### UniVision Engineering Limited



Annual Report Year ended 31 March 2012

# UNIVISION ENGINEERING LIMITED Annual Report Year ended 31 March 2012

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### BOARD OF DIRECTORS, OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

### **Board of Directors**

Stephen Sin Mo KOO, Executive Chairman Chun Hung WONG, Chief Executive Officer Chun Pan WONG, Technical Director Danny Kwok Fai YIP, Finance Director Nicholas James LYTH, Non-Executive Director

### **Senior Management**

Mike Chiu Wah CHAN, *Director of Operations* Peter Yip Tak CHAN, *Director of Sales and Marketing* 

### **Audit Committee**

Nicholas James LYTH, *Chairman* Stephen Sin Mo KOO

### **Remuneration Committee**

Nicholas James LYTH, *Chairman* Stephen Sin Mo KOO

### **AIM Stock Code**

**UVEL** 

### **Company Secretary**

Danny Kwok Fai YIP

### **Registered Office**

8/F Lever Tech Centre, 69-71 King Yip Street, Kwun Tong, Kowloon, Hong Kong

Tel: (852) 2389 3256 Fax: (852) 2797 8053 E-mail: <u>uvel@hk.uvel.com</u> Website: <u>www.uvel.com</u>

### **Nominated Adviser and Broker**

Zeus Capital Limited 3 Ralli Courts, West Riverside, Manchester M3 5FT, UK.

### **Principal bankers**

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Citibank, N.A. Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Hua Nan Commercial Bank (Taiwan)

### **Auditor**

### **HKCMCPA Company Limited**

Certified Public Accountants (Formerly known as ZYCPA Company Limited) Unit 602, 6/F., Hoseinee House 69 Wyndham Street, Central, Hong Kong

### **Registrars**

Computershare Investor Services (Jersey) Limited Queensway House, Hilgrove Street, St Helier, Jersey JE1 1ES, Channel Islands

### **UK Depositary**

Computershare Investor Services PLC The Pavilions, Bridgwater Road, Bristol BS99 6ZZ, UK

### **CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT**

### INTRODUCTION

I am pleased to report the Group's audited results for the financial year ended 31 March 2012.

Following to the announcement on 25 June 2012 that the Group reached an agreement on 22 June 2012 for the sale of the Group's interest in its shopping mall project in Zhongshan, I believe that we have a good step forward for the Group's future development. The agreement which we have reached both settles the Group's outstanding liabilities to Mayne and will realise value from the asset for UniVision shareholders. Following completion of the Sale, UniVision will be released from significant indebtedness owed to its former shareholder.

Revenue from the Group's Security and Surveillance Systems bus iness remained stable. It was a slightly drop of revenue in Hong Kong but we had growth of revenue in Taiwan during the year. The drop of revenue in Hong Kong was mainly due the increase of competition in this rather small area. While the global economic atmosphere was not favourable last year, we still maintained rather steady revenue. It is vital that we can keep stable of our business, especially on uncertain environment. Our focus on maintenance services continues. Stable cash flow from maintenance revenue is important in the current market situations. It provides a stable platform for us to explore growth in other areas, especially in China. Negotiations are ongoing for some infrastructure projects which are implemented in the coming years in Hong Kong. We anticipate that some will be finalised in the first half of the coming financial year.

Our objective for the expansion of our Electrical and Mechanical ("E&M") business remains . Our business in China has been slowed down due to lack of capital. However, we are exploring various methods to obtain extra funding to sustain our planned growth in China. The sale of the Group's interest in its shopping mall project in Zhongshan recently provides a good opportunity to re-invest in China. In the event that a property asset is sold for cash, a significant property taxation charge must be paid. Given that it is Univision's intention to reinvest into opportunities in Mainland China generally and Electrical and Mechanical specifically if appropriate opportunities can be identified to take the form of non cash consideration clearly this is of benefit to all.

The Directors remain confident of the future of Univision and are optimistic about the Group's prospects .

### FINANCIAL REVIEW

The profit attributable to the equity holders of Company in this year is £1.8m (2011: £8.2m). The great difference is because the Group has recognised a gain on reconsolidation of £8.4m for re-consolidating the assets, liabilities and operating results accounts of Leader Smart Engineering (Shanghai) Limited into the Group's annual accounts for the financial year ended 31 March 2011. On the other hand, Group has recognised a gain from forgiveness of interest and principal due from its former major shareholder £2m. (2011: Nil). The Group has the provision for impairment loss on trade and other receivables totalling £0.4m (2011: £0.9m).

The Group generated positive net cash of £0.4m from its operating activities in the current period (2011: £0.5m). It maintained the cash and cash equivalents at 31 March 2012 of £0.5m (31 March 2011: £1m). The decrease in the cash balance mainly due to the repayment of loan due from its former major shareholder £0.6m during the current year (2011: Nil).

During the year under review the relative weak in the HK\$ against sterling has led to an 3.3% depreciation in the GBP reporting amount in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, while a relative strengthening closing rate at the year-end in the HK\$ against sterling led to a 0.7% appreciation in the GBP reporting amount in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. All figures in the Financial Statements therefore need to be adjusted for comparison purposes.

### **CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT**

(Continued)

Turnover in the period was decreased by 9.3% to £7.8m (2011: £8.6m). This decrease was mainly due to the reduction of £0.9m in the Group's construction contracts. This was caused by the drop of PRC E&M business and the income of construction contract in HK. The drop of construction revenue in Hong Kong was mainly due to the keen competition environment. Competition in job tendering led to a lower successful bidding rate for new construction projects. The delay in PRC construction project was the reason for the decrease in business income. On the other hand, there was a growth of 34%, £0.7m in the value of the Group's Taiwan construction contracts. Despite of the competitive environment, our maintenance contracts are relatively stable and remained the same level with last year.

The Group's business in Hong Kong is stable and continues to provide a steady profit margin and positive cash flows from the operating activities for the Group's operations. The Group's major customers in the Security and Surveillance Systems business are public organisations and sizeable private enterprises, such as MTR Corporation Limited, which provide regular orders and reliable payment schedules. It is the reason why our Hong Kong company does not require the bank overdraft and loan facilities. The maintenance contract with MTR Corporation Limited has been renewed for a further three year commenced on 1 January 2012. The Directors believe there will be arise in demand for Security and Surveillance Systems business coming from the local government infrastructure projects and from the commercial sector. We anticipate that the Group's turnover from this division will improve and remain optimistic on the ability of the Group to successfully tackle the increased market competition in the coming years.

Gross profit margin reduced to 29% (2011: 39%). The major reason for decrease in GP is significantly dropped in GP in Taiwan's construction contracts that from 40% to 23% due to keen competition in tendering projects. It supported the growth of 34% in the revenue from Taiwan construction contracts in this current year. Besides, the drop in turnover of 21% (£0.4m) in Hong Kong construction contracts and the drop in PRC's E&M business £0.9m which had a higher gross profit margin than the overall business. Inflation also led to the increase in the material costs and the direct costs, such as wages and sub-contracting charges during the reporting period.

Administration expenses decreased by 15% from last year to £1.7m (2011: £2m) mainly the inclusion of £0.15m of expenses for the two years of Leader Smart whilst deconsolidated in year of 2011 and the effective cost control measures on the operating costs. Finance costs dropped significantly during the year for the loan due to Mayne Management Limited, the group 's former major shareholder became interest free. (2011: £0.58m). Mayne has agreed to waive the requirement for the Group to repay the accrued interest and US\$1 million of the outstanding principal (which represents interest which had been previously capitalised). The outstanding principal of loan remained US\$3.97m and to be repayable in 31 March, 2013. The major component of the finance costs was the non-cash provision of financial guarantee liability in respect of a secured financing arrangement £ 304,831. The said provision of finance costs did not cause adverse impact on our Company's cash flow.

No significant capital investment occurred in the current year.

Profit before Interest and Tax (PBIT) was £2.1m (2011: £8.8m). Net profit before income tax was £1.8m (2011: £8.3m). Basic earning per share for this year was 0.47p (2011: 2.14p).

### **CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT**

(Continued)

### **BUSINESS REVIEW**

Markets

IMS Research has just published the 2012 edition of its World Market for CCTV and Video Surve illance Equipment report. The report forecasts that despite the weak and uncertain economic climate, the world market for video surveillance equipment will grow in excess of 12% in 2012.

It projects that Western Europe is to be the largest drag factor impacting global market growth in 2012. The Eurozone debt crisis is expected to depress growth in Western Europe as austerity measures continue to be implemented and a lack of end-user confidence limits video surveillance equipment spend. However, the global market will be driven by strong demand for video surveillance equipment in the BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India and China) countries.

IMS Research also forecasts that the world market for video surveillance equipment will tip in favour of network video in 2013. It is also observed that high definition CCTV products have continued to gain presence. We have identified a number of good suppliers, manufacturers as well as technology partners, to provide complete solutions to our customers using the latest available technology. The Board is confident that we can exploit these opportunities in the coming years due to the expected growth of demand.

Following the sale of the Group's interest in its shopping mall project in Zhongshan, we will continue to explore our growth target of the E&M business in PRC. We are looking at various strategic options to access capital in order to be in a position to begin new projects.

Acquisitions and Investments

The Group continues to assess possible opportunities of new investments with a view to making a further strategic move.

### **PROSPECTS**

Our Security and Surveillance business remains stable. We expect that some of the infrastructure projects in Hong Kong will become fruitful in the coming years. With the expected growing demand on Network Security and Surveillance market, we anticipate a good business in this area in the coming years.

The recent progress in the sale of the Group's interest in its shopping mall project in Zhongshan provides the right track on our growth target in the E&M business in the PRC. We are seeking ways to get additional funds, such as in the listing platform of OTCBB, to undertake these capital intensive projects and seek potential opportunities to work with other strategic partners for our growth goal.

Finally, on behalf of the Board, I would like to thank our customers, suppliers and shareholders for their continued support of UniVision. I would also like to acknowledge the hard work of the management and all the staff for their contribution and dedication to the Group.

MR. STEPHEN SIN MO KOO EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN

15 August 2012

## DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT'S BIOGRAPHIES

### **DIRECTORS' BIOGRAPHIES**

### Nicholas James LYTH – Non-executive Director (aged 46)

Mr. Lyth is a qualified chartered management accountant and has over 12 years experience as a finance professional, having spent a number of years as director of UK companies. He has lived and worked in China and can speak and write Mandarin. Nicholas is currently Non Executive Chairman of Taihua plc, an AIM quoted manufacturer of pharmaceuticals, based in China. He is responsible for day to day liaison with UK investors.

### Stephen Sin Mo KOO – Executive Chairman (aged 54)

Mr. Koo joined UniVision in 1998 and was appointed as a Director on 3 March 2003. He is responsible for overall strategic planning of our Group. He holds both a Bachelor Degree from the University of Technology, Sydney, and a Masters Degree in Business from the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology in Australia. He is the Director of Up Sky Investments Limited, the Group's ultimate parent company. He is a Fellow of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Australia.

### **Chun Hung WONG – Chief Executive Officer (aged 53)**

Mr. Wong joined UniVision in 1998 and was appointed as CEO on 1 January 2008. Before the appointment, he was the Director of Operations who was responsible for the management of the Project and Maintenance Divisions. Mr. Wong holds a Master of Business Administration degree from The Open University of Hong Kong. He has over 20 years experience in project management. Mr. Wong is responsible for formulating and overseeing the implementation of UniVision's business development strategies and for the management of the Company's operations.

### Chun Pan WONG – Technical Director (aged 52)

Mr. Wong joined UniVision in 1991 and was appointed as a Director on 25 March 1992. He holds a Master Degree in Religious Studies in Chinese University of Hong Kong and a Bachelor Degree in Computer Science from the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and over 17 years experience in the surveillance industry. He is responsible for the development of UniVision's state of the art CCTV control and monitoring systems and smart card access systems.

### Danny Kwok Fai YIP -Finance Director (aged 48)

Mr. Yip was appointed as Finance Director on 18 September 2007. He was the Financial Controller for the Group before the appointment. Mr. Yip obtained a Master of Corporate Finance degree from The Hong Kong Polytechnic University and a Bachelor of Commerce (Accounting) degree from The Curtin University of Technology, Australia. Before joining the Group, Mr. Yip was the Accounting Manager of Nissin Food Group, the leading instant noodle manufacturing MNC. Mr. Yip has over 20 years experience in finance and accounting in different industries. He is a fellow member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants and a member of Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants. He also acts as Company Secretary for the Corporation.

## DIRECTORS' AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT'S BIOGRAPHIES

(Continued)

### SENIOR MANAGEMENT'S BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES

### Mike Chiu Wah CHAN – Director of Operations (aged 37)

Mr. Chan joined UniVision as Assistant Engineer in December 1996, and was promoted to a number of increasingly senior positions in maintenance and project department, prior to being appointed to his present position on 2 January 2008. He is now responsible for the management of UniVision's Project and Maintenance Division. Mr. Chan holds a Bachelor of Engineering degree in Industrial and Manufacturing System Engineering from The University of Hong Kong.

### Peter Yip Tak CHAN – Director of Sales and Marketing (aged 48)

Mr. Chan joined UniVision in 1995. He holds a Degree in Computing from the University of Northwest Missouri and has over 10 years experience in sales and project management. He is responsible for the management of UniVision's Sales and Marketing Division.

## UNIVISION ENGINEERING LIMITED DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors have pleasure in presenting their annual report together with the audited financial statements of the Group and the Company for the year ended 31 March 2012.

### **Principal Activities**

The principal activities of the Company are the supply, design, consultation, installation and maintenance of closed circuit television and surveillance systems, and the sale of security related products. The Group is involved in similar activities as well as electrical and mechanical services.

### **Review of the Business**

A review of the Group and its future development is included in the Chairman's Statement.

### **Financial Position**

The Group's profit for the year ended 31 March 2012 and the state of affairs of the Group at that date are set out in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income on page 18 and in the consolidated balance sheet on page 19, respectively.

The Group's and the Company's changes in shareholders' equity for the year ended 31 March 2012 are set out in the consolidated and the Company's statement of changes in equity on page 21 and 22, respectively.

The Group's and the Company's cash flow for the year ended 31 March 2012 is set out in the consolidated and the Company's statement of cash flows on pages 23 to 25.

### **Key Performance Indicators (KPI)**

			<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Current Ratio:	Current Assets / Current Liabilities	:	1.8	1.5
Average Collection Period :	Trade receivables (net of allowance for doubtful debts) / Sales per day	:	32 days	37 days
Inventory Turnover:	Cost of sales / Inventories	:	5.0	5.8
Gross profit Margin:	Gross profit / Sales	:	29%	39%
Debt to Equity Ratio:	Debt / Equity	:	0.38	0.7
Profit/Equity:	Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company / Equity	:	21%	130%

### **Share Capital and Reserves**

Details of the movements in share capital are set out in note 27 on page 63.

The movements in reserves during the year are set out in the consolidated statement of changes in equity on page 21.

### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

(Continued)

### **Dividends**

The Directors do not propose the payment of a dividend for the year ended 31 March 2012.

### **Plant and Equipment**

Details of the movements in plant and equipment are set out in n ote 16 on pages 54 to 55.

#### **Directors**

The directors who held office during the year and to the date of this report were as follows:

Stephen Sin Mo KOO Chun Hung WONG Andrew Ping Sum TANG – resigned on 30 November, 2011 Nicholas James LYTH – appointed on 17 October, 2011 Chun Pan WONG Danny Kwok Fai YIP

Mr. Nicholas James LYTH and Mr. Chun Pan WONG retire by rotation at the forthcoming annual general meeting in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association and, being eligible, the current directors offer themselves for re-election.

### **Directors' Interests in Contracts**

No director had a material interest in any contract of signi ficance to the business of the Company to which the Company, its holding company, or its subsidiaries was a party at the end of the year or at any time during the year.

### **Directors' Interests in Shares**

According to the register of Directors' Shareholdings kept by the Company, particulars of interests of the Directors (or their immediate families) who held office at the end of the financial year in the ordinary shares of the Company are as set out in the table below:

Ordinary Shares held as at 31 March 2012

\* 78,744,000 ordinary shares are registered under the name of Up Sky Investments Lim ited which is an investment holding company incorporated under the laws of the British Virgin Islands and is wholly -owned by Mr. Stephen Sin Mo KOO. Mr. Stephen Sin Mo KOO, is deemed to be interested in all the ordinary shares registered in the name of Up Sky Investments Limited.

Following the Share Transaction on 8 July 2011, the entire stake of UniVision Holdings Limited (it holds 183,736,000 shares of the Company) was transferred to Up Sky Investments Limited, a company that is wholly owned by Mr. Stephen Koo. He is also interested in 13,473,700 ordinary shares in the Company. Therefore following the Share Transaction, he has a total direct and indirect interest in 275,953,700 ordinary shares in the Company, equivalent to 71.9% of the Company's total issued share capital.

Save as disclosed in this report, none of the Directors (or their immediate families) who held office at the end of the financial year had interests in the share capital of the Company during the financial year.

(Continued)

### **Directors' Rights to Acquire Shares or Debentures**

At no time during the year were rights to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the Company granted to any director or their respective spouse or minor children, or were any such rights exercised by them; or was the Company, its holding company, or its subsidiaries a party to any arrangement to enable the directors of the Company to acquire by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of any other body corporate.

### **Substantial Shareholdings**

As at 10 August 2012, the Directors had been informed of the following companies that held 3% or more of the Company's issued ordinary share capital:

	Number of ordinary shares	% of total issued share capital
UniVision Holdings Limited (1)	183,736,000	47.9
Up Sky Investments Limited (2)	78,744,000	20.5
Barclayshare Nominees Limited	21,354,634	5.6
W B Nominees Limited	20,231,800	5.3

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>(1)</sup> UniVision Holdings Limited is an investment holding company incorporated under the laws of the British Virgin Islands and was formerly owned by Mayne Management Limited. Up Sky Investments Limited acquired the entire stake from Mayne Management Limited on 8 July 2011 and became the major shareholder.

### **Payments to Creditors**

The Group does not follow any code or standard on payment practice but instead the Group policy is to pay all creditors in accordance with agreed terms of business.

### **Political and Charitable Donations**

During the year the Company made no political or charitable contributions (2010: Nil).

### **Employees**

The Group values staff involvement at all levels of operations, and uses various means to train, inform and consult the employees. The Group encourages the management to discuss regularly with the employees on both corporate and individual matters and discloses information to them that will increase their awareness of the financial and economic factors affecting the Group.

The Group recognises its obligations to provide a fair consideration on all vacancies towards people with disability and to ensure that such persons are not discriminated against on the grounds of their disability. For those employees who become disabled during their employment period, the Group will make every effort to ensure that their employment will continue and that sufficient training is arranged.

### **Annual General Meeting**

The Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held at UniVision Engineering Limited, 8/F Lever Tech Centre, 69-71 King Yip Street, Kwun Tong, Kowloon, Hong Kong, on 21 September 2012 at 5:00 p.m. The Notice of Meeting appears on page 70.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>(2)</sup> Up Sky Investments Limited is an investment holding company incorporated under the laws of the British Virgin Islands and is wholly-owned by Mr. Stephen Sin Mo KOO.

### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

(Continued)

### **Annual Report**

The annual report for the year ended 31 March 2012 will be uploaded on the Company's website <a href="https://www.uvel.com">www.uvel.com</a> on 15 August, 2012 and the hard copy will be sent to shareholders by our Registrars, Computershare Investor Services (Jersey) Limited.

### Auditor

HKCMCPA Company Limited, Certified Public Accountants, remain as our auditor for the year. A resolution to re-appoint HKCMCPA Company Limited, Certified Public Accountants as auditor of the Company will be put to the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

By Order of the Board

**Mr. Stephen Sin Mo KOO** Executive Chairman

Hong Kong 15 August 2012

### REMUNERATION REPORT

The Remuneration Committee presents this report to shareholders on behalf of the Board.

### **Membership of Remuneration Committee**

The Remuneration Committee comprises Mr. Nicholas James LYTH (our Non-executive Director) and Mr. Stephen Sin Mo KOO (our Executive Chairman) and is chaired by Mr. Nicholas James LYTH.

### **Policy Statement**

The Remuneration Committee sets the remuneration and all other terms of employment of the Executive Directors with a vision to provide a package which is suitable for the responsibilities involved. The remuneration of the Executive Directors is determined by the Remuneration Committee having regard to the performance and experience of individuals, the overall performance of the Group and market trends.

### **Directors' Remuneration**

Details of individual director's remuneration for the year are set out in the table below:

		Pension			
	Salary and	scheme		2011	2010
	fees	contribution	Bonus	Total	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Executive Directors</b>					
Stephen Sin Mo KOO	76,948	641	6,412	84,001	76,165
Chun Pan WONG	39,243	962	3,238	43,443	43,480
Chun Hung WONG	51,026	962	4,200	56,188	54,905
Danny Kwok Fai YIP	34,554	962	4,256	39,772	37,437
Non-executive Director Nicholas James LYTH	4,809	-		4,809	-
Andrew Ping Sum TANG	6,412	-		6,412	9,935

### **Directors' Interests in Contracts and Interests in Shares**

Details of Directors' Interests in Contracts and Interests in Shares are given in the Directors' Report.

### REPORT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

### Introduction

The Directors believe that their foremost function is to generate continuous profits for the Company's investors, and that this should be achieved by a policy of high standards of corporate governance, integrity and ethics. As the Company is listed on AIM and not subject to the Listing Rules of the UK Listing Authority, it is not officially required to comply with the provisions detailed in the Combined Code on Corporate Governance. However, it is the intention of the Board to manage the Company's and Group's affairs in accordance with this Code, in so far as is practical and appropriate for a public company of this size and complexity. The following are a few examples on how the Directors have applied the principles of good corporate governance to manage the Company throughout the year.

### **Board of Directors**

The Board directs and controls the Company and is responsible for strategy and operating performance. It meets regularly throughout the year and has adopted a schedule of matters specifically reserved for its decision.

All Directors are elected by shareholders at the first opportunity after their initial appointment to the Board and to be re-elected thereafter at intervals of not more than three years. Biographical information on all the Directors is listed in the Directors' and Senior Management's Biographies section to the annual report, which may help the shareholders to make a decision at the time of re-election.

Upon their appointments, the Directors are offered an opportunity to request information and training relevant to their legal and other duties. They are also given written guidelines and rules defining their responsibilities within an AIM listed company.

The Board considers that all Non-executive Directors are independent of management and day to day operation, and free from any commercial relationship with the Company. These Non-executive Directors do not participate in any of the Company's pension schemes or bonuses. The Chairman of the Audit and Remuneration Committees is a Non-executive Director.

### **Nomination Committee**

As the Board of Directors of the Company is relatively small, there is no separate Nomination Committee. All nominations to the Board are considered by all of the Directors.

### **Audit Committee**

Our Audit Committee comprises Mr. Nicholas James LYTH (our Non-executive Director) and Mr. Stephen Sin Mo KOO (our Executive Chairman) and is chaired by Mr. Nicholas James LYTH. The Chairman of the Audit Committee has full discretion to invite any Executive Directors to attend its meetings. The Audit Committee meets not less than twice per annum.

The responsibilities of the Committee are to:

- monitor the quality of the overall internal control system of all financial matters;
- review the Company's Accounting Policies and ensure compliance with accounting standards;
- ensure that the financial performance of the Company is properly measured and reported on;
- consider the appointment/re-appointment of the external auditor:
- review the conduct of the audit and discuss the audit fees:
- review reports from the Auditors relating to the Company's accounting and internal controls;
- to ensure the Company complies with the AIM Rules.

### REPORT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

(Continued)

#### **Remuneration Committee**

Our Remuneration Committee comprises Mr. Nicholas James LYTH (our Non-executive Director) and Mr. Stephen Sin Mo KOO (our Executive Chairman) and is chaired by Mr. Nicholas James LYTH. The Remuneration Committee meets as required.

The responsibilities of the Committee are to:

- determine the specific remuneration package for each Director including Director's fees, salaries, allowances, bonuses, options, benefits-in-kind; and
- seek professional advice, including comparison with similar businesses, in order to correctly fulfil its duties, as the Committee deems appropriate.

In discharging its functions, the Committee may obtain independent external legal and other professional advices as it deems necessary. The expense of such advice shall be borne by the Company.

### **Internal Control**

The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that the Company maintains an internal financial control system with appropriate monitoring procedures for all Group companies. The purpose of this system is to safeguard Company assets, maintain proper accounting records, and e nsure that reliable financial information is used within the Group and for publication purposes. However, the system is designed to manage rather than completely eliminate risk and can only provide reasonable but not absolute assurance against material misstatement.

In order to achieve the above responsibilities, the Board meets regularly and monitors the Company's internal financial control by reviewing the overall process and the performance of the systems, setting annual budgets and periodic forecasts, and seeking any prior approval for all significant expenditure.

The Group currently does not have an internal audit department and after extensive review and consideration, the Board has concluded that the existing control mechanisms are sufficient for the size of the Group. This decision will be kept under review.

### **Going Concern**

After making appropriate enquiries, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company and the Group have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the Company's and Group's financial statements.

### **Investor Relations**

The Company realises that effective communication can increase transparency and acc ountability to its shareholders; as such, the Company discloses its information to its shareholders through RNS (i.e. the news distribution service operated by the London Stock Exchange plc). The same information can also be found on the Company's website (<a href="www.uvel.com">www.uvel.com</a>). The Company will make every effort to ensure that all price sensitive information is released publicly and immediately. If an immediate announcement is not possible, the Company will try to publicize the information at the earliest time possible to ensure that the shareholders and the public have fair access to it.

The Company will send the Annual Report and the notice of the Annual General Meeting (AGM) to all its shareholders. This notice is also made available on RNS. The Company re cognises the importance of the shareholders' views and encourages them to attend the AGMs where they can share their opinions and raise direct queries and concerns towards the Directors, including the chairperson of each of the Board Committees. The shareholders are also welcomed to discuss any issues on an informal basis at the conclusion of the AGMs.

### STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

The Directors are responsible for preparing financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and the Company and of the profit or loss for that year.

In preparing those financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Group and the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably available to them to safeguard the assets of the Group and the Company to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.



### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF UNIVISION ENGINEERING LIMITED

(incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

We have audited the financial statements of UniVision Engineering Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group") set out on pages 18 to 69, which comprise the consolidated and the Company's balance sheet as at 31 March 2012, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated and the Company's statements of changes in equity and the consolidated and the Company's statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

This report is made solely to the Company's shareholders, as a body, in compliance with the Alternative Investment Market Rules ("AIM Rules") for companies as published by the London Stock Exchange plc. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's shareholders those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's shareholders as a body for this report or for the opinions we have formed.

### Directors' responsibility for the financial statements

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

### **Auditor's responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standard's on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

Unit 602, 6/F., Hoseinee House, 69 Wyndham Street, Central, Hong Kong Tel: (852) 2573 2296 Fax: (852) 2384 2022

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF UNIVISION ENGINEERING LIMITED

(incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the Group as at 31 March 2012 and of the Group's profit and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

HKCMCPA Company Limited Certified Public Accountants

Hong Kong, China 15 August 2012



## UNIVISION ENGINEERING LIMITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 March 2012

	Note	2012 £	<u>2011</u> €
Revenue		7,780,444	8,576,363
Cost of sales	-	(5,505,251)	(5,209,729)
Gross profit		2,275,193	3,366,634
Other income Selling and distribution expenses Administrative expenses Impairment loss recognised on trade and other receivables Gain from forgiveness of interest and principal Gain on reconsolidation of a subsidiary Finance costs	8 10 25(b) 28 9	24,629 (94,583) (1,696,706) (427,642) 2,031,901 - (350,067)	53,757 (93,651) (2,000,677) (881,891) - 8,426,380 (619,118)
Profit before income tax	10	1,762,725	8,251,434
Income tax expense	13	(15,700)	(20,053)
Profit for the year	-	1,747,025	8,231,381
Other comprehensive income: Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	-	384,304	375,798
Total comprehensive income for the year	_	2,131,329	8,607,179
Profit/(loss) attributable to: Equity holders of the Company Non-controlling interests	-	1,798,569 (51,544) 1,747,025	8,192,288 39,093 8,231,381
<b>Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to:</b> Equity holders of the Company Non-controlling interests	-	2,181,901 (50,572) 2,131,329	8,566,219 40,960 8,607,179
Earnings per share Basic Diluted	14 14	0.47p 0.47p	2.14p 2.14p

All revenues are from continuing operations.

## UNIVISION ENGINEERING LIMITED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

As at 31 March 2012

	Note	<u>2012</u> €	2011 £
ASSETS		<b>∞</b>	~
Non-current assets	16	100 777	100.064
Plant and equipment Goodwill	16 17	109,766 25,830	108,864 25,830
Trade and other receivables	21	1,340,393	1,051,382
Total non-current assets	_	1,475,989	1,186,076
Current assets			
Inventories	19	1,091,389	901,257
Trade and other receivables Cash and bank balances	21 22	14,643,264	14,842,916
Cash and bank balances	22 _	504,323	1,023,526
Total current assets	_	16,238,976	16,767,699
Total assets		17,714,965	17,953,775
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	23	4,221,000	5,536,162
Current tax liability	24(a)	1,233,412	1,174,806
Loan and borrowings	25 31	3,235,052 310,438	4,684,320
Financial guarantee liabilities Obligation under finance lease	26	8,062	3,786
Congation under initialité lease	20 _	0,002	3,700
Total current liabilities	_	9,007,964	11,399,074
Non-current liability			
Obligation under finance lease	26	21,918	947
Total liabilities	_	9,029,882	11,400,021
Equity			
Share capital	27	1,697,617	1,697,617
Reserves	_	6,773,268	4,591,367
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Company	<del>-</del>	8,470,885	6,288,984
Non-controlling interests	_	214,198	264,770
Total equity	<del>-</del>	8,685,083	6,553,754
Total liabilities and equity	=	17,714,965	17,953,775

The financial statements on pages 18 to 69 were authorised for issue by the board of directors on 15 August 2012 and were signed on its behalf by:

## UNIVISION ENGINEERING LIMITED COMPANY BALANCE SHEET

As at 31 March 2012

	Note	<u>2012</u> €	<u>2011</u> £
ASSETS		~	~
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	16	36,798	1,295
Investment in subsidiary undertakings	18	2,814,159	2,467,223
Total non-current assets		2,850,957	2,468,518
Current assets			
Inventories	19	756,769	697,769
Trade and other receivables	21	1,510,299	1,610,406
Cash and bank balances	22	432,672	859,245
Total current assets		2,699,740	3,167,420
Total assets		5,550,697	5,635,938
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	23	1,337,418	2,368,070
Loan and borrowings	25	2,493,966	3,738,766
Obligation under finance lease	26	8,062	3,786
Total current liabilities		3,839,446	6,110,622
Non-current liability			
Obligation under finance lease	26	21,918	947
Total liabilities		3,861,364	6,111,569
Equity			
Share capital	27	1,697,617	1,697,617
Reserves		(8,284)	(2,173,248)
Total equity / (capital deficiency)		1,689,333	(475,631)
		1,007,000	(175,051)
Total liabilities and equity	i	5,550,697	5,635,938

The financial statements on pages 18 to 69 were authorised for issue by the board of directors on 15 August 2012 and were signed on its behalf by:

## UNIVISION ENGINEERING LIMITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 March 2012

	Share capital £	Share premium £ (Note 1)	Retained earnings/ (accumulated losses) £	Special capital reserve "A"  £ (Note 2)	Special capital reserve "B" £ (Note 3)	Translation reserve	Sub-total £	Non- controlling interest	Total equity/ (capital deficiency)
At 1 April 2010	1,697,617	2,192,640	(7,725,129)	155,876	143,439	1,258,322	(2,277,235)	223,810	(2,053,425)
Profit for the year	-	-	8,192,288	-	-	-	8,192,288	39,093	8,231,381
Exchange difference arising on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	373,931	373,931	1,867	375,798
Total comprehensive income for the year			8 192 288			373 931	8 566 219	40 960	8 607 179
At 31 March 2011	1,697,617	2,192,640	467,159	155,876	143,439	1,632,253	6,288,984	264,770	6,553,754
Profit / (loss) for the year	-	-	1,798,569	-	-	-	1,798,569	(51,544)	1,747,025
Exchange difference arising on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	383,332	383,332	972	384,304
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year			1.798.569			383.332	2.181.901	(50.572)	2.131.329
At 31 March 2012	1,697,617	2,192,640	2,265,728	155,876	143,439	2,015,585	8,470,885	214,198	8,685,083

The currency translation from Hong Kong Dollars ("HK\$") to the presentational currency of Sterling Pound ("£") used in the financial statements has no impact on the available distributable reserves of the Company at 31 March 2012.

### Notes:

### 1. Share premium

The Company may by resolution reduce the share premium account in any manner authorised and subject to any conditions prescribed by law.

### 2. Special capital reserve "A"

Pursuant to the Order of the High Court dated 20 November 2004, any future recoveries of the Company's accumulated provision for obsolete inventories and provision for bad debts amounting to HK\$1,935,002 and HK\$3,592,540 respectively will be credited to non-distributable special capital reserve "A" account.

### 3. Special capital reserve "B"

By a special resolution passed on 30 July 2004 and Order of the High Court dated 20 November 2004, the authorised and issued capital of the Company was reduced from HK\$159,245,000 divided into 31,849 ordinary shares of HK\$5,000 each to HK\$16,405,000 divided into 3,281 ordinary shares of HK\$5,000 each. The reduction of capital was effected by cancellation of 28,568 ordinary shares of HK\$5,000 each in the issued and paid up share capital of the Company. The Company established a non-distributable special capital reserve "B" account into which HK\$2,071,307 was credited as a result of the capital reduction.

### UNIVISION ENGINEERING LIMITED COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY For the year ended 31 March 2012

	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings/ (accumulated losses)	Special capital reserve "A"	Special capital reserve "B"	Translation reserve	Total equity/ (capital deficiency)
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 April 2010	1,697,617	2,192,640	(7,156,141)	155,876	143,439	398,465	(2,568,104)
Profit for the year	-	-	1,996,360	-	-	-	1,996,360
Exchange difference arising on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	96,113	96,113
Total comprehensive income for the year			1,996,360			96,113	2,092,473
At 31 March 2011	1,697,617	2,192,640	(5,159,781)	155,876	143,439	494,578	(475,631)
Profit for the year	-	-	2,160,317	-	-	-	2,160,317
Exchange difference arising on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	4,647	4,647
Total comprehensive income for the year			2.160.317			4.647	2.164.964
At 31 March 2012	1,697,617	2,192,640	(2,999,464)	155,876	143,439	499,225	1,689,333

## UNIVISION ENGINEERING LIMITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 March 2012

	Note	2012 £	<u>2011</u> £
Cash flows from operating activities Profit before income tax		1,762,725	8,251,434
Adjustments for: Non-cash finance costs Finance costs paid Interest income recognised in profit or loss Depreciation of plant and equipment Allowance for / (recovery from) obsolete inventories Write-back on trade and other payables Impairment loss recognised on trade and other receivables (Gain) / loss on disposal of plant and equipment Gain from forgiveness of interest and principal Gain on reconsolidation of a subsidiary	8 16 10 8 10 10 25(b) 28	304,831 45,236 (805) 78,402 31,061 	581,184 37,934 (846) 85,498 (15,136) (7,489) 881,891 18,906
Changes in operating assets and liabilities: (Increase) / decrease in inventories Increase in trade and other receivables Increase / (decrease) in trade and other payables	_	616,910 (214,364) (37,430) 65,578	1,406,996 35,080 (937,711) (32,609)
Cash generated from operations		430,694	471,756
Income tax paid		(9,024)	(1,733)
Net cash generated from operating activities		421,670	470,023
Cash flows from investing activities Interest received Purchase of plant and equipment Proceeds from disposal of plant and equipment Net cash inflow from reconsolidation of a subsidiary	8 28	805 (43,409) 281	846 (17,813) 1,945 4,461
Net cash used in investing activities		(42,323)	(10,561)

## UNIVISION ENGINEERING LIMITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW S (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2012

	Note	2012 £	2011 £
Cash flows from financing activities Interest paid Repayment of obligation under finance lease Repayment of loan and borrowings		(45,236) (10,291) (849,081)	(37,934) (3,924) (228,557)
Net cash used in financing activities		(904,608)	(270,415)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		(525,261)	189,047
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		1,023,526	884,174
Effect of changes in exchange rates		6,058	(49,695)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	22	504,323	1,023,526

## UNIVISION ENGINEERING LIMITED COMPANY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 March 2012

	Note	<u>2012</u> €	2011 £
Cash flows from operating activities Profit before income tax		2,160,317	1,996,360
Adjustments for: Non-cash finance costs Finance costs paid Interest income recognised in profit or loss Depreciation of plant and equipment Impairment loss / (reversal of) recognised on investment in subsidiary undertakings Impairment loss recognised on trade and other receivables Gain from forgiveness of interest and principal Loss on disposal of plant and equipment	16 18	1,800 (572) 6,760 154,648 40,387 (2,031,901)	581,184 2,044 (562) 7,810 (2,152,039) 204,995
Changes in operating assets and liabilities: (Increase) / decrease in inventories Decrease in trade and other receivables Increase in amounts due from subsidiaries Increase / (decrease) in trade and other payables	_	331,439 (53,889) 70,646 (483,001) 363,241	18,362 228,157 (168,182) (513,258)
Net cash generated from operating activities		228,436	207,221
Cash flows from investing activities Interest received Purchase of plant and equipment Proceeds from disposal of plant and equipment Net cash used in investing activities	_	572 (6,711) - (6,139)	562 (4,576) 1,775 (2,239)
Cash flows from financing activities Interest paid Repayment of obligation under finance lease Repayment of loan and borrowings  Net cash used in financing activities	_	(1,800) (10,291) (641,231) (653,322)	(2,044) (3,924)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents	_	(431,025)	199,014
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		859,245	713,066
Effect of changes in exchange rates		4,452	(52,835)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	22	432,672	859,245

For the year ended 31 March 2012

### 1. GENERAL

UniVision Engineering Limited ("the Company") is incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability and its shares are listed on the Alternative Investment Market of the London Stock Exchange ("AIM"). The address of the registered office is 8/F Lever Tech Centre, 69-71 King Yip Street, Kwun Tong, Kowloon, Hong Kong.

The Company and its subsidiaries (hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Group") are engaged in the supply, design, installation and maintenance of closed circuit television and surveillance systems, the sale of security system related products and provision for electronic and mechanical services. The principal activities of its subsidiaries are set out in note 18 to the financial statements.

### 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention basis, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement and assumptions in the process of applying its accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 4.

### 3. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANC IAL REPORTINGS STANDARDS ("IFRS")

In the current financial year, the Group has adopted all the new and revised IFRS and IFRIC Interpretations that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current financial year. The adoption of these new/revised IFRSs and IFRIC Interpretations has no material effect on the financial statements.

For the year ended 31 March 2012

### 3. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANC IAL REPORTINGS STANDARDS ("IFRS") (CONTINUED)

### New and Revised IFRSs and IFRIC Interpretations

The Group has not applied the following new and revised IFRSs that have been is sued but are not yet effective.

Amendments to IFRS 7 Disclosure – Transfers of Financial Assets	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2011
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013
IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013
IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013
IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013
IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013
Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2012
Amendments to IAS 12 Deferred Tax – Recovery of Underlying Assets	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2012
IAS 19 <i>Employee Benefits</i> (as revised in 2011)	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013
IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements (as revised in 2011)	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013
IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (as revised in 2011)	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013

The directors of the Company anticipate that the application of the other new and revised standards, amendments or interpretations will have no material impact on the financial statements.

### 4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 4.1 Basis of consolidation

### (a) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including special purpose entities) over which the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Group controls another entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

For the year ended 31 March 2012

### 4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### 4.1 Basis of consolidation (continued)

### (a) Subsidiaries (continued)

The Group uses the acquisition method of accounting to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Acquisitions related costs are expensed as incurred. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net assets.

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost less impairment. Cost is adjusted to reflect changes in consideration arising from contingent consideration amendments.

Cost also includes direct attributable costs of investment. The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the Group's share of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If this is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired in the case of a bargain purchase, the difference is recognised directly in the statement of comprehensive income.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

### (b) Transactions with non-controlling interests

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests as transactions with equity owners of the Group. For purchases from non-controlling interests, the difference between any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

When the Group ceases to have control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value, with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

If the ownership interest in an associate is reduced but significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where appropriate.

For the year ended 31 March 2012

### 4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### 4.2 Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incurs expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with other components of the Group. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments.

### 4.3 Foreign currency

### (a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("the functional currency"). The consolidated and company financial statements are presented in Sterling Pound ("£"), which is the Group's presentation currency. As the Company is listed on AIM, the directors consider that this presentation is more useful for its current and potential investors.

The functional currency of the Group's entity is summarised as follows:

1.	UniVision Engineering Limited	Hong Kong Dollars ("HK\$")
2.	T-Com Technology Co. Limited	New Taiwan Dollars ("NTD")
3.	Leader Smart Engineering Limited	Hong Kong Dollars ("HK\$")
4.	Leader Smart Engineering (Shanghai) Limited ("LSSH")	Renminbi Yuan ("RMB")

### (b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement, except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and bank balances are presented in the income statement within "finance income or cost". All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within "administrative expense" or "other income".

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in fore ign currency classified as available for sale are analysed between translation differences resulting from changes in the amortised cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. Translation differences in respect of changes in amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss, and other changes in carrying amount are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets, such as equities classified as available for sale, are included in other comprehensive income.

For the year ended 31 March 2012

### 4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### 4.3 Foreign currency (continued)

### (c) Group companies

The results and financial position of all the group entities (none of which has the currency of a hyper-inflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- (i) assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet;
- (ii) income and expenses for each income statement are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the rate on the dates of the transactions); and
- (iii) all resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign operations, and of borrowings and other currency instruments designated as hedges of such investments, are taken to other comprehensive income. When a foreign operation is partially disposed of or sold, exchange differences that were recorded in equity are recognised in the income statement as part of the gain or loss on sale.

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

### 4.4 Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss. The cost of an asset comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use.

On disposal of an item of plant and equipment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and its carrying amount is taken to profit or loss.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their depreciable amounts over the estimated useful lives as follows:

Furniture and fixtures 5 years
Computer equipment 3 years
Motor vehicles 3 years
Research assets 5 years

Fully depreciated plant and equipment are retained in the financial statements until they are no longer in use and no further charge for depreciation is made in respect of these assets.

For the year ended 31 March 2012

### 4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### 4.4 Plant and equipment (continued)

The residual values, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to ensure that the amount, method and period of depreciation are consistent with previous estimates and the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the items of plant and equipment. The effects of any revision are recognised in profit or loss when the changes arise.

Subsequent expenditure relating to plant and equipment that has already been recognised is added to carrying amount of the asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance expenses are recognised in profit or loss when incurred.

### 4.5 Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the Group's share of the net identifiable assets of the acquired subsidiary at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment and carried at cost less accumula ted impairment losses. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose, identified according to operating segment.

### 4.6 Research and development expenditure

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

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

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

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

Subsequent to initial recognition, internally-generated intangible asset is reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

For the year ended 31 March 2012

### 4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### 4.7 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life, for example, goodwill or intangible assets not ready to use are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Other assets that are subject to amortisation or depreciation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. The difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that have suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

### 4.8 Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised on the balance sheet when, and only when, the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instruments.

### (i) Classification

The Group classifies its financial assets as loans and receivables. The classification depends on the purpose for which the assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are presented as current assets, except for those maturing later than twelve months after the end of the reporting period which are presented as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are presented as "trade and other receivables" and "cash and bank balances" on the balance sheet.

	Type of item	Nature and terms of item
1.	Bills receivable	Certain customers pay accounts receivable with bills receivable from Taiwan banks with maturities less than twelve months. These are also referred to as "bankers" acceptances, which are unsecured, interest-free and to be matured in twelve months.
2.	Loans	Unsecured temporary advances to the subsidiaries, which are interest-free and eliminated upon consolidation.
3.	Other receivables	They include:  a. Retention receivable under warranty provision among certain construction contracts for a period of twelve months  b. Accrued income from maintenance contracts, which are billed or collected within twelve months.

For the year ended 31 March 2012

### 4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### 4.8 Financial assets (continued)

### (ii) Recognition and derecognition

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on trade dates – the dates on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the assets.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. On disposal of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount and the sale proceeds is recognised in profit or loss.

#### (iii) Initial measurement

Loans and receivables are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs.

### (iv) Subsequent measurement

Loans and receivables are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the e ffective interest method, less any impairment.

### (v) Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and recognises an allowance for impairment when such evidence exists.

Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy, and default or significant delay in payments are objective evidence that these financial assets are impaired.

The carrying amount of these assets is reduced through the use of an impairment allowance account which is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. When the asset becomes uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are recognised against the same line item in profit or loss.

The allowance for impairment loss account is reduced through profit or loss in a subsequent period when the amount of impairment loss decreases and the related decrease can be objectively measured. The carrying amount of the asset previously impaired is increased to the extent that the new carrying amount does not exceed the amortised cost, had no impairment been recognised in prior periods.

For the year ended 31 March 2012

### 4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### 4.9 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the balance sheet when, and only when, the Group and Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, plus, in the case of financial liabilities other than derivatives, directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

For financial liabilities, gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process. A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is extinguished.

### 4.10 Construction contracts

When the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, contract costs are recognised as an expense by reference to the stage of completion of the contract at the balance sheet date. When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately. When the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Contracts in progress at the balance sheet date are recorded in the balance sheet at the net amount of costs incurred plus recognised profit less recognised losses and progress billings, and are presented under the caption of "Trade and other receivables" or "Trade and other payables" in the balance sheet as the "Amounts due from customers for contracts-in-progress" (as an asset) or the "Amounts due to customers for contracts-in-progress" (as a liability), as applicable. Progress billings not yet paid by the customer are included in the balance sheet. Amounts received before the related work is performed are included in the balance sheet, as a liability, as "Advances received".

### 4.11 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average method and comprises design costs, raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

For the year ended 31 March 2012

### 4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### 4.12 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale are added to the cost of those assets until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment i ncome earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

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

### 4.13 Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of debt instrument. A financial guarantee contract issued by the Group is initially measured at its fair value, less transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issue of the financial guarantee contract. Subsequently, the Group measures the financial guarantee contract at the higher of: (i) the amount of the present legal or constructive obligation under the contract at the reporting date, as determined in accordance with IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*; and (ii) the amount initially recognised less, where appropriate, cumulative amorti sation.

For the year ended 31 March 2012

### 4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### 4.14 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and rendering of services in the ordinary course of the Group's activities. Revenue is shown net of business tax, value-added tax, rebates and discounts, and after eliminating sales within the Group.

The Group recognises revenue when the amount of revenue and related cost can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic will flow to the entity and when specific criteria have been met for each of the Group's activities as described below. The amount of revenue is not considered to be reliably measurable until all contingencies relating to the sale have been resolved. The Group bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

### (i) Construction contracts

Revenue from construction contracts is recognised when the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably:

- revenue from a fixed price contract is recognised using the percentage of completion method, measured by reference to the percentage of contract costs incurred to date to estimated total contract costs for the contract; and
- revenue from a cost plus contract is recognised by reference to the recoverable costs incurred during the period plus an appropriate proportion of the total fee, measured by reference to the proportion that costs incurred to date bear to the estimated total costs of the contract.

When the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of contract costs incurred that it is probable will be recoverable.

### (ii) Maintenance contracts

Revenue from maintenance contracts is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the maintenance contract.

### (iii) Product sales

Revenue from product sales is recognised on the transfer of risks and rewards of ownership, which generally coincides with the delivery of goods to customers and the passing of title to customers.

#### (iv) Interest income

Interest income is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest method.

For the year ended 31 March 2012

### 4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### 4.15 Income tax

Income tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is recognised, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill; deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, except for deferred income tax liability where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

For the year ended 31 March 2012

### 4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### 4.16 Provisions

Provisions are recognised for liabilities of uncertain timing or amount when the Group or the Company has a legal or constructive obligation arising as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can been reliably estimated. Where the time value of money is material, provisions are stated at the present value of the expenditure expected to settle the obligation.

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be reliably estimated, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurre nce or non-occurrence of one or more future events, are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

### 4.17 Employee benefit

These comprise short term employee benefits and contributions to defi ned contribution retirement plan.

Salaries, annual bonuses, paid annual leave, contributions to defined contribution retirement plans and the cost of non-monetary benefits are accrued in the year in which the associated services are rendered by employees. Where payment or settlement is deferred and the effect would be material, these amounts are stated at their present values.

### 4.18 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 Company and the Group as lessee –

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets of the Company and the Group at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged directly to profit or loss.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to enter into an operating lease are recognised as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term on a straight line basis.

For the year ended 31 March 2012

### 5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in note 4, the directors of the Company are 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.

### (a) Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies

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

### (i) Estimation of contract costs

Estimated costs to complete contracts are judged by the directors through the application of their experience and knowledge of the industry in which the Group operates. However, contract performance can be difficult to predict accurately. The directors believe that contract budgets do not deviate materially from actual costs incurred due to a strong cost control system with regular review of budgets which highlight any incidences that could affect estimated costs to completion.

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

### (b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

### (i) Impairment of trade and other receivables

The estimation of impairment of trade and other receivables includes an assessment of recoverability of individual account balances and a review of ageing analysis of trade and other receivables by the directors. The directors will also review the credit history of customers in assessing the recoverability of trade and other receivables. When any indication comes to their attention that a trade and other receivable might not be recovered in full, impairment will be made and recognised as an expense in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. As at 31 March 2012, the total carrying amount of trade and other receivables are £14,643,264 (2011: £14,842,916).

For the year ended 31 March 2012

### 5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (CONTINUED)

### (b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

### (ii) Deferred income tax

As at 31 March 2012, the Group has unused tax losses of £4,950,190 (2011: £4,411,038) available for offset against future profits. A deferred tax asset of £870,494 (2011: £727,821) has not been recognised in respect of the unused tax losses. In cases where there are future profits generated to utilise the tax losses, a material deferred tax asset may arise, which would be recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the period in which such future profits are recorded.

### 6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

### (a) Categories of financial instruments

	<u>2012</u> €	<u>2011</u> €
Financial assets:		
Loans and receivables (including cash and bank balances)	14 (42 2(4	14 942 016
- Trade and other receivables	14,643,264	14,842,916
- Cash and bank balances	504,323	1,023,526
Financial liabilities:		
- Trade and other payables	4,221,000	5,536,162
- Loan and borrowings	3,235,052	4,684,320
- Financial guarantee liabilities	310,438	-
- Obligation under finance lease	29,980	4,733

### (b) Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's major financial instruments include borrowings, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables. Details of these financial instruments are disclosed in the respective notes. The risks associated with these financial instruments include currency risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The policies on how these risks are mitigated are set out below. The management manages and monitors these exposures to ensure appropriate measures are implemented in a timely and effective manner.

For the year ended 31 March 2012

### **6.** FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

### (b) Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

### (i) Market risk

### (1) Currency risk

Certain entities in the Group have foreign currency transactions and have foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities, which expose the Group to foreign currency risk.

The Company has foreign currency transactions, which expose the Company to foreign currency risk.

The carrying amounts of the Group's and the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities, mainly represented by trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances, trade and other payables and borrowings, at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	The Group			The Company				
	Ass	sets	ets Liabilities		Assets		Liabilities	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
NTD	72,480,103	110,429,36	66,761,917	94,792,795	-	-	-	-
RMB	128,211,210	125,592,045	37,841,095,	34,640,001	23,850	-	-	955
USD	150,604	459,128	3,974,359	8,280,118	142,250	455,983	3,974,359	8,280,118
HK\$	26,225,513	29,255,983	16,996,772	9,793,489	22,897,287	26,676,932	16,996,772	9,740,316

The Group currently does not have any policy on hedges of foreign currency risk. However, management monitors the foreign currency risk exposure and will consider hedging significant foreign currency risk should the need arise.

For the year ended 31 March 2012

### 6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

### (i) Market risk (continued)

### (1) Currency risk (continued)

Sensitivity analysis

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 5% increase and decrease in £ against the relevant foreign currencies and all other variables were held constant. 5% (2011: 5%) is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currencies denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the year end for a 5% (2011: 5%) change in foreign currency rates. A positive/(negative) number indicates a decrease/(increase) in post-tax profit/(loss) for the year when £ strengthens 5% (2011: 5%) against the relevant foreign currencies. For a 5% (2011: 5%) weakening of £ against the relevant currency, there would be an equal but opposite impact on the post-tax profit/(loss) for the year.

	<u>2012</u> €	<u>2011</u> €
NTD Post-tax profit for the year	6,372	17,347
RMB Post-tax profit for the year	471,997	454,106
USD Post-tax loss for the year	(126,287)	(256,488)
HK\$ Post-tax profit for the year	39,077	81,830

### (2) Interest rate risk

The Group and the Company is exposed to fair value interest rate risk in relation to fixed rate bank deposits and borrowings at fixed rates. The Group and the Company is exposed to cash flow interest rate risk due to fluctuation of the prevailing market interest rate on certain bank borrowings which carry at prevailing market interest rates as shown in notes 25 and 26. The Group currently does not have an interest rate hedging polic y. However, management monitors interest rate exposure and will consider hedging significant interest rate exposure should the need arises.

The Group's and the Company's exposures to interest rates on financial liabilities are detailed in the liquidity risk management section of this note.

For the year ended 31 March 2012

### **6.** FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

### (i) Market risk (continued)

### (2) Interest rate risk (continued)

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the change in interest rates and the exposure to interest rates for the non-derivative financial liabilities at the balance sheet date and on the assumption that the amount outstanding at the balance sheet date was outstanding for the whole year and held constant throughout the financial year. The 25 basis points increase or decrease represents management's assessment of a reasonably possible change in interest rates over the period until the next annual balance sheet date. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2011.

For the year ended 31 March 2012, if interest rates had been 25 basis points higher/lower, with all other variables held constant, the Group's post-tax profit for the year would increase/decrease by approximately £2,646 (2011: £2,302).

### (ii) Credit risk

At 31 March 2012, the Group's and the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk in the event of the counterparties' failure to perform their obligations in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is the carrying amount of those assets as stated in the consolidated balance sheet.

The Group's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade and other receivables. In order to minimise the credit risk, the management of the Group has a credit policy in place and the exposures to these credit risks are monitored on an ongoing basis. Credit evaluations of its customers' financial position and condition are performed on each and every major customer periodically. These evaluations focus on the customer's past history of making payments their due and current ability to pay, and take into account information specific to the customer as well as pertaining to the economic environment in which the customer operates. Debts are usually due within 90 days from the date of billing.

The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The default risk of the industry and country in which customers operate also has an influence on credit risk. At the balance sheet date, the Group had no significant concentrations of credit risk where individual trade and other receivables balance exceed 10% of the total trade and other receivables at the balance sheet date.

The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies. Also, the Group has no significant concentration of credit risk, with exposure spread over a number of counterparties and customers.

Further quantitative disclosures in respect of the Group's and the Co mpany's exposure to credit risk arising from trade and other receivables are set out in note 21.

For the year ended 31 March 2012

### 6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

### (iii) Liquidity risk

In managing the liquidity risk, the Group's policy is to regularly monitor and maintain an adequate level of cash and cash equivalents determined by management to finance the Group's operations. Management also needs to ensure the continuity of funding for both the short and long terms, and to mitigate the effects of cash flow fluctuation. At 31 March 2012, the Group had aggregate banking facilities of £2,355,824 (2011: £1,981,477), of which £1,614,739 were unused (2011: £1,035,923).

The following table details the contractual maturities of the Group's and the Company's financial liabilities at the balance sheet date, which is based on the undiscounted cash flows and the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows.

### The Group

	2012					
	Weighted	Within	More than	More than		Carrying
	average	1 year	1 year but	2 years but	Total	amount
	effective	or on	less than	less than	undiscounted	at 31
	interest rate	<u>demand</u>	2 years	5 years	cash flow	March 2012
	%	£	£	£	£	£
Non-derivative financial liabilities:						
Loan and						
borrowings	3.27%-5.75%	3,243,689	-	-	3,243,689	3,235,052
Trade and other						
payables	-	4,221,000	-	-	4,221,000	4,221,000
Financial guarantee liabilities	-	310,438	-	-	310,438	310,438
Obligation under						
finance lease	3.25% - 3.95%	9,404	16,528	8,953	34,885	29,980
		7,784,531	16,528	8,953	7,810,012	7,796,470
Financial guarantee Maximum amount guaranteed (note 31)		4,400,000	-	_	4,400,000	4,400,000

For the year ended 31 March 2012

### 6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

### (iii) Liquidity risk (continued)

### The Group

			2	011	2011			
	Weighted	Within	More than	More than		Carrying		
	average	1 year	1 year but	2 years but	Total	amount		
	effective	or on	less than	less than	undiscounted	at 31		
	interest rate	<b>Demand</b>	2 years	5 years	cash flow	March 2011		
	%	£	£	£	£	£		
Non-derivative financial liabilities:								
Loan and								
borrowings	3.2% - 15%	5,254,254	-	-	5,254,254	4,684,320		
Trade and other payables Obligation under	-	5,536,162	-	-	5,536,162	5,536,162		
finance lease	9.5%	4,529	1,133		5,662	4,733		
		10,794,945	1,133		10,796,078	10,225,215		
Financial guarantee Maximum amount guaranteed (note 31)		4,400,000			4,400,000	4,400,000		
(11016 31)		4,400,000			4,400,000	4,400,000		

### The Company

			2	012		
	Weighted	Within	More than	More than		Carrying
	average	1 year	1 year but	2 years but	Total	amount
	effective	or on	less than	less than	undiscounted	at 31
	interest rate	<b>Demand</b>	2 years	5 years	cash flow	March 2012
	%	£	£	£	£	£
Non-derivative financial liabilities:						
Loan and						
borrowings	-	2,493,966	-	-	2,493,966	2,493,966
Trade and other						
payables	-	1,337,418	-	-	1,337,418	1,337,418
Obligation under	3.25%-					
finance lease	3.95%	9,404	16,528	8,953	34,885	29,980
		3,840,788	16,528	8,953	3,866,269	3,861,364

For the year ended 31 March 2012

### **6.** FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

### (iii) Liquidity risk (continued)

### The Company

			2	011		
	Weighted	Within	More than	More than		Carrying
	average	1 year	1 year but	2 years but	Total	Amount
	effective	or on	less than	less than	undiscounted	at 31
	interest rate	<u>demand</u>	2 years	5 years	cash flow	March 2011
	%	£	£	£	£	£
Non-derivative financial liabilities:						
Loan and						
borrowings	15%	4,299,581	-	-	4,299,581	3,738,766
Trade and other payables Obligation under	-	2,368,070	-	-	2,368,070	2,368,070
finance lease	9.5%	4,529	1,133		5,662	4,733
	·	6,672,180	1,133		6,673,313	6,111,569

### (c) Fair value

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis.

The directors of the Company consider that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at amortised cost in the financial statements approximate to their fair values.

### (d) Capital risk management

The Group's primary objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Group actively and regularly reviews and manages its capital structure to maintain a balance between the higher shareholder returns that might be possible with a higher level of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position, and makes adjustments to the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions.

The Group monitors its capital structure on the basis of a net debt -to-adjusted capital ratio. For this purpose the Group defines net debt as total debt (which includes bank borrowings and other financial liabilities) less bank deposits and cash. Adjusted capital comprises all components of equity less unaccrued proposed dividends.

For the year ended 31 March 2012

### 6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

### (d) Capital risk management (continued)

During 2012, the Group's strategy, which was unchanged from 2011, was to maintain the net debt-to-adjusted capital ratio as low as feasible. In order to maintain or adjust the ratio, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce de bt.

Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiary undertakings are subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

The net debt-to-adjusted capital ratios of the Group and the Company at the end of the reporting period were as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
_	<u>2012</u>	2011	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
	£	£	£	£
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	4,221,000	5,536,162	1,337,418	2,368,070
Loan and borrowings	3,235,052	4,684,320	2,493,966	3,738,766
Current tax liability	1,233,412	1,174,806	-	-
Financial guarantee liabilities	310,438	-	-	-
Obligation under finance lease	8,062	3,786	8,062	3,786
_	9,007,964	11,399,074	3,839,446	6,110,622
Non-current liabilities				
Obligation under finance lease	21,918	947	21,918	947
Total debt	9,029,882	11,400,021	3,861,364	6,111,569
Less: cash and bank balances	504,323	1,023,526	432,672	859,245
Net debt	8,525,559	10,376,495	3,428,692	5,252,324
Total equity / (capital deficiency)	8,685,083	6,553,754	1,689,333	(475,631)
Net debt-to-adjusted capital ratio	98%	158%	203%	-1104%

For the year ended 31 March 2012

### 7. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Management has determined the operating segments based on the reports reviewed by the chief operating decision maker, being the chief executive officer, that are used to make strategic decisions.

Information reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on types of goods or services delivered or provided. The Group's reportable operating segments are summarised as follows:

- Security and surveillance
- Electrical and mechanical

### (a) Segment revenues and results

The following is an analysis of the Group's revenue and resul ts by operating segment:

	Year	ended 31 March	2012
	Security and	Electrical and	
	surveillance	mechanical	Total
	£	£	£
Segment revenue by major products and services:			
- Construction contracts	4,155,995	419,031	4,575,026
- Maintenance contracts	2,451,304	-	2,451,304
- Product sales	754,114		754,114
Revenue from external customers	7,361,413	419,031	7,780,444
			_
Segment profit/(loss)	236,406	(155,515)	80,891
Gain from forgiveness of interest and principal	2,031,901	-	2,031,901
Finance costs	(45,236)	(304,831)	(350,067)
Profit/(loss) before income tax	2,223,071	(460,346)	1,762,725
	**	1 10134 1 4	2011
		ended 31 March 2	2011
	Security and	Electrical and	m . 1
	surveillance	<u>mechanical</u>	Total
	£	£	£
Segment revenue by major products and services:	1.006.624	1 470 157	5 404 701
- Construction contracts	4,006,634	1,478,157	5,484,791
- Maintenance contracts	2,464,360	-	2,464,360
- Product sales	627,212	1 470 157	627,212
Revenue from external customers	7,098,206	1,478,157	8,576,363
Segment profit/(loss)	2,738,348	(2,294,176)	444,172
Gain on reconsolidation of a subsidiary	2,730,340	8,426,380	8,426,380
Finance costs	_	0,720,300	0,720,300
	(37.934)	(581 184)	(619 118)
Profit before income tax	(37,934) 2,700,414	(581,184) 5,551,020	(619,118) 8,251,434

For the year ended 31 March 2012

### 7. SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

### (b) Segment assets and liabilities

The following is an analysis of the Group's assets and liabilities by operating segment:

		At 31 March 2012	2
	Security and	Electrical and	
	surveillance	mechanical	Total
	£	£	£
Segment assets Unallocated assets	4,709,805	13,005,160	17,714,965
Consolidated total assets	4,709,805	13,005,160	17,714,965
Consolidated total assets	4,707,003	13,003,100	17,714,703
Segment liabilities	5,274,794	3,755,088	9,029,882
Unallocated liabilities Consolidated total liabilities	5 274 704	2 755 000	0.020.992
Consondated total habilities	5,274,794	3,755,088	9,029,882
		At 31 March 2011	
	Security and	Electrical and	
	surveillance	mechanical	Total
	£	£	£
Segment assets Unallocated assets	5,833,306	12,120,469	17,953,775
Consolidated total assets	5,833,306	12,120,469	17,953,775
Segment liabilities	2,968,860	8,431,161	11,400,021
Unallocated liabilities			
Consolidated total liabilities	2,968,860	8,431,161	11,400,021

For the year ended 31 March 2012

### 7. SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

### (c) Other segment information

Amounts regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker but not included in the measure of segment profit or segment assets and not allocated to any operating segments:

	Year ended 31 March 2012		
	Security and	Electrical and	_
	surveillance	mechanical	Total
	£	£	£
Capital expenditure	43,409	-	43,409
Depreciation	78,402	-	78,402
Impairment loss recognised on goodwill		<u> </u>	
	Year	ended 31 March 2	011
	Security and	Electrical and	
	surveillance	mechanical	Total
	£	£	£
Capital expenditure	17,813	-	17,813
Depreciation	85,498	-	85,498
Impairment loss recognised on goodwill	-	-	-

<sup>\*</sup> Capital expenditure represented plant and equipment.

### (d) Geographical segments

In determining the Group's geographical segments, revenues are attributed to the segments based on the location of the customers and assets are attributed to the segments based on the location of the assets.

No further geographical segment information is presented as the Group's revenue is materially derived from customers based in one geographic segment comprising Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan and the PRC, and all of the Group's assets are located in the same geographic segment.

### (e) Information about major customers

Revenues of approximately £3,316,110 (2011: £2,115,481) are derived from two single external customers, who contributed to 10% or more of the Group's revenue for both 2012 and 2011 fiscal years.

For the year ended 31 March 2012

Q	OTHED	<b>INCOME</b>
0.	UIREK	INCOME

	2012 £	<u>2011</u> £
Exchange gain	20,429	40,594
Interest income	805	846
Write-back on trade and other payables	-	7,489
Gain on disposal of plant and equipment	281	-
Sundry income	3,114	4,828
	24,629	53,757
	<u>—</u>	

### 9. FINANCE COSTS

	<u>2012</u> €	<u>2011</u> £
Interest on bank loans and other borrowings who lly repayable		
within one year	43,436	618,348
Finance charge on obligation under finance lease	1,800	770
Financial guarantee liabilities	304,831	-
		-111
	350,067	619,118

### 10. PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX

Profit before income tax is stated after charging/(crediting):

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
	£	£
Cost of inventories recognised as expenses	2 412 020	2,367,480
	3,412,939	
Impairment loss recognised on trade and other receivables	427,642	881,891
Allowance for / (recovery from) obsolete inventories	31,061	(15,136)
Auditor's remuneration		
- audit services (parent company)	40,379	44,504
Depreciation – leased plant and equipment	5,313	6,001
Depreciation – owned plant and equipment	73,089	79,497
Research and development costs	8,819	13,284
Operating lease charges – minimum lease payments	116,654	122,241
(Gain) / loss on disposal of plant and equipment	(281)	18,906
Gain from forgiveness of interest and principal	(2,031,901)	-
Gain on reconsolidation of a subsidiary		(8,426,380)

For the year ended 31 March 2012

### 11. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

12.

Directors' remuneration for the year is disclosed as follows:

	<u>2012</u> €	<u>2011</u> €
Directors' fees	83,358	80,470
Other emoluments:	,	
Salaries, bonuses and allowances	147,738	138,473
Pension scheme contributions	3,525	2,979
	234,621	221,922
STAFF COSTS (including directors' remuneration)	2012 £	2011 £
Wages and salaries Pension scheme contributions	1,780,716 69,905	1,903,111 80,076
	1,850,621	1,983,187

### 13. INCOME TAX IN THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENS IVE INCOME

### (a) Income tax in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income:

	<u>2012</u> €	<u>2011</u> €
Income tax expense		
Hong Kong profits tax PRC income tax	-	-
Taiwan income tax	15,700	20,053
	15,700	20,053

No Hong Kong profits tax has been provided for in the financial statements as the Company has unused tax losses to offset against its taxable profit during the year.

Taxes for subsidiary undertakings are calculated using the rates prevailing in the local jurisdictions, whereas PRC income tax rate is charged at 25% (2011: 25%) and Taiwan income rate is charged at 25% (2011: 25%).

For the year ended 31 March 2012

### 13. INCOME TAX IN CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSVE INCOME (CONTINUED)

(b) Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit at the applicable tax rates:

	2012 £	<u>2011</u> €
Profit before income tax	1,762,725	8,251,434
Notional tax on profit before income tax, calculated at the rates applicable to profit in the tax jurisdictions concerned Tax effect of non-taxable income Tax effect of non-deductible expenses Tax effect of temporary differences not recognised Utilisation of tax losses previously unrecognised deferred tax assets Tax losses not recognised as deferred tax assets Tax adjustments	216,397 (499,342) 206,357 (2,772) (3,704) 104,785 (6,021)	269,654 (324,180) 179,424 (143) (104,411)
Income tax expense	15,700	20,053

### 14. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The calculation of basic earnings per share is based on the profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company for the year of £1,798,569 (2011: £8,192,288), and the weighted average of 383,677,323 (2011: 383,677,323) ordinary shares in issue during the year.

There were no potential dilutive instruments at either financial year end.

### 15. DIVIDENDS

No dividends have been declared or paid for the year ended 31 March 2012 (2011: £Nil).

For the year ended 31 March 2012

### 16. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

### The Group

	Furniture and fixtures	Computer equipment	Motor vehicles	Research assets	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 April 2010	149,911	188,076	89,622	901,055	1,328,664
Additions	5,243	1,740	10,830	-	17,813
Disposals	(113)	(35,517)	(10,844)	(359,743)	(406,217)
Foreign translation difference	177	(1,223)	(968)	3,254	1,240
At 31 March 2011	155,218	153,076	88,640	544,566	941,500
At 1 April 2011	155,218	153,076	88,640	544,566	941,500
Additions	14,311	2,930	61,580	-	78,821
Disposals	(401)	-	(1,582)	-	(1,983)
Foreign translation difference	766	761	663	2,393	4,583
At 31 March 2012	169,894	156,767	149,301	546,959	1,022,921
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 April 2010	114,592	164,880	69,470	782,629	1,131,571
Charge for the year	17,282	10,586	12,208	45,422	85,498
Disposals	(113)	(35,517)	(6,719)	(343,017)	(385,366)
Foreign translation difference	108	(1,283)	(840)	2,948	933
At 31 March 2011	131,869	138,666	74,119	487,982	832,636
At 1 April 2011	131,869	138,666	74,119	487,982	832,636
Charge for the year	14,679	13,571	17,925	32,227	78,402
Disposals	(401)	-	(1,582)	-	(1,983)
Foreign translation difference	662	736	439	2,263	4,100
At 31 March 2012	146,809	152,973	90,901	522,472	913,155
Net book value					
At 31 March 2012	23,085	3,794	58,400	24,487	109,766
At 31 March 2011	23,349	14,410	14,521	56,584	108,864

At the balance sheet date, the net book value of motor vehicle held under finance lease of the Group and the Company was £30,212 (2011: £Nil).

For the year ended 31 March 2012

### 16. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

### The Company

	Furniture and fixtures	Computer equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 April 2010	12,020	31,099	24,309	67,428
Additions	876	389	3,312	4,577
Disposals	-	-	(6,872)	(6,872)
Foreign translation difference	(780)	(1,955)	(1,402)	(4,137)
At 31 March 2011	12,116	29,533	19,347	60,996
At 1 April 2011	12,116	29,533	19,347	60,996
Additions	816	2,930	38,378	42,124
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Foreign translation difference	60	149	233	442
At 31 March 2012	12,992	32,612	57,958	103,562
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 April 2010	10,837	30,783	16,832	58,452
Charge for the year	1,093	284	6,433	7,810
Disposals	-	-	(2,747)	(2,747)
Foreign translation difference	(712)	(1,931)	(1,171)	(3,814)
At 31 March 2011	11,218	29,136	19,347	59,701
At 1 April 2011	11,218	29,136	19,347	59,701
Charge for the year	402	823	5,535	6,760
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Foreign translation difference	53	139	111	303
At 31 March 2012	11,673	30,098	24,993	66,764
Net book value				
At 31 March 2012	1,319	2,514	32,965	36,798
At 31 March 2011	898	397	-	1,295
				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

For the year ended 31 March 2012

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1/.	してしり	w	WIL	ıLı

The Group

£

Cost	
At 31 March 2011 and 31 March 2012	961,845
Less: accumulated impairment loss	
At 31 March 2011 and 31 March 2012	936,015
Net carrying amount	
At 31 March 2011 and 31 March 2012	25,830

### Impairment test for cash-generating unit containing goodwill

Goodwill is allocated to the Group's cash-generating unit ("CGU") identified according to operating segment as follows:

	<u>2012</u> £	<u>2011</u> £
Security and surveillance	25,830	25,830

The recoverable amount of the CGU is determined based on value -in-use calculations. These calculations use cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by management covering a twelve month period. A discount rate of 15% has been used for the value-in-use calculations.

Key assumptions used for value-in-use calculations:

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Gross margin	25%	25%
Growth rate	13%	13%

Management determined the budgets based on their experience and knowledge in the cons truction contracts operations. The discount rate used is pre-tax and reflects specific risks relating to the relevant segment.

Based on the impairment test performed, no impairment loss is recognised for the year (2011: £Nil).

For the year ended 31 March 2012

### 18. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARY UNDERT AKINGS

	<u>2012</u> £	2011 £
Shares in subsidiary undertakings	1,053,475	1,053,475
Less: impairment loss Add: foreign translation difference	(1,201,190) 161,537	(1,191,416) 151,667
	13.822	13,726
Amounts due from subsidiary undertakings	7,431,823	6,898,473
Less: impairment loss Add: foreign translation difference	(5,194,501) 563,015	(5,242,383) 797,407
	2.800.337	2.453.497
Total	2,814,159	2,467,223

The amounts due from subsidiary undertakings are unsecured, interest-free and not expected to be recovered within one year.

Particulars of the Group's subsidiary undertakings at 31 March 2012 are set out below:

<u>Name</u>	Place of incorporation and operations	Issued and fully paid up share capital/ <u>registered capital</u>	Percentage of equity attributable to the Company		of equity attributable to the Company		Principal activities
			Directly	Indirectly			
T-Com Technology Co Limited	Taiwan	NT\$80,000,000 Ordinary share	52.25%	-	Supply, design, installation and maintenance of closed circuit television and surveillance systems and the sale of security system related products		
Leader Smart Engineering Limited	Hong Kong	HK\$10,000 Ordinary shares	100%	-	Investment holding and engineering contractor		
Leader Smart Engineering (Shanghai) Limited	The PRC	US\$1,000,000 Registered capital	-	100%	Supply, design, installation and maintenance of electrical and mechanical systems, construction decorations and provision of engineering consultancy services		

Note: Leader Smart Engineering (Shanghai) Limited ("LSSH") is a wholly-foreign owned enterprise established in the PRC to operate for 20 years up to 2025.

For the year ended 31 March 2012

### 19. INVENTORIES

	The Group		The Company	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	£	£	£	£
Raw materials	309,713	311,085	309,713	311,085
Work in progress	, -	20	- -	20
Finished goods	873,685	650,719	447,056	386,664
	1,183,398	961,824	756,769	697,769
Less: impairment loss	(92,009)	(60,567)	<u> </u>	
	1,091,389	901,257	756,769	697,769

The Group recognised a provision for obsolete inventories of £31,061 (2011: recovery of £15,136) on slow-moving inventories.

### 20. CONTRACTS-IN-PROGRESS

	The Group		The Company	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	£	£	£	£
Contract costs incurred plus attributable profits less				
foreseeable losses	27,501,135	24,789,114	10,954,384	9,454,549
Progress billings to date	(13,828,772)	(11,122,015)	(10,969,760)	(9,346,932)
	13,672,363	13,667,099	(15,376)	107,617
Represented by:				
Amounts due from customers for				
contracts-in-progress	14,481,967	14,231,427	476,053	671,945
Less: allowance for doubtful				
debts	(389,300)	(100,659)	(151,134)	(100,659)
Amounts due from customers for contracts-in-progress, net (note				
21)	14,092,667	14,130,768	324,919	571,286
Amounts due to customers for			•	
contracts-in-progress (note 23)	(420,304)	(463,669)	(340,294)	(463,669)
				-
	13,672,363	13,667,099	(15,375)	107,617
	13,072,303	15,007,099	(13,3/3)	107,017

At 31 March 2012, the amount of retention receivables from construction customers recorded within "trade and other receivables" is £3,915 (2011: £24,460).

Within amounts due from customers for construction contracts-in-progress are receivables totalling £11,109,209 (2011: £10,836,487), which have been pledged as security by the original land use rights certificate and the developing property of the customer in LSSH and expected to be collected within twelve months.

For the year ended 31 March 2012

### 21. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	The Group		The Company	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	£	£	£	£
Trade receivables	1,259,604	2,319,255	557,961	1,521,462
Less: allowance for doubtful				
debts	(584,602)	(1,442,176)	(227,710)	(1,201,983)
Trade receivables, net	675,002	877,079	330,251	319,479
Other receivables	660,350	556,747	560,843	397,268
Deposits and prepayments	316,933	92,668	55,581	85,337
Amounts due from customers for contracts-in-progress, net (note	,		,	
20)	14,092,667	14,130,768	324,919	571,286
Pledged bank deposits	238,705	237,036	238,705	237,036
	15,983,657	15,894,298	1,510,299	1,610,406
Less: non-current portion – amounts due from customers for				
contracts-in-progress	(1,340,393)	(1,051,382)		
	14,643,264	14,842,916	1,510,299	1,610,406

All of trade and other receivables are expected to be recovered within one year, other than those separately disclosed.

At 31 March 2012, the Group had pledged bank deposits of £238,705 (2011: £237,036) to banks for performance bonds in respect of construction contracts undertaken by the Group and the Company.

### (a) Impairment of trade receivables

Impairment losses in respect of trade receivables are recorded using an allowance account unless the Group is satisfied that recovery of the amount is remote, in which case the impairment loss is written off against trade receivables directly. Movements in the allowance for doubtful debts:

	The Group		The Company	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	£	£	£	£
At 1 April	1,442,176	1,345,523	1,201,983	1,283,731
Impairment loss recognised	135,394	176,845	7,103	1,314
Bad debts written off	(1,008,679)	-	(986,215)	-
Foreign translation difference	15,711	(80,192)	4,839	(83,062)
At 31 March	584,602	1,442,176	227,710	1,201,983

Note: At 31 March 2012, trade receivables of the Group and the Company amounting to £135,394 (2011: £176,845) and £7,103 (2011: £1,314) respectively are individually determined to be impaired and an impairment was provided. These individually impaired receivables were outstanding over one year at the balance sheet date.

For the year ended 31 March 2012

### 21. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

### (b) Trade receivables that are not impaired

The following is an ageing analysis of trade receivables at the balance sheet date that were past due but not impaired:

	The Gr	The Group		npany
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	£	£	£	£
0 to 90 days	387,396	586,745	281,463	246,484
91 to 365 days	169,755	152,321	48,788	63,185
Over 365 days	117,851	138,013	<u> </u>	9,810
	675,002	877,079	330,251	319,479

Receivables that were past due but not impaired relate to a number of independent customers that have a good track record with the Group. Based on past experience, management believes that no impairment allowance is necessary in respect of these balances as there has not been a significant change in credit quality and the balances are still considered fully recoverable. The Company does not hold any collateral over these balances.

### 22. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	The Group		The Company	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	£	£	£	£
Cash and bank balances*	504,323	1,023,526	432,672	859,245
Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated and the Company's				
statement of cash flows	504,323	1,023,526	432,672	859,245

<sup>\*</sup> At 31 March 2012, the Group maintained £37,186 (2011: £80,688) and £238,705 (2011: £237,755) as restricted cash to secure against the bank facility and bank loans as collaterals (note 25), respectively.

For the year ended 31 March 2012

### 23. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	The Group		The Company	
_	<b>2012</b> 2011		2012	2011
	£	£	£	£
Trade payables	2,093,917	2,360,609	50,228	44,159
Bills payable	110,770	193,168	-	-
Due to a related party (note 30(b))	39,061	39,455	-	-
Accruals and other payables	1,556,948	2,479,261	946,896	1,860,242
Amounts due to customers for				
contracts-in-progress (note 20)	420,304	463,669	340,294	463,669
_	4,221,000	5,536,162	1,337,418	2,368,070

### 24. INCOME TAX IN THE BALANCE SHEET

### (a) Current tax liability in the balance sheet represents:

	The Group		The Company	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	£	£	£	£
Hong Kong profits tax	-	-	-	-
PRC income tax	1,174,441	1,122,740	-	-
Taiwan income tax	58,971	52,066		
	1,233,412	1,174,806	-	

### (b) Unrecognised deferred tax assets

At 31 March 2012, the Company had unused tax losses of £4,950,190 (2011: £4,411,038) that were available for offset against future taxable profits of the Company. No deferred tax asset s have been recognised due to the unpredictability of the future profit st reams. Such unused tax losses are available to be carried forward at no expiration.

No provision for deferred tax liabilities has been made in the financial statements as the tax effect of temporary differences is immaterial to the Group and the Company.

For the year ended 31 March 2012

### 25. LOAN AND BORROWINGS

	The Group		The Company	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	£	£	£	£
Within one year or on demand: Secured bank loans (note a) Loan from a former shareholder	741,086	945,554	-	-
(note b)	2,493,966	3,738,766	2,493,966	3,738,766
	3,235,052	4,684,320	2,493,966	3,738,766

#### Notes:

- (a) The secured bank loans carried interest at rates ranging from 3.232% to 5.75% per annum (2011: 3.232% to 4% per annum) and were secured by:-
  - (i) Restricted cash (note 22) and;
  - (ii) Personal guarantee by the Chairman of the Company, Mr. Stephen Sin Mo KOO (note 30(c)).
- (b) A loan of US\$5,000,000 was provided on 31 December 2007 by Mayne Management Limited ("Mayne"), the former ultimate controlling party of UniVision Holdings Limited, which previously owned a 47.9% equity interest of the Company. The loan facility is used exclusively to finance a major construction project in the PRC.

On 15 December 2011, Mayne agreed with the Company to forgive the accrued interest totalling US\$2.865 million and US\$1.0 million of the outstanding principal. The remaining loan balance becomes interest-free (2011: 15% per annum) and is repayable by 31 March 2013. Security over the Group's interest in a shopping mall contract within the PRC has been provided. Hence, the Group recognised a gain of £2,031,901 from this forgiveness of interest and principal for the year ended 31 March 2012.

### 26. OBLIGATION UNDER FINANCE LEASE

At 31 March 2012 and 2011, the Group and the Company had obligations under finance leases as follows:

	Minimum lease payment		Present value of the minimum lease payment	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	£	£	£	£
Within one year	9,404	4,529	8,062	3,786
Between two to five years	25,481	1,133	21,918	947
Total minimum finance lease payments	34,885	5,662	29,980	4,733
Less: future finance charges	4,905	929	-	
Present value of lease obligation	29,980	4,733	_	

For the year ended 31 March 2012

### 27. SHARE CAPITAL

	2012 £	<u>2011</u> €
Authorised: 800,000,000 ordinary shares of HK\$0.0625 each	3,669,470	3,669,470
Issued and fully paid: 383,677,323 ordinary shares (2011: 383,677,323 ordinary shares) of HK\$0.0625 each	1,697,617	1,697,617

The Company has one class of ordinary shares.

### 28. RECONSOLIDATION AND DECONSOLIDATION OF A SUBSIDIARY

During the year ended 31 March 2010, the Group lost control of a wholly-owned subsidiary, LSSH as a result of a legal dispute.

As a result of this dispute, the Group no longer has controlling po wer to govern the financial and operating policies of LSSH so as to obtain benefit from its activities. Therefore, management has decided to deconsolidate the assets and liabilities of LSSH at their carrying values at the date when control was lost. Accordingly, the results of LSSH were excluded from the consolidated financial statements of the Group since 1 April 2009. The consolidated statement of comprehensive income presented a loss on deconsolidation of a subsidiary amounting to £8,324,208 for the y ear ended 31 March 2010.

The carrying values of LSSH at 1 April 2009 were as follow:

	<u>1 April 2009</u> £
Assets:	
Plant and equipment	35,636
Trade and other receivables	11,457,351
Cash and bank balances	4,388
Liabilities:	
Trade and other payables	(2,262,610)
Tax payable	(823,772)
Net asset value	8,410,993
Loss on deconsolidation of a subsidiary	(8,324,208)
Translation reserve released upon deconsolidation	(86,785)
	-
Analysis of net cash outflow of cash and cash equivalents arising from deconsolidation of a subsidiary:	
Cash and bank balances of a deconsolidated subsidiary	4,388

For the year ended 31 March 2012

### 28. RECONSOLIDATION AND DECONSOLIDATION OF A SUBSIDIARY (CONTINUED)

Summarised the below financial statements of LSSH for the years ended 31 March 2011 and 2010:

Balance sheet at 31 March:	2011	2010 £
	£ (Audited)	(Unaudited)
ASSETS	(=======)	(======================================
Non-current assets		
Plant and equipment		36,629
Trade and other receivables	1,051,382	
Total non-current assets	1,051,382	36,629
Current assets		
Trade and other receivables	10,862,795	11,776,398
Cash and bank balances	388	4,510
Amount due from immediate holding company	692,895	744,368
Total current assets	11,556,078	12,525,276
Total assets	12,607,460	12,561,905
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities	2.172.270	2 225 615
Trade and other payables Amount due to ultimate holding company	2,163,369 6,756,072	2,325,615 6,638,718
Current tax liability	1,122,740	846,711
Total liabilities	10,042,181	9,811,044
Equity		
Share capital	629,271	629,271
Reserves	1,936,008	2,121,590
Total equity	2,565,279	2,750,861
Total liabilities and equity	12,607,460	12,561,905

For the year ended 31 March 2012

### 28. RECONSOLIDATION AND DECONSOLIDATION OF A SUBSIDIARY (CONTINUED)

Statement of operations for the years ended 31 March:	<u>2011</u> €	2010 £
	(Audited)	(Unaudited)
Revenue	1,198,716	-
Cost of sales	680,261	
Gross profit	518,455	-
Other income Administrative expenses Impairment loss recognised on trade and other receivables	8 (184,790) (500,374)	- - -
Loss before income tax	(166,701)	-
Income tax expense		
Loss for the year	(166,701)	

The functional currency of these financial statements is measured in Renminbi Yuan ("RMB") and they have been translated in GBP at a rate of 10.54 using the convenient translation method.

At 31 March 2010, the management has decided to deconsolidate the assets and liabilities of LSSH at their carrying values at the date when control was lost. The investment in LSSH at 31 March 2010 was accounted for under the cost method and fully provided for a full impairment loss.

The consolidated statement of comprehensive income presented a loss on deconsolidation of £8,324,208, which included:

Loss on deconsolidation of a subsidiary, including: - Full impairment loss on investment cost of US\$1,000,000 - Residual loss on deconsolidation of a subsidiary	£	606,920 7,717,288
Total:	£	8,324,208

In September 2010, a final verdict on this litigation was issued by the Court in favo ur of the Group and the Group has regained the control in LSSH and assumed its authorised power to govern the financial and operating policies of LSSH. Accordingly, the results of LSSH have been reconsolidated in the financial statements under IFRS 3 and the Group has fully recognised a gain on reconsolidation of a subsidiary amounting to £8,426,380 in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

For the year ended 31 March 2012

### 28. RECONSOLIDATION AND DECONSOLIDATION OF A SUBSIDIARY (CONTINUED)

The purchase price allocation based on the carrying value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed is as follows:

	<u>2011</u> €
Cash	4,461
Trade and other receivables	11,649,148
Assets acquired	11,653,609
Trade and other payables	(2,300,486)
Current tax liability	(837,562)
Liabilities assumed	(3,138,048)
Net asset value	8,515,561
Foreign translation difference	(89,181)
Less: purchase price	
Negative goodwill (as gain from reconsolidation)	8,426,380

### 29. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

At the balance sheet date, the total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases for the office and warehouse premises are payable as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	£	£	£	£
Within one year	62,547	98,989	18,574	61,106
Between two to five years	27,367	28,145	13,415	4,709
	89,914	127,134	31,989	65,815

For the year ended 31 March 2012

#### 30. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

### Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration of the key management of the Group during the year was as f ollows:-

	2012 £	<u>2011</u> £
Salaries, bonus and allowances	307,270	291,531

The remuneration of key management personnel comprises the remuneration of Executive Directors and key executives.

Executive Directors include Executive Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, Technical Director and Finance Director of the Company. The remuneration of the Executive Directors is determined by the Remuneration Committee having regard to the performance of individuals, the overall performance of the Group and market trends. Further information about the Remuneration Committee and the directors' remuneration is provided in the Remuneration Report and the Report on Corporate Governance to the Annual Report and note 11 to the financial statements.

Key executives include Director of Operations and Director of Sales and Marketing of the Company. The remuneration of the key executives is determined by the Executive Directors annually having regard to the performance of individuals and market trends.

Biographical information on key management personnel is disclosed in the Directors' and Senior Management's Biographies section of the Annual Report.

### Transactions with related parties

- (a) A loan of US\$5,000,000 was provided on 31 December 2007 by Mayn e Management Limited, the former ultimate controlling party of UniVision Holdings Limited, which previously owned a 47.9% equity interest in the Company. Effective from 15 December 2011, the principal amount was reduced to US\$2,493,966 upon the forgiveness of certain accrued interest and principal. The balance becomes interest-free and will mature due on 31 March 2013 (note 25(b)).
- (b) At 31 March 2012, there is a payable balance of £39,061 (2011: £39,455) due to Mr. Stephen Sin Mo KOO, the director of the Company, which is unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand (note 23).
- (c) At 31 March 2012, the bank loans amounting to £1,016,217 (2011: £1,011,767) are personally guaranteed by the director of the Company, Mr. Stephen Sin Mo KOO. No charge has been requested for this guarantee (note 25(a)).

Apart from the transactions disclosed above and elsewhere in the financial statements, the Group and the Company had no other material transactions with related parties during the year.

For the year ended 31 March 2012

### 31. FINANCIAL GUARANTEE

In accordance with those certain supplemental agreements on the Sales and Purchase Contract regarding the Zhongshan shopping mall project dated 10 December 2009, the Group's wholly-owned subsidiary, LSSH provided a guarantee in respect of secured s hort-term financing arrangement with a maximum amount of up to £4.4 million (including outstanding principal and accrued interest and charges) at the date of report. Pursuant to the terms of the guarantee, at any time from the date of guarantee, in event of default in repayments, the Group is fully liable to repay the outstanding loan principal, together with penalty charges, accrued interest and related late fees, after netting off the pledged assets. The Group's guarantee period starts from the date of gr ant of the financial arrangement and ends when it is fully repaid. At 31 March 2012, the secured short-term loan has become overdue and the financial arrangement is in negotiations for extension, but has not yet reached a final agreement as to repayment of the borrowings.

In connection with the Zhongshan shopping mall project (the "Zhongshan Project"), the Group is secured by certain beneficial interest in the Zhongshan Project on a recourse basis. At 31 March 2012, the fair market value of the Zhongshan Project amounted to £28 million, based on the appraisal report issued by an independent valuer. The Group has engaged an independent valuer to measure the fair value of such financial guarantee and accounted for the provision of financial guarantee liabilities. Subsequently, the obligation under the financial guarantee contract is expected to be transferred to a purchaser in connection with the subsequent sale of the Zhongshan Project in the next twelve months (see Note 33).

	<u>2012</u> £	<u>2011</u> €
Financial guarantee liabilities	310,438	

### 32. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Up to the date of this report, the Group has received several legal claims against its wholly-owned subsidiary and the Company from its vendors in China in connection with the transactions previously entered into by the former director of LSSH. The Group plans to file counter-claims to the Court against the former director of LSSH for all costs and compensations in respect of these legal claims. At this point, the Group does not believe that these legal proceedings would have a material impact or result in significant contingencies to the Group and the Company, therefore no provision for any costs has been made.

For the year ended 31 March 2012

### 33. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

On 22 June 2012, the Company entered into a Transfer Agreement (the "Transfer Agreement") with Huaxin and its affiliate Guangzhou Jun Heng Electrical and Mechanical Equipment Company Limited ("Jun Heng"), pursuant to which the Company agreed to transfer all of its rights and intere sts in the project to Jun Heng in exchange for RMB 110 million (approximately £ 11 million), which will be paid in three installments as follows:

- i. The security deposit of \$790,000 (approximately £0.51 million) paid by Jun Heng on 22 December 2011 in connection with the letter of intent will be accounted as the first payment made by Jun Heng under the Transfer Agreement, and
- ii. Jun Heng agreed to, within three months from the date of the Transfer Agreement, repay to Mayne Management Limited ("Mayne") the outstanding loan owed by the Company to Mayne in the amount of HKD \$31 million (approximately £2.56 million), and
- iii. The balance of RMB 79.5 million will be paid to the Company in cash or other methods to be mutually agreed by the parties to the Transfer Agreement by 22 December 2012.

Pursuant to the Transfer Agreement, Hua Xin also agreed to assume all of the contractual obligations and liabilities of the Company arising from those certain supplemental agreements on the Sales and Purchase Contract regarding the Zhongshan shopping mall project dated 10 December 2009, pursuant to which the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, Leader Smart Engineering (Shanghai) Limited ("LSSH") provided a financial guarantee in respect of secured short-term financing arrangement with a maximum amount of up to approximately £4.4 million, together with its related penalty charges, accrued interest and related late fees.

#### NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the 2012 Annual General Meeting (AGM) of UniVision Engineering Limited will be held at UniVision Engineering Limited, 8/F Lever Tech Centre, 69-71 King Yip Street, Kwun Tong, Kowloon, Hong Kong, on 21 September 2012 at 5:00p.m. The following businesses will be transacted then:

- 1. To receive and adopt the Company's audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2012 together with the Directors' report and the Independent Auditor's report;
- 2. To re-elect Mr. Chun Pan WONG who retired by rotation, as a Director of the Company;
- 3. To re-elect Mr. Nicholas James LYTH who retired by rotation, as a Non-executive Director of the Company;
- 4. To reappoint auditor HKCMCPA Company Limited, Certified Public Accountants, (formerly known as ZYCPA Company Limited) as auditors of the Company, to hold office from the conclusion of the meeting to the conclusion of the next meeting, during which accounts will be laid before the Company and to authorize the Directors to adjust their remuneration packages;
- 5. That the directors of the Company be and are hereby generally and unconditionally authorized to exercise all powers of the Company to allot 'Ordinary Shares' of HK\$0.0625 each in the capital of the Company. Such authority (unless and to the extent previously revoked, varied or renewed by the Company during the general meeting) to expire 15 months after the date of the passing of such resolution or on the conclusion of the Company's next AGM to be held, following the date of passing such resolution, whichever occurs first, save that the Company may before such expiry make any offer or agreement which would or might require Ordinary Shares to be allotted after such expiry, and that the Directors may allot Ordinary Shares in pursuance of such an offer or an agreement as if such authority had not expired. This authority substitutes all subsisting authorities to the extent unused.
- 6. That the directors of the Company be and are hereby generally and unconditionally authorized to exercise all powers of the Company to repurchase the 'Ordinary Shares' of HK\$0.0625 each in the capital of the Company, including any form of depositary receipt. Such authority (unless and to the extent previously revoked, varied or renewed by the Company during the general meeting) to expire 15 months after the date of the passing of such resolution or on the conclusion of the Company's next AGM to be held, following the date of passing such resolution, whichever occurs first, save that the Company may before such expiry make any offer or agreement which would or might require Ordinary Shares to be repurchased after such expiry, and that the Directors may buy back Ordinary Shares in pursuance of such an offer or an agreement as if such authority had not expired.

By Order of the Board Mr. Stephen Sin Mo KOO Executive Chairman 15 August 2012 Registered office: 8/F Lever Tech Centre, 69-71 King Yip Street Kwun Tong, Kowloon, Hong Kong.

#### NOTES:

- 1. Only holders of Ordinary Shares, or their duly appointed representatives, are entitled to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting. A member so entitled may appoint one or more proxies (whether they are members or not) to attend and, on a poll, to vote in place of the member.
- 2. A form of proxy is enclosed with this notice. To be valid, the form of proxy and any power of attorney or other authority (if any) under which it is signed, or a notarized and certified copy of that power of authority, must be lodged with the Company's registrars, c/o Computershare Investor Services Plc., The Pavilions, Bridgwater Road, Bristol BS99 6ZY, not less than 48 hours before the Annual General Meeting takes place.
- 3. Completion and return of a proxy does not preclude a member from attending and voting at the Annual General Meeting.
- 4. The Company pursuant to Regulation 41 of the Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2001 specifies that only those shareholders registered in the Register of Members of the Company as of 15 August 2012 are entitled to attend or vote at the Annual General Meeting in respect to the number of shares registered in their name at that time. Changes to entries on the Register after that time will be disregarded when determining the rights of any person to attend or vote in the Annual General Meeting.