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KINGBOARD COPPER FOIL HOLDINGS LIMITED



ANNUAL REPORT

2018

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CORPORATE INFORMATION

Board of Directors
Lam Ka Po *(Executive Chairman)*
Cheung Kwok Ping *(Executive Director)*
Ho Yin Sang *(Non-Executive Director)*
Ong Tiong Wee *(Lead Independent Director)*
Chim Hou Yan *(Independent Director)*

Company Secretaries
Juliana Loh Joo Hui
FCIS
Conyers Corporate Services (Bermuda) Limited *(Assistant Secretary)*

Audit Committee
Ong Tiong Wee *(Chairman)*
Chim Hou Yan
Ho Yin Sang

Nominating Committee
Chim Hou Yan *(Chairman)*
Ong Tiong Wee
Ho Yin Sang

Remuneration Committee
Chim Hou Yan *(Chairman)*
Ong Tiong Wee
Ho Yin Sang

Auditors
Deloitte & Touche LLP
Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants
6 Shenton Way OUE Downtown 2
#33-00 Singapore 068809

Audit partner in charge:
Kee Cheng Kong Michael
Appointed from the financial year ended
December 31, 2017

Solicitors
Bermuda
Conyers Dill & Pearman
2901 One Exchange Square
8 Connaught Place
Central, Hong Kong

Singapore
Bayfront Law LLC
20 Collyer Quay #23-01
Singapore 049319

Principal Bankers
Citibank N.A.
47th Floor, Citibank Tower
Citibank Plaza
3 Garden Road
Central, Hong Kong

Standard Chartered Bank (Hong Kong) Limited
10th Floor, Standard Chartered Bank Building
4-4A Des Voeux Road, Central
Hong Kong

Registered Office
Clarendon House
2 Church Street
Hamilton HM 11
Bermuda
Tel no: (441) 295 1422
Fax no: (441) 292 4720
Email: bermuda@conyersdill.com

Head Office and Principal Place of Business
23/F, Delta House
3 On Yiu Street
Shek Mun, Shatin
New Territories, Hong Kong

Bermuda Registrar and Share Transfer Office
MUFG Fund Services (Bermuda) Limited
The Belvedere Building
69 Pitts Bay Road
Pembroke HM 08
Bermuda

Singapore Share Transfer Agent
M&C Services Private Limited
112 Robinson Road #05-07
Singapore 068902

FIVE YEAR FINANCIAL SUMMARY

RESULTS

	Year Ended December 31,				
(HK$'000)	2014	2015	2016	2017	**2018**
Revenue	519,945	624,344	635,296	609,407	**586,979**
Profit before taxation	35,105	17,666	15,788	41,686	**35,261**
Income tax expense	(12,260)	(11,260)	(10,855)	(23,934)	**(7,829)**
Profit for the year	22,845	6,406	4,933	17,752	**27,432**
Profit for the year attributable to:					
Owners of the Company	18,666	2,841	1,061	14,468	**25,610**
Non-controlling interests	4,179	3,565	3,872	3,284	**1,822**
	22,845	6,406	4,933	17,752	**27,432**
Earnings per share (HK cents)	2.58	0.39	0.15	2.00	**3.54**

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

	Year Ended December 31,				
(HK$'000)	2014	2015	2016	2017	**2018**
Total assets	2,983,803	2,871,927	2,778,990	2,935,985	**2,883,074**
Total liabilities	(95,818)	(100,988)	(124,374)	(121,046)	**(111,027)**
Net assets	2,887,985	2,770,939	2,654,616	2,814,939	**2,772,047**
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	2,856,626	2,737,996	2,629,180	2,787,641	**2,747,482**
Non-controlling interests	31,359	32,943	25,436	27,298	**24,565**
Total equity	2,887,985	2,770,939	2,654,616	2,814,939	**2,772,047**

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

RESULTS

On behalf of the Board of Directors, it is my pleasure to present the financial results of Kingboard Copper Foil Holdings Limited ("the Company") and its subsidiaries (together with the Company, "the Group") for the year ended December 31, 2018 ("FY 2018"). Revenue for the current year comprised (i) the receipt of license fee of HK$120 million pursuant to the on-going licensing arrangement and (ii) the sale of polyvinyl butyral ("PVB") resin for HK$467 million, a basic raw material for the production of PVB film which is used to produce reinforced glass for both automotive industry and buildings. The Group's turnover decreased 4% to HK$587 million against the year ended December 31, 2017 ("FY 2017") and net profit attributable to owners of the Company for FY 2018 was HK$25.6 million. In FY 2018, cost of sales decreased by 4% against FY 2017 to HK$502 million. Gross profit margin were 14.6% in FY 2017 and 14.5% in FY 2018.

BUSINESS REVIEW

Distribution costs in FY 2018 decreased 6% to approximately HK$16.6 million. The decrease was in line with the decrease in turnover. As at December 31, 2018, trade and other payables decreased 12% to HK$90.4 million due to the decrease in turnover. Bills payable was HK$2.2 million as at December 31, 2018, similar to the amount HK$2.3 million as at December 31, 2017.

FINANCIAL POSITION

Our financial position continued to be sound. As at December 31, 2018, net current assets and current ratio were approximately HK$2,455 million and 24.0 respectively. Current assets mainly comprised cash and bank balances of HK$1,774 million, trade and other receivables and prepayments of HK$72 million, bills receivables of HK$31 million and inventories of HK$24 million. As at end of FY 2018, the Group's interest in Linkfit Investment Holdings Limited ("Linkfit"), a private company incorporated in Samoa, was 29.67%. The unquoted equity shares were stated at fair value at the end of the reporting period.

PROSPECTS

Licensing Arrangement

At the Annual General Meeting of the Company held on April 29, 2011, the shareholders of the Company did not approve the renewal of the mandate ("Shareholders' Mandate") to enable the Group to enter into interested person transactions with Kingboard Holdings Limited ("Kingboard Holdings") and its associates (together, the "Interested Persons"). The Company has entered into a licensing agreement, as amended by the letters of extension and amendments dated August 30, 2013 and August 28, 2015, to license the properties, inventory and machinery that were previously used for the production of copper foil with effect from September 1, 2011 to August 31, 2017 to Harvest Resource Management Limited, an independent third party, in order to ensure that a steady stream of license fee is received by the Group. On August 30, 2017, the licensing agreement is renewed for the term of further two years to end of August 2019. The Group will, in compliance with the Listing Manual, make relevant disclosures as and when appropriate.

PVB Business

The economic growth rate in the People's Republic of China (the "PRC") is continued to maintain at a low level. Some sectors such as export weakened further as a result of the trade disputes between China and the United States. Moreover, the first tier and second tier cities in the PRC have imposed restriction orders on residential units, which has affected the real estate industry and hence the construction industry. Therefore, PVB business has also been affected. The Group will continue to improve the production efficiency, reducing the defect rate, lowering the production costs and shortening the lead time so that to deliver greater returns to the shareholders.

APPRECIATION

Finally, on behalf of the Board of Directors, I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to our shareholders, customers, banks, the management and employees for their unreserved support in the past financial year.

Lam Ka Po
Chairman

Hong Kong, March 12, 2019

DIRECTORS' AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT'S PROFILE

DIRECTORS

Mr. LAM Ka Po, aged 62, is an Executive Chairman of the Company and its subsidiaries ("KBCF Group").

Date of Appointment	09.01.2007
Last Re-election Date	27.04.2018
Length of Service as director	11 years (as at 31 December 2018)
Country of principal residence	Hong Kong/PRC
Background and experience	Mr. Lam was the co-founder of the "Kingboard Group" – Kingboard Holdings Limited ("KHL") which is listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited. Mr. Lam has over 38 years' experience in the sales and distribution of laminates. He is also a director of Kingboard Laminates Holdings Limited ("KLHL"), being the intermediate holding company of the Company and listed on the main board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.

Mr. CHEUNG Kwok Ping, aged 58, is an Executive Director of the Company.

Date of Appointment	25.01.2002
Last Re-election Date	28.04.2017
Length of Service as director	16 years (as at 31 December 2018)
Country of principal residence	Hong Kong/PRC
Background and experience	Mr. Cheung has had over 35 years' experience in the field of marketing. He is a director of KLHL.

DIRECTORS' AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT'S PROFILE

Mr. HO Yin Sang, aged 64, is a Non-Executive Director of the Company.

Date of Appointment	14.09.1999
Last Re-election Date	28.04.2016 and is due for *re-election on 29 April 2019
Length of Service as director	19 years (as at 31 December 2018)
Country of principal residence	Hong Kong/PRC
Background and experience	Mr. Ho joined the Kingboard Group in 1989. He is also a director of KHL and has had over 29 years' experience in copper foil production. Mr. Ho joined as a member of the Audit Committee, Nominating Committee and Remuneration Committee on February 27, 2007 and provides advice in these committees.

Mr. ONG Tiong Wee, aged 78, is the Lead Independent Director.

Date of Appointment	16.11.2001
Last Re-election Date	27.04.2018
Length of Service as director	17 years (as at 31 December 2018)
Country of principal residence	Singapore
Background and experience	Mr. Ong graduated with a Bachelor of Commerce from the University of New South Wales, Australia, and is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia and New Zealand and a Fellow member of the Institute of Singapore Chartered Accountants. Mr. Ong was running his own public accounting firm in Singapore from 1983 to 2011. Prior to that, he had 12 years' experience with 2 of the top 4 international auditing firms and 5 years' accounting and finance experience with a multinational company in Australia. In September 2011, Mr. Ong discontinued his auditing practice to specialise in business advisory and corporate services provider in Singapore.

DIRECTORS' AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT'S PROFILE

Mr. CHIM Hou Yan, aged 76, is an Independent Director.

Date of Appointment	23.02.2009
Last Re-election Date	28.04.2017 and is due for *re-election on 29 April 2019
Length of Service as director	9 years (as at 31 December 2018)
Country of principal residence	Singapore
Background and experience	Mr. Chim graduated from the University of Singapore with a Bachelor of Laws (Honours) degree in 1967. He has been in legal practice since 1968, acted as a litigator in the earlier years and later handled arbitration work as an arbitrator and counsel. He was a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators (UK), he is a Fellow of the Singapore Institute of Arbitrators and Fellow of the Singapore Institute of Directors. Lately he has been giving advice as a consultant in civil and commercial matters. Currently he is a director of Hilborne Law LLC. He was a director of Hind Hotel Limited and director and member of audit committee of Pan Pacific Public Co. Limited. Among the several accolades he had received for public services since 1991, he was appointed Justice of the Peace and was awarded the Public Service Star (Bar) (BBM (L)) by the President of Singapore in 2015.

* Additional Notes:

For Director's interest on Shares and Options of the Company, please refer to the section entitled "Directors' statement" in the Annual Report.

Mr. Ho is a brother-in-law of:

1. Cheung Kwok Ping who is an executive director in the Company;
2. Cheung Kwok Keung who is a director in *Fogang Kingboard Industry Ltd and *Kingboard (Lianzhou) Copper Foil Ltd;
3. Cheung Kwok Wa who is a director in Fogang Kingboard Industry Ltd and Kingboard (Lianzhou) Copper Foil Ltd;
4. Chang Wing Yiu who is a director in Fogang Kingboard Industry Ltd and Kingboard (Lianzhou) Copper Foil Ltd; and
5. Cheung Kwok Wing who is a director in *Chung Shun Copper Foil (Macao Commercial Offshore) Limited.

* wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company

SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Mr. LAM Kam Cheung, aged 44, the Financial Controller, joined the Kingboard Group in September, 2006. Prior to that, he had over 10 years' experience in accounting and auditing field. He holds a Bachelor of Art (Honours) in Accountancy from The Hong Kong Polytechnic University. He is in charge of the financial management of the KBCF Group.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

The Directors present their statement together with the audited consolidated financial statements of Kingboard Copper Foil Holdings Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group") and statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity of the Company for the financial year ended December 31, 2018.

In the opinion of the Directors, the consolidated financial statements of the Group and the statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity of the Company as set out on pages 35 to 96 are draw up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Company as at December 31, 2018, and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Group and changes in equity of the Company for the financial year then ended and at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts when they fall due.

1 DIRECTORS

The Directors of the Company in office during the year and up to the date of this statement are:

Mr. Lam Ka Po
Mr. Cheung Kwok Ping
Mr. Ho Yin Sang
Mr. Ong Tiong Wee
Mr. Chim Hou Yan

2 ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE BENEFITS BY MEANS OF THE ACQUISITION OF SHARES AND DEBENTURES

Neither at the end of the financial year nor at any time during the financial year did there subsist any arrangement whose object is to enable the Directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares or debentures in the Company or any other body corporate, except for the options mentioned in paragraph 3 below.

3 DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES AND DEBENTURES

The Directors of the Company holding office at end of financial year had no interest in the share capital and debentures of the Company and related corporations except as follows:

Name of Directors and companies in which interests are held	Shareholdings registered in the name of Director		Shareholdings in which Directors are deemed to have an interest	
	At beginning of financial year	At end of financial year	At beginning of financial year	At end of financial year
The Company				
Ordinary shares of US$0.10 each				
Mr. Ho Yin Sang	–	–	2,000	2,000

3 DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES AND DEBENTURES (continued)

Name of Directors and Company in which interests are held	Shareholdings registered in the name of Director		Shareholdings in which Directors are deemed to have an interest	
	At beginning of financial year	At end of financial year	At beginning of financial year	At end of financial year
The ultimate holding company				
– Kingboard Holdings Limited				
Ordinary shares of HK$0.10 each				
Mr. Cheung Kwok Ping	4,620,383	5,000,383	36,000	36,000
Mr. Ho Yin Sang	812,500	812,500	770,700	770,700
Mr. Lam Ka Po	2,991,360	2,991,360	–	–
Options to acquire ordinary shares of HK$0.10 each				
Mr. Ho Yin Sang	1,440,000	–	1,660,000	–
The intermediate holding company				
– Kingboard Laminates Holdings Limited				
Ordinary shares of HK$0.10 each				
Mr. Cheung Kwok Ping	1,000,000	1,000,000	–	–
Mr. Ho Yin Sang	–	–	543,000	2,543,000
Mr. Lam Ka Po	1,803,000	1,803,000	–	–
A fellow subsidiary				
– Elec & Eltek International Company Limited				
Ordinary shares				
Mr. Cheung Kwok Ping	520,000	520,000	–	–
Mr. Ho Yin Sang	486,600	486,600	–	–
Mr. Lam Ka Po	486,600	486,600	–	–

The Directors' interests in the shares and options of the Company at January 21, 2019 were the same as at December 31, 2018.

4 SHARES OPTIONS

(a) Options to take up unissued shares

During the financial year, no options to take up unissued shares of the Company or any corporation in the Group were granted.

(b) Options exercised

During the financial year, there were no shares of the Company or any corporation in the Group issued by virtue of the exercise of an option to take up unissued shares.

(c) Unissued share under option

At the end of the financial year, there were no unissued shares of the Company or any corporation in the Group under option.

5 AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee of the Company comprises Messrs. Ong Tiong Wee, Ho Yin Sang and Chim Hou Yan. The Audit Committee is chaired by Mr. Ong Tiong Wee. Mr. Ho Yin Sang is a Non-Executive Director and Messrs. Ong Tiong Wee and Chim Hou Yan are Independent Non-Executive Directors of the Company.

The Audit Committee has met four times since the last Annual General Meeting ("AGM") and has reviewed the following, where relevant, with the Executive Directors and external and internal auditors of the Company:

a) the audit plans and results of the internal auditor's examination and evaluation of the Group's systems of internal accounting controls;

b) the Group's financial and operating results and accounting policies;

c) the audit plans of the external auditors;

d) the consolidated financial statements of the Group and the statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity of the Company before their submission to the directors of the Company and external auditors' report on those financial statements;

e) the three quarterly, and annual announcements as well as the related press releases on the results and financial position of the Company and the Group;

f) the co-operation and assistance given by the management to the Group's external auditors;

g) the re-appointment of the external auditors of the Group; and

h) all interested person transactions entered into by the Group.

The Audit Committee has full access to and has the co-operation of the management and has been given the resources required for it to discharge its function properly. It also has full discretion to invite any director and executive officer to attend its meetings. The external and internal auditors have unrestricted access to the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee has recommended to the Board of Directors the nomination of Deloitte & Touche LLP for re-appointment as external auditors at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting of the Company.

6 AUDITORS

The auditors, Deloitte & Touche LLP, have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Mr. Lam Ka Po
Chairman

Mr. Cheung Kwok Ping
Director

March 12, 2019

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The Board of Directors of Kingboard Copper Foil Holdings Limited ("the Company") supports the Code of Corporate Governance 2012 ("the Code") as recommended by the Singapore Corporate Governance Committee. The Company has in place various self-regulatory and monitoring mechanisms which are continuously refined for effective corporate governance. This report describes the Company's corporate governance processes and practices with specific reference to the principles of the Code.

On 6 August 2018, the Monetary Authority of Singapore issued a revised Code of Corporate Governance (the "2018 Code") and accompanying Practice Guidance. The 2018 Code supersedes and replaces the Code and will apply to Annual Report covering financial year commencing from 1 January 2019 (FY2019). The Company will review and set out the corporate practices in place to comply with the applicable rules, where appropriate, in the Annual Report FY2019.

PRINCIPLE 1: BOARD'S CONDUCT OF ITS AFFAIRS

The primary role of the Board is to protect and enhance the long-terms' shareholders' value. It sets the overall corporate strategies for the Company and its group of companies ("the Group"), by ensuring that the necessary financial and human resources are in place for the Group to meet its objectives. The Board supervises Management and monitors performance of these goals to enhance shareholders' value. The Board is responsible for the overall corporate governance of the Group.

The principal functions of the Board are to:

- Guide the corporate strategy and direction of the Group, which the Board shall review the plan in light of Management's assessment of emerging trends, the competitive environment, the opportunities and risks of the business and business practices in the industry.
- The Board shall review and approve the Company's annual business, capital plans such as investments and divestments as well as policies and processes generated by Management.
- Oversee the business and affairs of the Group, establish with Management, the strategies and financial objectives to be implemented by Management, and monitor the performance of Management.
- The Board should ensure that Management maintains a sound system of risk management and internal controls to safeguard shareholders' interests and the company's assets, and should determine the nature and extent of the significant risks which the Board is willing to take in achieving its strategic objectives. The Board should, at least annually, review the adequacy and effectiveness of the company's risk management and internal control systems, including financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls.
- Implement a process to be carried out by the Nominating Committee for assessing the effectiveness of the Board as a whole and its board committees and for assessing the contribution by the Chairman and each individual director to the effectiveness of the Board.
- Approve the nomination and remuneration of board members
- Assume responsibility for good corporate governance.
- Consider sustainability issues, e.g. environmental and social factors, as part of its strategic formulation

The Management is responsible for day-to-day operations and administration of the Company and they are accountable to the Board.

PRINCIPLE 1: BOARD'S CONDUCT OF ITS AFFAIRS (continued)

To assist the Board in the execution of its responsibilities, the Board delegates specific authority to a number of Board Committees, namely; the Audit Committee, the Nominating Committee and the Remuneration Committee, which function within given terms of references that are reviewed on a regular basis.

The Board meets on a quarterly basis and whenever necessary to deliberate on specific issues including material transactions, the annual budget and performance of the Company and the Group, approve the release of quarterly (Q1, Q2 and Q3) and full year results, and dividend payments if any where applicable. When circumstances require, ad-hoc meetings would be convened to deliberate on specific issues.

The Executive Directors normally meet with key Management on an informal basis regularly to review management performance and discuss financial and operational matters. Telephonic attendance and conference audio-visual communication at Board and Board committee meetings are allowed under the Company's Bye-Laws. Decisions of the Board and Board Committees may also be obtained through circular resolution.

The Directors' attendance at meetings of the Board and Board Committee during the period reported on are as follows:–

Name of Director	Board Meeting		Audit Committee		Nominating Committee		Remuneration Committee	
	No. held	Attd	No. held	Attd	No. held	Attd	No. held	Attd
Lam Ka Po	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cheung Kwok Ping	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ho Yin Sang	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1
Ong Tiong Wee	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1
Chim Hou Yan	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1

Material Transactions requiring Board Approval

The Board's approval is required for matters such as corporate restructuring, mergers and acquisitions, major investments, material acquisitions and disposals of assets, major corporate policies on key areas of operations, the release of Group's first three quarters (Q1, Q2 and Q3) and full-year results, annual report, interested person transactions of a material nature, and declaration of payment of interim and final dividends.

During the year, the Board has met to review and approve amongst other matters, the licensing agreement, approval of the first three quarters (Q1, Q2 and Q3) and full-year results announcements prior to their release to the SGX-ST and where applicable, Group's corporate strategies, major investments, acceptances of banking facilities, corporate guarantees, review of the Group's financial performance, the approval of Directors' Report and Statement by the Directors etc.

Training of Directors

Newly appointed director would be given appropriate induction training and coaching, and materials on director's duties and obligations with specific reference to the SGX-ST Listing Manual ("SGX-ST") and the Securities and Futures Act, Cap 289. A summary of the guideline on SGX-ST requirements and copies of current and past year's annual reports and circular of the Company, and other relevant materials and information would also be made available to him. This forms part of the orientation program to familiarize the newly appointed director with the organization structure of the Company and its Group, its operation, business, industry, and its corporate governance practices.

The Board is also updated regularly on changes to the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (the "SGX-ST") listing rules, risk management, corporate governance and the key changes in the relevant regulatory requirements and financial reporting standards and the relevant laws and regulations to facilitate effective discharge of their fiduciary duties as Board or Board Committee members. With prior approval from the Chairman, directors' participation at industry conferences and seminars could also be arranged.

No new director was appointed during the course of the financial year ended 31 December 2018 ("FY2018").

PRINCIPLE 2: THE BOARD COMPOSITION AND GUIDANCE

The Board comprises five(5) Directors; of whom two(2) are Executive Directors, one(1) Non-Executive Director and two(2) Independent Directors.

The nature of the Directors' appointments on the Board, and details of their memberships in the Board Committees are set out below:

Name of Directors	Position	Appointment Date	Last Re-election Date	Board Committee Membership		
				Audit	Remuneration	Nominating
Lam Ka Po	Executive Chairman	09.01.2007	27.04.2018	–	–	–
Cheung Kwok Ping	Executive Director	25.01.2002	28.04.2017	–	–	–
Ho Yin Sang	Non-Executive Director	14.09.1999	28.04.2016	Member	Member	Member
Ong Tiong Wee	Independent Director	16.11.2001	27.04.2018	Chairman	Member	Member
Chim Hou Yan	Independent Director	23.02.2009	28.04.2017	Member	Chairman	Chairman

The Board is of the view that the current Board members comprise persons with diverse expertise and experience in accounting, legal, business and management, finance and risk management who as a group provide core competencies necessary to meet the Group's requirements. The directors' objective judgement on corporate affairs and collective experience and knowledge are invaluable to the Group and allows for the useful exchange of ideas and views.

The composition of the Board is reviewed on an annual basis by the NC to ensure that the Board has the appropriate mix of expertise and experience, and collectively possesses the necessary core competence for effective functioning and informed decision-making.

The Nominating Committee reviews the independence of each Director on an annual basis based on the guidelines of the Code of what constitutes an independent director. Each Director is required to declare his independence by duly completing and submitting a 'Confirmation of Independence' form which both the Independent Directors Mr Ong Tiong Wee and Mr Chim Hou Yan have provided.

In addition, with regard to Guideline 2.4 of the Code which requires that the independence of any director who has served on the Board beyond nine years from the date of his first appointment, to be subject to rigorous review by the NC. As at the end of FY 2018, Mr Ong and Mr Chim have served on the Board beyond nine years from the date of their first appointment. The NC has subjected their independence to a rigorous review by all the other fellow directors (with both Mr Ong and Mr Chim abstaining from the review) and confirmed that they should continue with their respective appointments as Independent Directors because each member–:

(i) has over time, developed significant insights into the Group's business and operations;

(ii) objectively raised issues and sought clarification as and when necessary from the Board, Management and the Group's external advisors;

(iii) is familiar with the business and Management and is a valuable characteristics which the Company seeks to retain as it aids in the Board continuity and stability;

(iv) has extensive experience and offers invaluable advices/judgment; and

(v) the Company has benefitted from their years of experience in their respective field of expertise.

PRINCIPLE 2: THE BOARD COMPOSITION AND GUIDANCE (continued)

The Board concurred and also takes the view that a Director's independence cannot be determined solely and arbitrarily on the basis on the length of time.

In view thereof, and having reviewed the independence declaration of both Mr. Ong Tiong Wee and Mr. Chim Hou Yan, the NC (with both Mr Ong and Mr Chim abstaining from deliberating on their respective declaration) confirmed that they are independent, and the Board concurred likewise.

Having regard to the nature and scope of the operations of the Company, the Board views its current size of five(5) Directors; two(2) Executive and three(3) Non-Executive (including two(2) Independent Directors making up to more than one-third), is appropriate as it provides sufficient diversity for effective decision-making.

The Independent Directors also communicate regularly between themselves in the absence of Management to review the Group's performance and discuss on any new business proposal and strategy.

Details of the Directors' qualifications, business experience and other appointments are found at the Directors' and Senior Management's Profile section of the Annual Report.

PRINCIPLE 3: CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

The Board is headed by the Executive Chairman, Mr. Lam Ka Po.

Mr. Lam bears executive responsibility for the Company's business as well as responsibility for the workings of the Board and ensures that procedures are introduced to comply with the Code.

Mr. Cheung Kwok Ping is the Executive Director ("ED") of the Company. Together with the Chairman, Mr. Cheung is responsible for the overall strategic planning, and the day-to-day management of the Group. Both the Chairman and Mr. Cheung are assisted by the Financial Controller ("FC") to oversee the daily running of the Company's operations and execution of strategies and policies.

As the AC, NC and RC consist mostly of independent directors, the Board believes that there are sufficient strong and independent elements and adequate safeguards in place against an uneven concentration of power and authority.

The duties of the Chairman include, but not limited to, the following:–

- schedule meetings that enable the Board to perform its duties responsibly while not interfering with the flow of the Company's operations;
- prepare meeting agenda in consultation with other Directors;
- exercise control over quality, quantity and timeliness of the flow of information between Management and the Board; and
- assist in ensuring compliance with the Company's guidelines on corporate governance.

Mr. Ong Tiong Wee is the Lead Independent Director of the Company and he shall be available to shareholders if they have concerns which communication through the normal channels of the Chairman and Financial Controller has failed to resolve or for which such contact is inappropriate.

PRINCIPLE 4: BOARD MEMBERSHIP

PRINCIPLE 5: BOARD PERFORMANCE

The Nominating Committee ("NC") comprises three (3) Non-Executive Directors. They are Mr. Chim Hou Yan (Chairman), Mr. Ong Tiong Wee, and Mr. Ho Yin Sang. Both Mr. Chim and Mr. Ong are Independent Directors.

The NC met once during the period reported on and all of the members attended the meeting.

The major terms of reference of the NC include:–

- review of the structure, size and composition of the Board and make recommendations to the Board with regard to any adjustments that are deemed necessary;
- review and determine on whether or not a Director is independent, in accordance with paragraph 2.3 and 2.4 of the Code of Corporate Governance and other salient factors;
- identify and nominate candidates to fill board vacancies as and when they arise for Board's approval;
- review the leadership needs of the organization to ensure continued ability to compete effectively in the organization's marketplace;
- keep updated with strategic issues and commercial changes affecting the Company and the market in which it operates;
- decide on how the Board's performance may be evaluated and propose objective performance criteria;
- assess the effectiveness of the Board as a whole and the contribution by each individual Director to the effectiveness of the Board;
- deciding whether or not a Director is able to and has been adequately carrying out his/her duties as a Director of the Company, taking into consideration the Director's number of listed company board representations and other principal commitments;
- review the training and professional development programs for the Board; and
- review and recommend for re-appointment of the retiring Director having regard to his contribution and performance, including, if applicable, as an Independent Director.

The NC is of the view that the effectiveness of each of the Directors is best assessed by a qualitative assessment of the Director's contributions as well as by taking into account each Director's listed company board directorships, and any other relevant time commitments. At present, the maximum number of directorships which a Director can hold in listed companies is capped at nine (9). When a Director has multiple board representations he will have to ensure that sufficient time and attention is given to the affairs of each company. The NC noted that the Directors are not holding any multiple Board representations outside the Group and is satisfied that all Directors are able to carry out their duties as Directors of the Company.

PRINCIPLE 5: BOARD PERFORMANCE (continued)

Pursuant to the Bye-Laws of the Company, the Board has power at any time to appoint a person as a Director to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the Board. As part of the selection and nomination process for the appointment of a new Director, the NC would source for a list of suitable candidates and after reviewing their qualifications and experience, made recommendation to the Board for the appointment.

Any new Director appointed during the year shall hold office only until the next annual general meeting ("AGM") and can submit himself for re-election but he shall not be taken into account in determining the Director who is to retire by rotation at the meeting.

All the Directors submit themselves for re-nomination and re-election at regular intervals of at least once every three years. At the Company's AGM, a Director appointed during the year shall retire from office and at least one-third of the remaining Directors shall retire from office but is eligible for re-election.

While the Code recommends that the NC be responsible for assessing the Board as a whole and also assessing the individual evaluation of each Directors' contribution, the NC is of the view that it is more appropriate and effective to assess the Board as a whole, bearing in mind that each member of the Board contributes in different way to the success of the Company and Board decisions are made collectively.

Hence, review of the Board's performance and individual Director would be undertaken informally on a continual basis by the NC with inputs from the other Board members and Chairman. In assessing the effectiveness of the Board as a whole, the NC has set certain performance criteria which includes an evaluation of the size and composition of the Board, the Board's access to information, accountability, Board processes, and the discharge of its principal responsibilities in terms of the financial indicators as set out in the Code. Individual Director is assessed on whether he could continue to contribute effectively, including commitment of time for Board and committee meetings, and any other duties.

At the forthcoming AGM, Mr Ho Yin Sang and Mr Chim Hou Yan will retire under Bye-Law 86(1). Being eligible, they have offered themselves for re-election. The NC has recommended their re-appointment after having reviewed and taken into account their contribution to the ongoing effectiveness of the Board, the ability to exercise sound business judgment, leadership experience, high levels of professional skills and appropriate personal qualities. The Board concurred with the NC and recommended that both Mr Ho Yin Sang and Mr Chim Hou Yan be re-elected Directors of the Company at the forthcoming AGM. Details of the Director's qualifications, background and working experience are set out under "Directors and Senior Management's Profile" section of this Annual Report.

PRINCIPLE 6: ACCESS TO INFORMATION

The Management of the Company has been furnishing the Board with complete and adequate information in a timely manner. The Board is also given separate and independent access to the Company's senior Management. Notice of board meetings and the relevant meeting papers are sent to individual Directors well before the meetings, informing them of the background and giving explanation on matters to be brought before the Board.

All the Directors are given separate and independent access to the Company Secretary, whose role includes ensuring that board procedures are observed and followed through and that applicable rules and regulations are complied with.

Effective formal and informal communication channels are in place between the Board and the Management which enable Directors, newly appointed or otherwise, to familiarize themselves with the on-going operation, business and corporate governance practices of the Company. In addition, the Board has a procedure for Directors, either individually or as a group, in the furtherance of their duties, to take independent professional advice or formal training programme, if necessary, at the Company's expense.

PRINCIPLE 7: PROCEDURES FOR DEVELOPING REMUNERATION POLICIES

PRINCIPLE 8: LEVEL AND MIX REMUNERATION

The Remuneration Committee ("RC") presently comprises three (3) Non-Executive Directors. They are Mr. Chim Hou Yan (Chairman), Mr. Ong Tiong Wee, and Mr. Ho Yin Sang. Both Mr. Chim and Mr. Ong are Independent Directors.

The functions of the RC under the terms of reference are set out as follows:

- to review and recommend to the Board in consultation with Management and the Chairman of the Board, a framework of remuneration and to determine the specific remuneration packages for each director, Chief Executive Officer (CEO) (or executive of equivalent rank) if the CEO is not a director and key management personnel. The recommendation should be submitted for endorsement by the entire Board.

- to review the remuneration of senior management/employees who report directly to the Chairman and those employees related to the directors, CEO and controlling shareholders of the Group.

- to recommend to the Board in consultation with Management and the Chairman of the Board, the Company's Share Option Schemes or any long term incentive schemes which may be set up from time to time and to do all acts necessary in connection therewith.

- in determining such policy, take into account all factors which it deems necessary. The objective of such policy shall be to ensure that members of the executive management of the Company are provided with appropriate incentives to encourage enhanced performance and are, in a fair and responsible manner, rewarded for their individual contributions to the success of the Company.

- to determine the policy for and scope of service agreements for executive management team, termination payments and compensation commitments, including fixing appointment period for the directors.

- to determine the remuneration of non-executive directors which should be appropriate to the level of contribution, taking into account factors such as effort, time spent and the responsibilities.

- to carry out its duties in the manner that it deemed expedient, subject always to any regulations or restrictions that may be imposed upon the RC by the Board of Directors from time to time.

- to produce an annual remuneration report which covers the remuneration policies, level and mix of remuneration, the procedure for setting remuneration, the remuneration of directors, the CEO and at least the top five key management personnel who are not also directors or the CEO) of the Company to the Board for disclosure in the Company's Annual Report and Accounts.

PRINCIPLE 9: DISCLOSURE OF REMUNERATION

Directors' Remuneration for the financial year ended December 31, 2018 (in percentage terms) is as follows:–

Name of Director	Directors' Fees (%)	Salary (%)	Bonuses (%)	Total (%)	Total S$
Lam Ka Po	–	–	–	–	–
Cheung Kwok Ping	–	–	–	–	–
Ho Yin Sang	–	–	–	–	–
Ong Tiong Wee	100	–	–	100	52,500
Chim Hou Yan	100	–	–	100	45,000

Key executives	Salary %	Bonus %	Total %	Remuneration Band
Lam Kam Cheung	–	–	–	–

The RC met once during the period reported on to review and recommend fee for the Directors.

The Executive and Non-Executive Directors are not paid any remuneration by the Company. The Independent Non-Executive Directors are paid only a fixed Director's fee, which sum was determined based on the level of contribution, taking into account their efforts and time rendered, responsibilities of the Directors, the performance of the Company and the industrial practice in general. The RC's recommendation are made in consultation with the Chairman of the Board and submitted for endorsement by the entire Board. The Company will then submit the quantum of Directors' fees of each year to the shareholders for approval at each Annual General Meeting.

In structuring remuneration packages, the RC will take into consideration the pay and employment conditions within the same industry and in comparable companies, as well as the Group's relative performance and the performance of individual.

The Code requires the remuneration of at least top 5 key executives who are not also directors to be disclosed within the remuneration bands of S$250,000 each or to provide a breakdown of each individual's remuneration. As the Company has only one key executive, the exact remuneration is not disclosed in light of confidentially as it is not in the best interest of the Company to do so given the highly competitive industry conditions.

During the year, none of the Directors had immediate family members not disclosed above who were or are employees of the Company and whose personal annual remuneration exceeded or exceeds S$50,000.

The RC has access to expert advice inside and/or outside the Company, in the field of executive compensation. However, given the level of remuneration as mentioned in the table above, the RC did not seek any advice from external remuneration consultants on the remuneration.

The Company does not have any employee share option schemes or other share incentive schemes in place for its employees.

PRINCIPLE 10: ACCOUNTABILITY

The Board is accountable to the shareholders while the Management is accountable to the Board. From year 2003 onwards, the Board provides shareholders with quarterly (Q1, Q2 and Q3) and full-year results announcement. In presenting the annual and quarterly financial statements to shareholders, the Board aims to provide shareholders with a balanced and clear assessment of the Group's position and prospects. The Board also ensures timely and full disclosure of material corporate developments to shareholders.

The key Audit Matters considered by the Board in relation to the 2018 Annual Report is as outlined in the Audit Committee Report on page 27 to 30 of the Annual Report.

PRINCIPLE 11: INTERNAL CONTROLS

The Board acknowledges its responsibility to provide for the overall internal control framework of the Group, but recognizes that no cost effective internal control system will preclude all errors and irregularities. As system could only be designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve business objectives, it can therefore provide only reasonable and not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss.

In FY 2018, the AC reviewed the reports submitted by the internal auditors relating to the audits conducted to assess the adequacy and the effectiveness of the Group's risk management and the internal control systems which are put in place, including financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls. Any material non-compliance or lapses in internal controls, together with recommendation for improvement are reported to the AC.

In addition, major control weaknesses on financial reporting identified in the course of the statutory audit, if any, are highlighted by the external auditors to the AC.

Nonetheless, to safeguard the shareholders' investments and the Company's assets, the Group has in place a system of internal controls and the key elements of which are as follows:–

- formal policies and procedures are in place, including the documentation of key processes, procedures and rules relating to the delegation of authorities. These allow the monitoring of controls and restrict the unauthorized use of assets;
- experienced and suitably qualified staff shall assume responsibility for important business functions. Annual appraisal procedures have been established to maintain standards of performance; and
- business and financial reports as well as other information provided should be relevant, timely, reliable and up-to-date and budget variances are investigated as and when appropriate.

Assurance from the Chairman and the Financial Controller

The Board has received assurance from the Company's Chairman and the Financial Controller that

(i) the financial records have been properly maintained and the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2018 to give a true and fair view of the Company's operations and finances; and

(ii) the Company's risk management and internal control systems in place are adequate and effective in addressing the material risks in the Group in current business environment including financial, operational, compliance and information technology risks.

The Board is satisfied that, based on the information supplied, coupled with its own observations and with the assurance of the AC, the present internal control systems of the Group, addressing the financial, operational, compliance controls, information technology and risk management systems are adequate and satisfactory for the nature and size of the Group's operations and business as at 31 December 2018.

PRINCIPLE 12: AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee ("AC") comprises three(3) Non-Executive Directors, namely, Mr. Ong Tiong Wee (Chairman), Mr. Chim Hou Yan and Mr. Ho Yin Sang. Both Mr. Ong Tiong Wee and Mr. Chim Hou Yan are Independent Non-Executive Directors.

The Board has ensured that the members of the AC are appropriately qualified to discharge their responsibilities and that at least two members have accounting and related financial management expertise or experience.

The Board considers that Mr Ong as a person with relevant accounting expertise has extensive and practical financial management knowledge and experience, is well qualified to chair the AC.

The AC meets on a quarterly basis to review the integrity of the financial statements including the relevance and consistency of the accounting principles adopted. The AC reviews and assesses the adequacy and effectiveness of Company's system of internal controls and regulatory compliance through discussions with Management, the Head of Internal Audit and the External Auditor at their quarterly AC meetings.

The AC performs the following delegated functions in accordance with its terms of reference –:–

- review with the external auditors, the audit plan, including the nature and scope of the audit before the audit commences;
- review with the external auditors, their evaluation of the system of internal accounting controls, their audit report, their management letter and the Management's response;
- review the scope and results of the internal audit procedures;
- review the assistance given by the Management to the external auditors;
- review the statement of financial position and income statement of the Company and the consolidated statement of financial position and income statement and submit them to the Board;
- nominate person(s) for appointment as auditors or recommend the re-appointment of auditors;
- review with the internal and external auditors their findings on their evaluation of the Company's system of internal controls for the purpose of assisting the Board in developing policies that would enhance the controls and operating systems of the Company;
- review the interested person transactions, mandated or otherwise, as part of the standard procedures while examining the adequacy of internal controls of the Group; and
- review the independence of the external auditors, the resources and adequacy of the internal audit function, at least once a year.

In addition, the AC is authorized:–

- to investigate any matter within its terms of reference;
- to have full access to and co-operation by the Management;
- to have full discretion to invite any Director or executive officer to attend its meetings;
- to have reasonable resources to enable it to discharge its functions properly; and
- to have access to the internal auditors and external auditors at any time, as and when they think necessary, without referring to the Company's Management.

PRINCIPLE 12: AUDIT COMMITTEE (continued)

The 'whistle-blowing' framework was put in place, where all the employees of the Company may, in confidence raise concerns about possible improprieties in matters of financial reporting or other matters to the AC Chairman.

The duties of the AC also include keeping under review the scope and results of the audit and its cost effectiveness and the independence and objectivity of the external auditors. Where the auditors also supply a substantial volume of non – audit services to the Company, the AC will keep the nature and extent of such services under review, seeking to balance the maintenance of objectivity and value for money.

Having reviewed all the non-audited services provided by the auditors of the Company for the financial year ended December 31, 2018 and the corresponding fees, the AC concluded that in their opinion, such services did not affect the independence of the auditors.

For details of the fees paid and/or payable to Deloitte & Touche LLP in respect of audit and non-audit services for FY 2018, please refer to the Financial Statements.

Deloitte & Touche LLP has confirmed that they are registered with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority and are thus in compliance with Rule 712(2) of the Listing Rules.

In reviewing the nomination of Deloitte & Touche LLP for re-appointment for the financial year ending 31 December 2019, the AC has considered the adequacy of the resources, experience and competency as well as the audit team's ability to work in a co-operative manner with Management.

Based on the above review, the AC has recommended to the Board, the re-appointment of Deloitte & Touche LLP as external auditors of the Company at the 2019 AGM.

During the year, the AC has met with the external auditors, to discuss issues of their concerns without the presence of the Management.

In appointing auditing firm for the Group, the Company complies with the requirements of Rules 712 and 715 of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST.

PRINCIPLE 13: INTERNAL AUDIT

The internal audit is an independent function within the Company. It is performed in-house by an internal audit department from the parent company with appropriate qualification and according to standards set by nationally or internationally recognized professional bodies including the Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing set by The Institute of Internal Auditors.

The AC ensures that the internal audit function has the appropriate standing within the Company. The internal auditor reports to the AC on audit matters, and to the Executive Directors on administrative matters.

The AC reviews internal audit reports on a regular basis, as well as reviews and approves the annual internal audit plans and resources to ensure that the internal audit team has the necessary resources to adequately perform its functions independent of the Management. The internal auditor also undertakes investigations as directed by the AC.

PRINCIPLE 13: INTERNAL AUDIT (continued)

Based on the internal audits reports and the various controls implemented by the Management, the Board and the AC are satisfied that there are adequate internal controls systems in place by the Group in addressing its financial, operational and compliance risks.

PRINCIPLE 14 & 15: COMMUNICATION WITH SHAREHOLDERS

The Company releases and communicates regular information including all major developments that impact the Company and the Group to the shareholders on a timely basis. Such information is disseminated via SGXNET.

Public awareness on the Company's latest developments and businesses is also maintained through the Company's website, http://www.kbcopperfoil.com/ with contact details for investors to channel their comments and queries.

Communication to shareholders takes the following forms:–

- quarter (Q1, Q2 and Q3) and full-year results announcements which contain a summary of the financial information and affairs of the Company and the Group for the period;
- annual reports issued to shareholders containing the relevant information about the Group, its future developments and other disclosures required by the relevant accounting standards and governing authorities;
- notices of annual general meetings together with explanatory statement for any special business to be transacted thereat;
- notices of special general meetings and/or shareholders' briefing, and where applicable, together with Circular/materials to shareholders containing the relevant information for their decision making;
- press releases on major developments of the Company and the Group, where appropriate and required; and
- other various disclosures and announcements to the SGX-ST in compliance to its Listing Rules which include major corporate actions, notices of changes of directors/substantial shareholders interest and changes to the board/committee, etc.

In addition, shareholders are encouraged to attend the annual general meeting to ensure a high level of accountability and to stay informed of the Group's strategy and goals. The annual general meeting is the principal forum for dialogue with shareholders.

The notice of general meeting is dispatched to shareholders, together with explanatory notes or a circular on items of special business, at least 14 days before the meeting. Shareholders are welcomed to attend the general meeting and raise question on issues either informally or formally before or at the general meeting. The Chairman of the Audit, Remuneration and Nominating Committees or their representatives are available at the meeting to answer those questions relating to the work of these committees. The external auditors are also available to address shareholders' queries about the conduct of audit and the preparation and content of the auditors' report.

PRINCIPLE 14 & 15: COMMUNICATION WITH SHAREHOLDERS (continued)

In support of greater transparency, the shareholders have the opportunity to participate effectively in and, voting at general meetings of the Company which have been conducted by poll since its 2013 AGM and would continue to do so in respect of all resolutions to be proposed at the coming General Meeting. An announcement of the detailed results of the poll showing the number of votes cast for and against each resolution and the respective percentages will be announced via SGXNet after the general meeting.

To encourage shareholders to attend the general meetings, the Bye-Laws of the Company allow shareholders holding shares through the Depository to attend its General Meetings without the need to deposit the proxy forms 48 hours before the General Meeting.

Each item of special business included in the notice of the meeting is accompanied, where appropriate, by an explanation for the proposed resolution. Separate resolutions are proposed for substantially separate issues at the meeting.

DIVIDEND POLICY

The Company does not have a fixed dividend policy but aims to pay a dividend which is in line with what was mentioned in the Prospectus of the Company dated 6 December 1999, in that, the Directors intend to pursue a dividend policy commensurate with the KBCF Group's earnings, its financial position and future plans.

The management is in the process of actively exploring other possible options after the expiry of the licensing arrangement in August 2019. These options may include the renewal of the licensing agreement. In the light of the uncertainty of the future operations of the Company, no dividends will be paid to the shareholders for the financial year ended December 31, 2018.

CORPORATE DISCLOSURE

To adopt good corporate governance which is essential, the Company constantly reviews its corporate disclosure issues and announcements made to the SGX-ST so as to enhance its corporate governance and best practices in terms of transparency to shareholders and the investing community.

DEALINGS IN SECURITES

The Company has devised and adopted its internal compliance code of best practices giving guidance on dealing by the Company and its officers in its securities (the "BP Code").

Under the BP Code, the Directors and officers including all levels of staff in the finance/accounts department are required to notify the Company of their dealings within two business days while officers (other than directors), four days. Disclosures by the Directors are followed with release of announcement via SGXNet platform immediately. In addition, a summary on dealing by Directors for each quarter would be prepared and tabled at the meeting of the Board.

Officers are reminded not to deal in the Company's securities on short-term consideration, or while in possession of price-sensitive information, and during the period commencing one month before the announcement of the full year results and two weeks before releasing of the Company's quarterly (Q1, Q2 & Q3) results, unless under exceptional circumstances when it is the only reasonable course of action available.

The officers are cautioned to be mindful of the law on insider trading, dealing by connected persons, and to ensure that their dealings would not contravene the law. The BP Code has highlighted that under the Securities and Futures Act, Cap. 289 it is an offence and penalties are severe, to deal in the Company's securities as well as securities of other listed companies while in possession of unpublished material price-sensitive information in relation to those securities.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS WITH INTERESTED PERSONS

There are no material contracts which are not in the ordinary course of business that have been entered into by the Company and any related companies involving the interests of, where applicable, the chief executive officers, each Director or controlling shareholder, entered into since the end of the previous financial year.

INTERESTED PERSON TRANSACTIONS ("IPT")

Though approval for the renewal of the shareholders' mandate for the said IPT was not obtained at the annual general meeting on April 23, 2011, the Company has and is actively considering the appropriate actions that need to be taken to address the IPT mandate and will, in compliance with the Listing Manual, make relevant disclosures as and when appropriate.

During FY2018, there were no interested person transactions required to be disclosed pursuant to Rule 920(1)(a)(ii) of the Listing Manual. When a potential conflict of interest arises, the Director concerned does not participate in discussions and refrains from exercising any influence over other members of the Board.

The AC will review all interested person transactions to be entered to ensure that the relevant rules under Chapter 9 of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST are complied with.

AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

ROLE OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

The primary role of the Group's Audit Committee is to provide governance and oversight over the integrity of the Group's financial reporting and the Group's internal controls and risk management frameworks. The Committee's written terms of reference explains the Committee's role and responsibilities are as set out on pages 22 to 23 of this Annual Report.

COMPOSITION AND FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS

The Audit Committee ("AC" or "Committee") during the financial year ended 31 December 2018 comprises of all non-executive directors as follows:

Mr Ong Tiong Wee* *(Chairman)*
Mr Chim Hou Yan* *(Member)*
Mr Ho Yin Sang *(Member)*

* *Independent Non-Executive Directors*

There have been no changes in the composition of the AC since the start of the financial year end.

The Committee considers that collectively the members have the appropriate relevant financial experience to fully discharge their responsibilities. Mr Ong Tiong Wee, who has extensive and practical financial management knowledge, is considered to have the relevant financial experience to qualify as the AC Chairman. Further details of the members' qualifications and experience are available at Directors and Senior Management's Profile section of this Annual Report.

The Committee met four times during the financial year ended 31 December 2018. The meetings are scheduled around the financial reporting cycle to allow the Committee to discharge its duties in relation to the financial statements. As such, the Committee normally meets in February, April, August and November, and the attendance record of AC members during the financial year is noted on page 14 of this Annual Report. The Management has a standing invitation to attend the Audit Committee meetings, with the exception of instances where the AC meets the auditors without the presence of the Management.

FINANCIAL REPORTING AND SIGNIFICANT FINANCIAL ISSUES

The role of the AC in relation to financial reporting is to monitor the integrity of the quarterly and full year financial statements and that of any formal announcements relating to the Group's financial performance.

The AC has considered whether accounting standards are consistently applied across the Group and whether disclosures to the financial statements are clear and sufficient.

AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

Following discussions with Management and the external auditors, the AC has determined that the following areas are the key risks of misstatement of the Group's financial statements. The table below indicates how these matters were discussed and addressed:

Significant Matters	How the AC reviewed these matters and what decisions were made
Recoverability of licenced inventory – HK$659,429,000 – shown in the Balance Sheet as 'other current assets'	The AC had reviewed and discussed with Management and the external auditors on the stock take procedure conducted at the financial year end, the assessment of any shortfall in the inventory value and the comparison of such shortfall with pledged securities from the licensee, the accounting treatment and valuation approach applied to inventory. The AC had also reviewed and discussed with Management and the external auditors the existence of proper documentation and the audit thereof, relating to securities provided by the licensee for any shortfall of the financial year end inventory value below the value specified in the original Licensing Agreement. The AC had further obtained Management's assurance that none of the bills receivables pledged by the licensee to the Company for shortfall in the value of the inventory at the financial year end is issued by a related party of the Company and had obtained confirmation from the external auditors that no incidence of this nature have come to their attention in the course of their audit. Based on the above review and explanation received, the AC sees no reason to doubt that the significant risks attached to the recoverability of inventory has been properly addressed. The external auditors have included this item as a key audit matter in their audit report for the financial year ended December 31, 2018 together with a detailed description of audit procedures adopted (refer to page 32 of this Annual Report).

INTERNAL CONTROLS AND INTERNAL AUDIT

The Group has an Internal Audit department, which was in operation throughout the year. The AC receives internal audit reports from the internal auditors, evaluates the internal audit process and assesses the adequacy and effectiveness of the Group's internal control systems that are in place.

EXTERNAL AUDIT

The Audit Committee met with the external auditors in February 2018 to agree on the audit plan for the financial year 2018. The audit plan provided details on the proposed audit approach and methodology, the materiality level intended to be used during the audit and highlighted the key risk areas due to the level of judgement involved and the potential impact of a misstatement on the Group's financial statements.

Upon completion of the audit work, the external auditors presented a Salient Features Memorandum of their audit findings to the Audit Committee at the meeting held on 25 February 2019. These findings were reviewed and discussed by the Committee, with appropriate enquiries and clarifications made to the work performed, assumptions made and conclusions drawn – particularly in relation to the key risk areas as identified above.

The continued appointment of Deloitte & Touche LLP is considered by the AC each year, taking into account relevant guidance and best practice and considering the effectiveness of the external audit process and the independence of the auditors.

AUDITORS EFFECTIVENESS

The effectiveness of the audit process is assessed taking into account the following matters:

- the auditors' understanding of the Group's business and industry;
- the communication between the Group and the audit engagement team;
- the ability of the external auditors to respond appropriately to questions raised by the AC;
- the planning and the execution of the audit plan approved by the AC, and the communication of any changes to the plan in respect of matters;
- the competence in handling key accounting and audit judgements and the manner in which these were communicated;
- the independence and objectivity of the auditors;
- the auditors' qualifications, expertise and resources; and
- the feedback from the Management.

After due consideration, the AC was satisfied with the effectiveness of the year-end audit performed by Deloitte & Touche LLP.

AUDITORS INDEPENDENCE AND RE-APPOINTMENT

As part of the review of auditors' independence, Deloitte & Touche LLP has confirmed to the AC that they are independent of the Group and have complied with relevant auditing standards. The AC also performs a review of the audit and non-audit services provided by the external auditors, and the fees charged for those services, to ensure there was no impairment of objectivity or independence.

The AC meets with the external auditors at least annually without the Management or the executive directors present.

Deloitte & Touche LLP has been the Group's auditors since inception. During this period, the audit partner has been rotated once after five years to ensure that independence and objectivity is maintained. For the year ended 31 December 2018, there was non-audit related work carried out by the external auditors. The fees paid in respect of audit and non-audit services is noted on page 88 of this Annual Report.

Having reviewed the fees paid, the Audit Committee is satisfied with the independence and performance of Deloitte & Touche LLP and has recommended their re-appointment for a further year.

WHISTLE-BLOWING

The Group has put in place a whistle-blowing framework, endorsed by the AC. Mr Ong Tiong Wee, Chairman of AC, is the primary point of contact for employees of the Group to raise, in confidence, concerns they may have over possible improprieties, financial or otherwise.

Details of the whistle-blowing policies and arrangements have been made available to all employees.

There was no reported incident pertaining to whistle-blowing for the financial year ended 31 December 2018.

Reported By:
Ong Tiong Wee
Chairman of the AC

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF KINGBOARD COPPER FOIL HOLDINGS LIMITED

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OPINION

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Kingboard Copper Foil Holdings Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group") which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position of the Group and the statement of financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2018, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows of the Group and the statement of changes in equity of the Company for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies as set out on pages 35 to 96.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group and the statement of financial position and the statement of changes in equity of the Company are properly drawn up in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International) ("SFRS(I)s") so as to give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group and the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2018 and of the consolidated financial performance, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group and of the changes in equity of the Company for the year ended on that date.

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing ("SSAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority ("ACRA") *Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities* ("ACRA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

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

Key Audit Matter *Recoverability of licenced inventory*	Our audit performed and responses thereon
As part of the licencing agreement, described in Notes 13 and 14 to the financial statements, the licensee is allowed to use, consume and dispose of the inventories which shall include consumables and stocks in trade. As at December 31, 2018, the licenced inventory with carrying value of HK$659,429,000 was classified as "other non-current assets" as the licensee is required to replace and return the inventory used, consumed or disposed during the licenced period to the Group at the end of the licence period, on August 31, 2019, in accordance with the licence agreement, either by way of cash or identical inventory with same value as the licenced inventory used, consumed or disposed during the licence period. The licenced inventory comprises mainly copper and copper foil. The licenced inventory used, consumed or disposed during the licence period is secured by cash and bills receivables ("security") of a related party of the licensee for any recoverable value of not less than the value of the licenced inventory used, consumed or disposed as at the end of the reporting period. In determining the recoverable value of the security, the management of the Group takes into consideration the validity and existence of the security at each month end and determines the recoverable value of the security. Management of the Group also implemented internal controls to monitor the recoverability of the licenced inventory to be recovered at the end of the licenced period on August 31, 2019.	Our procedures on the recoverability of licenced inventory included: • evaluated the design and implementation of relevant internal controls in monitoring the recoverable value of the licenced inventory by management; • observed the stock count conducted on December 31, 2018 and test counted selected samples; • obtained the inventory listing as at December 31, 2018 and tested the valuation based on the latest market price of copper and copper foil for selected samples; • verified the signed security documents which are the cash and bills receivable of a related party of the licensee; and • agreed to the bank statement for the cash and bills receivable pledged to ascertain that these are in excess of the value of licenced inventory used, consumed or disposed by the licensee since the commencement of the licenced period. The disclosure of the recoverability of licenced inventory is provided in Note 3(a) to the financial statements, and further information related to licenced inventory is provided in Note 14 to the financial statements.

INFORMATION OTHER THAN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AUDITOR'S REPORT THEREON

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANAGEMENT AND DIRECTORS FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with SFRS(I)s, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

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

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities and business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Mr. Kee Cheng Kong, Michael.

Deloitte & Touche LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

March 12, 2019

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

At December 31, 2018

	Note	Group December 31, 2018 HK$'000	Group December 31, 2017 HK$'000	Group January 1, 2017 HK$'000	Company December 31, 2018 HK$'000	Company December 31, 2017 HK$'000	Company January 1, 2017 HK$'000
ASSETS							
Current assets							
Cash and bank balances	6	**1,773,842**	1,691,732	1,556,470	**–**	–	–
Trade and other receivables and prepayments	7	**71,523**	78,331	84,453	**166**	166	176
Bills receivable	7	**31,245**	42,476	27,138	**–**	–	–
Other current assets	14	**659,429**	–	645,931	**–**	–	–
Prepaid land use rights	8	**1,024**	1,074	1,003	**–**	–	–
Inventories	9	**24,175**	24,273	22,371	**–**	–	–
Total current assets		**2,561,238**	1,837,886	2,337,366	**166**	166	176
Non-current assets							
Investments in subsidiaries	10	**–**	–	–	**393,775**	393,775	393,775
Investment in an associate	11	**30,086**	36,571	40,516	**10,140**	12,326	13,656
Due from a subsidiary	10	**–**	–	–	**890,811**	884,038	882,039
Investment property	12	**5,801**	6,081	5,683	**–**	–	–
Property, plant and equipment	13	**252,325**	327,928	360,478	**–**	–	–
Prepaid land use rights	8	**33,386**	36,068	34,709	**–**	–	–
Other non-current assets	14	**–**	691,213	–	**–**	–	–
Goodwill	15	**238**	238	238	**–**	–	–
Total non-current assets		**321,836**	1,098,099	441,624	**1,294,726**	1,290,139	1,289,470
Total assets		**2,883,074**	2,935,985	2,778,990	**1,294,892**	1,290,305	1,289,646
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY							
Current liabilities							
Due to a subsidiary	10	**–**	–	–	**2,713**	2,713	2,721
Bills payable	16	**2,160**	2,290	11,481	**–**	–	–
Trade and other payables	17	**90,432**	102,460	102,269	**3,059**	2,435	2,423
Contract liabilities	33	**5,751**	1,884	2,258	**–**	–	–
Income tax payable		**8,163**	9,619	8,366	**38**	38	38
Total current liabilities		**106,506**	116,253	124,374	**5,810**	5,186	5,182
Non-current liability							
Deferred tax liabilities	18	**4,521**	4,793	–	**–**	–	–
Capital and reserves and non-controlling interests							
Share capital	20	**560,200**	560,200	560,200	**560,200**	560,200	560,200
Reserves		**2,187,282**	2,227,441	2,068,980	**728,882**	724,919	724,264
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		**2,747,482**	2,787,641	2,629,180	**1,289,082**	1,285,119	1,284,464
Non-controlling interests	10	**24,565**	27,298	25,436	**–**	–	–
Total equity		**2,772,047**	2,814,939	2,654,616	**1,289,082**	1,285,119	1,284,464
Total liabilities and equity		**2,883,074**	2,935,985	2,778,990	**1,294,892**	1,290,305	1,289,646

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

Year ended December 31, 2018

	Note	Group 2018 HK$'000	2017 HK$'000
Revenue	21	**586,979**	609,407
Cost of sales		**(501,602)**	(520,497)
Gross profit		**85,377**	88,910
Other operating income	22	**2,495**	4,386
Distribution costs		**(16,551)**	(17,622)
Administrative expenses		**(30,332)**	(28,863)
Share of losses of an associate	11	**(5,728)**	(5,125)
Profit before tax		**35,261**	41,686
Income tax expense	23	**(7,829)**	(23,934)
Profit for the year	24	**27,432**	17,752
Profit for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		**25,610**	14,468
Non-controlling interests	10	**1,822**	3,284
		27,432	17,752
		HK cents	HK cents
Earnings per share			
Basic and diluted earnings per share	25	**3.54**	2.00

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Year ended December 31, 2018

	Note	Group 2018 HK$'000	2017 HK$'000
Profit for the year		**27,432**	17,752
Other comprehensive (expense) income:			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Exchange difference arising on translation of foreign operations		**(66,211)**	144,599
Share of other comprehensive (expense) income of an associate	11	**(757)**	1,180
Total other comprehensive (expense) income		**(66,968)**	145,779
Total comprehensive (expense) income for the year, net of tax		**(39,536)**	163,531
Total comprehensive (expense) income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		**(40,159)**	158,461
Non-controlling interests	10	**623**	5,070
		(39,536)	163,531

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Financial year ended December 31, 2018

	Attributable to owners of the Company							
	Share capital HK$'000	**Share premium** HK$'000	**Capital reserves** HK$'000 (Note 27)	**Foreign currency translation reserves** HK$'000	**Retained profits** HK$'000	**Total** HK$'000	**Non-controlling interests** HK$'000	**Total equity** HK$'000
Group								
Balance at January 1, 2017	560,200	296,573	7,287	302,910	1,462,210	2,629,180	25,436	2,654,616
Total comprehensive income for the year								
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	14,468	14,468	3,284	17,752
Other comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	143,993	–	143,993	1,786	145,779
Total	–	–	–	143,993	14,468	158,461	5,070	163,531
Transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity								
Dividend paid to non-controlling interests of a subsidiary	–	–	–	–	–	–	(3,208)	(3,208)
Balance at December 31, 2017	560,200	296,573	7,287	446,903	1,476,678	2,787,641	27,298	2,814,939
Total comprehensive loss for the year								
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	25,610	25,610	1,822	27,432
Other comprehensive loss for the year	–	–	–	(65,769)	–	(65,769)	(1,199)	(66,968)
Total	–	–	–	(65,769)	25,610	(40,159)	623	(39,536)
Transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity								
Dividend paid to non-controlling interests of a subsidiary	–	–	–	–	–	–	(3,356)	(3,356)
Balance at December 31, 2018	**560,200**	**296,573**	**7,287**	**381,134**	**1,502,288**	**2,747,482**	**24,565**	**2,772,047**

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Financial year ended December 31, 2018

	Share capital HK$'000	Share premium HK$'000	Capital reserves HK$'000	Retained profits HK$'000	Total HK$'000
Company					
Balance at January 1, 2017	560,200	296,573	6,275	421,416	1,284,464
Total comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year	–	–	–	655	655
Balance at December 31, 2017	560,200	296,573	6,275	422,071	1,285,119
Total comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year	–	–	–	3,963	3,963
Balance at December 31, 2018	**560,200**	**296,573**	**6,275**	**426,034**	**1,289,082**

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year ended December 31, 2018

	2018 HK$'000	2017 HK$'000
Operating activities		
Profit before tax	**35,261**	41,686
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**80,097**	83,263
Amortisation of prepaid land use rights	**1,063**	1,035
Interest income	**(2,100)**	(1,897)
Allowance for doubtful debts	**1,551**	1,975
Reversal of allowance for write-down to net realisable value of inventories	**(1,628)**	–
(Gain) loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**(17)**	58
Property, plant and equipment written-off	**–**	16,393
Share of losses of an associate	**5,728**	5,125
Operating cash flow before movements in working capital	**119,955**	147,638
Trade and other receivables and prepayments	**4,974**	14,527
Bills receivable	**11,147**	(11,754)
Inventories	**1,498**	(322)
Trade and other payables	**(11,261)**	(4,720)
Contract liabilities	**3,867**	(374)
Bills payable	**(130)**	(9,191)
Cash generated from operations	**130,050**	135,804
Income tax paid	**(9,227)**	(17,202)
Interest received	**2,100**	1,897
Net cash from operating activities	**122,923**	120,499
Investing activities		
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	**671**	–
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	**(18,482)**	(43,837)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(17,811)**	(43,837)
Financing activity		
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests, representing net cash used in financing activity	**(3,356)**	(3,208)
Net increase in cash and bank balances	**101,756**	73,454
Cash and bank balances at the beginning of the year	**1,691,732**	1,556,470
Effect of exchange rate changes on the balance of cash and bank held in foreign currencies	**(19,646)**	61,808
Cash and bank balances at the end of the year	**1,773,842**	1,691,732

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2018

1 GENERAL

The Company (Registration No. 26998) is incorporated in Bermuda with its registered office at Clarendon House, 2 Church Street, Hamilton HM 11, Bermuda. Its principal place of business is at 23/F, Delta House, 3 On Yiu Street, Shek Mun, Shatin, New Territories, Hong Kong. The Company is listed on the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited ("SGX-ST"). The financial statements are expressed in Hong Kong dollars.

The principal activity of the Company is that of investment holding.

The principal activities of the subsidiaries and the associate are disclosed in Notes 10 and 11 to the financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group and statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2018 were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on March 12, 2019.

For all periods up to and including the year ended December 31, 2017, the financial statements were prepared in accordance with the previous framework, Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs"). These financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018 are the first set that the Group and the Company have prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International) ("SFRS(I)"). Details of first-time adoption of SFRS(I) are included in Note 32.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING – The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost basis, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below, and are drawn up in accordance with the Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International) ("SFRS(I)s").

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability which market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of SFRS(I) 2 *Share-based payment*, leasing transactions that are within the scope of SFRS(I) 1-17 *Leases*, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in SFRS(I) 1–2 *Inventories* or value in use in SFRS(I) 1–36 *Impairment of Assets*.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

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

Basis Of Consolidation – The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Company and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved when the Company:

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

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

- The size of the Company's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- Potential voting rights held by the Company, other vote holders or other parties;
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- Any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Company has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

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

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

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

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in existing subsidiaries

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Company.

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

In the Company's separate financial statements, investments in subsidiaries and an associate are carried at cost less any impairment in net recoverable value that has been recognised in profit or loss.

Business Combinations – Acquisitions of subsidiaries and businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration for each acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the acquisition date fair values of assets given, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree, and equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Where applicable, the consideration for the acquisition includes any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, measured at its acquisition-date fair value. Subsequent changes in such fair values are adjusted against the cost of acquisition where they qualify as measurement period adjustments (see below). The subsequent accounting for changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that do not qualify as measurement period adjustments depends on how the contingent consideration is classified. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured at subsequent reporting dates and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration that is classified as an asset or a liability is remeasured at subsequent reporting dates at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

Where a business combination is achieved in stages, the Group's previously held interests in the acquired entity are remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date (i.e. the date the Group attains control) and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognised in profit or loss. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss, where such treatment would be appropriate if that interest were disposed of.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in existing subsidiaries (continued)

The acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities that meet the conditions for recognition under the SFRS(I) are recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date, except that:

- Deferred tax assets or liabilities and liabilities or assets related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with SFRS(I) 1-12 *Income Taxes* and SFRS(I) 1-19 *Employee Benefits* respectively;

- Liabilities or equity instruments related to share-based payment transactions of the acquiree or the replacement of an acquiree's share-based payment awards transactions with share-based payment awards transactions of the acquirer in accordance with the method in SFRS(I) 2 *Share-based Payment* at the acquisition; and

- Assets (or disposal Groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with SFRS(I) 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* are measured in accordance with that Standard.

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Other types of non-controlling interests are measured at fair value or, when applicable, on the basis specified in another SFRS(I).

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period (see below), or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognised as of that date.

The measurement period is the period from the date of acquisition to the date the Group obtains complete information about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date and is subject to a maximum of one year from acquisition date.

Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the Group's and the Company's statement of financial position when the Group and the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Financial assets

All financial assets are recognised and de-recognised on a trade date basis where the purchase or sale of financial assets is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the investment within the timeframe established by the market concerned.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost:

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

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):

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

By default, all other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Despite the aforegoing, the Group and the Company may make the following irrevocable election/designation at initial recognition of a financial asset:

- The Group and the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment in other comprehensive income if certain criteria are met; and
- The Group and the Company may irrevocably designate a debt investment that meets the amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

Amortised cost and effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period.

For financial instruments other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) excluding expected credit losses, through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated by discounting the estimated future cash flows, including expected credit losses, to the amortised cost of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

The amortised cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. On the other hand, the gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Amortised cost and effective interest method (continued)

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortised cost and at FVTOCI. For financial instruments other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired. For financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If, in subsequent reporting periods, the credit risk on the credit-impaired financial instrument improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the group recognises interest income by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset from initial recognition. The calculation does not revert to the gross basis even if the credit risk of the financial asset subsequently improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired.

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "other operating income" line item.

Foreign exchange gains and losses

The carrying amount of financial assets that are denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate as at each reporting date. Specifically, for financial assets measured at amortised cost that are not part of a designated hedging relationship, exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the "other operating income" or "administrative expenses" line items.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses ("ECL") on trade and other receivables that are measured at amortised cost and trade and other receivables. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Group always recognises lifetime ECL for trade and other receivables. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

For all other financial instruments, the Group recognises lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12 month ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognised is based on significant increases in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition instead of on evidence of a financial asset being credit-impaired at the reporting date or an actual default occurring.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12 month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Group considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. Forward-looking information considered includes the future prospects of the industries in which the Group's debtors operate, obtained from economic expert reports, financial analysts, governmental bodies, relevant think-tanks and other similar organisations, as well as consideration of various external sources of actual and forecast economic information that relate to the Group's core operation, namely the polyvinyl butyral (PVB) resin industry.

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

- An actual or expected significant deterioration in the financial instrument's external (if available) or internal credit rating;
- Existing or forecast adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations;
- An actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor;
- Significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same debtor; and
- An actual or expected significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic, or technological environment of the debtor that results in a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations.

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

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

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

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Definition of default

The Group considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that receivables that meet either of the following criteria are generally not recoverable.

- When there is a breach of financial covenants by the counterparty; or
- Information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Group, in full (without taking into account any collaterals held by the Group).

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

Credit-impaired financial assets

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

a) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;

b) a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;

c) the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;

d) it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or

e) the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

Write-off policy

The Group writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the counterparty has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or in the case of trade receivables, when the amounts are over 120 days past due, whichever occurs sooner. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Group's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in profit or loss.

Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information. As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date; for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the exposure includes the amount drawn down as at the reporting date, together with any additional amounts expected to be drawn down in the future by default date determined based on historical trend, the Group's understanding of the specific future financing needs of the debtors, and other relevant forward-looking information.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses (continued)

For financial assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Lifetime ECL is measured on an individual basis for amount due from subsidiary. Where lifetime ECL is measured on a collective basis to cater for cases where evidence of significant increases in credit risk at the individual instrument level may not yet be available, the financial instruments are grouped on the following basis:

- Nature of financial instruments (i.e. the Group's trade and other receivables and amounts due from customers are each assessed as a separate group);
- Past-due status;
- Nature, size and industry of debtors;
- Nature of collaterals for finance lease receivables; and
- External credit ratings where available.

The grouping is regularly reviewed by management to ensure the constituents of each group continue to share similar credit risk characteristics.

If the Group has measured the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to lifetime ECL in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the conditions for lifetime ECL are no longer met, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12 month ECL at the current reporting date.

The Group recognises an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, for which the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve, and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Group are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Group after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

Financial liabilities

Trade and other payables and bills payable are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

Foreign exchange gains and losses

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost as at each reporting date, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instruments. These foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the "other operating income" and "administrative expenses" line items in profit or loss for financial liabilities that are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

Offsetting arrangements

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when the Company and the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. A right to set-off must be available today rather than being contingent on a future event and must be exercisable by any of the counterparties, both in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy.

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

The Group as lessor

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which use benefit derived from the leased asset is diminished. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial liabilities and equity instruments (continued)

The Group as lessee

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease, unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

INVENTORIES – Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is calculated using the weighted average method. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT – Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Assets under construction are stated at cost less any recognised impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Group's accounting policy. No depreciation is provided until the construction is completed and the assets are ready for their intended use.

Artwork is stated at cost less impairment loss, if any. No depreciation is provided as the artwork is held primarily for office aesthetics with no intention to sell and is a high value painting with indefinite useful life and an estimated residual value of not less than its cost.

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, less residual value, if appropriate, over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method at the following rates per annum:

Leasehold properties and improvements	–	10 to 20%
Plant and equipment	–	10 to 20%
Licenced assets	–	10 to 20%
Motor vehicles	–	20%

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at each year end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Fully depreciated assets still in use are retained in the consolidated financial statements.

The gain or loss arising on disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amounts of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

INVESTMENT PROPERTY – Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, including property under construction for such purposes, is measured initially at its cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment property is measured at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment property are included in profit or loss for the period in which they arise.

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

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

GOODWILL – Goodwill arising in a business combination is recognised as an asset at the date that control is acquired (the acquisition date). Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest (if any) in the entity over net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed.

If, after reassessment, the Group's interest in the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognised immediately in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

Goodwill is not amortised but is reviewed for impairment at least annually. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units ("CGU") expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in a subsequent period.

On disposal of a subsidiary or the relevant CGU, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

PREPAID LAND USE RIGHTS – The cost of acquiring land use rights in the People's Republic of China ("PRC") are classified as prepaid land use right and amortised on a straight line basis over the period of 50 to 70 years, which represents the relevant land use rights that have been granted to the Group.

IMPAIRMENT OF TANGIBLE ASSETS AND PREPAID LAND USE RIGHTS – At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets and prepaid land use rights to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest Group of CGU for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

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

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

The results and assets and liabilities of associates are incorporated in these consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is initially recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. When the Group's share of losses of an associate exceeds the Group's interest in that associate (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate), the Group discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

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

The requirements of SFRS(I) 9 are applied to determine whether it is necessary to recognise any impairment loss with respect to the Group's investment in an associate. When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with SFRS(I) 1-36 *Impairment of Assets* as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell) with its carrying amount, any impairment loss recognised forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognised in accordance with SFRS(I) 1-36 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

The Group discontinues the use of the equity method from the date when the investment ceases to be an associate. When the Group retains an interest in the former associate and the retained interest is a financial asset, the Group measures the retained interest at fair value at that date and the fair value is regarded as its fair value on initial recognition in accordance with SFRS(I) 9. The difference between the carrying amount of the associate at the date the equity method was discontinued, and the fair value of any retained interest and any proceeds from disposing of a part interest in the associate is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal of the associate. In addition, the Group accounts for all amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate on the same basis as would be required if that associate had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. Therefore, if a gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income by that would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities, the Group reclassifies the gain or loss from equity to profit or loss (as a reclassification adjustment) when the equity method is discontinued.

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

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

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

PROVISIONS – Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable the Group will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measure reliably.

REVENUE RECOGNITION – The Group recognises revenue from the following major sources:

- Sale of PVB and related products
- Licence fee income

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Group recognises revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer.

Sales of PVB and related products
The Group manufactures and distributes PVB and related products directly to customers through its subsidiaries that are responsible for trading of PVB and related products.

Revenue from the sale of manufacture goods is recognised when control of the goods has transferred, being when the goods have been shipped to the customer's specific location (delivery). Following delivery, the customer has full discretion over the manner of distribution and price to sell the goods, has the primary responsibility when on selling the goods and bears the risks of obsolescence and loss in relation to the goods. A receivable is recognised by the Group when the goods are delivered to the customer as this represents the point in time at which the right to consideration becomes unconditional, as only the passage of time is required before payment is due.

Licence fee income from its licenced assets
Licence fee income is recognised over time on a straight-line basis over the period of the licence agreement.

Interest income
Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Rental income
The Group's policy for recognition of revenue from operating lease is described above under Leases.

RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATION – Payments made to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are charged as an expense when employees have rendered the services entitling them to the contributions. Payments made to the state-sponsored pension schemes operated by the PRC government, are dealt with as payments to defined contribution plans where the Group's obligations under the plans are equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution retirement benefit plan.

EMPLOYEE LEAVE ENTITLEMENTS – Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period.

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

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are not taxable or tax deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates and tax law that have been enacted or substantively enacted in countries where the Company and subsidiaries operate by the end of the reporting period.

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset realised and based on the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Except for investment properties measured using the fair value model, the measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

For the purposes of measuring deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets for investment properties that are measured using the fair value model the carrying amounts of such properties are presumed to be recovered through sale, unless the presumption is rebutted. The presumption is rebutted when the investment property is depreciable and is held within a business model of the Group whose business objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the investment property over time, rather than through sale. The Group has not rebutted the presumption that the carrying amount of the investment properties will be recovered entirely through sale.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax are recognised as an expense or income in profit or loss, except when they relate to items credited or debited outside profit or loss (either in other income or directly in equity), in which case the tax is also recognised outside profit or loss (either in other income or directly in equity), or where they arise from the initial accounting for a business combination. In the case of a business combination, the tax effect is taken into account in calculating goodwill or determining the excess of the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over cost.

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS AND TRANSLATION – The individual financial statements of each Group entity are measured and presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency). The consolidated financial statements of the Group and the statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity of the Company are presented in Hong Kong dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company, and the presentation currency for the consolidated financial statements.

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

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items, and on retranslation of monetary items are included in profit or loss for the period. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items carried at fair value are included in profit or loss for the period except for differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income. For such non-monetary items, any exchange component of that gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

For the purpose of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations (including comparatives) are expressed in Hong Kong dollars using exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Income and expense items (including comparatives) are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuated significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate component of equity under the header of foreign currency translation reserves.

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e. a disposal of the Group's entire interest in a foreign operation, or a disposal involving loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, or loss of significant influence over an associate that includes a foreign operation), all of the accumulated exchange differences in respect of that operation attributable to the Group are reclassified to profit or loss. Any exchange differences that have previously been attributed to non-controlling interests are derecognised, but they are not reclassified to profit or loss.

In the case of a partial disposal (i.e. no loss of control) of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences are re-attributed to non-controlling interests and are not recognised in profit or loss. For all other partial disposals (i.e. of associates entities that do not result in the Group losing significant influence), the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences is reclassified to profit or loss.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign entities (including monetary items that, in substance, form part of the net investment in foreign entities), and of borrowings designated as hedges of such investments, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate component of equity under the header of foreign currency translation reserve.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the closing rate.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS IN THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS – Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows comprise cash on hand and demand deposits that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

SEGMENT REPORTING – An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenue and incur expenses.

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to members of management and the chief operating decision makers who are responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments.

3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of Group's accounting policies, which are described in Note 2, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (see below), that management has made in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Legal claim (Note 29)

The Group is currently involved in legal proceedings as disclosed in Note 29 to the financial statements. Management has evaluated and assessed claims made against the Group based on legal advice received and information presently available and are of the view that, the settlement action appears to be intrinsically defective and that the Group should have a more than reasonable chance to succeed. Accordingly, no provision nor accrual are made in the financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

(a) Recoverability of the licenced inventory (Note 14)

As described in Note 14, the licensee is required to return the licenced inventory used, consumed or disposed during the licence period to the Group at the end of the licence period, on August 31, 2019, either by way of cash or identical inventory with the same value as the licenced inventory used, consumed or disposed. The recoverable amount of the licenced inventory used, consumed or disposed during the licence period is secured by cash and receivables ("security") of a related party of the licensee.

In determining the recoverable value of the security, the Group takes into consideration the validity and existence of the securities at each month end and determines the recoverable value of the security. In this regard, the management of the Company are satisfied that the risk is minimal and the recoverable value of the security is not less than the licenced inventory used, consumed or disposal at each month end.

3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

(b) Allowances for inventories (Note 9)

Determining whether an allowance is necessary in the valuation of inventories is based on a comparison of whether the historical value of the inventories is greater than their estimated selling price less all the related costs related to the selling process. In addition, a detailed physical examination and quality tests are also carried out in order to obtain an indication of realisable values. Once the carrying value of the inventories is higher than their net realisable values, an allowance will be made so that the carrying value of inventories would not be higher than their net realisable values in the open market. No allowance was recognised in profit or loss for both years.

(c) Impairment of investments in subsidiaries and amount due from a subsidiary and investment in an associate (Notes 10 and 11)

Determining whether investments in subsidiaries and associate are impaired requires an estimation of the recoverable amounts of the subsidiaries and the associate. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. The recoverable amounts of the subsidiaries and the associate are based on fair value less costs to sell of the subsidiaries and the associate that has been estimated using investees' net asset value. Management has evaluated the recovery of these investments based on such estimates and is confident that the allowance for impairment, where necessary, is adequate.

(d) Allowance for doubtful debts (Note 7)

Allowance for doubtful debt is based on an evaluation of the collectability of receivables. A considerable amount of judgement is required in assessing the ultimate realisation of these receivables, including current creditworthiness, past collection history of each customer, ongoing dealings with them and forward-looking macro-economic information. If the financial conditions of the customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowance may be required.

The carrying amount of trade and other receivables are disclosed in Note 7 to the financial statements.

(e) Investment property (Note 12)

The fair value of investment property is determined at the end of each reporting period by independent valuers based on a market value assessment, on an existing use basis. The valuers have adopted direct comparison approach. Direct comparison approach involves the analysis of comparable sales of similar properties and adjusting prices to those reflective of the investment properties, taking into account certain assumptions of market conditions. Any favourable or unfavourable changes to these assumptions would result in changes in the fair value of the Group's investment property and corresponding adjustments to the amount of gain or loss reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The fair value of HK$5,801,000 (2017: HK$6,081,000) also reflects, on a similar basis, any cash outflows that could be expected in respect of the property.

4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS RISKS AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Categories of financial instruments

The Group and Company had no financial assets or liabilities carried at fair value in 2017 and 2018.

The following table sets out the financial instruments as at the end of the reporting period:

	Group		Company	
	2018	2017	**2018**	2017
	HK$'000	HK$'000	**HK$'000**	HK$'000
Financial assets				
Financial assets at amortised cost:				
Cash and bank balances	**1,773,842**	1,691,732	**–**	–
Trade and other receivables	**61,412**	76,590	**–**	–
Bills receivable	**31,245**	42,476	**–**	–
Due from a subsidiary	**–**	–	**890,811**	884,038
Total	**1,866,499**	1,810,798	**890,811**	884,038
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:				
Trade payables	**38,647**	50,533	**–**	–
Bills payable	**2,160**	2,290	**–**	–
Deposit for licenced assets	**20,000**	20,000	**–**	–
Due to a subsidiary	**–**	–	**2,713**	2,713
Total	**60,807**	72,823	**2,713**	2,713

Financial risk management policies and objectives

The Group's major financial instruments include cash and bank balances, trade and other receivables, bills receivable, trade and other payables and bills payable. Details of these financial instruments are disclosed in respective notes to the financial statements. The risks associated with these financial instruments and the policies on how to mitigate these risks are set out below. The management manages and monitors these exposures to ensure appropriate measures are implemented on a timely and effective manner.

There has been no change to the Group's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk. Market risk exposures are measured using sensitivity analysis indicated below.

4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS RISKS AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Financial risk management policies and objectives (continued)

The Group is exposed to interest rate, foreign exchange, credit and liquidity risks. The Group's risk management approach seeks to minimise any potential adverse impact of these exposures. The Group reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below:

(i) Overview of the Group's exposure to credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparties will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. It is the Group's policy to enter into transactions with a diversity of credit-worthy parties to mitigate any significant concentration of credit risk. The Group ensures that sales of products are rendered to customers with appropriate credit history and has internal mechanisms to monitor the granting of credit and management of credit exposures. The Group has made provisions for potential losses on credits extended. Surplus funds are placed with reputable financial institutions. The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk in the event the counterparties fail to perform their obligations in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is the carrying amount of those assets as indicated in the statement of financial position. The Group is mainly exposed to credit risk on trade and other receivable.

The Group develops and maintains its credit risk gradings to categorise exposures according to their degree of risk of default. The Group uses its trading records to rate its major customers and other debtors. The Group does not hold any collateral to cover its credit risks associated with its financial assets.

The Group's credit risk grading framework comprises the following categories:

Internal credit rating	Description	Basis for recognising expected credit loss (ECL)
Low risk	The counterparty has a low risk of default and does not have any past-due amounts	Lifetime ECL – not credit-impaired
Watch list	Debtor frequently repays after due dates but usually settle after due date	Lifetime ECL – not credit-impaired
Doubtful	There have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition through information developed internally or external resources	Lifetime ECL – not credit-impaired
Loss	There is evidence indicating the asset is credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL – credit-impaired
Write-off	There is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the Group has no realistic prospect of recovery	Amount is written off

4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS RISKS AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Financial risk management policies and objectives (continued)

(i) Overview of the Group's exposure to credit risk (continued)

The tables below detail the credit quality of the Group's financial assets and other items, as well as maximum exposure to credit risk by credit risk rating grades:

	Note	Internal credit rating	12-month or lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount HK$'000	Loss allowance HK$'000	Net carrying amount HK$'000
THE GROUP						
December 31, 2018						
Trade receivables	7	(i)	Lifetime ECL (simplified approach)	74,764	15,223	59,541
Other receivables	7	(i)	Lifetime ECL (simplified approach)	1,871	–	1,871
					15,223	
December 31, 2017						
Trade receivables	7	(i)	Lifetime ECL (simplified approach)	90,619	14,391	76,228
Other receivables	7	(i)	Lifetime ECL (simplified approach)	362	–	362
					14,391	
January 1, 2017						
Trade receivables	7	(i)	Lifetime ECL (simplified approach)	93,987	11,534	82,453
Other receivables	7	(i)	Lifetime ECL (simplified approach)	488	–	488
					11,534	

		Internal credit rating	12-month or lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount HK$'000	Loss allowance HK$'000	Net carrying amount HK$'000
THE COMPANY						
December 31, 2018						
Amount due from subsidiary	10	(ii)	Lifetime ECL (simplified approach)	890,811	–	890,811
December 31, 2017						
Amount due from subsidiary	10	(ii)	Lifetime ECL (simplified approach)	884,038	–	884,038
January, 1 2017						
Amount due from subsidiary	10	(ii)	Lifetime ECL (simplified approach)	882,039	–	882,039

4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS RISKS AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Financial risk management policies and objectives (continued)

(i) Overview of the Group's exposure to credit risk (continued)

(i) For trade receivables and other receivables, the Group has applied the simplified approach in SFRS(I) 9 to measure the loss allowance at lifetime ECL. The Group determines the expected credit losses on these items by using a provision matrix, estimated based on historical credit loss experience based on the past due status of the debtors, adjusted as appropriate to reflect current conditions and estimates of future economic conditions. Accordingly, the credit risk profile of these assets is presented based on their past due status in terms of the provision matrix, grouping by internal credit rating. Note 7 include further details on the loss allowance for these assets.

(ii) For amounts due from subsidiary, the Group has applied the simplified approach in SFRS(I) 9 to measure the loss allowance at lifetime ECL. Amounts due from subsidiary is considered to have low credit risk as the timing of payment is controlled by the ultimate holding company taking into account cash flow management within the ultimate holding company's group of companies and there has been no significant increase in the risk of default on the amounts due from subsidiary since initial recognition. Accordingly, management determines the amount due from subsidiary is subject to immaterial credit loss.

In order to minimise credit risk, the Group has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Group only transacts with entities that are considered to have low credit risk for the purpose of impairment assessment. The Group uses publicly available financial information and its own trading records to rate its major customers. The Group's exposure and the internal credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties.

Before accepting any new customer, the Group assesses the potential customer's credit quality and determines credit limits to be allowed before accepting any new customer. Credit limits granted to customers are reviewed regularly.

Credit approvals and other monitoring procedures are also in place to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. Furthermore, the Group reviews the recoverable amount of each trade debt and debt investment on an individual basis at the end of the reporting period to ensure that adequate loss allowance is made for irrecoverable amounts. In this regard, management considers that the Group's credit risk is significantly reduced.

The Group has concentration of credit risk in relation to the receivable from the license arising from licenced inventory amounting to HK$659 million (2017: HK$691 million) representing approximately 87% (2017: 85%) of the total trade and other receivables as at December 31, 2018. Management's procedures to minimise the credit risk have been in place as describe in Note 3 (c) and (d) to the financial statements. In this regard, the directors consider that the credit risk on this receivable is significantly reduced. Further details of credit risk on trade and other receivables and bills receivable are disclosed in Note 7.

The credit risk for bank deposits, bank balances and bill receivables exposed is considered minimal as such amounts are placed with reputable financial institutions.

(ii) Foreign exchange risk management

Several subsidiaries of the Company have foreign currency sales/purchases denominated in currencies other than the entity's functional currencies, which expose the Group to foreign currency risk. Whenever possible, the Group seeks to maintain a natural hedge through the matching of liabilities, including borrowings, against assets in the same currency or against the entity's functional currency, in particular its future revenue stream. Transactional exposures in currencies other than the entity's functional currency are kept to a minimal level.

The Group's foreign currency exposure arises mainly from the exchange rate movements of the United States Dollars, Euro and the Japanese Yen. These exposures are managed primarily by using natural hedges by matching foreign currency cash flows.

Approximately 18% (2017: 17%) of the Group's sales are denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the Group entity making the sale, whilst about 96% (2017: 95%) of costs are denominated in the Group entity's functional currency.

4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS RISKS AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Financial risk management policies and objectives (continued)

(ii) Foreign exchange risk management (continued)

The Company transacts mainly in its functional currency and all the monetary assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period are denominated in its functional currency. The management continuously monitors the foreign exchange exposure and will consider hedging foreign currency risk should the need arise.

The carrying amount of the Group's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	Assets		Liabilities	
	2018 HK$'000	2017 HK$'000	**2018 HK$'000**	2017 HK$'000
United States Dollars	**226,686**	97,589	**8,178**	23,495
Euro	**824**	4,603	**–**	–
Japanese Yen	**–**	–	**2,318**	2,318

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The following table details the sensitivity to a 5% increase and decrease in the functional currency of respective Group entity against the relevant foreign currencies. 5% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 5% change in foreign currency rates.

	Group		Company	
	2018 HK$'000	2017 HK$'000	**2018 HK$'000**	2017 HK$'000
5% strengthening of the functional currency of each Group entity against the relevant currency and (decrease) increase in profit for the year				
United States Dollars	**10,925**	3,705	**–**	–
Euro	**41**	230	**–**	–
Japanese Yen	**(116)**	(116)	**–**	–
5% weakening of the functional currency of each Group entity against the relevant currency and increase (decrease) in profit for the year				
United States Dollars	**(10,925)**	(3,705)	**–**	–
Euro	**(41)**	(230)	**–**	–
Japanese Yen	**116**	116	**–**	–

This is mainly attributable to the exposure outstanding on receivables and payables denominated in the above non-functional currency at year end.

4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS RISKS AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Financial risk management policies and objectives (continued)

(iii) Interest rate risk management

The Group's primary interest rate risk relates to its bank balances.

The Group's bank balances have exposure to cash flow interest rate risk due to the fluctuation of the prevailing market interest rate on bank balances. The management considers the Group's exposure of the short-term bank deposits to interest rate risk is not significant as interest bearing bank balances are within short maturity period.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for interest bearing bank balances at the end of the reporting period and the stipulated changes taking place at the beginning of the financial year and held constant throughout the reporting period in the case of interest bearing bank balances that have floating rates.

50 basis points is the sensitivity rate used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the possible change in interest rate. If interest rates on interest bearing bank balances had been 50 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the potential effect on result for the year is as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2018	2017	**2018**	2017
	HK$'000	HK$'000	**HK$'000**	HK$'000
50 basis points-higher/increase in profit for the year	**8,868**	8,458	**–**	–
50 basis points-lower/decrease in profit for the year	**(8,868)**	(8,458)	**–**	–

(iv) Liquidity risk management

The Group's objective to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that the Group has sufficient funds to meet its contractual and financial obligations as they fall due. In the management of the liquidity risk, the Group monitors and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by the management to finance the Group's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

As at December 31, 2018, the Group has available unutilised bank borrowing facilities of approximately HK$523,000,000 (2017: HK$523,000,000). The Group has sufficient working capital to fund its operations.

Liquidity and interest risk analysis

Non-derivative financial liabilities

Group

The non-derivative financial liabilities of the Group represent trade and other payables and bills payables which are non-interest bearing and repayable on demand or within six months for both years.

Company

The non-derivative financial liability of the Company represents amount due to a subsidiary which is non-interest bearing and repayable on demand for both years.

4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS RISKS AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Financial risk management policies and objectives (continued)

(iv) Liquidity risk management (continued)

Non-derivative financial assets

The following table details the expected maturity for non-derivative financial assets. The inclusion of information on non-derivative financial assets is necessary in order to understand the Group's liquidity risk management as the Group's liquidity risk is managed on a net asset and net liability basis. The tables below have been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial assets including interest that will be earned on those assets except where the Group and the Company anticipates that the cash flow will occur in a different period.

The adjustment column represents the possible future cash flows attributable to the instrument included in the maturity analysis which are not included in the carrying amount of the financial asset on the statement of financial position.

Group	Weighted average effective interest rate % (p.a.)	On demand or within 6 months HK$'000	Total un-discounted amount HK$'000	Adjustment HK$'000	Total HK$'000
2018					
Variable-interest rate instruments	0.25	1,776,062	1,776,062	(2,220)	1,773,842
Non-interest bearing instruments	–	92,657	92,657	–	92,657
		1,868,719	1,868,719	(2,220)	1,866,499
2017					
Variable-interest rate instruments	0.25	1,693,849	1,693,849	(2,117)	1,691,732
Non-interest bearing instruments	–	119,066	119,066	–	119,066
		1,812,915	1,812,915	(2,117)	1,810,798

Company

The non-derivative financial assets of the Company represents amount due from a subsidiary which is non-interest bearing and repayable on demand for both years.

4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS RISKS AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Financial risk management policies and objectives (continued)

(v) Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

Management considered that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities of the Group recorded at amortised cost in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

(vi) Capital risk management policies and objectives

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Group consists of equity attributable to equity holders of the Company, comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings. The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged from prior year.

5 HOLDING COMPANY AND RELATED COMPANY TRANSACTIONS

The holding companies of the Company are as follows:

Relationship	Name of holding Company	Country of incorporation
Immediate holding Company	Excel First Investments Limited	British Virgin Islands
Intermediate holding Company	Kingboard Laminates Holdings Limited	Cayman Islands
Intermediate holding Company	Jamplan (BVI) Limited	British Virgin Islands
Ultimate holding Company	Kingboard Chemical Holdings Limited	Cayman Islands

Related companies in these financial statements refer to members of the ultimate holding Company's Group of companies.

The balances are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand unless otherwise stated.

During the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, no transaction between the Group and other related companies was entered.

6 CASH AND BANK BALANCES

	Group		
	December 31, 2018 HK$'000	December 31, 2017 HK$'000	January 1, 2017 HK$'000
Cash at bank	**1,773,692**	1,691,610	1,555,244
Cash on hand	**150**	122	1,226
Total	**1,773,842**	1,691,732	1,556,470

7 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PREPAYMENTS AND BILLS RECEIVABLE

	Group			Company		
	December 31, 2018 HK$'000	December 31, 2017 HK$'000	January 1, 2017 HK$'000	**December 31, 2018 HK$'000**	December 31, 2017 HK$'000	January 1, 2017 HK$'000
Trade receivables	**74,764**	90,619	93,987	**–**	–	–
Loss allowance	**(15,223)**	(14,391)	(11,534)	**–**	–	–
	59,541	76,228	82,453	**–**	–	–
Prepayments	**2,177**	254	318	**166**	166	176
Deposits	**192**	192	198	**–**	–	–
Advance payments to suppliers	**6,472**	645	603	**–**	–	–
Other taxes recoverable	**1,270**	650	393	**–**	–	–
Other receivables	**1,871**	362	488	**–**	–	–
Total trade and other receivables and prepayments	**71,523**	78,331	84,453	**166**	166	176
Bills receivable	**31,245**	42,476	27,138	**–**	–	–

The table below is an analysis of trade receivables as at December 31:

	Group			Company		
	December 31, 2018 HK$'000	December 31, 2017 HK$'000	January 1, 2017 HK$'000	**December 31, 2018 HK$'000**	December 31, 2017 HK$'000	January 1, 2017 HK$'000
Not past due and not impaired	**58,300**	73,602	79,671	**–**	–	–
Past due but not impaired	**1,241**	2,626	2,782	**–**	–	–
	59,541	76,228	82,453	**–**	–	–
Impaired receivables – assessed under ECL model	**15,223**	14,391	11,534	**–**	–	–
Loss allowance	**(15,223)**	(14,391)	(11,534)	**–**	–	–
Trade receivables, net	**59,541**	76,228	82,453	**–**	–	–

The average credit period on sale of goods is 30 to 90 days (2017: 30 to 90 days). No interest is charged on the trade receivables. Loss allowance for trade receivables has been determined at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses (ECL). The ECL on trade receivables are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date. The Group has recognised a loss allowance of 100% against all receivables over 120 days past due because historical experience has indicated that these receivables are generally not recoverable.

7 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PREPAYMENTS AND BILLS RECEIVABLE (continued)

There has been no significant change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the current reporting period.

A trade receivable is written off when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or when the trade receivables are over two years past due, whichever occurs earlier. None of the trade receivables that have been written off is subject to enforcement activities.

At the end of the period, the bill receivables are aged within 180 days (2017: 180 days).

The following table details the risk profile of trade receivables from contracts with customers based on the Group's provision matrix. As the Group's historical credit loss experience does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the provision for loss allowance based on internal credit rating is not further distinguished between the Group's different customer base.

	Group Trade receivables				
December 31, 2018	**Low risk HK$'000**	**Watch list HK$'000**	**Doubtful HK$'000**	**Loss HK$'000**	**Total HK$'000**
Expected credit loss	**1%**	**5%**	**35%**	**100%**	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	**16,900**	**18,424**	**38,934**	**506**	**74,764**
Lifetime ECL	**(169)**	**(921)**	**(13,627)**	**(506)**	**(15,223)**
					59,541

	Group Trade receivables				
December 31, 2017	Low risk HK$'000	Watch list HK$'000	Doubtful HK$'000	Loss HK$'000	Total HK$'000
Expected credit loss	1%	5%	35%	100%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	46,653	4,740	39,226	–	90,619
Lifetime ECL	(425)	(237)	(13,729)	–	(14,391)
					76,228

7 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PREPAYMENTS AND BILLS RECEIVABLE (continued)

	Group				
	Trade receivables				
January 1, 2017	Low risk HK$'000	Watch list HK$'000	Doubtful HK$'000	Loss HK$'000	Total HK$'000
Expected credit loss	1%	5%	35%	100%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	38,789	27,280	27,866	52	93,987
Lifetime ECL	(365)	(1,364)	(9,753)	(52)	(11,534)
					82,453

The table below shows the movement in lifetime ECL that has been recognised for trade receivables in accordance with the simplified approach set out in SFRS(I) 9:

	Lifetime ECL – credit-impaired $'000
Group	
Balance as at January 1, 2017	11,534
Change in loss allowance due to new trade receivables originated	1,975
Foreign exchange gains or losses	882
Balance as at December 31, 2017	14,391
Change in loss allowance due to new trade receivables originated	1,551
Foreign exchange gains or losses	(719)
Balance as at December 31, 2018	15,223

8 PREPAID LAND USE RIGHTS

	Group HK$'000
Cost:	
At January 1, 2017	49,689
Currency realignment	3,483
At December 31, 2017	53,172
Currency realignment	(2,445)
At December 31, 2018	50,727
Accumulated amortisation:	
At January 1, 2017	13,977
Amortisation during the year	1,035
Currency realignment	1,018
At December 31, 2017	16,030
Amortisation during the year	1,063
Currency realignment	(776)
At December 31, 2018	16,317
Carrying amount:	
At December 31, 2018	34,410
At December 31, 2017	37,142
At January 1, 2017	35,712

	Group		
	December 31, 2018 HK$'000	December 31, 2017 HK$'000	January 1, 2017 HK$'000
Current	**1,024**	1,074	1,003
Non-current	**33,386**	36,068	34,709
	34,410	37,142	35,712

As at December 31, 2018, the carrying amount of prepaid land use right amounting to HK$31 million (2017: HK$34.0 million) is licenced to a third party under the licencing arrangement (Note 13).

This represents prepaid land use rights in the People's Republic of China ("PRC") for a period ranging from 50-70 years. The average remaining amortisation period for these prepaid land use right is 36 years (2017: 37 years).

9 INVENTORIES

	December 31, 2018 HK$'000	December 31, 2017 HK$'000	January 1, 2017 HK$'000
Raw materials	**18,347**	14,654	10,457
Work in progress	**414**	335	305
Finished goods	**11,185**	16,700	18,539
	29,946	31,689	29,301
Allowance for write-down to net realisable value	**(7,399)**	(7,416)	(6,930)
Reversal allowance for write-down to net realisable value	**1,628**	–	–
	24,175	24,273	22,371

Previous write down has been reversed as a result of sale of previously written down inventory during the year.

10 SUBSIDIARIES AND DUE FROM (TO) A SUBSIDIARY

a. Subsidiaries

	Company		
	December 31, 2018 HK$'000	December 31, 2017 HK$'000	January 1, 2017 HK$'000
Unquoted equity shares, at cost	**393,775**	393,775	393,775

10 SUBSIDIARIES AND DUE FROM (TO) A SUBSIDIARY (continued)

a. Subsidiaries (continued)

The details of the significant subsidiaries are as follows:

Name of subsidiary and country of incorporation/registration and operations	Principal activities	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the Group		
		December 31, 2018 %	December 31, 2017 %	January 1, 2017 %
Blue Atlas Limited * (British Virgin Islands)	Investment holding	**100**	100	100
Hong Kong Copper Foil Limited * (British Virgin Islands)	Investment holding and licencing of its properties	**100**	100	100
Hong Kong Jamplan (China) Group Company Limited ** (Note i) (Hong Kong)	Inactive	**100**	100	100
Fogang Kingboard Industry Ltd* (Note i and iv) (PRC)	Licencing business	**100**	100	100
Kingboard Chemical Investment Limited * (Note i) (British Virgin Islands)	Investment holding	**100**	100	100
Kingboard Chemical Investment (Hong Kong) Limited ** (Note ii) (Hong Kong)	Investment holding	**100**	100	100
Chung Shun Copper Foil (MCO) Limited** (Note i) (Macau)	Trading of copper foil, PVB and related products	**100**	100	100
Kingboard (Fogang) Specialty Resins Limited * (Note iii) (PRC)	Manufacture of specialty resins and related products	**100**	100	100
Kingboard (Lianzhou) Copper Foil Ltd * (Note i and iv) (PRC)	Licencing business	**100**	100	100
Jiangxi Hong Feng Plastics Company Limited ("Jiangxi Hong Feng")* (Note i) (PRC)	Manufacture of specialty resins and related products	**57**	57	57

* Audited by overseas practices of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited for consolidation purposes.

** Audited by overseas practices of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited.

10 SUBSIDIARIES AND DUE FROM (TO) A SUBSIDIARY (continued)

a. Subsidiaries (continued)

Notes:

(i) Shares held by Hong Kong Copper Foil Limited.
(ii) Shares held by Kingboard Chemical Investment Limited.
(iii) Shares held by Kingboard Chemical Investment (Hong Kong) Limited.
(iv) The production facilities of these companies are licenced to a third party under the arrangement as set out in Note 13.

Information about the composition of the Group at the end of the financial year is as follows:

Principal activities	Place of incorporation and operation	Number of wholly-owned subsidiaries		
		December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	January 1, 2017
Manufacturing and trading of specialty resins and related products	PRC	**1**	1	1
Licencing business	PRC	**2**	2	2
Trading of copper foil, PVB and related products	Macau	**1**	1	1
Investment holding or inactive	British Virgin Islands	**3**	3	3
	Hong Kong	**2**	2	2
		9	9	9

Principal activity	Place of incorporation and operation	Number of non wholly-owned subsidiary		
		December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	January 1, 2017
Manufacturing and trading of specialty resins and related products	PRC	**1**	1	1

10 SUBSIDIARIES AND DUE FROM (TO) A SUBSIDIARY (continued)

b. Details of a non-wholly owned subsidiary that has material non-controlling interests

Name of subsidiary	Place of incorporation and principal place of business	Proportion of ownership interests and voting rights held by non-controlling interests			Profit allocated to non-controlling interests			Accumulated non-controlling interests		
		December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	January 1, 2017	**December 31, 2018 HK$'000**	December 31, 2017 HK$'000	January 1, 2017 HK$'000	**December 31, 2018 HK$'000**	December 31, 2017 HK$'000	January 1, 2017 HK$'000
Jiangxi Hong Feng	PRC	**43%**	43%	43%	**1,822**	3,284	3,872	**24,565**	27,298	25,436

Summarised financial information in respect of Jiangxi Hong Feng that has material non-controlling interests is set out below. The summarised financial information below represents amounts before intragroup eliminations.

	December 31, 2018 HK$'000	December 31, 2017 HK$'000	January 1, 2017 HK$'000
Current assets	**50,045**	53,922	47,164
Non-current assets	**23,810**	25,760	24,321
Current liabilities	**16,727**	16,198	12,331
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	**32,563**	36,186	33,718
Non-controlling interests	**24,565**	27,298	25,436
Revenue	**80,424**	82,852	89,155
Expenses	**(76,188)**	(75,215)	(80,150)
Profit for the year	**4,236**	7,637	9,005
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	**2,414**	4,353	5,133
Profit attributable to the non-controlling interests	**1,822**	3,284	3,872
Profit for the year	**4,236**	7,637	9,005
Other comprehensive (expense) income attributable to owners of the Company	**(1,588)**	2,367	(2,676)
Other comprehensive (expense) income attributable to the non-controlling interests	**(1,199)**	1,786	(2,019)
Other comprehensive (expense) income for the year	**(2,787)**	4,153	(4,695)
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company	**826**	6,720	2,457
Total comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interests	**623**	5,070	1,853
Total comprehensive income for the year	**1,449**	11,790	4,310

10 SUBSIDIARIES AND DUE FROM (TO) A SUBSIDIARY (continued)

b. Details of a non-wholly owned subsidiary that has material non-controlling interests (continued)

	December 31, 2018 HK$'000	December 31, 2017 HK$'000	January 1, 2017 HK$'000
Net cash inflow from operating activities	**15,781**	2,020	25,926
Net cash (outflow) inflow from investing activities	**(12,306)**	2,044	(3,457)
Net cash outflow from financing activities (including dividends paid to non-controlling interests of HK$3,356,000 (2017: HK$3,208,000)	**(3,356)**	(3,208)	(21,768)
Net cash inflow	**119**	856	701

c. Due from (to) a subsidiary

The amount due from a subsidiary is unsecured, non-interest bearing and is repayable at the sole discretion of the directors of the subsidiary, and is thus treated as deemed investment in the subsidiary and classified as non-current.

The amount due to a subsidiary is unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

11 INVESTMENT IN AN ASSOCIATE

	Group			Company		
	December 31, 2018 HK$'000	December 31, 2017 HK$'000	January 1, 2017 HK$'000	**December 31, 2018 HK$'000**	December 31, 2017 HK$'000	January 1, 2017 HK$'000
Cost of investment in an associate	**86,988**	86,988	86,988	**36,000**	36,000	36,000
Share of post-acquisition losses and other comprehensive income	**(56,902)**	(50,417)	(46,472)	**–**	–	–
Impairment losses recognised	**–**	–	–	**(25,860)**	(23,674)	(22,344)
	30,086	36,571	40,516	**10,140**	12,326	13,656

Details of the Group's associates at December 31, 2018 and 2017 is as follows:

Name of associate	Form of entity	Country of incorporation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the Group			Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the Company			Principal activities
			December 31, 2018 %	December 31, 2017 %	January 1, 2017 %	**December 31, 2018 %**	December 31, 2017 %	January 1, 2017 %	
Linkfit Investments Holdings Limited ("Linkfit") #	Unlisted private entity	Samoa	**29.67**	29.67	29.67	**10.00**	10.00	10.00	Investment holding
KB Hotel #*+^	Wholly foreign owned enterprise	PRC	**29.67**	29.67	29.67	**10.00**	10.00	10.00	Hotel operation
Linkfit (Qingyuan) Development Company Limited #*+	Wholly foreign owned enterprise	PRC	**29.67**	29.67	29.67	**10.00**	10.00	10.00	Property development

\# Audited by overseas practices of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited.
* These companies are wholly owned subsidiaries of Linkfit.
\+ The Group has indirect interest in the wholly owned subsidiaries of Linkfit.
^ KB Hotel was previously known as Qingyuan Regents International Hotel.

At the Company level, HK$2.2 million of impairment loss (2017: HK$1.3 million) has been provided in the profit or loss for the year ended December 31, 2018 as the estimated recoverable amount of its investment in associate is lower than the carrying amount. The recoverable amount is determined based on fair value less cost to sell, estimated by management to approximate the carrying amount of the net tangible assets, as at the end of the reporting period.

11 INVESTMENT IN AN ASSOCIATE (continued)

Summarised financial information in respect of Linkfit Group is set out below. The summarised financial information below represents amounts shown in the associate's financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRSs.

	December 31, 2018 HK$'000	December 31, 2017 HK$'000	January 1, 2017 HK$'000
Current assets	**21,034**	25,418	22,400
Non-current assets	**523,307**	564,294	532,869
Current liabilities	**(392,064)**	(410,249)	(364,456)
Non-current liabilities	**(50,877)**	(56,206)	(54,259)
Revenue	**69,478**	70,217	63,247
Loss for the year	**(19,306)**	(17,274)	(32,577)
Other comprehensive (expense) income for the year	**(2,550)**	3,977	(6,462)
Total comprehensive expense for the year	**(21,856)**	(13,297)	(39,039)

Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the interest in Linkfit recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

	December 31, 2018 HK$'000	December 31, 2017 HK$'000	January 1, 2017 HK$'000
Net asset of Linkfit Group	**101,400**	123,257	136,554
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest in Linkfit Group	**29.67%**	29.67%	29.67%
Carrying amount of the Group's interest in Linkfit Group	**30,086**	36,571	40,516

12 INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	Group HK$'000
At fair value	
At January 1, 2017	5,683
Currency realignment	398
At December 31, 2017	6,081
Currency realignment	(280)
At December 31, 2018	5,801

12 INVESTMENT PROPERTY (continued)

The Group's property interest held under operating leases to earn rentals or for a capital appreciation purpose is measured using the fair value model and is classified and accounted for as investment property.

The property rental income from the Group's investment property of which is leased out under operating leases, amounted to HK$213,000 (2017: HK$210,000). There are no direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) arising from the rental-generating investment property for both financial years.

Fair value measurement of Group's investment property

The fair value of the Group's investment property at December 31, 2018 and 2017 was arrived at on the basis of a professional valuation carried out on that date by an independent qualified valuation firm having an appropriate recognised professional qualification and recent experience in the location and category of the properties being valued, and not connected with the Group. The fair value was determined based on the direct comparison method based on market observable transactions of similar properties and adjust to reflect the conditions and location of the subject property. In estimating the fair value of the property, the highest and best use of the property is its current use. There has been no change to the valuation technique during the year.

The Group investment property was categorised as level 3 under the fair value hierarchy as at December 31, 2018 and 2017. There were no transfers of fair value hierarchy during the year.

Details of investment property held by the Group as at December 31, 2018 and 2017 are set out below:

Description and location	Fair value as at December 31, 2018 HK$'000	Fair value as at December 31, 2017 HK$'000	Fair value as at January 1, 2017 HK$'000	Valuation methodology	Significant unobservable inputs	Range of unobservable inputs as at December 31, 2018	Range of unobservable inputs as at December 31, 2017	Range of unobservable inputs as at January 1, 2017
Factories at Cheng Bai Area, Lianzhou City, Guangdong, the PRC	5,801	6,081	5,683	Direct comparison	Price per square metre, using market direct comparables and taking into account of location and other individual factors such as size of property, layout and design.	HK$1,521 HK$1,598 per square metre	HK$1,651 HK$1,700 per square metre	HK$1,543 HK$1,589 per square metre

The key input used in valuing the investment property was the price per square metre, which a significant increase in the price per square metre used would result in a significant increase in the fair value measurement of the investment property, and vice versa.

13 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Leasehold buildings and improvements HK$'000	Plant and equipment HK$'000	Licenced assets HK$'000	Motor vehicles HK$'000	Artwork HK$'000	Construction in progress HK$'000	Total HK$'000
Group							
Cost:							
At January 1, 2017	19,641	153,358	2,186,769	17,611	–	823	2,378,202
Additions	–	12	27,747	1,783	7,800	6,495	43,837
Disposals	–	(2,472)	(15)	–	–	–	(2,487)
Written off	–	–	(65,041)	–	–	–	(65,041)
Reclassified from construction in progress	–	5,778	–	–	–	(5,778)	–
Currency realignment	1,377	11,120	151,921	92	–	85	164,595
At December 31, 2017	21,018	167,796	2,301,381	19,486	7,800	1,625	2,519,106
Additions	–	–	5,619	4,238	–	8,625	18,482
Disposals	–	(7,968)	–	–	–	–	(7,968)
Reclassified from construction in progress	–	5,244	–	–	–	(5,244)	–
Currency realignment	(966)	(7,777)	(106,032)	(66)	–	(198)	(115,039)
At December 31, 2018	20,052	157,295	2,200,968	23,658	7,800	4,808	2,414,581
Accumulated depreciation:							
At January 1, 2017	10,148	127,476	1,870,901	9,199	–	–	2,017,724
Depreciation during the year	1,100	9,035	71,075	2,053	–	–	83,263
Disposals	–	(2,415)	(14)	–	–	–	(2,429)
Written off	–	–	(48,648)	–	–	–	(48,648)
Currency realignment	752	8,460	131,985	71	–	–	141,268
At December 31, 2017	12,000	142,556	2,025,299	11,323	–	–	2,191,178
Depreciation during the year	1,005	9,040	67,577	2,475	–	–	80,097
Disposals	–	(7,314)	–	–	–	–	(7,314)
Currency realignment	(552)	(6,182)	(94,919)	(52)	–	–	(101,705)
At December 31, 2018	12,453	138,100	1,997,957	13,746	–	–	2,162,256
Carrying amount:							
At December 31, 2018	7,599	19,195	203,011	9,912	7,800	4,808	252,325
At December 31, 2017	9,018	25,240	276,082	8,163	7,800	1,625	327,928
At January 1, 2017	9,493	25,882	315,868	8,412	–	823	360,478

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the management decided to write off property, plant and equipment with a carrying amount of HK$16,393,000 as the related product line was terminated.

13 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

Licenced assets comprised of the following:

	Leasehold buildings and improvements HK$'000	Plant and equipment HK$'000	Motor vehicles HK$'000	Total HK$'000
Cost:				
At January 1, 2017	327,512	1,850,568	8,689	2,186,769
Additions	4,617	22,175	955	27,747
Disposals	–	(15)	–	(15)
Written off	(28,158)	(36,039)	(844)	(65,041)
Currency realignment	22,090	129,218	613	151,921
At December 31, 2017	326,061	1,965,907	9,413	2,301,381
Additions	4,456	1,163	–	5,619
Currency realignment	(15,159)	(90,439)	(434)	(106,032)
At December 31, 2018	315,358	1,876,631	8,979	2,200,968
Accumulated depreciation:				
At January 1, 2017	145,036	1,717,176	8,689	1,870,901
Depreciation during the year	3,638	67,379	58	71,075
Disposals	–	(14)	–	(14)
Written off	(27,028)	(20,810)	(810)	(48,648)
Currency realignment	9,303	122,100	582	131,985
At December 31, 2017	130,949	1,885,831	8,519	2,025,299
Depreciation during the year	3,249	64,268	59	67,576
Currency realignment	(6,141)	(88,383)	(394)	(94,918)
At December 31, 2018	128,057	1,861,716	8,184	1,997,957
Carrying amount:				
At December 31, 2018	187,301	14,915	795	203,011
At December 31, 2017	195,112	80,076	894	276,082
At January 1, 2017	182,476	133,392	–	315,868

13 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

The Group, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Hong Kong Copper Foil Limited ("licensor"), entered into a licence agreement dated August 30, 2011 with Harvest Resource Management Limited ("licensee"), a third party, as amended by the letter of extension and amendments, to licence its manufacturing facilities located at Fogang and Lianzhou to licensee for the period from September 1, 2011 to August 31, 2017. On August 30, 2017, the Group entered into a letter of extension and amendments with the licensee an extended the licence period for a further 2 years to August 31, 2019. The details of the licence arrangement, which remained unchanged, are as follows:

(i) to use the leasehold buildings, comprising factory buildings in Fogang and Lianzhou;

(ii) to use, consume and dispose of the inventory which shall include consumables and stocks in trade; and

(iii) to use the machinery, together with all other equipment and facilities as from time to time located at the properties in Fogang and Lianzhou.

The licenced property, plant and equipment tabulated above and the licenced inventories classified as "other current assets" in Note 14 were licenced for licence fee income of HK$10 million per month payable in advance on the first day of each and every calendar month, as a short-term measure by the Group to generate income from the manufacturing facilities, pending the resolution of the interested party transactions issue, relating to the manufacturing and trading of copper foil, with the non-controlling shareholder (Note 29) and the approval of the interested party transactions mandate by the shareholders and/or when the Group clinched new third parties customers for the sales of copper foil. Accordingly, the licenced property, plant and equipment have been classified as licenced assets under property, plant and equipment.

No impairment assessment was performed in 2017 and 2018 as there was no indication of impairment.

Details of the leasehold properties held by the Group as at December 31, 2018 and 2017 are set out below:

Location	Description	Tenure of land use rights
Shijiao Town, Fogang, PRC *	Staff quarters (Area: 8,981 sq m)	70 years from 1994
Shijiao Town, Fogang, PRC *	Factory building (Area: 18,413 sq m)	50 years from 1994
Shijiao Town, Fogang, PRC *	Factory building (Area: 27,332 sq m)	50 years from 1993
Shijiao Town, Fogang, PRC *	Factory building (Area: 71,846 sq m)	50 years from 2001
Shijiao Town, Fogang, PRC *	Factory building (Area: 168,033 sq m)	50 years from 2004
Tangtang Town, Huanghuahu Development Area, Fogang, PRC *	Staff quarters (Area: 666 sq m)	70 years from 1997
Lianzhou Town, Lianzhou, PRC *	Factory building (Area: 563,843 sq m)	50 years from 2005
Wuning Town, Jiangxi, PRC	Factory building (Area: 18,896 sq m)	50 years from 2005

* The above leasehold properties are licenced to a third party under the licence agreement.

14 OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS/OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Group

	Cost HK$'000	Allowance for slow moving HK$'000	Allowance for write-down to net realisable value HK$'000	Total HK$'000
Other non-current assets				
Reclassified from other current assets in 2017 and balance at December 31, 2017	753,150	(45,518)	(16,419)	691,213
Currency realignment	(34,632)	2,093	755	(31,784)
Reclassified to other current assets	(718,518)	43,425	15,664	(659,429)
Reclassified to other current assets in 2018 and balance at December 31, 2018	–	–	–	–
Other current assets				
Reclassified from other non-current assets and balance at January 1, 2017	703,810	(42,536)	(15,343)	645,931
Currency realignment	49,340	(2,982)	(1,076)	45,282
Reclassified from other non-current assets	(753,150)	45,518	16,419	(691,213)
Total other current assets at December 31, 2017	–	–	–	–
Reclassified from other non-current assets and balance at December 31, 2018	718,518	(43,425)	(15,664)	659,429

This represented inventories licenced to a third party for the period from September 1, 2017 to August 31, 2019. Under the licencing agreement, the licensee may use, consume and dispose of the licenced inventories which include consumables and stocks in trade. However, the licensee is required to replace and return the quantities of licenced inventories used, consumed or disposed during the licenced period to the Group at the end of the licence period.

The licenced inventory has been reclassified from other non-current assets to other current assets as the licence period will expire on August 31, 2019.

The licensed inventory used, consumed or disposed during the licence period is secured by cash and bills receivable of a related party of the licensee, with a total receivable value of not less than the value of the licenced inventory used, consumed or disposed as at the end of the reporting period.

15 GOODWILL

	Group		
	December 31, 2018 HK$'000	December 31, 2017 HK$'000	January 1, 2017 HK$'000
At beginning and at end of year	**238**	238	238

The goodwill of HK$238,000 was derived from the acquisition of a subsidiary during the year ended December 31, 2007. As at the end of the reporting period, management has reviewed and found no impairment on this goodwill. The subsidiary continues to be profitable and has a positive net worth.

16 BILLS PAYABLE

At the end of the reporting period, the bills payable are aged within 90 days (2017: 90 days).

17 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Group			Company		
	December 31, 2018 HK$'000	December 31, 2017 HK$'000	January 1, 2017 HK$'000	**December 31, 2018 HK$'000**	December 31, 2017 HK$'000	January 1, 2017 HK$'000
Trade payables	**38,647**	50,533	54,390	**–**	–	–
Deposit for licenced assets	**20,000**	20,000	20,000	**–**	–	–
Accrued operating expenses	**31,785**	31,927	27,879	**3,059**	2,435	2,423
	90,432	102,460	102,269	**3,059**	2,435	2,423

Trade payables principally comprise trade creditors arising from purchases of raw materials. The average credit period on purchases of goods is approximately 30 days (2017: 30 days).

18 DEFERRED TAXATION

The followings are the major deferred tax liabilities recognised by the Group during the current and prior reporting periods:

	Group Undistributed Earnings HK$'000
At January 1, 2017	–
Charge to profit or loss for the year (Note 23)	4,793
At December 31, 2017	4,793
Credit to profit or loss for the year (Note 23)	(272)
At December 31, 2018	4,521

Under the Law of People's Republic of China on Enterprise Income Tax (the "EIT Law"), withholding tax is imposed on dividends declared in respect of profits earned by PRC subsidiaries from January 1, 2008. Provision for deferred tax liabilities have been made in respect of temporary differences attributable to undistributed earnings of certain PRC subsidiaries. Deferred taxation has not been provided for in the financial statements in respect of temporary differences attributable to accumulated profits of other PRC subsidiaries amounting to HK$183,534,000 (2017: HK$142,898,000) as the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

19 RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

Employees of subsidiaries in the PRC are members of the state-sponsored pension scheme operated by the PRC government. The subsidiaries are required to contribute a certain percentage of their payroll to the pension scheme to fund the benefits. The only obligation of the Group with respect to the pension scheme is to make the required contributions.

20 SHARE CAPITAL

Group and Company

	December 31, 2018 '000	December 31, 2017 '000	January 1, 2017 '000	December 31, 2018 HK$'000	December 31, 2017 HK$'000	January 1, 2017 HK$'000
	Number of ordinary shares of US$0.10 each					
Authorised	**2,000,000**	2,000,000	2,000,000	**1,550,000**	1,550,000	1,550,000
Issued and fully paid:						
At beginning and end of year	**722,500**	722,500	722,500	**560,200**	560,200	560,200

Fully paid ordinary shares carry one vote per share and carry a right to dividends as and when declared by the Company.

21 REVENUE

	Group	
	2018 HK$'000	2017 HK$'000
Sales of PVB and related products	**466,979**	489,407
Licence fee income	**120,000**	120,000
	586,979	609,407

Revenue from sales of PVB and related products is recorded at a point in time while revenue from licence fee income is recorded over time.

22 OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	Group	
	2018 HK$'000	2017 HK$'000
Interest income from non-related companies	**2,100**	1,897
Rental income from a non-related Company	**213**	208
Net foreign exchange gains	**–**	1,719
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**17**	–
Miscellaneous	**165**	562
	2,495	4,386

23 INCOME TAX EXPENSE

The Company does not have a place of business in Singapore and is not a tax resident for Singapore tax purpose. Accordingly, there is no income tax payable in Singapore. The Group's tax expenses is derived as follows:

	Group	
	2018	2017
	HK$'000	HK$'000
Current Tax		
PRC Enterprise Income Tax	**7,654**	8,949
Deferred tax (assets) liabilities for undistributed earnings (Note 18)	**(272)**	4,793
Withholding tax paid on distributed profit of a subsidiary	**447**	10,192
Income tax expense	**7,829**	23,934

Hong Kong profits tax is provided at 16.5% on the estimated assessable profits for both years. No provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax has been made in these financial statements as the Group has no assessable profits arising from Hong Kong for the both years.

Under the Law of People's Republic of China on Enterprise Income Tax (the "EIT Law") and Implementation Regulation of the EIT Law, the tax rate of subsidiaries in PRC is 25% with effect from January 1, 2008 onwards.

Pursuant to the EIT Law, a High-New Technology Enterprise shall be entitled to a preferential tax rate of 15% for three years since it was officially endorsed.

The income tax expense varied from the amount of income tax expense determined by applying the PRC enterprise income tax rate of 25% (2017: 25%) to profit before tax as a result of the following differences:

	Group	
	2018	2017
	HK$'000	HK$'000
Profit before tax	**35,261**	41,686
Income tax expense at statutory rate (Note a)	**8,815**	10,422
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	**1,515**	4,226
Tax effect of share of result of associate	**1,432**	1,281
Effect of different tax rates of subsidiaries operating in other jurisdictions	**(2,266)**	(3,129)
Effect of tax exempted profit (Note b)	**–**	(6)
Tax effect of tax holiday (Note c)	**(1,842)**	(3,845)
Deferred tax (assets) liabilities on undistributed earnings (Note 18)	**(272)**	4,793
Withholding tax paid	**447**	10,192
Income tax expense	**7,829**	23,934

Notes:

a) The domestic income tax rate of 25% (2017: 25%) represents the PRC Enterprise Income Tax of which the Group's operations are substantially based.

b) Profit arising from a subsidiary in Macau is exempted from tax.

c) A subsidiary of the Company in the PRC was endorsed in 2018 as a High and New Technology Enterprise and was entitled to a reduced PRC income tax rate of 15%.

24 PROFIT FOR THE YEAR

	Group	
	2018	2017
	HK$'000	HK$'000
Audit fee:		
Auditors of the Company	**324**	324
Auditors of subsidiaries	**300**	300
Total audit fees	**624**	624
Non-audit fees paid to auditors:		
Auditors of the Company	**–**	–
Auditors of subsidiaries	**92**	92
Total non-audit fees	**92**	92
Directors' remuneration:		
Directors of the Company		
– Fees	**557**	564
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**80,097**	83,263
Amortisation of prepaid land use rights (included in administrative expenses)	**1,063**	1,035
Cost of inventories recognised as expenses	**308,818**	315,969
Property, plant and equipment written-off	**–**	16,393
Staff costs	**23,180**	20,814
Costs of defined contribution plans included in staff costs	**710**	408
Allowance for doubtful debts	**1,551**	1,975
Reversal of allowance for write-down to net realisable value of inventories	**1,628**	–
(Gain) loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**(17)**	58
Net foreign exchange loss (gain)	**7,857**	(1,719)

Compensation of directors and key management personnel

The remuneration of directors who are the only members of key management during the year was as follows:

	Group	
	2018	2017
	HK$'000	HK$'000
Short-term employee benefits	**557**	564

The remuneration of directors is determined by the remuneration committee having regard to the performance of the individuals and market trends.

25 EARNINGS PER SHARE

The basic and diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the Group's profit attributable to owners of the Company of HK$25,610,000 (2017: HK$14,468,000) by 722,500,000 (2017: 722,500,000) being the number of shares in issue during the financial year.

26 DIVIDENDS

No dividend was declared or proposed by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2018 and 2017.

27 CAPITAL RESERVES

	Group	
	2018	2017
	HK$'000	HK$'000
The capital reserves comprise the following:		
Surplus on acquisition of subsidiaries pursuant to Group restructuring exercise	**6,275**	6,275
Gain on acquisition of non-controlling interest in a subsidiary	**1,012**	1,012
	7,287	7,287

28 SEGMENT INFORMATION

Information reported to the Group's chief operating decision maker ("CODM") for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance is specifically focused on the Group's operating division. The Group is currently organised into two operating divisions – Polyvinyl butyral ("PVB") business and licence business.

PVB business – manufacturing and trading of PVB and related products; and

Licence business – earning licence fee income from its licenced assets.

Segment revenue and expense: Segment revenue and expense are the operating revenue and expense reported in the Group's consolidated statement of profit or loss that are directly attributable to a segment and the relevant portion of such revenue and expense that can be allocated on a reasonable basis to a segment.

The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the Group's accounting policies described in Note 2. Segment profit represents the profit earned by each segment without allocation of share of loss of an associate, finance costs and rental income from a fellow subsidiary and non-related Company. This is the measure reported to the CODM for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

28 SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Segment assets and liabilities: Segment assets include all operating assets used by a segment and consist principally of trade and other receivables and prepayments, other non-current assets, bills receivable, cash and bank balances, inventories, prepaid land use rights, property, plant and equipment and non-current deposits, net of allowances and provisions. Segment liabilities include all operating liabilities and consist principally of trade and other payables, bills payable and income tax payable. Capital additions include the total cost incurred to acquire property, plant and equipment and prepaid land use rights directly attributable to the segment.

The following is an analysis of the Group's revenue and results by reportable segments.

For the year ended December 31, 2018

	PVB business HK$'000	Licence business HK$'000	Total HK$'000
External sales	**466,979**	**120,000**	**586,979**
Segment result	**1,387**	**39,389**	**40,776**
Unallocated income			**213**
Share of losses of an associate			**(5,728)**
Profit before tax			**35,261**
Income tax expense			**(7,829)**
Profit for the year			**27,432**

For the year ended December 31, 2017

	PVB business HK$'000	Licence business HK$'000	Total HK$'000
External sales	489,407	120,000	609,407
Segment result	21,154	25,449	46,603
Unallocated income			208
Share of losses of an associate			(5,125)
Profit before tax			41,686
Income tax expense			(23,934)
Profit for the year			17,752

28 SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

The following is an analysis of the Group's assets, liabilities and other segment information by reportable segments:

At December 31, 2018

	PVB business HK$'000	Licence business HK$'000	Total HK$'000
Assets			
Segments assets	**1,953,033**	**893,904**	**2,846,937**
Investment in an associate			**30,086**
Unallocated corporate assets			**6,051**
			2,883,074
Liabilities			
Segment liabilities	**50,962**	**60,065**	**111,027**

At December 31, 2017

	PVB business HK$'000	Licence business HK$'000	Total HK$'000
Assets			
Segments assets	1,876,282	1,017,051	2,893,333
Investment in an associate			36,571
Unallocated corporate assets			6,081
			2,935,985
Liabilities			
Segment liabilities	65,239	55,807	121,046

For the purpose of monitoring segment performance and allocating resources between segments, the CODM monitors the tangible, intangible and financial assets attributable to each segment.

All assets are allocated to reportable segments other than investment in an associate and investment property. Goodwill has been allocated to reportable segment based on the subsidiary operating activity which is the PVB business.

28 SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Other information

For the year ended December 31, 2018

	PVB business HK$'000	Licence business HK$'000	Total HK$'000
Capital additions	**12,863**	**5,619**	**18,482**
Depreciation expenses	**12,521**	**67,576**	**80,097**
Amortisation of prepaid land use rights	**121**	**942**	**1,063**

For the year ended December 31, 2017

	PVB business HK$'000	Licence business HK$'000	Total HK$'000
Capital additions	16,090	27,747	43,837
Depreciation expenses	12,188	71,075	83,263
Amortisation of prepaid land use rights	83	952	1,035
Property, plant and equipment written-off	–	16,393	16,393

All non-current assets of the Group are located in Macau/the PRC. During the year ended December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, none of the customer contributes over 10% of the total Group's sales.

29 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

On 3 August 2011, Annuity & Re Life Ltd (the "Petitioner") presented a petition in the Supreme Court of Bermuda in respect of the Company against its controlling shareholders based on a complaint that the affairs of the Company had been and/or were being conducted in a manner which was oppressive or unfairly prejudicial to the Petitioner. The Company took a neutral stance in the proceedings.

The controlling shareholders were eventually successful in defending the case following a favourable judgment by the Bermuda Court of Appeal dated 24 March 2017. Subsequently, the Petitioner took steps to appeal the said judgment.

On 3 May 2018, the parties reached a settlement agreement providing, inter alia, that the Petitioner shall forego its appeal to the Privy Council in its entirety and releases and forever discharges all of its claims arising out of or connected directly or indirectly with the case and its underlying facts. The Company is a party to this settlement agreement.

On 1 November 2018, the Petitioner served a Writ on the Company and its controlling shareholders alleging a breach of the said settlement agreement. The Petitioner claimed (inter alia) a sum of S$2,297,360 plus damages to be assessed, interests and costs. On 27 November 2018, the Company's Bermuda counsel filed the Defence arguing that there is no reasonable cause of action and should accordingly be struck out. In addition, the defendants denied that they are in breach of any contractual obligations under the settlement agreement and pleaded that they have at all times performed their obligations under it.

Based on the advice of the Company's Bermuda Counsel to date, the board is of the opinion the settlement action appears to be intrinsically defective and that the Company should have a more than reasonable chance to succeed. Accordingly, no provision for liability has been made in connection with this claim.

30 COMMITMENTS

	Group	
	2018	2017
	HK$'000	HK$'000
Capital expenditure contracted but not provided for in the financial statements in respect of acquisition of property, plant and equipment	**2,540**	1,713

31 OPERATING LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

The Group as lessee

	Group	
	2018	2017
	HK$'000	HK$'000
Minimum lease payments under operating leases recognised as an expense in the year	**843**	795

As the end of the reporting period, the Group has outstanding commitments under non-cancellable operating leases, which will fall due as follows:

	2018	2017
	HK$'000	HK$'000
Within one year	**339**	339
In the second to fifth years inclusive	**–**	–
	339	339

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the Group for certain of its office premises. Leases are negotiated for one year (2017: one year) and rentals are fixed for two years (2017: two years).

The Group as lessor

At end of the reporting period, the Group has contracted with licensee for the following future minimum licence fee payments:

	2018	2017
	HK$'000	HK$'000
In one year	**10,000**	10,000

The Group licences its Licenced Assets to a committed licensee under the licence agreement as follows:

- within the first twelve months of the licence, either the Group or licensee may terminate the licence agreement at its sole discretion, by serving on the other party not less than one month prior notice in writing and paying the other party HK$1 million or such other amount as may be mutually agreed in writing between both parties.

- after the first twelve months of the licence, the Group may terminate the licence agreement at its sole discretion, by serving on licensee not less than one month prior notice in writing.

32 ADOPTION OF A NEW FINANCIAL REPORTING FRAMEWORK

The Group and the Company adopted the new financial reporting framework – Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International) ("SFRS(I)") for the first time for financial year ended December 31, 2018 and SFRS(I) 1 First-time Adoption of Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International) has been applied in the first set of SFRS(I) financial statements. SFRS(I) is identical to the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

As a first-time adopter of SFRS(I), the Group and the Company have applied retrospectively, accounting policies based on each SFRS(I) effective as at end of the first SFRS(I) reporting period (December 31, 2018), except for areas of exceptions and optional exemptions set out in SFRS(I) 1.

In the first set of SFRS(I) financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2018, an additional opening statement of financial position as at date of transition (January 1, 2017) is presented, together with related notes. Reconciliation statements from previously reported FRS amounts and explanatory notes on transition adjustments are presented for equity as at date of transition (January 1, 2017) and as at end of last financial period under FRS (December 31, 2017), and for total comprehensive income and cash flows reported for the last financial period under FRS (for the year ended December 31, 2017). Additional disclosures are made for specific transition adjustments if applicable.

There is no change to the Group's and the Company's previous accounting policies under FRS or material adjustments on the initial transition to the new framework, other than those arising from the application of SFRS(I) 9 and SFRS(I) 15 which are effective at the same time.

33 RECLASSIFICATIONS AND COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior year's financial statements to enhance comparability with the current year's financial statements following the Group and the Company's adoption of the SFRS(I)s that became effective during the year.

As a result, certain line items have been amended in the statement of financial position and the related notes to the financial statements. Comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to the current year's presentation.

The items were reclassified as follows:

	December 31, 2017		January 1, 2017	
	Previously reported HK$'000	After reclassification HK$'000	Previously reported HK$'000	After reclassification HK$'000
Statement of financial position				
Trade and other payables	1,884	–	2,258	–
Contract liabilities	–	1,884	–	2,258

34 STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT EFFECTIVE

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019

- SFRS(I) 16 *Leases*
- SFRS(I) INT 23 *Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments*

Effective date is deferred indefinitely

- Amendments to SFRS(I) 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements and FRS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*

SFRS(I) 16 Leases

The Standard provides a comprehensive model for the identification of lease arrangements and their treatment in the financial statements of both lessees and lessors. The identification of leases, distinguishing between leases and service contracts, are determined on the basis of whether there is an identified asset controlled by the customer.

Significant changes to lessee accounting are introduced, with the distinction between operating and finance leases removed and assets and liabilities recognised in respect of all leases (subject to limited exceptions for short-term leases and leases of low value assets). The Standard maintains substantially the lessor accounting approach under the existing framework.

As at December 31, 2018, the Group has non-cancellable operating lease commitments of HK$843,000 disclosed in note 31. A preliminary assessment indicates that these arrangements will meet the definition of a lease under SFRS(I) 16, and hence the Group will recognise a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability in respect of all these leases unless they qualify for low value or short-term leases upon the application of SFRS(I) 16. Management has set up a committee to perform an assessment of the possible impact of implementing SFRS(I) 16. It is currently impracticable to disclose any further information on the known or reasonably estimable impact to the entity's financial statements in the period of initial application as management has yet to complete its detailed assessment. Management does not plan to early adopt the new SFRS(I) 16.

SFRS(I) INT 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

The Interpretation provides guidance on determining the accounting tax position when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments.

The Interpretation requires an entity to:

- determine whether uncertain tax positions are assessed separately or as a Group; and
- assess whether it is probable that a tax authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment used, or proposed to be used, by an entity in its income tax filings:
- if probable, the entity should determine its accounting tax position consistently with the tax treatment used or planned to be used in its income tax filings.
- if not probable, the entity should reflect the effect of uncertainty in determining its accounting tax position.

34 STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT EFFECTIVE (continued)

Management anticipates that there is no significant impact on financial statements other than certain accounting policies and additional disclosures relating to income tax on the initial application of SFRS(I) INT 23. It is currently impracticable to disclose any further information on the known or reasonably estimable impact to the entity's financial statements in the period of initial application as management has yet to complete its detailed assessment. Management does not plan to early adopt the new SFRS(I) INT 23.

Amendments to SFRS(I) 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and SFRS(I) 1-28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture

The pronouncement addresses the requirements in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. In a transaction involving an associate or a joint venture, the extent of gain or loss recognition depends on whether the assets sold or contributed constitute a business.

When an entity sells or contributes assets that constitute a business to a joint venture or associate, or loses control of a subsidiary that contains a business but it retains joint control or significant influence, the gain or loss resulting from that transaction is recognised in full.

When an entity sells or contributes assets that do not constitute a business to a joint venture or associate, or loses control of a subsidiary that does not contain a business but it retains joint control or significant influence, the gain or loss resulting from that transaction is recognised only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in the joint venture or associate, i.e. the entity's share of the gain or loss is eliminated.

SHAREHOLDINGS

SHAREHOLDINGS AS AT MARCH 18, 2019

Size of Shareholdings

Size of Shareholdings	Number of Shareholders	Percentage	Number of shares Held	Percentage
1 – 99	2	0.06%	12	0.00%
100 – 1,000	633	20.70%	621,669	0.08%
1,001 – 10,000	2,047	66.94%	8,432,327	1.17%
10,001 – 1,000,000	369	12.07%	18,483,071	2.56%
1,000,001 and above	7	0.23%	694,962,921	96.19%
	3,058	100%	722,500,000	100%

Authorised share capital	:	US$200,000,000
Issued share capital	:	US$72,250,000
Number of shares	:	722,500,000
Class of shares	:	ordinary shares of US$0.10
Voting rights	:	one vote per share

Based on information available to the Company as at March 18, 2019, approximately 12.04% of the issued ordinary shares of the Company is held by the public and, therefore, Rule 723 of the Listing Manual issued by the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited is complied with. The Company does not have any treasury shares.

Top Twenty Shareholders as at March 18, 2019

	Name	Number of shares	Percentage
1	EXCEL FIRST INVESTMENTS LIMITED	547,355,321	75.76%
2	PHILLIP SECURITIES PTE LTD	70,788,100	9.80%
3	DBS VICKERS SECURITIES (SINGAPORE) PTE LTD	44,373,400	6.14%
4	KINGBOARD LAMINATES LTD	17,516,000	2.42%
5	UOB KAY HIAN PTE LTD	7,951,300	1.10%
6	RAFFLES NOMINEES (PTE) LIMITED	4,151,900	0.57%
7	CITIBANK NOMINEES SINGAPORE PTE LTD	2,826,900	0.39%
8	DBS NOMINEES PTE LTD	967,400	0.13%
9	LEONG HEIN HAK	800,000	0.11%
10	WONG BARK CHUAN DAVID	650,000	0.09%
11	SHI JIANJUN	590,000	0.08%
12	KINGBOARD INVESTMENTS LTD	420,000	0.06%
13	LAU LIAT PHEOW @ LOW LIAT PHEOW	400,000	0.06%
14	LI DONG	330,000	0.05%
15	LIM AIK BIN	301,400	0.04%
16	LOW CHOR HWEE	300,000	0.04%
17	XU YIQUN	297,000	0.04%
18	LIM LI HOON	295,000	0.04%
19	OCBC SECURITIES PRIVATE LTD	261,050	0.04%
20	MAYBANK KIM ENG SECURITIES PTE. LTD.	252,078	0.04%
		700,826,849	97.00%

SHAREHOLDINGS

Substantial Shareholders

As shown in the Register of Substantial Shareholders

	Name of Shareholders	Direct Interest	Deemed Interest	Percentage
1	Kingboard Laminates Limited	17,516,000	70,198,300	12.14%
2	Excel First Investments Limited	547,355,321	87,714,300	87.90%
3	Kingboard Laminates Holdings Limited		635,069,621	87.90%
4	Jamplan (BVI) Limited		635,489,621	87.96%
5	Kingboard Holdings Limited		635,489,621	87.96%
6	Hallgain Management Limited		635,489,621	87.96%

Hallgain Management Limited ("HML") has approximately 39.02% shareholding interest in Kingboard Holdings Limited ("KHL").

Jamplan (BVI) Limited ("Jamplan") is a wholly-owned subsidiary of KHL.

Kingboard Laminates Holdings Limited ("KLHL") is a 70.79% owned subsidiary of KHL of which 2.48% is held by KHL directly and 68.31% is held by Jamplan.

Excel First Investments Limited ("EFIL") is a wholly-owned subsidiary of KLHL.

Pursuant to Section 4 of the Securities and Futures Act,

i) EFIL is deemed to have an interest in the 87,714,300 shares held by its subsidiary, Kingboard Laminates Limited directly and through the nominees;

ii) KLHL is deemed to have an interest in the 547,355,321 shares held by EFIL directly and the 87,714,300 shares held by the subsidiary of EFIL directly and through the nominees; and

iii) Jamplan, KHL and HML are deemed to have an interest in the 547,355,321 shares held by EFIL directly, the 87,714,300 shares held by the subsidiary of EFIL directly and through the nominees, and an additional of 420,000 shares held by another immediate subsidiary of Jamplan which is not subsidiary of EFIL and KLHL.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting of **KINGBOARD COPPER FOIL HOLDINGS LIMITED** will be held at The Pinnacle Suite, Wangz Business Centre, 7 Temasek Boulevard, The Penthouse, #44-01 Suntec Tower One, Singapore 038987, on Monday, April 29, 2019 at 9:30 a.m. to transact the following business:–

As Ordinary Business

1. To consider and adopt the Directors' Statements and Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2018 together with the Auditors' Report thereon. **Resolution 1**

2. To approve the payment of Directors' Fees of HK$557,000/– for the year ended December 31, 2018. (2017: HK$564,000/–) **Resolution 2**

3. To re-elect Mr Ho Yin Sang[a], the Director retiring pursuant to Bye-Law 86(1) of the Company's Bye-Laws. **Resolution 3**

4. To re-elect Mr Chim Hou Yan[a], the Director retiring pursuant to Bye-Law 86(1) of the Company's Bye-Laws. ***[See Note 4]*** **Resolution 4**

5. To re-appoint Messrs Deloitte & Touche LLP as Auditors and to authorise the Directors to fix their remuneration. **Resolution 5**

As Special Business

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following Resolutions No. 6 as Ordinary Resolution with or without modifications: –

6. THAT authority be and is hereby given to the Directors to allot and issue shares in the capital of the Company (whether by way of rights, bonus or otherwise) at any time and upon such terms and conditions and for such purposes and to such persons as the Directors of the Company may, in their absolute discretion, deem fit provided that the aggregate number of shares to be issued pursuant to this Resolution shall not exceed fifty per cent (50%) of the total number of issued shares excluding treasury shares at the time of passing of this Resolution, of which the aggregate number of shares to be issued other than on a pro rata basis to shareholders of the Company shall not exceed twenty per cent (20%) of the total number of issued shares excluding treasury shares; and unless revoked or varied by the Company in general meeting, such authority shall continue in force until the conclusion of the next annual general meeting of the Company or the date by which the next annual general meeting of the Company is required by law or by the Bye-Laws of the Company to be held, whichever is earlier.
[see statement under the heading Resolution 6] **Resolution 6**

7. To transact any other business.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

JULIANA LOH JOO HUI
Company Secretary

Singapore, April 11, 2019

IMPORTANT: PLEASE READ NOTES BELOW

Notes:

1. With the exception of The Central Depository (Pte) Ltd. (the "Depository") which may appoint more than two (2) proxies, a member of the Company entitled to attend and vote at the above annual general meeting of the Company (the "AGM") is entitled to appoint no more than two (2) proxies to attend and vote on his/her/its behalf. A proxy need not be a member of the Company.

2. Where a form of proxy appoints more than one (1) proxy, the proportion of the shareholding concerned to be represented by each proxy shall be specified in the form of proxy. Such form of proxy must be deposited at the office of the Company Secretary of the Company in Singapore, Intertrust Singapore Corporate Services Pte. Ltd., at 77 Robinson Road, #13-00 Robinson 77, Singapore 068896, not less than forty-eight (48) hours before the time appointed for holding the AGM or adjourned meeting.

3. **Persons holding shares in the capital of the Company through the Depository need not submit the form of proxy if he/she is attending the AGM in person.**

4. Mr Chim Hou Yan will, upon re-election[a], continue to serve as Chairman of the Remuneration and Nominating Committee. Mr Chim will also remain as a member of the Audit Committee. Mr Chim is a Non-Executive Director of the Company and is considered independent by the Board of Directors of the Company.

Personal Data Privacy:

By submitting an instrument appointing a proxy(ies) and/or representative(s) to attend, speak and vote at the AGM and/or any adjournment thereof, a member of the Company (i) consents to the collection, use and disclosure of the member's personal data by the Company (or its agents) for the purpose of the processing and administration by the Company (or its agents) of proxies and representatives appointed for the AGM (including any adjournment thereof) and the preparation and compilation of the attendance lists, minutes and other documents relating to the AGM (including any adjournment thereof), and in order for the Company (or its agents) to comply with any applicable laws, listing rules, regulations and/or guidelines (collectively, the "**Purposes**"), (ii) warrants that where the member discloses the personal data of the member's proxy(ies) and/or representative(s) to the Company (or its agents), the member has obtained the prior consent of such proxy(ies) and/or representative(s) for the collection, use and disclosure by the Company (or its agents) of the personal data of such proxy(ies) and/or representative(s) for the Purposes, and (iii) agrees that the member will indemnify the Company in respect of any penalties, liabilities, claims, demands, losses and damages as a result of the member's breach of warranty.

STATEMENTS PURSUANT TO BYE-LAW 58(3) OF THE COMPANY'S BYE-LAWS

Resolution 6

The proposed ordinary Resolution 6, if passed, will empower the Directors of the Company to allot and issue new shares in the capital of the Company, subject to the limits and in the manner as described therein. This authority shall, unless revoked or varied at a general meeting, expire at the conclusion of the next general meeting of the Company or the date by which the next annual general meeting of the Company is required by law or by the Bye-Laws of the Company to be held, whichever is earlier.

The percentage of issued share capital of the Company is based on the number of issued shares excluding treasury shares at the time of passing of the Resolution approving the mandate after adjusting for (a) new shares arising from the conversion or exercise of convertible securities, (b) new shares arising from exercising share options or vesting of share awards outstanding or subsisting at the time of the passing of the resolution approving the mandate, and (c) any subsequent consolidation or subdivision of shares.

Unless prior shareholders' approval is required under the Listing Rules, an issue of treasury shares will not require further shareholders' approval, and will not be included in the aforementioned limitation.

The Company does not hold any treasury shares.

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a Information on the Directors who are seeking re-election can be found at the section entitled "Directors and Senior Management's Profile" and "Corporate Governance Report".

KB KINGBOARD COPPER FOIL HOLDINGS LIMITED

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