GLOBAL TECH (HOLDINGS) LIMITED
耀科國際（控股）有限公司*

(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)
(Stock Code: 143)

ANNUAL RESULTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2012

The board of directors (the "Board") of Global Tech (Holdings) Limited (the "Company") announces the audited consolidated results of the Company and its subsidiaries (the "Group") for the year ended 30 September 2012, together with the comparative figures, as follows:

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

For the year ended 30 September 2012	Notes	2012	2011
		HK$'000	HK$'000
Turnover	3	**100,583**	38,898
Cost of sales		**(75,031)**	(27,434)
Gross profit		**25,552**	11,464
Other revenue	5	**437**	13,030
Other income	6	**1,779**	39,545
Selling and distribution expenses		**(2,495)**	(2,592)
Administrative expenses		**(46,298)**	(38,956)
Other operating expenses		**(118)**	(37,770)
Loss from operations	7	**(21,143)**	(15,279)
Cumulative gain reclassified from equity to profit or loss upon disposal of available-for-sale financial assets		**517**	-
Loss before taxation		**(20,626)**	(15,279)
Taxation	8	**-**	27
Loss for the year		**(20,626)**	(15,252)
Dividends	9	**-**	-
Loss for the year attributable to owners of the Company		**(20,626)**	(15,252)
Loss per share attributable to owners of the Company			
Basic and diluted	10	**HK$(0.004)**	HK$(0.003)

* *For identification purpose only*

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 30 September 2012	Notes	2012	2011
		HK$'000	HK$'000
Loss for the year		(20,626)	(15,252)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)			
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations		(1,647)	(1,951)
Release of exchange reserves upon deregistration of subsidiaries		108	-
Gain/(loss) on fair value change of available-for-sale financial assets		767	(1,155)
Reclassification adjustments relating to available-for-sale financial assets disposed of during the year		(517)	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(21,915)	(18,358)
Total comprehensive loss attributable to owners of the Company		(21,915)	(18,358)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

At 30 September 2012	Notes	2012	2011
		HK$'000	HK$'000
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment		**4,510**	5,036
Available-for-sale financial assets		**5,950**	6,896
		10,460	11,932
Current assets			
Inventories		**9,122**	5,588
Trade receivables	11	**28,036**	29,767
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables		**10,591**	26,312
Cash and bank balances		**48,429**	53,873
		96,178	115,540
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	12	**2,005**	1,053
Accrued charges and other payables		**9,862**	9,733
Tax payables		**52,993**	52,993
		64,860	63,779
Net current assets		**31,318**	51,761
Total assets less current liabilities		**41,778**	63,693
Net assets		**41,778**	63,693
Equity			
Capital and reserves attributable to owners of the Company			
Share capital		**51,659**	51,659
Reserves		**(9,881)**	12,034
Total equity		**41,778**	63,693

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with all applicable Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs"), which is a collective term that includes all applicable individual HKFRSs, Hong Kong Accounting Standards ("HKASs") and Interpretations ("Ints") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the "HKICPA") and accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong. In addition, the consolidated financial statements include applicable disclosure provisions of The Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Listing Rules") and the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

The measurement basis used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements is the historical cost convention, as modified for the revaluation of certain available-for-sale financial assets which are stated at their fair values. The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with HKFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the application of the Group's accounting policies.

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

In the current year, the Group has applied, for the first time, the following new standards, amendments and interpretations ("new HKFRSs") issued by the HKICPA, which are effective for the Group's financial year beginning 1 October 2011.

HKFRSs (Amendments)	Improvements to HKFRSs 2010
HKAS 24 (As revised in 2009)	Related Party Disclosures
HKFRS 1 (Amendments)	Severe Hyperinflation and Removal of Fixed Dates for First-time Adopters
HKFRS 7 (Amendments)	Disclosures – Transfers of Financial Assets
HK(IFRIC) – Int 14 (Amendments)	Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement

The application of new and revised HKFRSs in the current year has had no material effect on the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and/or disclosures set out in the consolidated financial statements.

New and revised Standards and Interpretations in issue but not yet effective

The Group has not early applied the following new and revised standards, amendments or interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective.

HKAS 1 (Amendments)	Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income[2]
HKAS 12 (Amendments)	Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets[1]
HKAS 19 (As revised in 2011)	Employee Benefits[3]
HKAS 27 (As revised in 2011)	Separate Financial Statements[3]
HKAS 28 (As revised in 2011)	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures[3]
HKAS 32 (Amendments)	Presentation – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities[4]
HKFRSs (Amendments)	Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2009-2011 Cycle[3]
HKFRS 1	Government Loan[3]
HKFRS 7 (Amendments)	Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities[3]
HKFRS 7 and HKFRS 9 (Amendments)	Mandatory Effective Date of HKFRS 9 and Financial Liabilities [5]
HKFRS 9 (As revised in 2010)	Financial Instruments[5]
HKFRS 10	Consolidated Financial Statements[3]
HKFRS 11	Joint Arrangements[3]
HKFRS 12	Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities[3]
HKFRS 13	Fair Value Measurement[3]
HKFRS 10, HKFRS 11 and HKFRS 12 (Amendments)	Consolidated Financial Statements, Joint Arrangements and Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities: Transition Guidance[3]
HK(IFRIC) – Int 20	Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine[3]

1 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2012.
2 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2012.
3 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.
4 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014.
5 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015.

HKFRS 9 Financial Instruments

HKFRS 9 Financial Instruments (as issued in November 2009) introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. HKFRS 9 Financial Instruments (as revised in November 2010) includes the requirements for classification and measurement of financial liabilities and for derecognition.

Key requirements of HKFRS 9 are described as follows:-

HKFRS 9 requires all recognised financial assets that are within the scope of HKAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement to be subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value. Specifically, debt investments that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding are generally measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. All other debt investments and equity investments are measured at their fair values at the end of subsequent accounting periods. In addition, under HKFRS 9, entities may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of an equity investment (that is not held for trading) in other comprehensive income, with only dividend income generally recognised in profit or loss.

The most significant effect of HKFRS 9 regarding the classification and measurement of financial liabilities related to the presentation of changes in the fair value of a financial liability (designated as at fair value through profit or loss) attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability. Specifically, under HKFRS 9, for financial liabilities that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is presented in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Previously, under HKAS 39, the entire amount of the change in the fair value of the financial liability designated as at fair value through profit or loss was presented in profit or loss.

HKFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015, with earlier application permitted.

New and revised Standards on consolidation, joint arrangements, associates and disclosures

In June 2011, a package of five standards on consolidation, joint arrangements, associates and disclosures was issued, including HKFRS 10, HKFRS 11, HKFRS 12, HKAS 27 (as revised in 2011) and HKAS 28 (as revised in 2011).

Key requirements of these five standards are described below.

HKFRS 10 replaces the parts of HKAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements that deal with consolidated financial statements and HK (SIC) – Int 12 Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities. HKFRS 10 includes a new definition of control that contains three elements: (a) power over an investee, (b) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and (c) the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns. Extensive guidance has been added in HKFRS 10 to deal with complex scenarios.

HKFRS 11 replaces HKAS 31 Interests in Joint Ventures and HK (SIC) – Int 13 Jointly Controlled Entities – Non-Monetary Contributions by Venturers. HKFRS 11 deals with how a joint arrangement of which two or more parties have joint control should be classified. Under HKFRS 11, joint arrangements are classified as joint operations or joint ventures, depending on the rights and obligations of the parties to the arrangements. In contrast, under HKAS 31, there are three types of joint arrangements: jointly controlled entities, jointly controlled assets and jointly controlled operations.

In addition, joint ventures under HKFRS 11 are required to be accounted for using the equity method of accounting, whereas jointly controlled entities under HKAS 31 can be accounted for using the equity method of accounting or proportionate accounting.

HKFRS 12 is a disclosure standard and is applicable to entities that have interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and/or unconsolidated structured entities. In general, the disclosure requirements in HKFRS 12 are more extensive than those in the current standards.

These five standards are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. Earlier application is permitted provided that all of these five standards are applied early at the same time.

HKFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement

HKFRS 13 establishes a single source of guidance for fair value measurements and disclosures about fair value measurements. The Standard defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and requires disclosures about fair value measurements. The scope of HKFRS 13 is broad; it applies to both financial instrument items and non-financial instrument items for which other HKFRSs require or permit fair value measurements and disclosures about fair value measurements, except in specified circumstances. In general, the disclosure requirements in HKFRS 13 are more extensive than those in the current standards. For example, quantitative and qualitative disclosures based on the three-level fair value hierarchy currently required for financial instruments only under HKFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures will be extended by HKFRS 13 to cover all assets and liabilities within its scope.

HKFRS 13 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013, with earlier application permitted.

Amendments to HKAS 1 Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income

The amendments to HKAS 1 retain the option to present profit or loss and other comprehensive income in either a single statement or in two separate but consecutive statements. However, the amendments to HKAS 1 require additional disclosures to be made in the other comprehensive income section such that items of other comprehensive income are grouped into two categories: (a) items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss; and (b) items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met. Income tax on items of other comprehensive income is required to be allocated on the same basis.

The amendments to HKAS 1 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2012. The presentation of items of other comprehensive income will be modified accordingly when the amendments are applied in the future accounting periods.

Amendments to HKAS 12 Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets

The amendments to HKAS 12 provide an exception to the general principles in HKAS 12 that the measurement of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities should reflect the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the entity expects to recover the carrying amount of an asset. Specifically, under the amendments, investment properties that are measured using the fair value model in accordance with HKAS 40 Investment Property are presumed to be recovered through sale for the purposes of measuring deferred taxes, unless the presumption is rebutted in certain circumstances.

The amendments to HKAS 12 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2012.

Amendments to HKAS 19 Employee Benefits

The amendments to HKAS 19 change the accounting for defined benefit plans and termination benefits. The most significant change relates to the accounting for changes in defined benefit obligations and plan assets. The amendments require the recognition of changes in defined benefit obligations and in the fair value of plan assets when they occur, and hence eliminate the 'corridor approach' permitted under the previous version of HKAS 19. The amendments require all actuarial gains and losses to be recognised immediately through other comprehensive income in order for the net pension asset or liability recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position to reflect the full value of the plan deficit or surplus.

The amendments to HKAS 19 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013 and require retrospective application with certain exceptions.

Amendments to HKAS 32 – Presentation – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The amendments to HKAS 32 address inconsistencies in current practice when applying the offsetting criteria and clarify:

- the meaning of 'currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off'; and

- that some gross settlement systems may be considered equivalent to net settlement.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014 and are required to be applied retrospectively.

The Group is in the process of assessing the potential impact of the above new HKFRSs upon initial application but is not yet in a position to state whether the above new HKFRSs will have a significant impact on the Group's results of operations and financial position.

3. TURNOVER

The principal activities of the Group are (i) trading of telecommunications products; (ii) provision of repair services; and (iii) investments in financial assets.

An analysis of turnover is as follows:

	2012 **HK$'000**	2011 HK$'000
Sales of goods	**26,990**	14,882
Provision of repair services	**74,916**	24,016
Fair value gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, net	**(1,323)**	-
	100,583	38,898

4. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group's operating segments based on information reported to the chief operating decision maker ("CODM") for the purpose of resource allocation and performance assessment are as follows:

(i) Trading of telecommunications products

(ii) Provision of repair services

(iii) Investments in financial assets

Information regarding the Group's reportable segments for the years ended 30 September 2012 and 2011 is presented as follows:

(a) Segment revenue and results

	Trading of telecommunications products 2012 HK$'000	**Provision of repair services 2012 HK$'000**	**Investments in financial assets 2012 HK$'000**	**Consolidated 2012 HK$'000**
Turnover	**26,990**	**74,916**	**(1,323)**	**100,583**
Segment results	**(6,216)**	**1,097**	**(803)**	**(5,922)**
Interest income				**162**
Unallocated income				**97**
Unallocated expenses				**(14,963)**
Loss before taxation				**(20,626)**
Taxation				**-**
Loss for the year				**(20,626)**

	Trading of telecommunications products 2011 HK$'000	Provision of repair services 2011 HK$'000	Investments in financial assets 2011 HK$'000	Consolidated 2011 HK$'000
Turnover	14,882	24,016	-	38,898
Segment results	(6,982)	(6,619)	28	(13,573)
Interest income				182
Unallocated income				13,296
Unallocated expenses				(15,184)
Loss before taxation				(15,279)
Taxation				27
Loss for the year				(15,252)

Turnover reported above represents turnover generated from external customers. There are no inter-segment sales for the year ended 30 September 2012 (2011: HK$ Nil).

Segment result represents the result generated from each segment without allocation of central administrative costs including directors' salaries, staff costs, legal and professional fee and taxation. This is the measure reported to the CODM for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

(b) Geographical segments

During the year ended 30 September 2012, more than 94% (2011: more than 96%) of the Group's turnover and total assets were derived from and located in Hong Kong. Therefore, no geographical segment for the respective years is presented.

5. OTHER REVENUE

	2012 HK$'000	2011 HK$'000
Interest income	**162**	182
Dividend income	**-**	28
Compensation income *	**-**	12,375
Sundry income	**275**	445
	437	13,030

* Compensation income represents the settlement amounts accepted by the Group from defendants during the year in respect of the claim brought by a subsidiary of the Company that the defendants breached the terms of investment agreements.

6. OTHER INCOME

	2012 HK$'000	2011 HK$'000
Exchange gains	**1,779**	1,980
Gains on deregistration of subsidiaries	**-**	37,565
	1,779	39,545

7. LOSS FROM OPERATIONS

Loss from operations has been arrived at after charging/(crediting):

	2012 HK$'000	2011 HK$'000
Auditors' remuneration		
Auditiors of the Company	**1,250**	1,250
Other auditors	**41**	25
Bad debts written off*	**-**	13
Cost of trading inventories sold	**20,451**	11,223
Depreciation	**1,852**	1,500
Exchange gains	**(1,779)**	(1,980)
Employee benefit expenses	**25,920**	19,624
Retirement benefit costs	**1,108**	863
Impairment loss recognised in respect of trade receivables *	**-**	29
Loss/(gain) on deregistration of subsidiaries #	**108**	(37,565)
Loss on disposals of property, plant and equipment *	**10**	162
Reversal on provision of obsolete inventories	**(39)**	(16)
Provision of obsolete inventories	**482**	262
Write down on inventories	**16**	144
Other receivables written off arising on deregistration of subsidiaries *	**-**	37,565
Operating lease rental in respect of rental premises	**5,724**	5,544

* Items included in other operating expenses.
# Items included in other operating expenses and other income in 2012 and 2011 respectively.

8. TAXATION

	2012 HK$'000	2011 HK$'000
Current tax:		
Hong Kong Profits Tax:		
Current year	**-**	-
Over-provision in prior year	**-**	27
Taxation attributable to the Group	**-**	27

Note:

Hong Kong Profits Tax is calculated at 16.5% (2011: 16.5%) on the estimated assessable profits for the year. Taxation arising in other jurisdictions is calculated at the rates prevailing in the relevant jurisdictions.

9. DIVIDENDS

The Directors do not recommend the payment of any dividend for the year ended 30 September 2012 (2011: HK$ Nil).

10. LOSS PER SHARE

The calculation of the basic loss per share is based on the loss attributable to owners of the Company of approximately HK$20,626,000 (2011: loss of HK$15,252,000) and on 5,165,973,933 (2011: 5,165,973,933) ordinary shares in issue during the year.

The diluted loss per share for the years ended 30 September 2012 and 2011 was the same as basic loss per share as there were no potential outstanding shares for the years.

11. TRADE RECEIVABLES

At the end of the reporting periods, the aging analysis of the trade receivables is as follows:

	2012 HK$'000	2011 HK$'000
Current	**8,112**	3,321
One to three months overdue	**805**	476
More than three months, but less than twelve months overdue	**127**	44
Over twelve months overdue	**138,855**	145,850
	147,899	149,691
Less: Impairment loss recognised	**(119,863)**	(119,924)
	28,036	29,767

12. TRADE PAYABLES

At the end of the reporting periods, the aging analysis of the trade payables is as follows:

	2012	2011
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Current and within one month	**1,804**	1,011
One to three months overdue	**26**	18
Overdue over three months	**175**	24
	2,005	1,053

BUSINESS REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

Financial Highlights

The Group's turnover in the year ended 30 September 2012 was approximately HK\$100.6 million (2011: HK\$38.9 million), a 158.6% increase from the previous year, mainly owing to increased revenue from the trading of telecommunications products and provision of repair services.

Thus far, different parts of the world have been cautiously guarding against further potential shockwaves from the euro zone crisis, while managing slowing growth in the emerging economies. In a macro environment characterised by uncertainty, the Group continued to maintain disciplined development of its telecommunications products trading segment while responding to market trends with a relevant product portfolio. Sales during the year rose by 81.2% year on year to approximately HK\$27.0 million (2011: HK\$14.9 million), with the growth accounted for mainly by the trading of mobile phone accessories and computer accessories. Revenue for the provision of repair services during the year grew by 212.1% year on year to approximately HK\$74.9 million (2011: HK\$24.0 million), as a result of increased demand for services in upgrading smartphones.

Negatively impacted by an increase in operating expenses, in particular staff costs, a loss from operations of approximately HK\$21.1 million (loss in 2011: HK\$15.3 million) was incurred, with loss for the year amounting to approximately HK\$20.6 million (loss in 2011: HK\$15.3 million).

The Hong Kong Market

Hong Kong remains a highly mature market for telecommunications services. In December 2011, the number of mobile service subscribers was boosted to 14.9 million, representing one of the highest penetration rates in the world at about 210%, according to data released by the Office of the Communications Authority (OFCA) in April 2012. Among these 14.9 million subscribers, 7.4 million were third-generation (3G) or 3.5G service customers.

Other than basic voice services, data services such as short messaging, mobile Internet services, download services, multimedia services, video call services and mobile TV services are very popular among local consumers. As at December 2011, local mobile data usage recorded a remarkable surge to 4,134 Terabytes, or an average of 508.7 Mbytes per 2.5G/3G mobile user. This represents 2.2 times the mobile data usage over the same period in 2010 and 6.5 times that over the same period in 2009.

Competition in local public mobile services is intense. As at February 2012, there were 15 digital networks and five mobile network operators in Hong Kong. Four of them were 3G operators, but all have deployed 3.5G services utilizing High Speed Downlink Packet Access (HSDPA) technology. Some 3G operators have implemented the new Dual-Carrier Evolved High Speed Packet Access (DC-HSPA+) technology. The fastest 3G networks provide mobile data services at a speed of up to 42 megabits per second (Mbps).

The progressive deployment of fourth-generation (4G) technologies such as Long Term Evolution (LTE) and other advanced technologies facilitates theoretical download speeds of up to 100 Mbps. The cycle of a new technology and the subsequent battle for market share is beginning again, even while 3G deployment has yet to reach its peak.

Industry analysts therefore do not expect 4G tariffs to be set at a substantial premium to 3G. Moody’s also forecast that as mobile phone penetration deepens and competition increases, there will be a gradual contraction in EBITDA margins for telecommunication companies in developed markets including Hong Kong. Margin contraction will be intensified as data revenues, information and communications technology (ICT) and content services increase.

For Hong Kong's tech-savvy consumers, the past few months have seen a tug of war between Apple and Samsung Electronics as the two companies released their new smartphones. While Apple’s iPhone is still a gadget of choice, the city has also turned its affections to competitive offerings, such as Samsung’s Galaxy series smartphone-media tablet hybrid.

Overall, BMI projects Hong Kong’s consumer electronics spending in 2012 to grow by about 5% to US$4.4 billion from a year earlier, but a moderation in ongoing consumer demand is expected. Handset sales are estimated to increase about 10% year on year to US$554 million in 2012, with smartphones remaining the key revenue growth driver.

Smartphones currently account for more than 50% of Hong Kong's total handset sales, above global and regional averages. As operators roll out discounted data plans, and manufacturers release cheaper models, the prices of smartphones are becoming more affordable.

Vendors also anticipate other bright spots such as tablets and lower-priced ultrabooks, but any cooling in property prices and the equities market could have an impact on consumer spending. Consumer electronics are expected to outperform general retail sales, but demand has been muted by slowing inbound tourism as well as poor domestic consumer sentiment.

Consumer confidence in Hong Kong, as reported by Nielsen, decreased significantly to 89 in the third quarter of 2012 from 104 in the second quarter, as the gloomy global economic outlook has further dampened local consumer confidence and discouraged spending. During periods of uncertainty, cautious Hong Kong consumers customarily rein in discretionary spending.

Hong Kong’s economy returned to modest growth in the third quarter of 2012, after a shrinking second quarter. However, the Hong Kong SAR Government warned of a highly uncertain economic environment amidst concerns about the looming “fiscal cliff” crisis in the United States and renewed worries that the euro zone is heading into another recession.

Liquidity, financial and working capital resources

The Group's total non-current assets decreased slightly to approximately HK$10.5 million (2011: HK$11.9 million) at 30 September 2012, owing to the disposal of available-for-sale financial assets.

The Group maintained its conservative low-inventory policy during the year. As a result, inventories remained at a relatively low level of approximately HK$9.1 million (2011: HK$5.6 million) at 30 September 2012.

At 30 September 2012, the Group had net trade receivables of approximately HK$28.0 million (2011: HK$29.8 million).

The Group had no bank borrowings at 30 September 2012 (2011: HK$ Nil). Its gearing ratio, expressed as a percentage of total borrowings over total assets, was nil (2011: Nil). No fixed deposit was pledged for obtaining any banking facility during the year (2011: HK$ Nil). The current ratio was approximately 1.48 (2011: 1.81) while the liquid ratio stood at approximately 1.34 (2011: 1.72).

The objective of the Group's cash management policy is to optimise liquidity to gain a better return for shareholders in a risk-averse manner. At 30 September 2012, there was no investment in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (2011: HK$ Nil).

With increasing financial volatility around the world, the Group is committed to maintaining a conservative cash management policy.

Currencies

The Group conducts its core business transactions mainly in Hong Kong dollars, New Taiwan dollars and United States dollars. The majority of the Group's cash and bank balances are also denominated in these three currencies. During the year ended 30 September 2012, the Group did not experience significant exposure to exchange rate and interest rate fluctuations. As a result, the Group did not enter into any material foreign exchange contracts, currency swaps or other financial derivatives.

Contingent Liability

The Group did not have any significant contingent liability at 30 September 2012.

Material Acquisition or Disposal of Subsidiaries

There was no material acquisition or disposal of subsidiaries during the year ended 30 September 2012. Two (2011: Three) subsidiaries of the Group were deregistered during the year.

Prospects and Strategic Outlook

In its latest forecast, the International Monetary Fund remarks that uncertainty weighs heavily on the world's outlook as the recovery has suffered new setbacks. The organisation thus sees only a gradual strengthening of economic activities from the relatively disappointing pace of early 2012.

While the world is coping with high debt and sluggish growth, the Group will continue to lead its business activities with disciplined management. Stringent cost control and streamlined operational practices will be adopted to help it maintain resilience during these challenging times.

Amidst the global economic uncertainty, the telecommunications industry has performed relatively well, but the sector's risk universe is changing at a speed and on a scale that is hard to keep pace with. While new technologies present opportunities, there are also constantly new entrants to the industry to compete fiercely for revenues from emerging products and services.

Worldwide sales of mobile phones to end users declined 3.1% year on year to about 428 million units in the third quarter of 2012, according to Gartner, Inc. Smartphone sales increased 46.9% year on year and accounted for 39.6% of total mobile phone sales in the last quarter.

After two consecutive quarters of decline in mobile phone sales, demand has improved in the fourth quarter. While seasonality in the fourth quarter of 2012 will help end-of-year mobile phone sales, Gartner analysts expect a lower-than-usual boost from the holiday season. Consumers are either cautious with their spending or finding new gadgets like tablets as more attractive presents.

The smartphone market continued to be the battleground of the two main rival operating systems (OS) – Apple iOS and Google's Android. According to the International Data Corporation (IDC) Worldwide Quarterly Mobile Phone Tracker, total Android smartphone shipments worldwide reached 136 million units, claiming 75% of the 181 million smartphones shipped in the third quarter of 2012.

Since its launch in 2008, Android has outpaced the market and claimed share from the competition. Analysts point out that the share decline of smartphone OS other than iOS and Android is not a coincidence as the OS is not an isolated product, but a crucial part of a larger technology ecosystem. Google has the advantage of a growing, multi-faceted product portfolio while many of its competitors have weaker tie-ins to the mobile OS.

As identified in Gartner's report on 2013's technology trends, the mobile device battles will continue in many ways. For example, by 2013 mobile phones are predicted to overtake personal computers (PC) as the most common Web access device worldwide and by 2015 over 80% of the handsets sold in mature markets will be smartphones. By 2015 media tablet shipments will reach around 50% of laptop shipments and Windows 8 will likely be in third place behind Android and iOS. The implication is that the era of PC dominance with Windows as the single platform will be replaced with a post-PC era where there are a variety of environments.

Overall, the market is forecast to undergo a further shift to more integrated systems and ecosystems, away from loosely coupled heterogeneous approaches. Driving this trend is the user desire for lower cost, simplicity, and more assured security, on the one hand, and for vendors to have more control of the solution stack and obtain greater margin in sales without the need to provide physical hardware, on the other.

Technologies continue to emerge amidst a nexus of converging forces -- social, mobile, cloud and information. These forces are revolutionising business and society, disrupting old business models and creating new leaders. Companies in the sector, including the Group, will need to respond with offerings that fit with these emerging trends.

At the same time, the Group anticipates tight control of expenditures on after-sales services by vendors, presenting further pressures on the Group's profit margins.

Amidst ongoing challenges, the Group will strive to build a sustainable business platform based on a strategy with a solid underpinning of risk management. It will also capitalise on the changes under way in the telecommunications ecosystem, in terms of technology, industry practices and consumer preferences, to optimise existing operations and tap into new sources of growth. All in all, the Group's ability to create long-term value for shareholders is the management's top priority.

Employee Information

At 30 September 2012, the Group employed a work force of 121 (2011: 87). Staff costs, including salaries, bonuses and allowances, were approximately HK$27.0 million (2011: HK$20.5 million).

The Group maintains a competitive remuneration policy to motivate, retain and attract talent. The remuneration packages mainly comprise salary payments, group medical insurance plans and discretionary bonuses awarded on a performance basis. The Group provides pension schemes for employees as part of the staff benefits.

PURCHASE, SALE OR REDEMPTION OF THE COMPANY'S LISTED SECURITIES

Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries has purchased, sold or redeemed any of the Company's listed securities during the year ended 30 September 2012.

COMPLIANCE WITH CORPORATE GOVERNANCE CODE

The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Stock Exchange") has revised and renamed the Code on Corporate Governance Practices (the "Former Code") set out in Appendix 14 to the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange to Corporate Governance Code (the "New Code") effective 1 April 2012. Throughout the year ended 30 September 2012, the Company has complied with the respective code provisions ("Code Provisions") of the Former Code and the New Code for the relevant periods in which they are in force, except for the following deviations:-

1. Code Provision A.2.1

Code Provision A.2.1 provides that the roles of chairman and chief executive officer should be separate and should not be performed by the same individual.

The positions of Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") of the Company are both currently carried on by the same person. The Board considers that this structure does not undermine the balance of power and authority between the Board and the management. The Board members have considerable experience and qualities which they bring to the Company and the Board believes that it is able to ensure that the balance of power between the Board and the management is not impaired. The Board believes that having the same person performing the roles of both Chairman and CEO does provide the Group with strong and consistent leadership and that, operating in this manner allows for more effective and efficient overall strategic planning of the Group.

2. Code Provision A.4.2

Code Provision A.4.2 provides that every director, including those appointed for a specific term, should be subject to retirement by rotation at least once every three years.

According to Article 116 of the articles of association of the Company, all directors of the Company (except the CEO) shall retire by rotation at the annual general meeting of the Company at least once every three years. In the opinion of the Board, stability and continuation are key factors to the successful implementation of business plans. The Board believes that it is beneficial to the Group that there is continuity in the role of the CEO and, therefore, the Board is of the view that the CEO should be exempt from this arrangement at the present time.

REVIEW OF ANNUAL RESULTS BY AUDIT COMMITTEE

The audited annual results of the Group for the year ended 30 September 2012 have been reviewed by the Audit Committee of the Company.

On behalf of the Board
SY Ethan, Timothy
Chairman

Hong Kong, 21 December 2012

As at the date of this announcement, the Board comprises 6 directors, of which 2 are executive directors, namely Mr. SY Ethan, Timothy and Mr. SUNG Yee Keung, Ricky, 1 is a non-executive director, namely Mr. KO Wai Lun, Warren and 3 are independent non-executive directors, namely Mr. Andrew David ROSS, Mr. Geoffrey William FAWCETT and Mr. Charles Robert LAWSON.