amounts of the Endorsed Notes and the associated trade payables settled with an amount of RMB2,816,000 at 31 December 2022, because the directors believe that the Group has retained the substantial risks and rewards, which include default risks relating to such Endorsed Notes.

於二零二二年十二月三十一日，本集團繼續悉數確認已背書票據及已清償相關貿易應付款項賬面值，金額為人民幣2,816,000元，原因是董事相信本集團已保留重大風險及回報，包括與該等已背書票據有關的違約風險。

No gains or losses were recognised from the Continuing Involvement, both during the year or cumulatively.

概無確認來自持續參與的年內或累計收益或虧損。

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19. CONTRACT ASSETS

19. 合約資產

		2023 二零二三年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 二零二二年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Contract assets arising from:	來自以下各項的合約資產：		
Data transmission and processing services for IoT applications	物聯網應用數據傳輸及處理服務	1,621	2,400
Sales of telecommunication equipment	通信設備銷售	433	433
Total	總計	2,054	2,833
Impairment	減值	(72)	(99)
Net carrying amount	賬面淨值	1,982	2,734
Analysed into:	分析為：		
Current	流動	1,950	751
Non-current	非流動	32	1,983

Contract assets are initially recognised for revenue earned from data transmission and processing services for IoT applications and sales of telecommunication equipment as the receipt of consideration is conditional on successful completion of warranty periods. Included in contract assets are retention receivables. Upon completion of warranty periods, the amounts recognised as contract assets are reclassified to trade receivables. The Group's trading terms and credit policy with customers are disclosed in note 18 to the financial statements.

由於代價須待保修期圓滿結束後收取，故合約資產初步按物聯網應用數據傳輸及處理服務以及通信設備銷售所賺取的收益確認。合約資產中包括應收保證金。保修期結束後，確認為合約資產的金額將重新分類至貿易應收款項。本集團與客戶的交易條款及信貸政策於財務報表附註18披露。

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19. CONTRACT ASSETS (CONTINUED)

The expected timing of recovery or settlement for contract assets as at the end of reporting period is as follows:

		2023 二零二三年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 二零二二年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Within 1 year	1年內	1,950	751
After 1 year	1年以上	32	1,983
Total contract assets	合約資產總值	1,982	2,734

The movements in the loss allowance for impairment of contract assets are as follows:

		2023 二零二三年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 二零二二年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
At beginning of year	於年初	99	332
Reversal of impairment losses, net (note 6)	減值虧損撥回淨額 (附註6)	(27)	(233)
At end of year	於年末	72	99

An impairment analysis is performed at the end of the reporting period to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates for the measurement of the expected credit losses of the contract assets are based on those of the trade receivables as the contract assets and the trade receivables are from the same customer bases.

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Group's contract assets:

於報告期末，合約資產的預計收回或結算時間如下：

合約資產減值虧損撥備的變動如下：

本公司於報告期末進行減值分析以計量預期信貸虧損。由於合約資產及貿易應收款項來自相同客戶群，合約資產預期信貸虧損的撥備率乃以貿易應收款項為基礎計量。

以下載列有關本集團合約資產信貸風險敞口的資料：

		2023 二零二三年	2022 二零二二年
Expected credit loss rate	預期信貸虧損率	3.51%	3.49%
Gross carrying amount (RMB'000)	賬面總值(人民幣千元)	2,054	2,833
Expected credit loss (RMB'000)	預期信貸虧損(人民幣千元)	72	99

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20. PREPAYMENTS, OTHER RECEIVABLES AND OTHER ASSETS

20. 預付款項、其他應收款項及其他資產

		2023 二零二三年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 二零二二年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Non-current:	非流動：		
Deposits	存款	81	110
Prepayments	預付款項	1,887	–
Subtotal	小計	1,968	110
Current:	流動：		
Prepayments	預付款項	5,249	3,668
Deductible input value-added tax	可抵扣增值稅進項稅	87	370
Deposits and other receivables	按金及其他應收款項	755	537
Subtotal	小計	6,091	4,575
Total	總計	8,059	4,685

An impairment analysis was performed at the end of the reporting period. The Group has applied the general approach to provide expected credit losses for non-trade other receivables under HKFRS 9. The Group considered the historical loss rate and adjusted for forward-looking macroeconomic data in calculating the expected credit loss rate.

The financial assets included in the above balances are unsecured and repayable on demand and relate to receivables for which there was no recent history of default and past due amounts. As at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022, the Group estimated that the expected loss rate for deposits and other receivables was minimal under the 12-month expected loss method.

報告期末已進行減值分析。本集團已根據香港財務報告準則第9號採用一般方法就非貿易其他應收款項計提預期信貸虧損。本集團於計算預期信貸虧損率時，會考慮歷史虧損率，並就前瞻性宏觀經濟數據進行調整。

上述結餘所包含的金融資產為無抵押且須按要求償還，並與近期並無欠款記錄及逾期金額的應收款項有關。於二零二三年十二月三十一日及二零二二年十二月三十一日，本集團估計，根據12個月預期虧損法計算，按金及其他應收款項的預期虧損率為微不足道。

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21. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

21. 現金及現金等價物

		2023 二零二三年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 二零二二年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Cash and bank balances	現金及銀行結餘	33,247	120,697
Less: Time deposits	減：定期存款	(5,707)	(73,396)
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物	27,540	47,301
Denominated in:	以下列貨幣計值：		
RMB	人民幣	19,928	27,167
US\$	美元	6,675	17,255
HK\$	港元	937	2,879
Total cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物總額	27,540	47,301

The RMB is not freely convertible into other currencies, however, under Chinese Mainland's Foreign Exchange Control Regulations and Administration of Settlement, and Sale and Payment of Foreign Exchange Regulations, the Group is permitted to exchange RMB for other currencies through banks authorised to conduct foreign exchange business.

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

人民幣不能自由兌換成其他貨幣，然而，根據中國內地的《外匯管理條例》及《結匯、售匯及付匯管理規定》，本集團獲准通過獲授權開展外匯業務的銀行將人民幣兌換成其他貨幣。

銀行現金根據每日銀行存款利率以浮動利率賺取利息。短期定期存款的期限介乎一日至三個月，取決於本集團的即時現金需求，並按各自的短期定期存款利率賺取利息。銀行結餘存放於信譽良好且近期並無違約記錄的銀行。

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22. TRADE PAYABLES

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

		2023 二零二三年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 二零二二年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Within 1 year	1年內	47,034	51,887
1 to 2 years	1至2年	9,971	2,149
2 to 3 years	2至3年	1,658	422
Over 3 years	3年以上	677	1,221
Total	總計	59,340	55,679

The trade payables are non-interest-bearing and have no fixed terms of payment.

於報告期末基於發票日期的貿易應付款項的賬齡分析如下：

貿易應付款項為免息且無固定付款期。

23. OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

23. 其他應付款項及應計費用

		Notes 附註	2023 二零二三年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 二零二二年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Payroll and welfare payable	應付工資及福利		3,792	8,025
Other payables	其他應付款項	(a)	2,105	11,546
Contract liabilities	合約負債	(b)	2,582	5,223
Other tax payables	其他應付稅項		1,462	5,002
Interest payable	應付利息		3	—
Total	總計		9,944	29,796

Notes:

(a) Other payables are non-interest-bearing and repayable on demand.

(b) Details of contract liabilities are as follows:

附註：

(a) 其他應付款項為免息及須按要求償還。

(b) 合約負債的詳情如下：

	31 December 2023 二零二三年 十二月三十一日 RMB'000 人民幣千元	31 December 2022 二零二二年 十二月三十一日 RMB'000 人民幣千元	1 January 2022 二零二二年 一月一日 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Short-term advances received from customers			
Data transmission and processing services for IoT applications	向客戶收取的短期墊款 物聯網應用數據傳輸 及處理服務	2,582	5,223
			—

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24. INTEREST-BEARING BANK BORROWINGS

24. 計息銀行借款

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		Effective interest rate 實際利率	Maturity 到期日	RMB'000 人民幣千元
Bank loans – unsecured	銀行貸款－無抵押	3.45%	2024	10
Bank loans – unsecured	銀行貸款－無抵押	3.00%	2024	5,000
Total	總計			5,010

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二零二二年十二月三十一日

		Effective interest rate 實際利率	Maturity 到期日	RMB'000 人民幣千元
Bank loans – unsecured	銀行貸款－無抵押	3.65%	2023	3,560
Bank loans – secured (NOTE)	銀行貸款－有抵押(附註)	3.30%	2023	6,809
Total	總計			10,369

		2023 二零二三年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 二零二二年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Analysed into:	分析為：		
Within one year	一年內	5,010	10,369

NOTE: Three patents of Nanjing Howking were pledged for the bank loans as at 31 December 2022.

附註：於二零二二年十二月三十一日，南京濠暉的三項專利已就銀行貸款予以質押。

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25. DEFERRED TAX

The movements in deferred tax liabilities and assets during the year are as follows:

2023

Deferred tax liabilities

		Right-of-use assets 使用權資產 RMB'000 人民幣千元
At 1 January 2023	於二零二三年一月一日	249
Deferred tax credited to profit or loss during the year	計入年內損益的遞延稅項	(98)
Gross deferred tax liabilities at 31 December 2023	於二零二三年十二月三十一日的遞延稅項負債總額	151

Deferred tax assets

		Impairment of financial assets 金融資產減值 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Accrued expenses 應計開支 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Lease liabilities 租賃負債 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Total 總計 RMB'000 人民幣千元
At 1 January 2023	於二零二三年一月一日	5,138	809	267	6,214
Deferred tax credited/ (charged) to profit or loss during the year	計入／(扣除自) 年內損益的遞延稅項	1,545	(394)	(127)	1,024
Gross deferred tax assets at 31 December 2023	於二零二三年十二月三十一日的遞延稅項資產總額	6,683	415	140	7,238

25. 遞延稅項

年內遞延稅項負債及資產變動如下：

二零二三年

遞延稅項負債

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二零二三年十二月三十一日

25. DEFERRED TAX (CONTINUED)

2022

Deferred tax liabilities

		Right-of-use assets 使用權資產 RMB'000 人民幣千元
At 1 January 2022	於二零二二年一月一日	474
Deferred tax credited to profit or loss during the year	計入年內損益的遞延稅項	(225)
Gross deferred tax liabilities at 31 December 2022	於二零二二年十二月三十一日的 遞延稅項負債總額	249

2022

Deferred tax assets

		Impairment of financial assets 金融資產減值 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Accrued expenses 應計開支 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Lease liabilities 租賃負債 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Total 總計 RMB'000 人民幣千元
At 1 January 2022	於二零二二年一月一日	3,396	637	485	4,518
Deferred tax credited/ (charged) to profit or loss during the year	計入／(扣除自)年內 損益的遞延稅項	1,742	172	(218)	1,696
Gross deferred tax assets at 31 December 2022	於二零二二年十二月 三十一日的遞延 稅項資產總額	5,138	809	267	6,214

For presentation purposes, certain deferred tax assets and liabilities have been offset in the statement of financial position.

就呈報而言，若干遞延稅項資產及負債已於財務狀況表中抵銷。

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25. DEFERRED TAX (CONTINUED)

The following is an analysis of the deferred tax balances of the Group for financial reporting purposes:

		2023 二零二三年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 二零二二年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Net deferred tax assets recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position	於綜合財務狀況表內確認的遞延稅項資產淨額	7,101	5,965
Net deferred tax liabilities recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position	於綜合財務狀況表內確認的遞延稅項負債淨額	14	—

Deferred tax assets

The Group has tax losses arising in Hong Kong of RMB3,624,000 (2022: nil) that are available indefinitely for offsetting against future taxable profits of the companies in which the losses arose.

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of these losses as they have arisen in subsidiaries that have been loss-making for some time and it is not considered probable that taxable profits will be available against which the tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the following item:

		2023 二零二三年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 二零二二年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Tax losses	稅項虧損	598	—

25. 遞延稅項(續)

下列為本集團用作財務申報的遞延稅項結餘分析：

遞延稅項資產

本集團在香港產生稅項虧損人民幣3,624,000元(二零二二年：零)，可無限期抵銷產生虧損公司的未來應課稅溢利。

由於該等虧損自錄得虧損一段時間的附屬公司產生，且應課稅溢利可用以抵銷該等稅項虧損的可能性被視為不大，故並未就該等虧損確認遞延稅項資產。

並未就以下項目確認遞延稅項資產：

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25. DEFERRED TAX (CONTINUED)

Deferred tax assets (continued)

The Group is liable for withholding taxes on dividends distributed by those foreign invested subsidiaries established in Chinese Mainland in respect of earnings generated from 1 January 2008. The applicable rate is 5% or 10% for the Group.

At 31 December 2023, no deferred tax has been recognised for withholding taxes that would be payable on unremitted earnings that are subject to withholding taxes of the Group's subsidiaries established in Chinese Mainland. In the opinion of the directors, these subsidiaries' fund will be retained in Chinese Mainland for the expansion of these subsidiaries' operation, so it is not probable that these subsidiaries will distribute such earnings in the foreseeable future. The aggregate amount of temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries in Chinese Mainland for which deferred tax liabilities have not been recognised totalled approximately RMB98,739,000 at 31 December 2023 (2022: RMB71,046,000).

25. 遞延稅項(續)

遞延稅項資產(續)

本集團須負責為該等於中國內地成立的外商投資附屬公司就自二零零八年一月一日起產生的盈利所分派的股息繳納預扣稅。本集團的適用稅率為5%或10%。

於二零二三年十二月三十一日，本集團並無就於中國內地成立的附屬公司須繳納預扣稅的未匯出盈利所產生的應付預扣稅確認任何遞延稅項。董事認為，該等附屬公司的資金將保留在中國內地，用於擴張該等附屬公司的業務，故該等附屬公司不太可能於可預見未來分派有關盈利。於二零二三年十二月三十一日，與於中國內地附屬公司未確認遞延稅項負債的投資有關的暫時性差額總額合共約為人民幣98,739,000元(二零二二年：人民幣71,046,000元)。

26. ISSUED CAPITAL

26. 已發行股本

		2023 二零二三年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 二零二二年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Authorised: 300,000,000 (2022: 300,000,000) ordinary shares of US\$0.01 each	法定： 300,000,000股 (二零二二年：300,000,000股) 每股面值0.01美元的普通股	20,863	20,863
Issued and fully paid: 225,000,000 (2022: 225,000,000) ordinary shares of US\$0.01 each	已發行及繳足： 225,000,000股 (二零二二年：225,000,000股) 每股面值0.01美元的普通股	15,646	15,646

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26. ISSUED CAPITAL (CONTINUED)

A summary of movements in the Company's share capital is as follows:

		Number of Share in use 已使用股份數目	Share capital 股本 RMB'000 人民幣千元
At 1 January 2022	於二零二二年一月一日	999,874	64
Issue of ordinary shares	發行普通股	36,000,000	2,504
Capitalisation issue	資本化發行	188,000,126	13,078
At 31 December 2022, 1 January 2023 and 31 December 2023	於二零二二年十二月三十一日、 二零二三年一月一日及 二零二三年十二月三十一日	225,000,000	15,646

Note:

On 11 November 2022, the Company increased its authorised share capital from US\$50,000 divided into 5,000,000 shares of US\$0.01 each to US\$3,000,000 divided into 300,000,000 shares of US\$0.01 each by creation of an additional 295,000,000 shares (ranking pari passu in all respects with the then existing issued shares).

In connection with the Company's initial public offering, 36,000,000 shares of US\$0.01 each (equivalent to RMB2,504,000) were issued at a price of HK\$2.73 per share for a total cash consideration (equivalent to RMB88,509,000), before share issue expenses of RMB14,953,000.

Upon the share premium amount of the Company being credited as a result of the initial public offering, the directors were authorised to capitalise the amount of US\$1,880,000 (equivalent to RMB13,078,000) from the amount standing to the credit of the share premium account of the Company to pay up in full at par 188,000,126 shares for allotment and issue to the persons whose names appear on the register of members of the Company as of the date of the passing of the resolution in proportion to their then existing shareholdings in the Company.

26. 已發行股本(續)

本公司的股本變動概要如下：

附註：

於二零二二年十一月十一日，本公司透過增設額外295,000,000股股份（在所有方面與當時現有已發行股份享有同等地位），將法定股本由50,000美元（分為5,000,000股每股面值0.01美元的股份）增加至3,000,000美元（分為300,000,000股每股面值0.01美元的股份）。

就本公司首次公開發售而言，36,000,000股每股面值0.01美元的股份（相當於人民幣2,504,000元）以每股2.73港元的價格發行，以換取相當於人民幣88,509,000元的總現金代價（未扣除股份發行開支人民幣14,953,000元）。

待本公司的股份溢價賬因首次公開發售而錄得進賬後，授權董事將本公司股份溢價賬進賬金額1,880,000美元（相當於人民幣13,078,000元）撥充資本，用於按面值繳足188,000,126股股份，以按於截至決議案獲通過日期名列本公司股東名冊的人士當時於本公司的現有股權比例向彼等配發及發行。

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27. SHARE OPTION SCHEME AND SHARE AWARD SCHEME

27. 購股權計劃及股份獎勵計劃

(a) Share option scheme

The Company operates a share option scheme (the "Scheme") for the purpose of providing incentives and rewards to grantees who contribute to the success of the Group's operations. Grantees of the share option scheme include certain directors, senior management and employees of the Group. The share option scheme became effective on 29 March 2023 and will expire on 28 March 2033.

The offer of a grant of share options may be accepted within 30 days from the date of offer, upon payment of a nominal consideration of RMB1.00 in total by the grantee. The exercise period of the share options granted commences after a vesting period of one to three years and ends on the expiry date of the share option scheme.

The exercise price of share options is HK\$1.56, which is higher than (i) the closing price of HK\$1.56 per share as stated in the daily quotations sheet of the Stock Exchange on the date of offer to grant option; and (ii) the average closing price of HK\$1.53 per share as stated in the Stock Exchange's daily quotations sheets for the five business days immediately preceding the date of offer to grant option.

The shares to be allotted and issued upon the exercise of an option shall rank pari passu in all respects with the fully-paid shares in issue of the Company as of the date of allotment and will entitle the holders to participate in all dividends or other distributions paid or made on or after the date of allotment other than any dividend or other distribution previously declared or recommended or resolved to be paid or made if the record date therefore shall be on or before the date of allotment and issue.

(a) 購股權計劃

本公司採納一項購股權計劃(「該計劃」)以獎勵及嘉許對本集團業務的成功作出貢獻的承授人。購股權計劃的承授人包括本集團若干董事、高級管理層及僱員。購股權計劃於二零二三年三月二十九日生效，並將於二零三三年三月二十八日屆滿。

於承授人支付名義代價合共人民幣1.00元後，授出購股權的要約可自要約日期起計30日內獲接納。所授出購股權的行使期於一至三年的歸屬期後開始至購股權計劃屆滿日期為止。

購股權的行使價為1.56港元，高於(i)要約授出購股權日期聯交所每日報價表所示收市價每股1.56港元；及(ii)緊接要約授出購股權日期前五個營業日聯交所每日報價表所示平均收市價每股1.53港元。

因購股權獲行使而將予配發及發行的股份應在各方面與截至配發日期的本公司已發行及繳足股份享有同等地位，且將賦予持有人權利參與配發當日或之後所派付或作出的所有股息或其他分派，惟倘記錄日期於配發及發行當日或之前，則先前宣派或建議或議決將派付或作出的任何股息或其他分派除外。

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27. SHARE OPTION SCHEME AND SHARE AWARD SCHEME (CONTINUED)

27. 購股權計劃及股份獎勵計劃(續)

(a) Share option scheme (continued)

There are no cash settlement alternatives. The Group does not have a past practice of cash settlement for these share options. The Group accounts for the Scheme as an equity-settled plan.

Share options do not confer rights on the holders to dividends or to vote at shareholders' meetings.

The following share options were outstanding under the Scheme during the year:

		2023 二零二三年 Weighted average exercise price HK\$ per share 加權平均 行使價 每股港元	Number of options 購股權 數目
At 1 January	於一月一日	—	—
Granted during the year	於年內授出	1.56	22,500,000
At 31 December	於十二月三十一日	1.56	22,500,000

The exercise price and exercise periods of the share options outstanding as at 31 December 2023 are as follows:

於二零二三年十二月三十一日，尚未行使購股權的行使價及行使期如下：

Number of options 購股權數目	Exercise price 行使價 HK\$ per share 每股港元	Exercise period 行使期
15,000,000	1.56	29 Mar 2024 to 28 Mar 2033 二零二四年三月二十九日至二零三三年三月二十八日
3,750,000	1.56	29 Mar 2025 to 28 Mar 2033 二零二五年三月二十九日至二零三三年三月二十八日
3,750,000	1.56	29 Mar 2026 to 28 Mar 2033 二零二六年三月二十九日至二零三三年三月二十八日
22,500,000		

The weighted average remaining contractual life of the share options outstanding as at 31 December 2023 was 9.24 years.

於二零二三年十二月三十一日，尚未行使購股權的加權平均剩餘合約年期為9.24年。

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27. SHARE OPTION SCHEME AND SHARE AWARD SCHEME (CONTINUED)

27. 購股權計劃及股份獎勵計劃(續)

(a) Share option scheme (continued)

The fair value of the equity-settled share options granted during the year was HK\$20,633,000 (equivalent to RMB18,698,000), of which the Group recognised a share option expense of RMB10,521,000 during the year ended 31 December 2023.

The fair value of equity-settled share options granted during the year was estimated as at the date of grant using a binomial model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. The following table lists the inputs to the model used:

		2023 二零二三年 Grant date 授出日期	
		29 March 2023 二零二三年 三月二十九日	25 May 2023 二零二三年 五月二十五日
Dividend yield (%)	股息率(%)	0.00	0.00
Expected volatility (%)	預期波幅(%)	35.87	36.13
Historical volatility (%)	歷史波幅(%)	35.87	36.13
Risk-free interest rate (%)	無風險利率(%)	3.05	3.55
Expected life of options (year)	購股權預期年期(年)	10.00	9.84
Weighted average share price (HK\$ per share)	加權平均股價 (每股港元)	1.56	2.15

The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility is indicative of future trends, which may also not necessarily be the actual outcome.

No other feature of the options granted was incorporated into the measurement of fair value.

At the end of the reporting period, the Company had 22,500,000 share options outstanding under the share option scheme. The exercise in full of the outstanding share options would, under the present capital structure of the Company, result in the issue of 22,500,000 additional ordinary shares of the Company and additional share capital of US\$225,000 (before issue expenses).

(a) 購股權計劃(續)

於年內授出的以股權結算的購股權的公平值為20,633,000港元(相當於人民幣18,698,000元),其中本集團於截至二零二三年十二月三十一日止年度確認購股權開支人民幣10,521,000元。

於年內授出的以股權結算的購股權的公平值經考慮授出購股權的條款及條件後採用二項式模型於授出日期估計。下表載列所使用模型的輸入數據:

預期波幅反映歷史波幅顯示未來趨勢的假設,亦未必為實際結果。

計量公平值時並無考慮已授出購股權的其他特徵。

於報告期末,本公司於購股權計劃項下有22,500,000份尚未行使購股權。根據本公司當前的資本結構,悉數行使尚未行使購股權將令本公司額外發行22,500,000股普通股及新增225,000美元股本(未扣除發行開支)。

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27. SHARE OPTION SCHEME AND SHARE AWARD SCHEME (CONTINUED)

(b) Share award scheme

The Company adopted a share award scheme on 16 May 2023. The objectives of the share award scheme are: (i) to recognise the contributions by certain eligible participants and to provide them with incentives in order to retain them for the continual operation and development of the Group; and (ii) to attract suitable personnel for further development of the Group.

Subject to any early termination as may be determined by the board of directors of the Company, the share award scheme shall be valid and effective for a term of ten years commencing on 16 May 2023, after which no further awards will be granted.

Subject to the share award scheme rules, awarded shares may be (i) purchased on the Stock Exchange; or (ii) accepted and received from any significant shareholder or any party designated by the Company. Once purchased or received, the awarded shares are to be held directly or indirectly by the trustee for the benefit of the selected participants under the trust until they are vested, on and subject to the terms and conditions of the share award scheme rules and the trust deed.

The board of directors shall not make any further grant of award such that the total number of shares granted under the share award scheme will exceed 10% of the total number of issued shares as of 16 May 2023. On the basis that the total number of issued shares as of 16 May 2023 was 225,000,000 shares, the aforesaid 10% limit represents a total of 22,500,000 shares.

27. 購股權計劃及股份獎勵計劃(續)

(b) 股份獎勵計劃

本公司於二零二三年五月十六日採納一項股份獎勵計劃。股份獎勵計劃的目的為：(i)認可若干合資格參與者的貢獻，並給予彼等激勵，以為本集團的持續營運及發展挽留彼等；及(ii)為本集團的進一步發展吸引合適的人員。

除非出現本公司董事會可能決定的任何提前終止，否則股份獎勵計劃應自二零二三年五月十六日起十年內有效及具效力，其後將不再進一步授予獎勵。

在股份獎勵計劃規則的規限下，獎勵股份可(i)於聯交所進行購買；或(ii)自任何高持股量股東或本公司指定的任何人士接受及收取。一經購買或收取，獎勵股份將由受託人根據股份獎勵計劃規則及信託契據的條款及條件並在其規限下就選定參與者的利益於信託下直接或間接持有，直至其歸屬為止。

倘根據股份獎勵計劃授出的股份總數將超逾截至二零二三年五月十六日的已發行股份總數的10%，則董事會不得進一步授出任何獎勵。按截至二零二三年五月十六日的已發行股份總數為225,000,000股股份計算，上述10%的上限為合共22,500,000股股份。