

APPENDIX I

ACCOUNTANTS’ REPORT

The following is the text of a report set out on pages I-1 to I-63, received from the Company’s reporting accountants, KPMG, Certified Public Accountants, Hong Kong, for the purpose of incorporation in this document.



ACCOUNTANTS’ REPORT ON HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION TO THE DIRECTORS OF GUANGDONG TINOOS GROUP CO., LIMITED AND CHINA MERCHANTS SECURITIES (HK) CO., LIMITED

Introduction

We report on the historical financial information of Guangdong Tinoos Group Co., Limited (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries (together, the “Group”) set out on pages I-3 to I-63, which comprises the consolidated statements of financial position of the Group and the statements of financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, the consolidated statements of changes in equity and the consolidated cash flow statements for each of the years ended 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025 (the “Track Record Period”), and material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (together, the “Historical Financial Information”). The Historical Financial Information set out on pages I-3 to I-63 forms an integral part of this report, which has been prepared for inclusion in the document of the Company dated [●] (the “Document”) in connection with the initial [REDACTED] of H Shares of the Company on the Main Board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.

Directors’ responsibility for the Historical Financial Information

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the Historical Financial Information that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the basis of preparation and presentation set out in Note 1 to the Historical Financial Information, and for such internal control as the directors of the Company determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the Historical Financial Information that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Reporting accountants’ responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Historical Financial Information and to report our opinion to you. We conducted our work in accordance with Hong Kong Standard on Investment Circular Reporting Engagements 200 “Accountants’ Reports on Historical Financial Information in Investment Circulars” issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the “HKICPA”). This standard requires that we comply with ethical standards and plan and perform our work to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Historical Financial Information is free from material misstatement.

Our work involved performing procedures to obtain evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the Historical Financial Information. The procedures selected depend on the reporting accountants’ judgement, including the assessment of risks of material misstatement of the Historical Financial Information, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the reporting accountants consider internal control relevant to the entity’s preparation of the Historical Financial Information that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the basis of preparation and presentation set out in Note 1 to the Historical Financial Information in order to design 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. Our work also included evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Historical Financial Information.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Historical Financial Information gives, for the purpose of the accountants’ report, a true and fair view of the Company’s and the Group’s financial position as at 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025 and of the Group’s financial performance and cash flows for the Track Record Period in accordance with the basis of preparation and presentation set out in Note 1 to the Historical Financial Information.

Report on matters under the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited and the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance

Adjustments

In preparing the Historical Financial Information, no adjustments to the Underlying Financial Statements as defined on page I-3 have been made.

Dividends

We refer to Note 29(b) to the Historical Financial Information which contains information about the dividends paid by the Company in respect of the Track Record Period.

KPMG

Certified Public Accountants

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HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Set out below is the Historical Financial Information which forms an integral part of this accountants’ report.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the Track Record Period, on which the Historical Financial Information is based, were audited by KPMG under separate terms of engagement with the Company in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing issued by the HKICPA (the “Underlying Financial Statements”).

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		Year ended 31 December					
		2023			2024		
		Results before biological assets fair value adjustments	Biological assets fair value adjustments	Total	Results before biological assets fair value adjustments	Biological assets fair value adjustments	Total
Note		RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
(Loss)/profit attributable to:							
Equity shareholders of the Company				(654,502)			822,665
Non-controlling interests				(14,299)			67,439
(Loss)/profit for the year				(668,801)			890,104
Total comprehensive attributable to:							
Equity shareholders of the Company				(653,739)			821,296
Non-controlling interests				(14,299)			67,439
Total comprehensive income for the year				(668,038)			888,735
(Loss)/earnings per share				(1.57)			2.01
Basic (loss)/earnings per share (RMB)				(1.57)			2.01
Diluted (loss)/earnings per share (RMB)							

The accompanying notes form part of the Historical Financial Information.

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(Expressed in RMB)

	Note	At 31 December		
		2023	2024	2025
		RMB’000	RMB’000	RMB’000
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	11	1,735,048	1,647,122	1,631,406
Investment property	12	33,988	31,103	2,560
Right-of-use assets	13	502,098	464,235	414,966
Biological assets	14	260,053	230,137	253,696
Intangible assets		3,215	4,364	4,386
Financial assets measured at FVOCI	31(d)	5,565	5,896	10,521
Restricted bank deposits	21(a)	30,000	30,000	–
Other non-current assets	16	29,383	33,624	135,556
		<u>2,599,350</u>	<u>2,446,481</u>	<u>2,453,091</u>
Current assets				
Inventories	17	166,140	161,867	194,888
Biological assets	14	831,232	1,038,385	684,849
Trade and bills receivables	18	39,495	51,849	56,885
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables	19	98,059	113,689	115,402
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (“FVPL”)	20	200	132,281	482
Time deposits	21(a)	–	–	30,280
Restricted bank deposits	21(a)	124,126	147,771	109,290
Cash and cash equivalents	21(a)	119,504	192,692	463,800
		<u>1,378,756</u>	<u>1,838,534</u>	<u>1,655,876</u>
Current liabilities				
Trade and bills payables	22	492,317	448,463	401,105
Accruals and other payables	23	537,095	605,887	485,743
Financial liabilities measured at FVPL	20	–	1,789	2,912
Interest-bearing borrowings	24	1,113,212	1,070,260	1,136,556
Lease liabilities	25	35,957	46,506	54,946
Current taxation	26(a)	–	–	120
Redemption liabilities	27	–	–	204,644
		<u>2,178,581</u>	<u>2,172,905</u>	<u>2,286,026</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>(799,825)</u>	<u>(334,371)</u>	<u>(630,150)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,799,525</u>	<u>2,112,110</u>	<u>1,822,941</u>

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	<i>Note</i>	At 31 December		
		2023	2024	2025
		<i>RMB’000</i>	<i>RMB’000</i>	<i>RMB’000</i>
Non-current liabilities				
Interest-bearing borrowings	24	507,170	320,800	348,677
Lease liabilities	25	289,042	264,286	223,004
Deferred income		111,322	108,439	117,411
		907,534	693,525	689,092
NET ASSETS		<u>891,991</u>	<u>1,418,585</u>	<u>1,133,849</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Share capital	29	418,000	418,000	392,842
Treasury shares	29	–	(289,630)	–
Reserves	29	408,429	1,159,171	676,443
Total equity attributable to equity shareholders of the Company		826,429	1,287,541	1,069,285
Non-controlling interests		65,562	131,044	64,564
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>891,991</u>	<u>1,418,585</u>	<u>1,133,849</u>

The accompanying notes form part of the Historical Financial Information.

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STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

(Expressed in RMB)

	Note	At 31 December		
		2023	2024	2025
		RMB’000	RMB’000	RMB’000
Non-current assets				
Interests in subsidiaries	15	1,546,409	1,530,400	1,830,342
Property, plant and equipment	11	259,227	276,655	244,722
Right-of-use assets	13	66,756	62,290	55,364
Intangible assets		3,016	4,170	3,792
Financial assets measured at FVOCI . . .		5,565	4,196	10,521
Other non-current assets		5,647	3,423	4,347
		<u>1,886,620</u>	<u>1,881,134</u>	<u>2,149,088</u>
Current assets				
Inventories	17	44,808	51,627	36,632
Biological assets	14	179,311	272,835	136,657
Trade and bills receivables		5,697	3,841	31,503
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables	19	1,101,208	927,033	866,605
Financial assets measured at FVPL . . .		–	119,488	381
Restricted bank deposits	21(a)	51,253	110,845	42,944
Cash and cash equivalents	21(a)	68,336	118,209	351,512
		<u>1,450,613</u>	<u>1,603,878</u>	<u>1,466,234</u>
Current liabilities				
Trade and bills payables	22	123,633	117,183	104,642
Accruals and other payables	23	1,223,640	1,368,777	1,229,568
Financial liabilities measured FVPL . . .		–	629	2,390
Interest-bearing borrowings	24	602,471	649,252	820,097
Lease liabilities	25	17,488	8,251	8,004
Redemption liabilities	27	–	–	204,644
		<u>1,967,232</u>	<u>2,144,092</u>	<u>2,369,345</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>(516,619)</u>	<u>(540,214)</u>	<u>(903,111)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities . . .		<u>1,370,001</u>	<u>1,340,920</u>	<u>1,245,977</u>
Non-current liabilities				
Interest-bearing borrowings	24	131,148	90,937	105,705
Lease liabilities	25	29,872	27,643	25,440
Deferred income		61,927	58,403	66,236
		<u>222,947</u>	<u>176,983</u>	<u>197,381</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>1,147,054</u>	<u>1,163,937</u>	<u>1,048,596</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Share capital	29	418,000	418,000	392,842
Treasury shares	29	–	(289,630)	–
Reserves	29	729,054	1,035,567	655,754
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>1,147,054</u>	<u>1,163,937</u>	<u>1,048,596</u>

The accompanying notes form part of the Historical Financial Information.

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(Expressed in RMB)

	Attributable to equity shareholders of the Company									
	Note	Share capital	Treasury shares	Capital reserve	PRC statutory reserve	Fair value reserve (non-recycling)	Retained earnings/ (accumulated losses)	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
		RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
		Note 29(c)	Note 29(d)	Note 29(e)(i)	Note 29(e)(ii)	Note 29(e)(iii)				
Balance at 1 January 2023		418,000	–	363,226	60,529	(1,498)	639,373	1,479,630	49,108	1,528,738
Changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2023:										
Loss for the year		–	–	–	–	–	(654,502)	(654,502)	(14,299)	(668,801)
Other comprehensive income . . .		–	–	–	–	763	–	763	–	763
Total comprehensive income for the year		–	–	–	–	763	(654,502)	(653,739)	(14,299)	(668,038)
Capital injection		–	–	538	–	–	–	538	30,962	31,500
Acquisition of non-controlling interests 30(a)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(209)	(209)
		–	–	538	–	–	–	538	30,753	31,291
Balance at 31 December 2023 . .		418,000	–	363,764	60,529	(735)	(15,129)	826,429	65,562	891,991

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Attributable to equity shareholders of the Company									
Note	Share capital	Treasury shares	Capital reserve	PRC statutory reserve	Fair value reserve (non-recycling)	(Accumulated losses)/ retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
	Note 29(c)	Note 29(d)	Note 29(e)(i)	Note 29(e)(ii)	Note 29(e)(iii)				
Balance at 1 January 2024	418,000	–	363,764	60,529	(735)	(15,129)	826,429	65,562	891,991
Changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2024:									
Profit for the year.	–	–	–	–	–	822,665	822,665	67,439	890,104
Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	(1,369)	–	(1,369)	–	(1,369)
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	–	(1,369)	822,665	821,296	67,439	888,735
Purchase of own shares 23	–	(289,630)	(87,423)	–	–	–	(377,053)	–	(377,053)
Acquisition of non-controlling interests 30(a)	–	–	342	–	–	–	342	(722)	(380)
Disposal of a subsidiary 30(b)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1,256)	(1,256)
Equity-settled share-based payment expenses 28	–	–	16,527	–	–	–	16,527	21	16,548
Appropriation to reserve.	–	–	–	37,876	–	(37,876)	–	–	–
	–	(289,630)	(70,554)	37,876	–	(37,876)	(360,184)	(1,957)	(362,141)
Balance at 31 December 2024	418,000	(289,630)	293,210	98,405	(2,104)	769,660	1,287,541	131,044	1,418,585

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Attributable to equity shareholders of the Company									
Note	Share capital	Treasury shares	Capital reserve	PRC statutory reserve	Fair value reserve (non-recycling)	Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
	Note 29(c)	Note 29(d)	Note 29(e)(i)	Note 29(e)(ii)	Note 29(e)(iii)				
Balance at 1 January 2025	418,000	(289,630)	293,210	98,405	(2,104)	769,660	1,287,541	131,044	1,418,585
Changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025:									
Loss for the year	–	–	–	–	–	(102,845)	(102,845)	660	(102,185)
Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	6,325	–	6,325	–	6,325
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	–	6,325	(102,845)	(96,520)	660	(95,860)
Purchase of own shares 23	–	(87,423)	87,423	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cancellation of shares 29(c)	(39,188)	377,053	(337,865)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Acquisition of non-controlling interests 30(a)	–	–	7,060	–	–	–	7,060	(52,666)	(45,606)
Liquidation of subsidiaries 30(c)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(14,474)	(14,474)
Issuance of shares 27	14,030	–	185,970	–	–	–	200,000	–	200,000
Redemption rights granted upon share issuance 27	–	–	(200,000)	–	–	–	(200,000)	–	(200,000)
Dividends declared 29(b)	–	–	–	–	–	(128,796)	(128,796)	–	(128,796)
Appropriation to reserve	–	–	–	713	–	(713)	–	–	–
	(25,158)	289,630	(257,412)	713	–	(129,509)	(121,736)	(67,140)	(188,876)
Balance at 31 December 2025	392,842	–	35,798	99,118	4,221	537,306	1,069,285	64,564	1,133,849

The accompanying notes form part of the Historical Financial Information.

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CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENTS

(Expressed in RMB)

	Note	At 31 December		
		2023	2024	2025
		RMB’000	RMB’000	RMB’000
Operating activities				
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(668,801)	890,104	(101,348)
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	11	169,170	178,012	177,184
Depreciation of investment properties	12	2,835	3,059	3,142
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	13	40,606	48,900	51,453
Amortisation of intangible assets		2,267	2,531	2,023
Impairment loss on financial assets recognised/(reversed), net		10,932	(6,647)	12,638
Finance cost	6(a)	94,080	84,548	63,337
Changes in the carrying amount of redemption liabilities	27	–	–	4,644
Impairment losses on property, plant and equipment	11	74,495	17,122	9,416
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and right-of-use assets	5	1,740	75	1,341
Gain on disposal of subsidiaries	5	–	(461)	–
Write-down of inventories	17	6,532	16,616	7,208
Changes in fair value of biological assets	14	285,290	(300,129)	216,479
Changes in fair value of financial instruments at FVPL	5	–	(20,373)	(19,317)
Equity-settled share-based payment expenses	28	–	16,548	–
Release of deferred income		(11,752)	(8,097)	(9,051)
Changes in working capital:				
Decrease/(increase) in inventories		22,412	(12,536)	(40,229)
(Increase)/decrease in biological assets		(70,714)	123,148	115,744
Increase in trade and bills receivables		(2,529)	(17,188)	(2,943)
Decrease/(increase) in prepayments, deposits and other receivables		11,690	5,640	(5,785)
Decrease/(increase) in restricted deposits		29,392	818	(6,015)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and bills payables		93,768	(41,651)	642
Decrease in accruals and other payables		(77,365)	(18,356)	(32,721)
Increase in deferred income		1,320	274	556
Cash generated from operations		15,368	961,957	448,398
Tax paid	26(a)	–	–	(717)
Net cash generated from operating activities		15,368	961,957	447,681

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		At 31 December		
	Note	2023	2024	2025
		RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Investing activities				
Payment for the purchase of property, plant and equipment and investment properties		(212,160)	(120,418)	(290,794)
Payment for the purchase of land use rights		–	(988)	(86)
Payment for purchase of breeding livestock		(1,757)	(256)	(2,246)
Payment for purchase of intangible assets		(223)	(3,692)	(2,045)
Payment for time deposits		–	–	(30,000)
Government grants received.		12,202	4,940	17,467
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		10,235	7,747	22,883
Payment for the purchase of financial instruments at FVPL		(200)	(160,265)	(199,344)
Proceeds from disposal of financial instruments at FVPL		–	33,750	352,400
Proceeds from disposal of other equity securities.		–	–	800
New cash inflow/(outflow) from disposal or liquidation of equity interests in subsidiaries	30(b), (c)	–	1,739	(14,474)
(Increase)/decrease in restricted deposits		–	(30,000)	30,000
Net cash used in investing activities . .		(191,903)	(267,443)	(115,439)
Financing activities				
Proceeds from interest-bearing borrowings	21(b)	1,506,141	1,184,801	1,377,865
Repayment of interest-bearing borrowings	21(b)	(1,307,382)	(1,414,145)	(1,333,122)
Decrease of restricted deposits.		23,392	5,537	44,496
Decrease of deposits		3,340	1,273	14,875
Proceeds from interest-bearing borrowings from related parties	21(b)	10,000	6,400	–
Repayment of interest-bearing borrowings from related parties	21(b)	(10,000)	(6,400)	–
Purchase of own shares	21(b)	–	(289,630)	(87,423)
Capital injection		31,500	–	200,000
Acquisition of non-controlling interests	30(a)	(209)	(380)	(45,606)
Capital element of lease rentals paid	21(b)	(64,609)	(24,256)	(32,760)
Interest element of lease rentals paid	21(b)	(12,204)	(14,959)	(12,843)
Other interests paid.	21(b)	(82,304)	(69,567)	(49,064)
Dividends paid	21(b)	(57,329)	–	(128,796)
Payment for [REDACTED] expenses	19(iii)	–	–	[REDACTED]
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities		40,336	(621,326)	(61,134)

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	<i>Note</i>	At 31 December		
		2023	2024	2025
		<i>RMB’000</i>	<i>RMB’000</i>	<i>RMB’000</i>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(136,199)	73,188	271,108
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		<u>255,703</u>	<u>119,504</u>	<u>192,692</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		<u><u>119,504</u></u>	<u><u>192,692</u></u>	<u><u>463,800</u></u>

The accompanying notes form part of the Historical Financial Information.

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NOTES TO THE HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION OF THE HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

廣東天農集團股份有限公司 (Guangdong Tinoos Group Co., Limited, formerly known as 廣東天農食品集團股份有限公司 (Guangdong Tinoos Foods Group Co., Ltd.), the “Company”) was established in Qingyuan City, Guangdong Province, the People’s Republic of China (the “PRC”) on 7 March 2003 as a limited liability company under the PRC Company Law, which was previously known as Guangdong Tinoos Foods Co., Ltd. (廣東天農食品有限公司) before it was converted into a joint stock limited liability company on 12 August 2020.

The Company and its subsidiaries (the “Group”) are principally engaged in: (i) providing Qingyuan Chicken and other native chickens; (ii) providing pigs; and (iii) providing fresh and other products.

The statutory financial statements of the Company for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2024 were prepared in accordance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises issued by the Ministry of Finance of the PRC (the “PRC GAAP”) and were audited by Pan-China Certified Public Accountants LLP Guangdong Branch (天健會計師事務所(特殊普通合夥)廣東分所). The audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2025 have not been issued yet.

During the Track Record Period and at the date of this report, the Company has interests in the following principal subsidiaries:

Company name	Note	Place and date of establishment/ incorporation	Particulars of registered and paid-in capital	Proportion of ownership interest held by the Company				Principal activities
				At 31 December 2023	At 31 December 2024	At 31 December 2025	At the date of this report	
		RMB’000						
Guizhou Riquan Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd. 貴州日泉農牧有限公司 . . .	(i)(ii)	The PRC, 3 May 2016	160,000	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	Pigs farming and sales
Jiajiang Tinoos Foods Co., Ltd. 夾江天農食品有限公司 .	(i)(ii)	The PRC, 26 May 2020	100,000	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	Pigs farming and sales
Guizhou Meitan Riquan Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd. 貴州湄潭日泉農牧有限公司 .	(i)(ii)	The PRC, 28 June 2016	30,000	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	Pigs farming and sales
Guizhou Tongzi Riquan Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd. 貴州桐梓日泉農牧有限公司 .	(i)(ii)	The PRC, 30 January 2019	230,000	73.44%	73.44%	86.96%	86.96%	Pigs farming and sales
Chongqing Riquan Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd. 重慶日泉農牧有限公司 . . .	(i)(ii)	The PRC, 21 June 2012	130,320	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	Pigs farming and sales
Yingde Tinoos Foods Co., Ltd. 英德天農食品有限公司 .	(i)(ii)	The PRC, 18 January 2008	118,800	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	Poultry farming and sales

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Company name	Note	Place and date of establishment/ incorporation	Particulars of registered and paid-in capital	Proportion of ownership interest held by the Company				Principal activities
				At 31 December 2023	At 31 December 2024	At 31 December 2025	At the date of this report	
		RMB'000						
Fogang Tinoos Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd. 佛岡天農牧業有限公司 . . .	(i)(ii)	The PRC, 2 July 2019	66,666	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	Pigs farming and sales
Guangdong Tinoos Ecological Foods Co., Ltd. 廣東天農生態食品有限公司	(i)(ii)	The PRC, 10 December 2014	150,000	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	Poultry food research and development, processing and sales
Changning Tinoos Foods Co., Ltd. 常寧天農食品有限公司	(i)(ii)	The PRC, 28 June 2020	120,000	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	Pigs farming and sales
Guangdong Tinoos Poultry Breeding Co., Ltd. 廣東天農家禽育種有限公司	(i)(ii)	The PRC, 12 March 2019	30,000	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	Poultry breeding and superior breeding
Nanfeng Tinoos Foods Co., Ltd. 南豐天農食品有限公司	(i)(ii)	The PRC, 3 March 2020	120,000	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	Pigs farming and sales
Changshun Tinoos Green Shell Laying Hen Industrial Co., Ltd. 長順天農綠殼蛋雞實業有限公司	(i)(ii)	The PRC, 23 December 2015	62,500	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	Poultry farming and sales
Chongqing Riquan Ecological Technology Group Co., Ltd. 重慶日泉生態科技集團有限公司	(i)(iii)	The PRC, 24 July 2025	120,000	–	–	100.00%	100.00%	Pigs farming and sales

Notes:

- (i) These entities are registered as limited liability companies under the laws and regulations in the PRC. The official names of these entities are in Chinese. The English translation is included for identification purpose only.
- (ii) The financial statements of these entities for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2024 were prepared in accordance with the PRC GAAP and were audited by Pan-China Certified Public Accountants LLP Guangdong Branch (天健會計師事務所(特殊普通合夥)廣東分所). No audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 have been prepared for these companies.
- (iii) No audited financial statements have been prepared for this company during the Track Record Period.

The Historical Financial Information has been prepared in accordance with all applicable IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”). Further details of the material accounting policy information are set out in Note 2.

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The IASB has issued a number of new and revised IFRS Accounting Standards. For the purpose of preparing the Historical Financial Information, the Group has adopted all applicable new and revised IFRS Accounting Standards to the Track Record Period, except for any new or revised standards that are not yet effective for the accounting period beginning 1 January 2025. The revised and new accounting standards issued but not yet effective for the Track Record Period are set out in Note 36.

The Historical Financial Information also complies with the applicable disclosure provisions of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the Historical Financial Information.

Notwithstanding the net current liabilities as at 31 December 2025, the Historical Financial Information has been prepared on a going concern basis because the directors of the Company, based on a cash flow forecast of the Group prepared by the management are of the opinion that the Group would have adequate funds to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due for at least twelve months from 31 December 2025. Meanwhile, the Group has maintained long-term strong business relationship with its major banks and financial institutions to get their continuing support. As at 31 December 2025, the Group has unused bank facilities amounting to RMB1,041,602,000. Accordingly, the directors of the Company consider it appropriate to prepare the Historical Financial Information on a going concern basis.

The Historical Financial Information is presented in RMB and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (RMB’000) except when otherwise indicated.

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

(a) Basis of measurement

The measurement basis used in the preparation of the Historical Financial Information is the historical cost basis except that the following assets and liabilities are stated at their fair value as explained in the accounting policies set out below:

- other investments in securities (see Note 2(d));
- derivative financial instruments (see Note 2(e)); and
- biological assets (see Note 2(f)).

(b) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of Historical Financial Information in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. 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.

Judgements made by management in the application of IFRS Accounting Standards that have significant effect on the Historical Financial Information and major sources of estimation uncertainty are discussed in Note 3.

(c) Subsidiaries and non-controlling interests

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed, or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses (except for foreign currency transaction gains or losses) arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated. Unrealised losses resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

For each business combination, the Group can elect to measure any non-controlling interests (“NCI”) either at fair value or at the NCI’s proportionate share of the subsidiary’s net identifiable assets. NCI are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position within equity, separately from equity attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company. NCI in the results of the Group are presented on the face of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as an allocation of the total profit or loss and total comprehensive income for the year between NCI and the equity shareholders of the Company.

Changes in the Group’s interests in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

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When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, and any related NCI and other components of equity. Any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any interest retained in that former subsidiary is measured at fair value when control is lost.

In the Company’s statement of financial position, an investment in a subsidiary is stated at cost less impairment losses (see Note 2(k)(ii)).

(d) Other investments in securities

The Group’s policies for investments in securities, other than investments in subsidiaries, are set out below.

Investments in securities are recognised/derecognised on the date the Group commits to purchase/sell the investment. The investments are initially stated at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs, except for those investments measured at FVPL for which transaction costs are recognised directly in profit or loss. For an explanation of how the Group determines fair value of financial instruments, see Note 31(d). These investments are subsequently accounted for as follows, depending on their classification.

(i) Non-equity investments

Non-equity investments are classified into one of the following measurement categories:

- amortised cost, if the investment is held for the collection of contractual cash flows which represent solely payments of principal and interest. Expected credit losses, interest income calculated using the effective interest method (see Note 2(v)(iv)), foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.
- FVOCI — recycling, if the contractual cash flows of the investment comprise solely payments of principal and interest and the investment is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both the collection of contractual cash flows and sale. Expected credit losses, interest income (calculated using the effective interest method) and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss and computed in the same manner as if the financial asset was measured at amortised cost. The difference between the fair value and the amortised cost is recognised in other comprehensive income (“OCI”). When the investment is derecognised, the amount accumulated in OCI is recycled from equity to profit or loss.
- FVPL if the investment does not meet the criteria for being measured at amortised cost or FVOCI (recycling). Changes in the fair value of the investment (including interest) are recognised in profit or loss.

(ii) Equity investments

An investment in equity securities is classified as FVPL, unless the investment is not held for trading purposes and on initial recognition the Group makes an irrevocable election to designate the investment at FVOCI (non-recycling) such that subsequent changes in fair value are recognised in OCI. Such elections are made on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but may only be made if the investment meets the definition of equity from the issuer’s perspective. If such election is made for a particular investment, at the time of disposal, the amount accumulated in the fair value reserve (non-recycling) is transferred to retained earnings and not recycled through profit or loss. Dividends from an investment in equity securities, irrespective of whether classified as at FVPL or FVOCI, are recognised in profit or loss as other income.

(e) Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are recognised at fair value. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with changes therein recognised in profit or loss.

(f) Biological assets

The biological assets of the Group include (i) commodity chickens (fertile eggs and broilers), (ii) commodity hogs (piglets and growers), (iii) chicken breeders held for own use to produce commodity chicks which are classified as current assets, and (iv) hog breeders held for own use to produce commodity hogs which are classified as non-current assets.

Biological assets are measured at fair value less costs of disposals. Gains or losses arising from initial recognition of biological assets at fair value less costs of disposal and from a change in fair value less costs of disposal of biological assets are included in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

The feeding costs and other related costs such as staff costs, depreciation and amortisation expenses and utilities cost incurred for raising gilts and studs and chicken breeders are capitalised until the gilts and studs and chicken breeders begin to mate or transfer to the group of sows and boars or mature chicken breeders. Such costs incurred for sows and boars are also capitalised while upon pregnancy and transferred to the piglets farrowed.

Agricultural produce harvested from biological assets is measured at its fair value less costs to sell at the point of harvest. Such measurement is the cost at that date when applying IAS 2 Inventories. A gain or loss arising from agricultural produce at the point of harvest at fair value less costs to sell is included in profit or loss for the period in which it arises.

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(g) Investment property

Investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses (see Note 2(k)(ii)).

Any gain or loss on disposal of investment property is recognised in profit or loss. Rental income from investment properties is recognised in accordance with Note 2(v)(ii).

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of the investment property, less a residual value, if any, using the straight-line method over its estimated useful life.

(h) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses (see Note 2(k)(ii)).

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components).

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values, if any, using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, and is generally recognised in profit or loss.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Plant and buildings	20-30 years
Machinery and equipment	10 years
Vehicles, furniture and others	3-5 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually and adjusted if appropriate.

Construction in progress represents plant and buildings under construction and machinery and equipment under installation and testing, and is stated at cost less accumulated impairment loss, if any (see Note 2(k)(ii)). The cost includes the direct costs of construction, plant and equipment. Construction in progress is not depreciated until such time as the assets are completed and ready for operational use.

(i) Intangible assets

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Group and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses (see Note 2(k)(ii)). Expenditure on research activities is recognised as an expense in profit or loss as incurred.

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, if any, and is generally recognised in profit or loss.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Software	3-5 years
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Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually and adjusted if appropriate.

(j) Leased assets

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. This is the case if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Control is conveyed where the customer has both the right to direct the use of the identified asset and to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from that use.

(i) As a lessee

At the lease commencement date, the Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability, except for leases that have a short lease term of 12 months or less, and leases of low-value items. When the Group enters into a lease in respect of a low-value item, the Group decides whether to capitalise the lease on a lease-by-lease basis. If not capitalised, the associated lease payments are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the lease term.

Where the lease is capitalised, the lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments payable over the lease term, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, using a relevant incremental borrowing rate. After initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost and interest expense is recognised using the effective interest method. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability, and are charged to profit or loss as incurred.

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The right-of-use asset recognised when a lease is capitalised is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (see Note 2(k)(ii)).

The lease liability is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Group’s estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The lease liability is also remeasured when there is a lease modification, which means a change in the scope of a lease or the consideration for a lease that is not originally provided for in the lease contract, if such modification is not accounted for as a separate lease. In this case, the lease liability is remeasured based on the revised lease payments and lease term using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

In the consolidated statement of financial position, the current portion of long-term lease liabilities is determined as the present value of contractual payments that are due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period.

(ii) As a lessor

The Group determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of an underlying assets to the lessee. Otherwise, the lease is classified as an operating lease.

When a contract contains lease and non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each component on a relative stand-alone selling price basis. The rental income from operating leases is recognised in accordance with Note 2(v)(ii). When the Group is an intermediate lessor, the sub-leases are classified as a finance lease or as an operating lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease. If the head lease is a short-term lease to which the Group applies the exemption described in Note 2(j)(i), then the Group classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

(k) Credit losses and impairment of assets

(i) Credit losses from financial instruments

The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses (“ECL”)s on financial assets measured at amortised cost (including cash and cash equivalents, trade and bills receivables and other receivables).

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Generally, credit losses are measured as the present value of all expected cash shortfalls between the contractual and expected amounts.

The expected cash shortfalls are discounted using the effective interest rate determined at initial recognition or an approximation thereof where the effect is material.

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

ECLs are measured on either of the following bases:

- 12-month ECLs: these are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months); and
- lifetime ECLs: these are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected lives of the items to which the ECL model applies.

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the following, which are measured at 12-months ECLs:

- financial instruments that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other financial instruments for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

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Significant increases in credit risk

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition and when measuring ECLs, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Group’s historical experience and informed credit assessment, that includes forward-looking information.

The Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

ECLs are remeasured at each reporting date to reflect changes in the financial instrument’s credit risk since initial recognition. Any change in the ECL amount is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss. The Group recognises an impairment gain or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether a financial asset is credit-impaired. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable events:

- significant financial difficulties of the debtor;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Group on terms that the Group would not consider otherwise; or
- it is probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.

Write-off policy

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Group otherwise determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off.

Subsequent recoveries of an asset that was previously written off are recognised as a reversal of impairment in profit or loss in the period in which the recovery occurs.

(ii) Impairment of other non-current assets

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset’s recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or cash-generating units (“CGU”s). Goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the resulting carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

(i) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cost is calculated using the weighted average cost formula and comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion 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.

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(m) Contract liabilities

A contract liability is recognised when the customer pays non-refundable consideration before the Group recognises the related revenue (see Note 2(v)(i)). A contract liability is also recognised if the Group has an unconditional right to receive non-refundable consideration before the Group recognises the related revenue. In such latter cases, a corresponding receivable is also recognised (see Note 2(n)).

(n) Trade and other receivables

A receivable is recognised when the Group has an unconditional right to receive consideration and only the passage of time is required before payment of that consideration is due.

Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are initially measured at their transaction price. Trade receivables that contain a significant financing component and other receivables are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. All receivables are subsequently stated at amortised cost (see Note 2(k)(i)).

(o) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand, demand deposits with banks and other financial institutions, and other short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, having been within three months of maturity at acquisition. Cash and cash equivalents are assessed for ECL (see Note 2(k)(i)).

(p) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially recognised at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, trade and other payables are stated at amortised cost unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at invoice amounts.

(q) Redemption liabilities

A contract that contains an obligation to purchase the Company’s equity instruments for cash or another financial asset gives rise to a financial liability for the redemption amount, even if the Company’s obligations to purchase is conditional on the counterparty exercising a right to redeem. The redemption liability is initially measured at present value of the redemption amount from time to time. Any change in the carrying amount of the redemption liability arising from the remeasurement of the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss as changes in the carrying amount of redemption liabilities. The then carrying amount of the redemption liability is reclassified to equity upon a termination of the counterparty’s redemption right.

The redemption liability is classified as current as the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer payments beyond 12 months from the reporting date.

(r) Interest-bearing borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are measured initially at fair value less transaction costs. Subsequently, these borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense is recognised in accordance with Note 2(w).

(s) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term employee benefits and contributions to defined contribution retirement plans

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution retirement plans are expensed as the related service is provided.

(ii) Share-based payments

The fair value of the share awards granted to the employees is measured at the grant date, which represents the difference between the subscription price paid by the employees and the fair value of the shares. Where the share awards are settled by the Company’s shareholders, the share-based payment transaction is equity-settled from the perspective of the Group. Where there are no vesting conditions that the employees are required to meet, the fair value of the share awards is recognised as share-based payment expenses at the grant date, with a corresponding increase in a capital reserve within equity.

(iii) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Group recognises costs for a restructuring.

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(t) Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in OCI.

Current tax comprises the estimated tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustments to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects any uncertainty related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current tax also includes any tax arising from dividends.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences; and
- temporary differences related to investment in subsidiaries and associates to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The Group recognised deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities separately in relation to its lease liabilities and right-of-use assets.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on the reversal of relevant taxable temporary differences. If the amount of taxable temporary differences is insufficient to recognise a deferred tax asset in full, then future taxable profits, adjusted for reversals of existing temporary differences, are considered, based on the business plans for individual subsidiaries in the Group. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

(u) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Generally provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence 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.

Where some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, a separate asset is recognised for any expected reimbursement that would be virtually certain. The amount recognised for the reimbursement is limited to the carrying amount of the provision.

(v) Revenue and other income

Income is classified by the Group as revenue when it arises from the sale of goods or the provision of service in the ordinary course of the Group’s business.

The Group is the principal for its revenue transactions and recognises revenue on a gross basis. In determining whether the Group acts as a principal or as an agent, it considers whether it obtains control of the product before they are transferred to the customers. Control refers to the Group’s ability to direct the use of and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits from the products.

Further details of the Group’s revenue and other income recognition policies are as follows:

(i) Sale of goods

Revenue is recognised when control over a product or service is transferred to the customer at the amount of promised consideration to which the Group is expected to be entitled, excluding those amounts collected on behalf of third parties such as value added tax or other sales taxes.

Revenue is recognised when the customer takes possession of and accepts the products. If the products are a partial fulfilment of a contract covering other goods and/or services, then the amount of revenue recognised is an appropriate proportion of the total transaction price under the contract, allocated between all the goods and services promised under the contract on a relative stand-alone selling price basis.

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The Group takes advantage of the practical expedient in paragraph 121 of IFRS 15 and does not disclose the remaining performance obligation as all of the Group’s sales contracts have an original expected duration of less than one year.

(ii) Rental income from operating leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted are recognised as an integral part of the total rental income, over the term of the lease. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as income in the accounting period in which they are earned.

(iii) Dividends

Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss on the date on which the Group’s right to receive payment is established.

(iv) Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method. The ‘effective interest rate’ is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. In calculating interest income, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired). However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

(v) Government grants

Government grants are recognised in the statement of financial position initially when there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and that the Group will comply with the conditions attaching to them.

Grants that compensate the Group for expenses incurred are recognised as income in profit or loss on a systematic basis in the same periods in which the expenses are incurred.

Grants that compensate the Group for the cost of an asset are recognised as deferred income and consequently are effectively recognised in profit or loss over the useful life of the asset by way of being recognised in other income.

(w) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

(x) Related parties

- (a) A person, or a close member of that person’s family, is related to the Group if that person:
 - (i) has control or joint control over the Group;
 - (ii) has significant influence over the Group; or
 - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Group or the Group’s parent.
- (b) An entity is related to the Group if any of the following conditions applies:
 - (i) The entity and the Group are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
 - (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
 - (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
 - (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
 - (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Group or an entity related to the Group.
 - (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
 - (vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).
 - (viii) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Group or to the Group’s parent.

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Close members of the family of a person are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that person in their dealings with the entity.

(y) Segment reporting

Operating segments, and the amounts of each segment item reported in the financial statements, are identified from the financial information provided regularly to the Group’s most senior executive management for the purposes of allocating resources to, and assessing the performance of, the Group’s various lines of business and geographical locations.

Individually material operating segments are not aggregated for financial reporting purposes unless the segments have similar economic characteristics and are similar in respect of the nature of products and services, the nature of production processes, the type or class of customers, the methods used to distribute the products or provide the services, and the nature of the regulatory environment. Operating segments which are not individually material may be aggregated if they share a majority of these criteria.

3 ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

Notes 14 and 31 contain information about the assumptions and their risk factors relating to fair value of biological assets and the Group’s financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value, respectively. Other significant sources of estimation uncertainty are as follows:

(a) Impairment losses for non-current assets

If circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of a non-current asset may not be recoverable, the asset may be considered “impaired”, and an impairment loss may be recognised in accordance with accounting policy for impairment of non-current assets as described in Note 2(k)(ii). These assets are tested for impairment whenever the events or changes in circumstances indicate that their recorded carrying amounts may not be recoverable.

When such a decline has occurred, the carrying amount is reduced to recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use. In determining the value in use, expected future cash flows generated by the asset are discounted to their present value, which requires significant judgement relating to the level of revenue and amount of operating costs. The Group uses all readily available information in determining an amount that is a reasonable approximation of the recoverable amount, including estimates based on reasonable and supportable assumptions and projections of the level of revenue and amount of operating costs. Changes in these estimates could have a significant impact on the recoverable amount of the assets and could result in additional impairment charge or reversal of impairment in future periods.

(b) Share-based compensation agreement and its fair value measurement

The Group measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value requires determining the most appropriate valuation model for a grant of equity instruments. This also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the estimated future sales growth rates and corresponding gross margin rates. Details of share-based payments are contained in Note 28 to the financial statements.

4 REVENUE AND SEGMENT REPORTING

(a) Revenue

The principal activities of the Group are (i) providing Qingyuan Chicken and other native chickens; (ii) providing pigs; and (iii) providing fresh and other products. Further details regarding the Group’s principal activities are disclosed in Note 4(b).

Disaggregation of revenue by major products is as follows:

	Year ended 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB’000	RMB’000	RMB’000
Revenue from contracts with customers within the scope of IFRS 15			
Qingyuan Chicken and other native chickens	990,832	1,070,714	974,666
Pigs	2,214,119	3,203,010	2,660,771
Fresh and other products.	391,054	502,089	625,996
	<u>3,596,005</u>	<u>4,775,813</u>	<u>4,261,433</u>

All of the revenue of the Group is generated from contracts with customers and is recognised at a point in time during the Track Record Period.

The Group’s customer base is diversified. During the Track Record Period, there is no single customer with whom transactions have exceeded 10% of the Group’s revenue in the respective periods.

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(b) Segment reporting

The Group manages its businesses by divisions, which are organised by business lines. In a manner consistent with the way in which information is reported internally to the Group’s most senior executive management for the purposes of resource allocation and performance assessment, the Group has presented the following three reportable segments. No operating segments have been aggregated to form the following reportable segments.

- Qingyuan Chicken and other native chickens segment: sales of Qingyuan Chicken, other native chickens and chicks;
- Pigs segment: sales of pigs, including market hogs, breeding pigs and market piglets;
- Fresh and other products segment: sales of fresh and other products.

(i) Segment results

For the purposes of assessing segment performance and allocating resources between segments, the Group’s senior executive management makes decisions according to operating results of each segment. No analysis of segment asset and segment liability is presented as the Group’s senior executive management does not regularly review such information for the purposes of resources allocation and performance assessment. Therefore, only segment revenue and segment results are presented.

Revenue and expenses are allocated to the reportable segments with reference to revenue generated by those segments and the expenses incurred by those segments. The measure used for reporting segment results is gross profit. Inter-segment sales are priced with reference to prices charged to external parties for similar orders.

The Group’s other operating income and expenses, such as changes in fair value of biological assets, gain arising from biological assets at fair value less costs to sell at the point of harvest, other net (loss)/income, selling expenses, administrative expenses, impairment loss on financial assets, finance cost and changes in the carrying amount of redemption liabilities and assets and liabilities are not measured under individual segments. Accordingly, neither information on segment assets and liabilities nor information concerning capital expenditure, interest income and interest expenses is presented.

Information regarding the Group’s reportable segments as provided to the Group’s most senior executive management for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance during the Track Record Period is set out below.

	Year ended 31 December 2023			
	Qingyuan Chicken and other native chickens segment	Pigs segment	Fresh and other products segment	Total
	RMB’000	RMB’000	RMB’000	RMB’000
Revenue from external customers	990,832	2,214,119	391,054	3,596,005
Inter-segment revenue	197,087	1,482	835	199,404
Reportable segment revenue	1,187,919	2,215,601	391,889	3,795,409
Reportable segment gross profit	14,821	8,753	42,047	65,621

	Year ended 31 December 2024			
	Qingyuan Chicken and other native chickens segment	Pigs segment	Fresh and other products segment	Total
	RMB’000	RMB’000	RMB’000	RMB’000
Revenue from external customers	1,070,714	3,203,010	502,089	4,775,813
Inter-segment revenue	250,018	2,115	1,421	253,554
Reportable segment revenue	1,320,732	3,205,125	503,510	5,029,367
Reportable segment gross profit	200,524	660,346	59,980	920,850

	Year ended 31 December 2025			
	Qingyuan Chicken and other native chickens segment	Pigs segment	Fresh and other products segment	Total
	RMB’000	RMB’000	RMB’000	RMB’000
Revenue from external customers	974,666	2,660,771	625,996	4,261,433
Inter-segment revenue	322,158	–	2,656	324,814
Reportable segment revenue	1,296,824	2,660,771	628,652	4,586,247
Reportable segment gross profit	78,668	306,399	93,194	478,261

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(ii) Reconciliations of reportable (loss)/profit before taxation

	Year ended 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Revenue			
Reportable segment revenue	3,795,409	5,029,367	4,586,247
Elimination of inter-segment revenue	(199,404)	(253,554)	(324,814)
Consolidated revenue (<i>Note 4(a)</i>)	<u>3,596,005</u>	<u>4,775,813</u>	<u>4,261,433</u>
Profit			
Reportable segment gross profit	65,621	920,850	478,261
Elimination of inter-segment gross profit before taxation	(7,126)	(25,285)	(21,653)
Reportable segment gross profit derived from group's external customers	58,495	895,565	456,608
Changes in fair value of biological assets	(285,290)	300,129	(216,479)
Gain arising from biological assets at fair value less costs to sell at the point of harvest	6,917	25,252	22,228
Other net (loss)/income	(68,827)	35,169	32,492
Selling expenses	(74,138)	(84,196)	(112,654)
Administrative expenses	(200,946)	(203,914)	(202,924)
Impairment loss on financial assets (recognised)/reversed, net	(10,932)	6,647	(12,638)
Finance cost	(94,080)	(84,548)	(63,337)
Changes in the carrying amount of redemption liabilities	—	—	(4,644)
Consolidated (loss)/profit before taxation	<u>(668,801)</u>	<u>890,104</u>	<u>(101,348)</u>

(iii) Geographic information

The Group's revenue is substantially generated from the sales of products in the PRC (including Hong Kong and Macau). The Group's operating assets are substantially situated in the PRC. Accordingly, no segment analysis based on geographical locations of the customers and assets is provided.

5 OTHER NET (LOSS)/INCOME

	Year ended 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Rental income	3,994	3,980	3,655
Government grants	17,783	18,381	13,369
Interest income	4,372	4,268	5,550
Changes in fair value of financial instruments at FVPL	—	20,373	19,317
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and right-of-use assets	(1,740)	(75)	(1,341)
Net (loss)/gain on disposal of biological assets, net of insurance compensation recovered during the year	(5,274)	15,055	15,906
Impairment loss on property, plant, and equipment	(74,495)	(17,122)	(9,416)
Gain on disposal of subsidiaries (<i>Note 30(b)</i>)	—	461	—
Others	(13,467)	(10,152)	(14,548)
	<u>(68,827)</u>	<u>35,169</u>	<u>32,492</u>

6 (LOSS)/PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION

(Loss)/profit before taxation is arrived at after charging/(crediting):

(a) Finance cost

	Year ended 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Interest on interest-bearing borrowings	81,876	69,589	50,494
Interest on lease liabilities	12,204	14,959	12,843
	<u>94,080</u>	<u>84,548</u>	<u>63,337</u>

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(b) Staff costs

	Year ended 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Salaries, wages and other benefits	272,933	297,520	328,161
Contributions to defined contribution retirement plan	18,619	19,829	26,537
Equity-settled share-based payment expenses (<i>Note 28</i>)	–	16,548	–
	<u>291,552</u>	<u>333,897</u>	<u>354,698</u>

Employees of the Company and its subsidiaries in the Chinese Mainland are required to participate in a defined contribution retirement scheme administered and operated by the local municipal governments. The Group contributes funds which are calculated on certain percentages of the average employee salary as agreed by the respective local municipal governments to the scheme as retirement benefits of the employees. Contributions to the scheme vest immediately, there is no forfeited contributions that may be used by the Group to reduce the existing level of contribution. The Group has no further obligation for payment of other retirement benefits beyond the above contributions.

(c) Other items

	Year ended 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Cost of sale of biological assets	3,188,502	3,438,058	3,272,070
Cost of inventories	349,008	442,190	532,755
[REDACTED] expenses	–	–	[REDACTED]
Auditors’ remuneration	2,200	800	800
Depreciation charge			
– owned property, plant and equipment (<i>Note 11</i>)	169,170	178,012	177,184
– investment property (<i>Note 12</i>)	2,835	3,059	3,142
– right-of-use assets (<i>Note 13</i>)	40,606	48,900	51,453
Amortisation cost of intangible assets	<u>2,267</u>	<u>2,531</u>	<u>2,023</u>

Cost of sale of biological assets and inventories includes RMB391,354,000, RMB417,624,000 and RMB432,400,000 relating to staff costs, depreciation and amortisation expenses for the years ended 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025, respectively, which are also included in the respective total amounts disclosed separately above or in Note 6(b) for each of these types of expenses.

7 INCOME TAX IN THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(a) Taxation in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income represents:

	Year ended 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Current tax			
Provision for the year	–	–	837
	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>837</u>

(b) Reconciliation between tax expense and accounting (loss)/profit at applicable tax rates:

	Year ended 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
(Loss)/profit before taxation	<u>(668,801)</u>	<u>890,104</u>	<u>(101,348)</u>
Notional tax on (loss)/profit before taxation at PRC statutory tax rate (<i>Note (i)</i>)	(167,200)	222,526	(25,337)
Effect of different tax rates	1,266	517	875
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	2,036	5,437	3,071

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	Year ended 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB’000	RMB’000	RMB’000
Tax effect of unused losses and temporary differences not recognised	4,338	4,411	1,316
Effect of losses incurred for agricultural business (Note (ii))	164,444	11,819	66,184
Tax effect of unused tax losses and temporary differences not recognised in previous years but utilised in current year	(184)	(1,031)	(3,980)
Tax concessions (Note (ii))	(4,700)	(243,679)	(41,292)
Actual tax expense	—	—	837

Notes:

- (i) The entities of the Group established in the Chinese Mainland are subject to the PRC Enterprise Income tax rate of 25% during the Track Record Period.
- (ii) Pursuant to the article 27 of Law of the People’s Republic of China on Enterprise Income Tax (No. 63 Order of the President of the People’s Republic of China), the Company and certain subsidiaries are entitled to full income tax exemptions on their animal husbandry business. Effect of tax losses incurred for agricultural business is the tax losses for those subsidiaries which are entitled to full income tax exemptions.

8 DIRECTORS’ AND SUPERVISORS’ EMOLUMENTS

Details of the emoluments of the directors and supervisors of the Company during the Track Record Period are as followings:

	Year ended 31 December 2023					
	Directors’ and supervisors’ fees	Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	Discretionary bonuses	Retirement scheme contributions	Subtotal	Share-based payments
	RMB’000	RMB’000	RMB’000	RMB’000	RMB’000	RMB’000
Executive directors						
Mr. Xiao Wenqing (formerly known as Mr. Yin Ping’an)	—	1,288	—	43	1,331	—
Dr. Zhang Zhengfen	—	1,226	—	43	1,269	—
Mr. Deng Xuqing	—	733	—	43	776	—
Mr. Zhang Dali	—	685	—	43	728	—
Non-executive directors						
Mr. Zhang Yuanhua	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ms. Zhu Rong	—	—	—	—	—	—
Independent directors						
Mr. Luo Xugang	100	—	—	—	100	—
Mr. Gong Kaisong	100	—	—	—	100	—
Ms. Gao Wen	100	—	—	—	100	—
Supervisors						
Mr. Wei Zhuangli	—	594	—	20	614	—
Ms. Zhu Xiaodong (resigned on 9 March 2023)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ms. Gao Mingchao (appointed on 9 March 2023)	—	349	—	20	369	—
Ms. Chen Yanping	—	306	—	10	316	—
	<u>300</u>	<u>5,181</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>222</u>	<u>5,703</u>	<u>—</u>

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Year ended 31 December 2024

	Directors’ and supervisors’ fees	Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	Discretionary bonuses	Retirement scheme contributions	Subtotal	Share-based payments	Total
	RMB’000	RMB’000	RMB’000	RMB’000	RMB’000	RMB’000	RMB’000
Executive directors							
Mr. Xiao Wenqing	–	1,276	2,492	47	3,815	–	3,815
Dr. Zhang Zhengfen	–	1,537	1,428	47	3,012	51	3,063
Mr. Deng Xuqing	–	742	358	47	1,147	381	1,528
Mr. Zhang Dali	–	719	293	47	1,059	–	1,059
Non-executive directors							
Mr. Zhang Yuanhua	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ms. Zhu Rong	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Independent directors							
Mr. Luo Xugang	100	–	–	–	100	–	100
Mr. Gong Kaisong	100	–	–	–	100	–	100
Ms. Gao Wen	100	–	–	–	100	–	100
Supervisors							
Mr. Wei Zhuangli	–	562	248	21	831	76	907
Ms. Gao Mingchao	–	389	216	21	626	–	626
Ms. Chen Yanping	–	356	180	11	547	25	572
	<u>300</u>	<u>5,581</u>	<u>5,215</u>	<u>241</u>	<u>11,337</u>	<u>533</u>	<u>11,870</u>

Year ended 31 December 2025

	Directors’ and supervisors’ fees	Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	Discretionary bonuses	Retirement scheme contributions	Subtotal	Share-based payments	Total
	RMB’000	RMB’000	RMB’000	RMB’000	RMB’000	RMB’000	RMB’000
Executive directors							
Mr. Xiao Wenqing	–	1,286	183	51	1,520	–	1,520
Dr. Zhang Zhengfen	–	1,437	1,101	51	2,589	–	2,589
Mr. Deng Xuqing	–	751	124	51	926	–	926
Mr. Zhang Dali	–	670	161	51	882	–	882
Mr. Zhang Pengfei (appointed on 14 June 2025).	–	553	890	–	1,443	–	1,443
Non-executive directors							
Mr. Zhang Yuanhua	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ms. Zhu Rong (resigned on 14 June 2025)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Independent directors							
Mr. Luo Xugang	100	–	–	–	100	–	100
Mr. Gong Kaisong	100	–	–	–	100	–	100
Ms. Gao Wen	100	–	–	–	100	–	100
Supervisors							
Mr. Wei Zhuangli	–	533	94	23	650	–	650
Ms. Gao Mingchao	–	380	69	23	472	–	472
Ms. Chen Yanping	–	350	22	12	384	–	384
	<u>300</u>	<u>5,960</u>	<u>2,644</u>	<u>262</u>	<u>9,166</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>9,166</u>

Note: No amounts were paid or payable by the Group to the directors or supervisors as an inducement to join or upon joining the Group or as compensation for loss of any office in connection with the management of the affairs of any member of the Group during the Track Record Period.

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9 INDIVIDUALS WITH HIGHEST EMOLUMENTS

During the Track Record Period, of the five individuals with the highest emoluments, four, three and four are directors of the Company for the years ended 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025, respectively, whose emoluments are disclosed in Note 8. The aggregate of the emoluments in respect of the remaining highest paid individuals are as follows:

	Year ended 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Salaries and other emoluments	687	1,101	807
Discretionary bonuses	—	1,265	203
Retirement scheme contributions	43	41	51
Share-based payments	—	221	—
	<u>730</u>	<u>2,628</u>	<u>1,061</u>

The emoluments of the individual who is not a director of the Company and who is amongst the five highest paid individuals of the Group during the Track Record Period are within the following bands:

	Year ended 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
HKDNil-HKD1,000,000	1	—	—
HKD1,000,001-HKD1,500,000	—	2	1
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

During the Track Record Period, no emoluments were paid by the Group to the individual as an inducement to join or upon joining the Group or as compensation for loss of office.

10 (LOSS)/EARNINGS PER SHARE

(a) Basic (loss)/earnings per share

The calculation of basic (loss)/earnings per share is based on the (loss)/profit attributable to ordinary equity shareholders of the Company and the weighted average number of shares in issue during the Track Record Period, calculated as follows:

(i) (Loss)/profit attributable to ordinary equity shareholders of the Company

	Year ended 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
(Loss)/profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the Company	(654,502)	822,665	(102,845)
Allocation of (loss)/profit for the year attributable to:			
– Ordinary shares with redemption rights (Note 27)	—	—	1,156
– Ordinary shares subject to forward contract (Note 23)	—	(3,327)	(2,008)
(Loss)/profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity shareholder of the Company	<u>(654,502)</u>	<u>819,338</u>	<u>(103,697)</u>

(ii) Weighted average number of ordinary shares

	Year ended 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	Number of shares '000	Number of shares '000	Number of shares '000
Ordinary shares at 1 January	418,000	418,000	418,000
Effect of issuance of shares (Note 29(c))	—	—	4,344
Effect of ordinary shares with redemption rights (Note 27)	—	—	(4,344)
Effect of ordinary shares subject to forward contract (Note 23)	—	(1,655)	(3,217)

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	Year ended 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	Number of shares ‘000	Number of shares ‘000	Number of shares ‘000
Effect of treasury shares and cancellation of shares (<i>Note 29(c)</i>)	—	(8,809)	(35,971)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares at 31 December	418,000	407,536	378,812

(b) Diluted (loss)/earnings per share

The ordinary shares subject to forward contract (Note 23) and the ordinary shares with redemption rights (Note 27) were not included in the calculation of diluted (loss)/earnings per share as their inclusion would have been antidualutive. Accordingly, the diluted (loss)/earnings per share for each year during the Track Record Period were the same as basic (loss)/earnings per share of the respective year.

11 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The Group

	Plant and buildings	Machinery and equipment	Vehicles, furniture and others	Sub-total	Construction in progress	Total
	RMB‘000	RMB‘000	RMB‘000	RMB‘000	RMB‘000	RMB‘000
Cost:						
At 1 January 2023	1,224,386	658,169	215,561	2,098,116	212,334	2,310,450
Additions	8,814	29,929	21,610	60,353	156,027	216,380
Transfer to investment property	—	—	—	—	(600)	(600)
Disposals	(1,027)	(3,496)	(9,124)	(13,647)	—	(13,647)
Transfer in/(out)	143,976	88,899	4,990	237,865	(237,865)	—
At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024	1,376,149	773,501	233,037	2,382,687	129,896	2,512,583
Additions	2,983	1,339	20,898	25,220	89,810	115,030
Disposals	(2,056)	(3,482)	(1,747)	(7,285)	(3,428)	(10,713)
Transfer in/(out)	64,694	31,459	4,044	100,197	(100,197)	—
At 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2025	1,441,770	802,817	256,232	2,500,819	116,081	2,616,900
Additions	5,426	8,085	18,784	32,295	131,867	164,162
Transfer to investment property	(18,090)	—	—	(18,090)	—	(18,090)
Transfer from investment property	34,524	—	—	34,524	—	34,524
Disposals	(12,469)	(3,472)	(6,374)	(22,315)	(4,086)	(26,401)
Transfer in/(out)	47,694	23,687	10,774	82,155	(82,155)	—
At 31 December 2025	1,498,855	831,117	279,416	2,609,388	161,707	2,771,095
Accumulated depreciation:						
At 1 January 2023	(195,839)	(169,499)	(109,019)	(474,357)	—	(474,357)
Charge for the year	(70,575)	(62,347)	(36,248)	(169,170)	—	(169,170)
Written back on disposals	28	125	1,519	1,672	—	1,672
At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024	(266,386)	(231,721)	(143,748)	(641,855)	—	(641,855)
Charge for the year	(77,821)	(68,091)	(32,100)	(178,012)	—	(178,012)
Written back on disposals	905	1,062	924	2,891	—	2,891
At 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2025	(343,302)	(298,750)	(174,924)	(816,976)	—	(816,976)
Charge for the year	(79,593)	(68,295)	(29,296)	(177,184)	—	(177,184)
Transfer from investment property	(10,347)	—	—	(10,347)	—	(10,347)
Transfer to investment property	2,316	—	—	2,316	—	2,316
Written back on disposals	4,552	1,370	4,339	10,261	—	10,261
At 31 December 2025	(426,374)	(365,675)	(199,881)	(991,930)	—	(991,930)
Impairment losses:						
At 1 January 2023	(42,097)	(19,088)	—	(61,185)	—	(61,185)
Provided for the year	(57,784)	(16,711)	—	(74,495)	—	(74,495)
At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024	(99,881)	(35,799)	—	(135,680)	—	(135,680)
Provided for the year	(10,987)	(5,593)	(542)	(17,122)	—	(17,122)
At 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2025	(110,868)	(41,392)	(542)	(152,802)	—	(152,802)

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	Plant and buildings	Machinery and equipment	Vehicles, furniture and others	Sub-total	Construction in progress	Total
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Provided for the year	(7,221)	(1,114)	(1,081)	(9,416)	–	(9,416)
Transfer to investment property	14,459	–	–	14,459	–	14,459
At 31 December 2025	(103,630)	(42,506)	(1,623)	(147,759)	–	(147,759)
Carrying amount:						
At 31 December 2023	1,009,882	505,981	89,289	1,605,152	129,896	1,735,048
At 31 December 2024	987,600	462,675	80,766	1,531,041	116,081	1,647,122
At 31 December 2025	968,851	422,936	77,912	1,469,699	161,707	1,631,406

Notes:

- (i) The Group’s property, plant and equipment are all located in the PRC.
- (ii) The Group has yet to obtain the ownership certificates for properties with aggregate carrying amounts of RMB18,492,000, RMB17,813,000, and RMB517,000 as at 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025, respectively. The Controlling Shareholders have undertaken to procure the obtaining of the title documents for the above-mentioned properties. If title documents could not be obtained, the Controlling Shareholders agreed to indemnify the Group for all the losses and damages arising therefrom.
- (iii) The Group’s property, plant and equipment with aggregate net carrying amounts of RMB523,928,000, RMB553,849,000 and RMB144,700,000 as at 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025 were pledged to secure certain interest-bearing borrowings of the Group, respectively.
- (iv) As at 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025, in view of the loss sustained by certain subsidiaries of the Group, the directors of the Company considered that indicators of potential impairment of property, plant and equipment existed. The Group engaged an independent qualified professional valuer to conduct impairment assessment on those CGUs with impairment indicators. After assessment, the recoverable amounts of one CGU were RMB44,237,000, RMB30,400,000 and RMB32,721,000 as at 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025, respectively, which was lower than the carrying amount of the CGU. An impairment loss of RMB74,495,000, RMB17,122,000 and RMB3,132,000 was recognised for the years ended 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025 in “other net (loss)/income”, respectively. The estimates of recoverable amount were based on value in use using discounted cash flow method. The key assumptions for discounted cash flow method include revenue growth rates and discount rate. The Group estimates the growth rate of revenue based on historical experience and market development. The discount rates reflect specific risks related to this CGU. Key assumptions used in the discounted cash flows are as follows:

	2023	2024	2025
Compound annual growth rate of revenue during the five-year forecast periods	-2.02%	33.24%	0%
Growth rate beyond the five-year forecast period	2%	2%	2%
Discount rate	15.41%	14.15%	14.20%

Note: In 2024, due to changes in business operations of this impaired CGU, management updated the profit forecast based on the changed business operations plan and made full impairment provision of fixed assets which are no longer in use.

- (v) During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group shut down the business of a subsidiary due to the deteriorating economic indicators. According to the business plan, the management performed impairment test on related assets of this subsidiary based on their fair value less costs of disposal and estimated the fair value less costs of disposal of the assets to be sold as scrap which was based on the recent transaction prices for similar assets adjusted for nature, location and conditions. An impairment loss of RMB6,284,000 was recognised for the year ended 31 December 2025 in “other net (loss)/income”.

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	Plant and buildings	Machinery and equipment	Vehicles, furniture and others	Sub-total	Construction in progress	Total
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Cost:						
At 1 January 2023	115,361	87,279	45,497	248,137	1,842	249,979
Additions	32	8,261	2,903	11,196	101,778	112,974
Disposals.	(605)	(1,000)	(4,613)	(6,218)	–	(6,218)
Transfer in/(out)	29,860	16,727	2,780	49,367	(49,367)	–
At 31 December 2023 and						
1 January 2024	144,648	111,267	46,567	302,482	54,253	356,735
Additions	164	1,220	10,247	11,631	37,025	48,656
Disposals.	–	(1,222)	(1,545)	(2,767)	–	(2,767)
Transfer in/(out)	47,880	29,875	1,709	79,464	(79,464)	–
At 31 December 2024 and						
1 January 2025	192,692	141,140	56,978	390,810	11,814	402,624
Additions	494	2,873	3,662	7,029	15,356	22,385
Disposals.	(25,438)	(3,613)	(7,501)	(36,552)	(4,086)	(40,638)
Transfer in/(out)	10,172	727	8,169	19,068	(19,068)	–
At 31 December 2025	177,920	141,127	61,308	380,355	4,016	384,371
Accumulated depreciation:						
At 1 January 2023	(25,090)	(25,343)	(22,257)	(72,690)	–	(72,690)
Charge for the year	(8,888)	(8,561)	(7,542)	(24,991)	–	(24,991)
Written back on disposals	–	111	62	173	–	173
At 31 December 2023 and						
1 January 2024	(33,978)	(33,793)	(29,737)	(97,508)	–	(97,508)
Charge for the year	(10,535)	(11,932)	(7,423)	(29,890)	–	(29,890)
Written back on disposals	–	194	1,235	1,429	–	1,429
At 31 December 2024 and						
1 January 2025	(44,513)	(45,531)	(35,925)	(125,969)	–	(125,969)
Charge for the year	(10,834)	(13,498)	(7,759)	(32,091)	–	(32,091)
Written back on disposals	13,668	829	3,914	18,411	–	18,411
At 31 December 2025	(41,679)	(58,200)	(39,770)	(139,649)	–	(139,649)
Carrying amount:						
At 31 December 2023	110,670	77,474	16,830	204,974	54,253	259,227
At 31 December 2024	148,179	95,609	21,053	264,841	11,814	276,655
At 31 December 2025	136,241	82,927	21,538	240,706	4,016	244,722

12 INVESTMENT PROPERTY

The Group

	Land use rights	Plant and buildings	Total
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Cost:			
At 1 January 2023	4,379	30,060	34,439
Additions	–	3,500	3,500
Transfer from property, plant and equipment	–	600	600
At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024	4,379	34,160	38,539
Additions	–	174	174
At 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2025	4,379	34,334	38,713
Transfer from property, plant and equipment	–	18,090	18,090
Transfer from right-of-use assets	2,152	–	2,152
Transfer to right-of-use assets and property, plant and equipment	(4,379)	(34,524)	(38,903)
At 31 December 2025	2,152	17,900	20,052
Accumulated depreciation:			
At 1 January 2023	(60)	(1,656)	(1,716)
Charge for the year	(115)	(2,720)	(2,835)

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	Land use rights	Plant and buildings	Total
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024	(175)	(4,376)	(4,551)
Charge for the year	(115)	(2,944)	(3,059)
At 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2025	(290)	(7,320)	(7,610)
Charge for the year	(115)	(3,027)	(3,142)
Transfer from property, plant and equipment	—	(2,316)	(2,316)
Transfer from right-of-use assets	(717)	—	(717)
Transfer to right-of-use assets and property, plant and equipment	405	10,347	10,752
At 31 December 2025	(717)	(2,316)	(3,033)
Impairment losses:			
At 1 January 2023 and 31 December 2023, 2024 and 1 January 2025	—	—	—
Transfer from property, plant and equipment	—	(14,459)	(14,459)
At 31 December 2025	—	(14,459)	(14,459)
Carrying amount:			
At 31 December 2023	4,204	29,784	33,988
At 31 December 2024	4,089	27,014	31,103
At 31 December 2025	1,435	1,125	2,560

The fair value of the investment property are valued to be RMB34,200,000, RMB31,400,000 and RMB3,200,000 as at 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025, respectively, using discounted cash flow techniques based on contracted and expected cash flows arising from the investment property, which was classified as Level 3 of fair value hierarchy.

The valuation takes into account the actual rent income in the existing tenancy agreements and the market rent with reference to similar properties located in the same business circle and/or nearby within reasonable walking distance for the reversionary rental income after the expiry of the existing lease for occupied area and the rental income of vacant area.

During the year ended 31 December 2025, certain investment properties of the Group ceased to be leased out to third parties upon expiry of the respective lease terms and were subsequently reclassified from investment properties to right-of-use assets and property, plant and equipment as they became owner-occupied. The carrying amount of these assets reclassified was RMB28,151,000.

13 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

(a) Reconciliation of carrying amount

The Group

	Leasehold land	Pig and chicken farms and office buildings	Total
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Cost:			
At 1 January 2023	382,605	111,264	493,869
Additions	76,483	49,986	126,469
Disposals	(3,510)	(5,338)	(8,848)
At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024	455,578	155,912	611,490
Additions	2,174	8,863	11,037
Disposals	(2,926)	(7,190)	(10,116)
At 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2025	454,826	157,585	612,411
Additions	6,291	9,970	16,261
Disposals	(15,066)	(14,104)	(29,170)
Transfer from investment property	4,379	—	4,379
Transfer to investment property	(2,152)	—	(2,152)
At 31 December 2025	448,278	153,451	601,729

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	Leasehold land	Pig and chicken farms and office buildings	Total
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Accumulated depreciation:			
At 1 January 2023	(51,946)	(22,480)	(74,426)
Charge for the year	(20,425)	(20,181)	(40,606)
Written back on disposals	302	5,338	5,640
At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024	(72,069)	(37,323)	(109,392)
Charge for the year	(26,067)	(22,833)	(48,900)
Written back on disposals	2,926	7,190	10,116
At 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2025	(95,210)	(52,966)	(148,176)
Charge for the year	(26,963)	(24,490)	(51,453)
Written back on disposals	2,834	9,720	12,554
Transfer from investment property	(405)	–	(405)
Transfer to investment property	717	–	717
At 31 December 2025	(119,027)	(67,736)	(186,763)
Carrying amount:			
At 31 December 2023	383,509	118,589	502,098
At 31 December 2024	359,616	104,619	464,235
At 31 December 2025	329,251	85,715	414,966

Notes:

(i) **Ownership interests in leasehold land held for own use**

The Group holds several land use rights, where its farms are primarily located. The Group is the registered owner of these land use rights. Lump sum payments were made upfront to acquire these land use rights from government authorities, and there are no ongoing payments to be made under the terms of the land use rights.

The carrying amounts of land use rights which were owned by the Group were RMB43,985,000, RMB43,979,000 and RMB43,519,000 as at 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025, respectively.

The Group has yet to obtain the ownership certificates for certain land use rights with aggregate carrying amounts of RMB1,404,000, RMB1,374,000 and RMBnil as at 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025, respectively.

Certain land use rights with aggregate net carrying amounts of RMB10,100,000, RMBnil and RMB9,871,000 as at 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025 were pledged to secure certain interest-bearing borrowings of the Group, respectively.

(ii) **Other properties leased for own use**

The Group has obtained the right to use leasehold lands, pig and chicken farms and office buildings through tenancy agreements. The leases typically run for an initial period of 2 to 50 years. None of the leases includes variable lease payments.

The Company

	Leasehold land	Pig and chicken farms and office buildings	Total
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Cost:			
At 1 January 2023	46,860	34,317	81,177
Additions	–	2,230	2,230
Disposals	–	(106)	(106)
At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024	46,860	36,441	83,301
Additions	292	258	550
Disposals	(175)	(44)	(219)
At 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2025	46,977	36,655	83,632
Additions	196	875	1,071
Disposals	(750)	(3,079)	(3,829)

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	Leasehold land	Pig and chicken farms and office buildings	Total
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
At 31 December 2025	46,423	34,451	80,874
Accumulated depreciation:			
At 1 January 2023	(5,271)	(6,322)	(11,593)
Charge for the year	(2,131)	(2,927)	(5,058)
Written back on disposals	—	106	106
At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024	(7,402)	(9,143)	(16,545)
Charge for the year	(2,113)	(2,903)	(5,016)
Written back on disposals	175	44	219
At 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2025	(9,340)	(12,002)	(21,342)
Charge for the year	(2,218)	(3,027)	(5,245)
Written back on disposals	129	948	1,077
At 31 December 2025	(11,429)	(14,081)	(25,510)
Carrying amount:			
At 31 December 2023	39,458	27,298	66,756
At 31 December 2024	37,637	24,653	62,290
At 31 December 2025	34,994	20,370	55,364

- (b) The analysis of expense items relation to leases recognised in the Group’s profit or loss are as follows:

	Year ended 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets	40,606	48,900	51,453
Interest on lease liabilities (<i>Note 6(a)</i>)	12,204	14,959	12,843
Expense relating to short-term leases	5,164	4,092	6,426

Details of total cash outflow for leases and the maturity analysis of lease liabilities are set out in Note 21(c) and Note 25, respectively.

14 BIOLOGICAL ASSETS

The Group

	Breeding stocks – Chicken breeders	Breeding stocks – Hog breeders	Commodity stocks – Broilers and fertile eggs	Commodity stocks – Hogs	Total
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
At 1 January 2023	37,519	280,583	214,839	771,163	1,304,104
Increase due to purchasing/ raising/transfer	46,319	300,961	1,177,030	2,440,394	3,964,704
Decrease due to sales/ disposals/transfer/harvest	(51,625)	(344,303)	(1,190,965)	(2,305,340)	(3,892,233)
Changes in fair value.	(3,209)	22,812	(3,789)	(301,104)	(285,290)
At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024	29,004	260,053	197,115	605,113	1,091,285
Increase due to purchasing/ raising/transfer	53,537	152,196	1,136,862	2,618,891	3,961,486
Decrease due to sales/ disposals/transfer/harvest	(42,962)	(298,029)	(1,146,786)	(2,596,601)	(4,084,378)
Changes in fair value.	(2,972)	115,917	19,820	167,364	300,129
At 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2025	36,607	230,137	207,011	794,767	1,268,522
Increase due to purchasing/ raising/transfer	54,988	104,135	1,266,301	2,283,321	3,708,745
Decrease due to sales/ disposals/transfer/harvest	(54,038)	(162,365)	(1,232,394)	(2,373,446)	(3,822,243)
Changes in fair value.	3,366	81,789	1,435	(303,069)	(216,479)

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	Breeding stocks – Chicken breeders	Breeding stocks – Hog breeders	Commodity stocks – Broilers and fertile eggs	Commodity stocks – Hogs	Total
	RMB’000	RMB’000	RMB’000	RMB’000	RMB’000
At 31 December 2025	40,923	253,696	242,353	401,573	938,545

The Company

	Breeding stocks – Chicken breeders	Commodity stocks – Broilers and fertile eggs	Commodity stocks – Hogs	Total
	RMB’000	RMB’000	RMB’000	RMB’000
At 1 January 2023	21,109	81,103	167,271	269,483
Increase due to purchasing/ raising/transfer	24,251	458,995	324,171	807,417
Decrease due to sales/disposals/ transfer/harvest	(22,963)	(469,552)	(372,130)	(864,645)
Changes in fair value.	(1,056)	(432)	(31,456)	(32,944)
At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024	21,341	70,114	87,856	179,311
Increase due to purchasing/ raising/transfer	27,781	459,272	409,325	896,378
Decrease due to sales/disposals/ transfer/harvest	(24,466)	(458,014)	(341,235)	(823,715)
Changes in fair value.	(3,778)	4,528	20,111	20,861
At 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2025	20,878	75,900	176,057	272,835
Increase due to purchasing/ raising/transfer	30,250	487,876	298,460	816,586
Decrease due to sales/disposals/ transfer/harvest	(28,353)	(483,839)	(410,954)	(923,146)
Changes in fair value.	388	1,139	(31,145)	(29,618)
At 31 December 2025	23,163	81,076	32,418	136,657

Notes:

- (i) Breeding stocks represent chickens and hogs required qualities that are selected as breeding stock held for own use, including immature and mature chicken breeders, boars, sows, gilts and studs. Mature chicken breeders, boars and sows held for the production of fertile eggs and piglets for sale and/or further raising to become chicken breeders/swine parent stock or chickens/market hogs. Mature chicken breeders are chickens which have mated, boars are male hogs for mating purpose and sows are female hogs which have farrowed. Immature chicken breeders, gilts and studs are chickens/pigs that are selected to be transferred into mature chicken breeders, boars and sows but have not been mated or farrowed. Since there was no active market for immature and mature chicken breeders, boars and sows at specific age the replacement cost approach has been adopted. Market prices for different species of immature and mature chicken breeders, boars and sows have been obtained as a basis for the replacement cost, and adjusted for the reduction/consumption of economic useful life by applying the respective metrics to estimate the fair value of breeding stock in different species. The fair value of the gilts and studs were derived by multiplying the market prices of the gilts and studs for different species by their corresponding quantities.

Breeding stocks may be transferred to commodity stocks when the chickens/pigs held for own use were expected to be sold as market chickens/hogs.

- (ii) Commodity stocks include chickens (fertile eggs and broilers) and pigs (piglets and growers). Piglets are new born pigs between birth and weaning between zero to three weeks of age. Fertile eggs are the fertile eggs laid by chicken breeders which are incubated for around 21 days and hatched into chicken breeds, chicken breeds will be raised for around 125-180 days to broilers or chicken breeders. Growers are hogs of around 23-180 days.

Fertile eggs, broilers and growers were assumed to be sold live, slaughtered when they become mature. The fair value of fertile eggs, broilers and growers is derived by assuming the market prices of the fertile eggs, broilers and commodity stocks as the estimated price receivable upon sale or slaughtering, multiplying the unit price for different categories or species by the corresponding quantities, less the expected costs required to raise the chickens or hogs, adjusting with mortality rate and the respective profit margin.

The replacement cost approach was adopted for valuing piglets as they are only around three-week old and there is insignificant biological transformation that takes place since the initial cost incurrence.

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Commodity stocks may be transferred to breeding stocks, when the chickens/pigs are selected as breeding stock held for own use after growers.

- (iii) An analysis of the estimates of physical quantities of biological assets at the end of each reporting period is as follows:

The Group

		At 31 December		
		2023	2024	2025
		(Units)	(Units)	(Units)
Breeding stocks – Chickens				
– Mature breeders	(Birds)	430,261	478,076	518,553
– Immature breeders	(Birds)	363,120	633,010	539,809
Breeding stocks – Hogs				
– Sows and boars	(Heads)	68,854	65,497	63,281
– Gilts and studs	(Heads)	41,499	20,945	38,575
Commodity stocks – Chickens				
– Fertile eggs	(Pieces)	5,431,266	6,888,512	7,187,957
– Broilers	(Birds)	11,586,413	13,598,140	15,145,536
Commodity stocks – Hogs				
– Piglets	(Heads)	145,170	133,650	102,946
– Growers	(Heads)	628,206	659,558	525,634

The Company

		At 31 December		
		2023	2024	2025
		(Units)	(Units)	(Units)
Breeding stocks – Chickens				
– Mature breeders	(Birds)	363,479	364,455	276,667
– Immature breeders	(Birds)	214,058	250,343	316,357
Commodity stocks – Chickens				
– Fertile eggs	(Pieces)	5,286,464	6,688,742	7,075,668
– Broilers	(Birds)	4,216,320	4,994,108	4,873,601
Commodity stocks – Hogs				
– Growers	(Heads)	115,132	154,317	24,165

- (iv) Fair value measurement of biological assets

Fair value hierarchy

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation technique as follows:

- Level 1 valuations: Fair value measured using only Level 1 inputs i.e. unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the measurement date.
- Level 2 valuations: Fair value measured using Level 2 inputs i.e. observable inputs which fail to meet Level 1, and not using significant unobservable inputs. Unobservable inputs are inputs for which market data are not available.
- Level 3 valuations: Fair value measured using significant unobservable inputs.

The fair value measurements of biological assets fall into level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

During the Track Record Period, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2, or transfers into or out of Level 3. The Group’s policy is to recognise transfers between levels of fair value hierarchy as at the end of the reporting period and in which they occur.

The valuations of the Group’s biological assets as at 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025 were carried out by Jones Lang LaSalle Corporate Appraisal and Advisory Limited (“JLL”). The Group’s finance manager and the chief financial officer have discussion with the valuers on the valuation assumptions and valuation results when the valuation is performed at the end of each reporting date.

Information about Level 3 fair value measurements

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	Significant unobservable inputs	31 December 2023	31 December 2024	31 December 2025
Breeding stocks				
– Mature breeders . . .	Replacement cost	RMB28.66 to RMB55.15 per bird	RMB23.84 to RMB52.37 per bird	RMB24.94 to RMB65.17 per bird
– Immature breeders . .	Replacement cost	RMB6.44 to RMB55.46 per bird	RMB2.04 to RMB52.43 per bird	RMB3.00 to RMB65.26 per bird
– Sows and boars . . .	Replacement cost	RMB1,893 to RMB9,449 per head	RMB2,741 to RMB8,356 per head	RMB1,636 to RMB7,761 per head
– Gilts and studs	Market price	RMB1,411 to RMB3,928 per head	RMB1,506 to RMB3,485 per head	RMB1,596 to RMB7,771 per head
Commodity stocks				
– Fertile eggs	Market price	RMB0.69 to RMB0.9 per piece	RMB0.65 to RMB0.91 per piece	RMB0.9 per piece
– Broilers	Market price	RMB13.9 to RMB35.56 per kilogram	RMB11.6 to RMB30.32 per kilogram	RMB12.8 to RMB35.5 per kilogram
– Piglets	Replacement cost	RMB132 to RMB191 per head	RMB109 to RMB179 per head	RMB114 to RMB176 per head
– Growers	Market price	RMB14 to RMB15 per kilogram	RMB16 to RMB17 per kilogram	RMB11 to RMB13 per kilogram

A significant increase/decrease in the estimated market price and replacement cost in isolation would result in a significant increase/decrease in the fair value of the biological assets.

As at 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025, if market price of fertile eggs and broilers, growers, gilts and studs and replacement cost of mature and immature chicken breeders, piglets, sows and boars held for own use increases by 10%, the estimated fair value of biological assets would have increased by RMB105,224,000, RMB120,605,000 and RMB103,094,000, respectively, and if market price and replacement cost decreases by 10%, the estimated fair value of biological assets would have decreased by RMB116,421,000, RMB123,713,000 and RMB118,394,000, respectively. Changes in fair value of biological assets are presented separately in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

- (v) Certain of the Group’s biological assets with an aggregate fair value of RMB131,091,000, RMB100,052,000 and RMB35,590,000 as at 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025 were pledged to secure certain interest-bearing borrowings of the Group, respectively.

15 INTERESTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

The Company

	At 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Investments in subsidiaries, at cost	1,685,576	1,689,567	1,989,509
Less: impairment losses	(139,167)	(159,167)	(159,167)
	<u>1,546,409</u>	<u>1,530,400</u>	<u>1,830,342</u>

Details of the Group’s principal subsidiaries are set out in Note 1.

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16 OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

The Group

	At 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Prepayments for property, plant and equipment	8,435	13,649	132,556
Long-term deposits (<i>Note 19</i>)	20,948	19,975	3,000
	<u>29,383</u>	<u>33,624</u>	<u>135,556</u>

17 INVENTORIES

The Group

	At 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Raw materials	120,085	101,291	119,661
Finished goods	32,390	30,220	53,332
Spare parts and consumables	13,665	30,356	21,895
	<u>166,140</u>	<u>161,867</u>	<u>194,888</u>

The analysis of the amount of inventories recognised as an expense and included in profit or loss are as follows:

	At 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Carrying amount of inventories consumed.	342,476	425,574	525,547
Add: write-down of inventories, net	6,532	16,616	7,208
	<u>349,008</u>	<u>442,190</u>	<u>532,755</u>

The Company

	At 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Raw materials	36,010	42,746	25,413
Finished goods	6,783	6,231	7,915
Spare parts and consumables	2,015	2,650	3,304
	<u>44,808</u>	<u>51,627</u>	<u>36,632</u>

18 TRADE AND BILLS RECEIVABLES

The Group

	At 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Trade receivables due from:			
– related parties	761	1,578	430
– third parties	40,903	53,289	56,885
Less: loss allowances.	(2,169)	(3,018)	(925)
	<u>39,495</u>	<u>51,849</u>	<u>56,390</u>
Bills receivables	–	–	495
	<u>39,495</u>	<u>51,849</u>	<u>56,885</u>

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All of the trade and bills receivables are expected to be recovered within one year.

Ageing analysis

The ageing analysis of trade and bills receivables, based on the invoice date and net of loss allowance as at the end of each reporting period are as follows:

	At 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Within 3 months	34,462	50,802	56,141
3 to 6 months	2,746	902	721
6 to 9 months	2,284	99	23
More than 9 months	3	46	—
	<u>39,495</u>	<u>51,849</u>	<u>56,885</u>

Notes:

- (i) Trade and bills receivables are typically due within 60-90 days upon the date of billing. Further details on the Group’s credit policy and credit risk are set out in Note 31(a).
- (ii) The Group’s trade receivables of RMB13,899,000 as at 31 December 2023 were pledged to secure certain interest-bearing borrowings of the Group.

19 PREPAYMENTS, DEPOSITS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

The Group

	At 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Amounts due from a related party	—	3,000	—
Amounts due from family farmers (<i>Note (i)</i>)	26,880	30,832	23,568
Amounts due from government (<i>Note (ii)</i>)	22,236	5,229	5,079
Deposits	47,979	68,282	36,965
Others	29,123	20,708	32,924
	<u>126,218</u>	<u>128,051</u>	<u>98,536</u>
Less: loss allowance	(24,997)	(17,501)	(29,232)
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	101,221	110,550	69,304
Prepayments for purchase of inventories	9,118	10,201	30,081
Prepayments for operating expenses	8,015	11,717	7,455
Prepayments for [REDACTED] expense (<i>Note (iii)</i>)	—	—	[REDACTED]
Value added tax recoverable	653	1,196	2,806
Total prepayments, deposits and other receivables . .	<u>119,007</u>	<u>133,664</u>	<u>118,402</u>
Less: Long-term deposits-non-current portion (<i>Note 16</i>)	(20,948)	(19,975)	(3,000)
Total	<u>98,059</u>	<u>113,689</u>	<u>115,402</u>

Notes:

- (i) Amounts due from family farmers are loans with maturity periods within 1 year at fixed interest rates ranging from nil to 18% per annum. Among the amounts due from family farmers, as certain family farmers failed to repay such loans when due, the Company commenced legal proceedings against them. As at 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025, the amounts of loans subject to litigation amounted to RMB4,870,000, RMB10,970,000 and RMB11,842,000, respectively. In assessing the expected credit losses on such loans, the Company took into account various factors, including the trend of pigs price, the credit profiles of the relevant family farmers, the availability of enforceable assets, their operating results and cooperation status with the Company. Based on the foregoing, the expected credit losses provided on the loans subject to litigation was RMB3,313,000, RMB8,210,000 and RMB11,113,000 as at 31 December 2023 and 2024 and 2025, respectively.
- (ii) Amounts due from governments are interest-free loans and have no fixed terms of repayment.
- (iii) The balance will be transferred to the capital reserve account within equity upon the [REDACTED] of the Company’s H shares on the Stock Exchange.

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All of the current prepayments and other receivables are expected to be recovered or recognised as expense within one year.

The Company

	At 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Amounts due from subsidiaries (<i>Note</i>)	1,081,623	893,408	809,669
Amounts due from a related party	–	3,000	–
Amounts due from family farmers	10,198	13,749	12,399
Deposits	7,725	14,117	19,717
Others	2,501	2,565	3,399
	<u>1,102,047</u>	<u>926,839</u>	<u>845,184</u>
Less: loss allowance	(811)	(1,787)	(9,958)
Financial assets measured at amortised cost.	1,101,236	925,052	835,226
Prepayments for purchase of inventories.	1,707	1,751	18,869
Prepayments for operating expenses	1,265	230	3,754
Prepayments for [REDACTED] expense	–	–	[REDACTED]
Total prepayments, deposits and other receivables . .	<u>1,104,208</u>	<u>927,033</u>	<u>866,605</u>
Less: Long-term deposits-non-current portion.	(3,000)	–	–
Total	<u><u>1,101,208</u></u>	<u><u>927,033</u></u>	<u><u>866,605</u></u>

Note: The amounts due from subsidiaries are non-interest bearing and have no fixed terms of repayment.

20 FINANCIAL ASSETS/(LIABILITIES) MEASURED AT FVPL

The Group

	At 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Financial assets measured at FVPL			
Structured deposits, trust products and other debt investments (<i>Note (i)</i>)	200	110,081	–
Commodity futures contracts (<i>Note (ii)</i>)	–	22,200	482
Total	<u>200</u>	<u>132,281</u>	<u>482</u>

	At 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Financial liabilities measured at FVPL			
Commodity futures contracts (<i>Note (ii)</i>)	–	(1,789)	(2,912)
	<u>–</u>	<u>(1,789)</u>	<u>(2,912)</u>

Notes:

- (i) Structured deposits, trust products and other debt investments are purchased from banks and other financial institutions with variable return and mature within one year as of the end of each of the reporting period.
- (ii) The Group has entered into hog, corn and soybean meal future contracts to manage the price risk in hog, corn and soybean meal. These futures contracts are measured at FVPL.

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21 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND OTHER CASH FLOW INFORMATION

(a) Cash and cash equivalents comprise:

The Group

	At 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Cash at bank and on hand	273,630	370,463	573,090
Time deposits with original maturity more than three months	—	—	30,280
	273,630	370,463	603,370
Less: Restricted bank deposits (<i>Note</i>)	(154,126)	(177,771)	(109,290)
Less: Time deposits with original maturity more than three months	—	—	(30,280)
Cash and cash equivalents	119,504	192,692	463,800

Note: Restricted bank deposits mainly included the deposits pledged for obtaining bank loans and deposits pledged for bills payable and operation-related guarantees. The deposits pledged for obtaining bank loans was RMB113,111,000, RMB107,574,000 and RMB63,078,000 as at 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025, respectively.

The Company

	At 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Cash at bank and on hand	119,589	229,054	394,456
Less: restricted bank deposits	(51,253)	(110,845)	(42,944)
Cash and cash equivalents	68,336	118,209	351,512

(b) **Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities**

The tables below detail changes in the Group’s liabilities from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are liabilities for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the cash flow statements as cash flows from financing activities.

	Interest-bearing borrowings	Accruals and other payables	Lease liabilities	Total
	RMB'000 (<i>Note 24</i>)	RMB'000 (<i>Note 23</i>)	RMB'000 (<i>Note 25</i>)	RMB'000
At 1 January 2023.	1,422,051	57,329	267,819	1,747,199
Changes from financing cash flows:				
Proceeds from new interest-bearing borrowings	1,506,141	—	—	1,506,141
Repayment of interest-bearing borrowings	(1,307,382)	—	—	(1,307,382)
Proceeds from interest-bearing borrowings from a related party	—	10,000	—	10,000
Repayment of interest-bearing borrowings from a related party	—	(10,000)	—	(10,000)
Interest paid	(82,289)	(15)	—	(82,304)
Dividends paid	—	(57,329)	—	(57,329)
Capital element of lease rentals paid	—	—	(64,609)	(64,609)
Interest element of lease rentals paid	—	—	(12,204)	(12,204)
Total changes from financing cash flows	116,470	(57,344)	(76,813)	(17,687)

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	Interest-bearing borrowings	Accruals and other payables	Lease liabilities	Total
	RMB'000 (Note 24)	RMB'000 (Note 23)	RMB'000 (Note 25)	RMB'000
Other changes:				
Increase in lease liabilities from entering into new leases during the year	—	—	124,997	124,997
Early termination of leases	—	—	(3,208)	(3,208)
Interest expenses (Note 6(a))	81,861	15	12,204	94,080
Total other changes	81,861	15	133,993	215,869
At 31 December 2023	1,620,382	—	324,999	1,945,381

	Interest-bearing borrowings	Accruals and other payables	Lease liabilities	Total
	RMB'000 (Note 24)	RMB'000 (Note 23)	RMB'000 (Note 25)	RMB'000
At 1 January 2024	1,620,382	—	324,999	1,945,381
Changes from financing cash flows:				
Proceeds from new interest-bearing borrowings	1,184,801	—	—	1,184,801
Repayment of interest-bearing borrowings	(1,414,145)	—	—	(1,414,145)
Proceeds from interest-bearing borrowings from a related party	—	6,400	—	6,400
Repayment of interest-bearing borrowings from a related party	—	(6,400)	—	(6,400)
Interest paid	(69,425)	(142)	—	(69,567)
Capital element of lease rentals paid	—	—	(24,256)	(24,256)
Interest element of lease rentals paid	—	—	(14,959)	(14,959)
Purchase of own shares	—	(289,630)	—	(289,630)
Total changes from financing cash flows	(298,769)	(289,772)	(39,215)	(627,756)
Other changes:				
Increase in lease liabilities from entering into new leases during the year	—	—	10,049	10,049
Interest expenses (Note 6(a))	69,447	142	14,959	84,548
Increase due to forward contracts to purchase of own shares	—	377,053	—	377,053
Total other changes	69,447	377,195	25,008	471,650
At 31 December 2024	1,391,060	87,423	310,792	1,789,275

	Interest-bearing borrowings	Accruals and other payables	Lease liabilities	Total
	RMB'000 (Note 24)	RMB'000 (Note 23)	RMB'000 (Note 25)	RMB'000
At 1 January 2025	1,391,060	87,423	310,792	1,789,275
Changes from financing cash flows:				
Proceeds from new interest-bearing borrowings	1,377,865	—	—	1,377,865
Repayment of interest-bearing borrowings	(1,333,122)	—	—	(1,333,122)
Interest paid	(49,064)	—	—	(49,064)
Dividends paid	—	(128,796)	—	(128,796)
Capital element of lease rental paid	—	—	(32,760)	(32,760)
Interest element of lease rentals paid	—	—	(12,843)	(12,843)
Purchase of own shares	—	(87,423)	—	(87,423)
Total changes from financing cash flows	(4,321)	(216,219)	(45,603)	(266,143)

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	Interest-bearing borrowings	Accruals and other payables	Lease liabilities	Total
	RMB'000 (Note 24)	RMB'000 (Note 23)	RMB'000 (Note 25)	RMB'000
Other changes:				
Increase of interest bearing borrowings without cash inflows	48,000	–	–	48,000
Increase in lease liabilities from entering into new leases during the year	–	–	16,175	16,175
Lease modifications	–	–	(16,257)	(16,257)
Interest expenses (Note 6(a))	50,494	–	12,843	63,337
Dividends declared (Note 29(b))	–	128,796	–	128,796
Total other changes	98,494	128,796	12,761	240,051
At 31 December 2025	<u>1,485,233</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>277,950</u>	<u>1,763,183</u>

(c) **Total cash outflow for lease**

Amounts included in the consolidated cash flow statements for leases comprise the following:

	Year ended 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Within operating cash flows	5,164	4,092	6,426
Within investing cash flows	–	988	86
Within financing cash flows	76,813	39,215	45,603
	<u>81,977</u>	<u>44,295</u>	<u>52,115</u>

These amounts relate to the following:

	Year ended 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Lease rentals paid	81,977	43,307	52,029
Prepaid lease payments	–	988	86
	<u>81,977</u>	<u>44,295</u>	<u>52,115</u>

22 TRADE AND BILLS PAYABLES

The Group

	At 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Trade payables due to third parties	436,497	433,463	366,725
Bills payable	55,820	15,000	34,380
	<u>492,317</u>	<u>448,463</u>	<u>401,105</u>

All trade and bills payables are expected to be settled within one year or are repayable on demand.

Ageing analysis of trade and bills payables as at the end of each reporting period, based on the invoice date, are as follows:

	At 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Within 1 year	471,566	443,207	389,503
Over 1 year	20,751	5,256	11,602
	<u>492,317</u>	<u>448,463</u>	<u>401,105</u>

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The Company

	At 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Trade payables due to:			
– third parties	123,633	117,183	78,262
Bills payable	–	–	26,380
	<u>123,633</u>	<u>117,183</u>	<u>104,642</u>

23 ACCRUALS AND OTHER PAYABLES

The Group

	At 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Staff cost payables	22,064	56,668	47,448
Deposits received	405,574	371,993	349,573
Payables relating to purchase of property, plant and equipment	51,059	35,318	24,002
Payables for purchase of own shares (<i>Note (ii)</i>)	–	87,423	–
Payables for [REDACTED] expense	–	–	[REDACTED]
Others	42,046	34,884	44,288
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.	520,743	586,286	468,513
Other taxes payables	3,624	1,564	1,648
Contract liabilities (<i>Note (iii)</i>)	12,728	18,037	15,582
Total	<u>537,095</u>	<u>605,887</u>	<u>485,743</u>

Notes:

- (i) All of the accruals and other payables are expected to be settled or recognised within one year or are repayable on demand.
- (ii) Pursuant to the agreements entered into among the Company, the Controlling Shareholders and certain investors in August and October 2024, the Company agreed to purchase and the investors agreed to sell 39,187,501 shares of the Company held by these investors for a total consideration of RMB377,053,000, of which RMB289,630,000 and RMB87,423,000 were paid by the Company during the year ended 31 December 2024 and 2025, respectively.
- (iii) Contract liabilities primarily relate to the considerations received from customers before the Group satisfying performance obligations. It would be recognised as revenue upon the rendering of goods. The contract liabilities balance as at 1 January 2023, 2024 and 2025 has been fully recognised as revenue during the respective years.

The Company

	At 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Amounts due to subsidiaries (<i>Note</i>)	1,069,359	1,128,641	1,103,264
Staff cost payables	6,875	25,593	16,176
Deposits received	133,408	107,623	86,163
Payables relating to purchase of property, plant and equipment	1,232	3,392	1,176
Payables for purchase of own shares	–	87,423	–
Payables for [REDACTED] expense	–	–	[REDACTED]
Others	8,294	8,653	10,262
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.	1,219,168	1,361,325	1,220,243
Other taxes payables	350	419	454
Contract liabilities	4,122	7,033	8,871
Total	<u>1,223,640</u>	<u>1,368,777</u>	<u>1,229,568</u>

Note: The amounts due to subsidiaries are non-interest bearing and have no fixed terms of repayment.

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24 INTEREST-BEARING BORROWINGS

- (a) The interest-bearing borrowings comprise:

The Group

	At 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Bank loans			
– Secured	53,793	–	–
– Secured and guaranteed	622,237	760,882	606,251
– Guaranteed	459,285	279,875	626,416
– Unsecured and unguaranteed	40,000	20,039	127,485
Total bank loans	1,175,315	1,060,796	1,360,152
Borrowings from government			
– Secured	31,100	31,100	31,100
– Guaranteed	18,287	9,816	5,890
– Unsecured and unguaranteed	22,541	23,541	20,535
	71,928	64,457	57,525
Borrowings from other financial institutions			
– Secured and guaranteed	353,139	265,807	67,556
– Guaranteed	20,000	–	–
	373,139	265,807	67,556
Total other borrowings	445,067	330,264	125,081
	1,620,382	1,391,060	1,485,233

Notes:

- (i) The amounts of bank loans and other borrowings guaranteed by Controlling Shareholders or shareholders of the Company were RMB1,413,060,000, RMB1,271,893,000 and RMBnil as at 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025, respectively. As at the date of this report, all guarantees provided by Controlling Shareholders have been released.
- (ii) Certain of the Group’s bank facilities are subject to the fulfilment of covenants relating to the Group’s certain financial ratios. If the Group were to breach the covenants the related loans would become payable on demand. None of covenants relating to drawn down facilities had been breached.
- (iii) Certain of the Company’s subsidiaries received bills issued by other entities within the Group in respect of certain intra-group transactions. The receiving entities in the Group have discounted such bills to banks to obtain financing. As at 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025, the loans from discounted bills amounted to RMB45,180,000, RMBnil and RMB20,000,000, respectively.

The Company

	At 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Bank loans			
– Secured and guaranteed	272,840	509,233	368,701
– Guaranteed	278,662	160,858	384,000
– Unsecured and unguaranteed	40,000	20,039	127,211
Total bank loans	591,502	690,130	879,912
Borrowings from government			
– Guaranteed	9,816	9,816	5,890
– Unsecured and unguaranteed	2,200	2,700	2,500
	12,016	12,516	8,390

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	At 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Borrowings from other financial institutions			
– Secured and guaranteed	110,101	37,543	37,500
– Guaranteed	20,000	–	–
	<u>130,101</u>	<u>37,543</u>	<u>37,500</u>
Total other borrowings	<u>142,117</u>	<u>50,059</u>	<u>45,890</u>
	<u>733,619</u>	<u>740,189</u>	<u>925,802</u>

- (b) The interest-bearing borrowings were repayable as follows:

The Group

	At 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Within 1 year or on demand.	1,113,212	1,070,260	1,136,556
After 1 year but within 2 years	212,343	163,666	39,866
After 2 years but within 5 years	187,724	88,897	231,807
After 5 years	107,103	68,237	77,004
	<u>507,170</u>	<u>320,800</u>	<u>348,677</u>
	<u>1,620,382</u>	<u>1,391,060</u>	<u>1,485,233</u>

The Company

	At 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Within 1 year or on demand.	602,471	649,252	820,097
After 1 year but within 2 years	38,882	14,434	4,337
After 2 years but within 5 years	26,200	32,503	42,364
After 5 years	66,066	44,000	59,004
	<u>131,148</u>	<u>90,937</u>	<u>105,705</u>
	<u>733,619</u>	<u>740,189</u>	<u>925,802</u>

25 LEASE LIABILITIES

As at the end of each reporting period, the lease liabilities were repayable as follows:

The Group

	At 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Within 1 year	35,957	46,506	54,946
After 1 year but within 2 years	30,661	31,598	26,230
After 2 years but within 5 years	79,422	81,885	73,293
After 5 years	178,959	150,803	123,481
	<u>289,042</u>	<u>264,286</u>	<u>223,004</u>
	<u>324,999</u>	<u>310,792</u>	<u>277,950</u>

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	At 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Within 1 year	17,488	8,251	8,004
After 1 year but within 2 years	2,635	2,941	2,880
After 2 years but within 5 years	8,692	9,764	6,555
After 5 years	18,545	14,938	16,005
	<u>29,872</u>	<u>27,643</u>	<u>25,440</u>
	<u>47,360</u>	<u>35,894</u>	<u>33,444</u>

26 INCOME TAX IN THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(a) Movement of current taxation:

	Year ended 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
At the beginning of the year	—	—	—
Provision for the year (Note 7)	—	—	837
Income tax paid	—	—	(717)
At the end of the year	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>120</u>

(b) Deferred tax assets not recognised

In accordance with the accounting policy set out in Note 2(t), the Group has not recognised deferred tax assets in respect of cumulative tax losses and other temporary difference of RMB120,920,000, RMB128,124,000 and RMB102,484,000 as at 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025, respectively, as it is not probable that future taxable profits against which the losses can be utilised will be available in the relevant tax jurisdictions and entities. The tax losses expire in five years from the year of loss.

27 REDEMPTION LIABILITIES

On 31 August 2025, the Company and the Controlling Shareholders of the Company entered into a series of agreements with Guizhou Zhongken Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership) (“Guizhou Zhongken”). Pursuant to the agreements, Guizhou Zhongken agreed to subscribe an aggregate number of 14,030,093 shares at total consideration of RMB200,000,000, which was fully paid on 10 September 2025.

Pursuant to the agreements, Guizhou Zhongken was granted the right to require the Company or the Controlling Shareholders to redeem all or part of shares of the Company held by it upon the occurrence of certain contingent events, including but not limited to a qualified [REDACTED] has not been consummated by the Company by the specified date, or any breach of contractual terms or misconducts committed by the Company or the Controlling Shareholders (the “Redemption Right”). Upon the completion of the initial [REDACTED] of shares of the Company on the Stock Exchange, the Redemption Right will be discharged and the carrying amount of the redemption liability will be reclassified to equity.

The redemption price shall equal to the amount of the subscription price plus a simple interest of 7.5% per annum for the period from the payment date of the subscription price up to the redemption date.

The Company recognised the redemption liabilities arising from its obligation to purchase all or part of shares from Guizhou Zhongken under the specified contingent events of which the occurrence is beyond the control of the Company.

The movements of the redemption liabilities arising from the grant of Redemption Right during the Track Record Period are set out below:

	Redemption liabilities
	RMB'000
At 1 January 2023, 2024 and 2025	—
Issuance of shares	200,000
Change in the carrying amount of redemption liabilities	<u>4,644</u>
At 31 December 2025	<u>204,644</u>

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28 EQUITY-SETTLED SHARE-BASED TRANSACTIONS

Pursuant to a resolution of Board of Directors on 31 December 2024, a share award scheme was approved whereby 6,520,800 shares were granted to certain directors, supervisors, senior management and key personnel of the Group. The share award scheme enabled the holders to subscribe shares of the Company at a price of RMB7.39 per share. All of the shares granted to the eligible employees are vested immediately without any performance or non-performance conditions.

The fair value of the shares granted is determined to be RMB9.93 per share, which is based on the income approach, valued by the independent appraiser.

Equity-settled share-based payment expenses of RMB16,548,000 was recognised in profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2024.

29 CAPITAL, RESERVES AND DIVIDEND

(a) Movements in component of equity

The reconciliation between the opening and closing balances of each component of the Group’s consolidated equity is set out in the consolidated statements of changes in equity. Details of the changes in the Company’s individual components of equity are set out below:

	Share capital	Treasury shares	Capital reserve	PRC statutory reserve	Fair value reserve (non-recycling)	Retained earnings	Total
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Balance at 1 January 2023	418,000	—	532,763	60,529	3,303	348,980	1,363,575
Changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2023:							
Total comprehensive income for the year	—	—	—	—	763	(217,284)	(216,521)
Balance at 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024	418,000	—	532,763	60,529	4,066	131,696	1,147,054
Changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2024:							
Total comprehensive income for the year	—	—	—	—	(1,369)	378,757	377,388
Purchase of own shares	—	(289,630)	(87,423)	—	—	—	(377,053)
Equity-settled share-based payment expenses	—	—	16,548	—	—	—	16,548
Appropriation to reserve	—	—	—	37,876	—	(37,876)	—
Balance at 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2025	418,000	(289,630)	461,888	98,405	2,697	472,577	1,163,937
Changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025:							
Total comprehensive income for the year	—	—	—	—	6,325	7,130	13,455
Purchase of own shares	—	(87,423)	87,423	—	—	—	—
Cancellation of shares	(39,188)	377,053	(337,865)	—	—	—	—
Issuance of shares	14,030	—	185,970	—	—	—	200,000
Redemption rights granted upon share issuance	—	—	(200,000)	—	—	—	(200,000)
Dividends declared	—	—	—	—	—	(128,796)	(128,796)
Appropriation to reserve	—	—	—	713	—	(713)	—
At 31 December 2025	392,842	—	197,416	99,118	9,022	350,198	1,048,596

(b) Dividend

Dividends declared during the Track Record Period are as follows:

	Year ended 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Dividend declared during the year (RMB0.34 per share for the year ended 31 December 2025).	—	—	128,796
	=	=	=

In June 2025, the Company declared dividends to its shareholders with amounts of RMB128,796,000, which was fully settled in cash in November 2025.

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(c) Share capital

	Year ended 31 December					
	2023		2024		2025	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
	'000	RMB'000	'000	RMB'000	'000	RMB'000
Ordinary shares, issued and fully paid:						
At the beginning of the year	418,000	418,000	418,000	418,000	418,000	418,000
Cancellation of shares	–	–	–	–	(39,188)	(39,188)
Issuance of shares (<i>Note 27</i>)	–	–	–	–	14,030	14,030
At the end of the year	<u>418,000</u>	<u>418,000</u>	<u>418,000</u>	<u>418,000</u>	<u>392,842</u>	<u>392,842</u>

Pursuant to the shareholders’ resolutions dated on 10 April 2025, registered capital of the Company decreased from RMB418,000,000 to RMB378,812,499 by way of cancellation of own shares of the Company purchased from certain investors of RMB39,187,501. On 31 August 2025, the Company and the Controlling Shareholders of the Company entered into a series of agreements with Guizhou Zhongken. Pursuant to the agreements, Guizhou Zhongken agreed to subscribe an aggregate number of 14,030,093 shares, registered capital of the Company increased from RMB378,812,499 to RMB392,842,592.

(d) Treasury shares

Treasury shares represented 30,358,358 shares and 8,829,143 shares repurchased by the Company during the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2025, respectively, which had been cancelled during the year ended 31 December 2025 (see Note 23).

(e) Nature and purpose of reserves

(i) Capital reserve

The capital reserve primarily comprises the following:

- The net proceeds received in excess of the total amount of the par value of shares issued.
- Amounts in relation to the forward contracts to purchase of own shares as disclosed in Note 23.
- Amounts in relation to the recognition and termination of the redemption liabilities.
- Share-based payment reserve represents grant date fair value of shares granted to employees of the Company that has been recognised in accordance with the accounting policy adopted for share-based payments in Note 2(s)(ii).

(ii) PRC statutory reserve

The Company is required to appropriate 10% of its after-tax profit to the general reserve fund as determined until the cumulative amounts reach 50% of the registered capital in accordance with the laws and regulations in the Chinese Mainland. The transfer to this reserve must be made before distribution of a dividend to equity shareholders. This reserve fund can be utilised in setting off accumulated losses or increasing capital of the Company and is non distributable other than in liquidation.

(iii) Fair value reserve (non-recycling)

Fair value reserve (non-recycling) represents fair value changes in the other equity securities and the reserve will not be recycled to profit and loss.

(f) Capital 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, by pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk and by securing access to finance at a reasonable cost.

The Group actively and regularly reviews and manages its capital structure to maintain a balance between the higher shareholder returns 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.

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

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30 CHANGES IN NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

(a) Acquisition of non-controlling interests during the Track Record Period

During the Track Record Period, the Group acquired additional interests in certain subsidiaries from non-controlling shareholders. The differences between the carrying amounts of non-controlling interests acquired and the fair value of consideration paid were recorded in capital reserve as follows:

	Year ended 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Carrying amount of non-controlling interests			
acquired	209	722	52,666
Consideration paid to non-controlling interests	209	380	45,606
An increase in equity attributable to equity			
shareholders of the Company	—	342	7,060

(b) Disposal of a subsidiary

In 2024, the Group disposed of its equity interest in a subsidiary to third parties with an aggregate consideration of RMB1,800,000, which resulted a decrease in non-controlling interests of RMB1,256,000, a gain from disposal of RMB461,000 and net cash inflow of RMB1,739,000.

(c) Liquidation of subsidiaries

Pursuant to resolutions of shareholders’ meeting of certain subsidiaries of the Group in January 2025, all shareholders of those subsidiaries agreed to liquidate those subsidiaries, which resulted a decrease in non-controlling interests of RMB14,474,000 and net cash outflow of RMB14,474,000.

31 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Exposure to credit, liquidity and interest rate risks arises in the normal course of the Group’s business. The Group is not exposed to significant currency risk.

The Group’s exposure to these risks and the financial risk management policies and practices used by the Group to manage these risks are described below.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Group. The Group’s credit risk is primarily attributable to trade receivables and prepayments, deposits and other receivables. The Group’s exposure to credit risk arising from cash at bank and bills receivable is limited because the counterparties are banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by credit-rating agencies, for which the Group consider to have low credit risk.

Except for the financial guarantees given by the Group as set out in Note 33, the Group does not provide any other guarantees which would expose the Group to credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of these financial guarantees at the end of the reporting period is disclosed in Note 33.

Trade receivables

The Group’s exposure to credit risk is influenced by the individual characteristics of each customer rather than the industry in which the customers operate. As at 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025, 0.5%, nil and nil, of the total trade receivables, respectively, was due from the Group’s largest customer and 1.0%, nil and 35% of the total trade receivables, respectively, was due from the five largest customers in each year during the Track Record Period. In order to manage the credit risk, the Group continuously monitor the level of exposure by ongoing review of credit records of customers to take follow-up actions on the balances of trade receivables.

Individual credit evaluations are performed on all customers. These evaluations focus on the customer’s past history of making payments when due and current liability to pay and take into account information specific to the customer as well as pertaining to the economic environment in which the customer operates. Trade receivables are typically due within 60-90 days upon the date of billing. Normally, the Group does not obtain collateral from customers.

The Group measures loss allowances for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs based on historical settlement records and forward-looking information.

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Movements in the loss allowance account in respect of other receivables during the Track Record Period are as follows:

	Year ended 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
At the beginning of the year	12,711	24,997	17,501
Impairment loss recognised/(reversed)	12,286	(7,496)	14,731
Write-off	—	—	(3,000)
At the end of the year	<u>24,997</u>	<u>17,501</u>	<u>29,232</u>

(b) Liquidity risk

The Group’s policy is to regularly monitor its liquidity requirements and its compliance with lending covenants, to ensure that it maintains sufficient reserves of cash and readily realisable marketable securities and adequate committed lines of funding from major financial institutions to meet its liquidity requirements in the short and longer term.

The following tables show the remaining contractual maturities at the end of each reporting period of the Group’s non-derivative financial liabilities, which are based on contractual undiscounted cash flows (including interest payments computed using contractual rates or, if floating, based on rates current at the end of the respective reporting period) and the earliest dates the Group can be required to pay:

At 31 December 2023						
Contractual undiscounted cash outflow						
	Within 1 year or on demand	More than 1 year but less than 2 years	More than 2 years but less than 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Carrying amount
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Interest-bearing						
borrowings	1,164,678	223,327	196,846	112,423	1,697,274	1,620,382
Lease liabilities	39,057	42,272	107,426	244,023	432,778	324,999
Trade and bills payables .	492,317	—	—	—	492,317	492,317
Accruals and other						
payables measured at						
amortised cost	520,743	—	—	—	520,743	520,743
	<u>2,216,795</u>	<u>265,599</u>	<u>304,272</u>	<u>356,446</u>	<u>3,143,112</u>	<u>2,958,441</u>

At 31 December 2024						
Contractual undiscounted cash outflow						
	Within 1 year or on demand	More than 1 year but less than 2 years	More than 2 years but less than 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Carrying amount
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Interest-bearing						
borrowings	1,110,290	170,970	92,864	72,067	1,446,191	1,391,060
Lease liabilities	48,455	42,567	108,111	206,500	405,633	310,792
Trade and bills payables .	448,463	—	—	—	448,463	448,463
Accruals and other						
payables measured at						
amortised cost	586,286	—	—	—	586,286	586,286
Financial liabilities						
measured at FVPL . . .	1,789	—	—	—	1,789	1,789
	<u>2,195,283</u>	<u>213,537</u>	<u>200,975</u>	<u>278,567</u>	<u>2,888,362</u>	<u>2,738,390</u>

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At 31 December 2025

	Contractual undiscounted cash outflow					Carrying amount
	Within 1 year or on demand	More than 1 year but less than 2 years	More than 2 years but less than 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Interest-bearing borrowings	1,174,643	43,242	249,037	83,384	1,550,306	1,485,233
Lease liabilities	65,757	35,825	95,607	176,791	373,980	277,950
Trade and bills payables	401,105	–	–	–	401,105	401,105
Accruals and other payables measured at amortised cost	468,513	–	–	–	468,513	468,513
Financial liabilities measured at FVPL	2,912	–	–	–	2,912	2,912
	<u>2,112,930</u>	<u>79,067</u>	<u>344,644</u>	<u>260,175</u>	<u>2,796,816</u>	<u>2,635,713</u>

In addition to the above, the Group was also exposed to liquidity risk arising redemption liabilities at 31 December 2025, the payment terms of which are further disclosed in Note 27.

(c) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group’s interest rate risk arises primarily from borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk. The Group’s interest rate profile as monitored by management is set out in (i) below.

(i) Interest rate risk profile

The following table, as reported to the management of the Group, details the profile of the Group’s interest-bearing financial liabilities as at 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025.

	At 31 December 2023		At 31 December 2024		At 31 December 2025	
	Effective interest rate	Amounts	Effective interest rate	Amounts	Effective interest rate	Amounts
	%	RMB'000	%	RMB'000	%	RMB'000
Fixed rate borrowings						
Lease liabilities	3.45%-4.30%	324,999	3.10%-4.20%	310,792	3.50%-4.20%	277,950
Bank loans	2.71%-4.80%	888,524	1.51%-4.50%	802,396	1.28%-4.50%	1,064,523
Other borrowings	4.40%-18.30%	445,067	4.40%-11.01%	330,264	6.00%-12.00%	125,081
Total fixed rate borrowings		<u>1,658,590</u>		<u>1,443,452</u>		<u>1,467,554</u>
Variable rate borrowings						
Bank loans	4.05%-5.50%	286,791	3.65%-4.95%	258,400	2.30%-4.20%	295,629
Total variable rate borrowings		<u>286,791</u>		<u>258,400</u>		<u>295,629</u>
Total borrowings		<u>1,945,381</u>		<u>1,701,852</u>		<u>1,763,183</u>
Fixed rate borrowings as a percentage of total borrowings		<u>85%</u>		<u>85%</u>		<u>83%</u>

(ii) Sensitivity Analysis

At 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025, it is estimated that a general increase/decrease of 100 basis points in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, would have decreased/increased the Group’s profit after tax and retained profits by approximately RMB2,868,000, RMB2,584,000 and RMB2,956,000, respectively.

The sensitivity analysis above indicates the instantaneous change in the Group’s profit after tax and retained profits that would arise assuming that the change in interest rates had occurred at the end of each reporting period. The impact on the Group’s profit after tax and retained profits is estimated as an annualised impact on interest expense of such a change in interest rates. The analysis is performed on the same basis during the Track Record Period.

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(d) Fair value measurement

(i) Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value

The following table presents the fair value of the Group’s financial instruments measured at the end of each reporting period on a recurring basis, categorised into the three-level fair value hierarchy as defined in IFRS 13, *Fair value measurement*.

	Fair value at 31 December	Fair value measurements as at 31 December 2023 categorised into		
	2023	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	RMB’000	RMB’000	RMB’000	RMB’000
Financial assets measured at FVOCI				
– other equity securities	5,565	–	–	5,565
Financial assets measured at FVPL				
– structured deposits, trust products and other debt investments	200	–	–	200
	<u>5,765</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>5,765</u>
	Fair value at 31 December	Fair value measurements as at 31 December 2024 categorised into		
	2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	RMB’000	RMB’000	RMB’000	RMB’000
Financial assets measured at FVOCI				
– other equity securities	5,896	–	–	5,896
Financial assets measured at FVPL				
– structured deposits, trust products and other debt investments	110,081	–	90,063	20,018
– commodity futures contracts	22,200	–	22,200	–
Financial liabilities measured at FVPL				
– commodity futures contracts	(1,789)	–	(1,789)	–
	<u>136,388</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>110,474</u>	<u>25,914</u>
	Fair value at 31 December	Fair value measurements as at 31 December 2025 categorised into		
	2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	RMB’000	RMB’000	RMB’000	RMB’000
Financial assets measured at FVOCI				
– other equity securities	10,521	–	–	10,521
Financial assets measured at FVPL				
– commodity futures contracts	482	–	482	–
Financial liabilities measured at FVPL				
– commodity futures contracts	(2,912)	–	(2,912)	–
	<u>8,091</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>(2,430)</u>	<u>10,521</u>

During the Track Record Period, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2, or transfers into or out of Level 3. The Group’s policy is to recognise transfers between levels of fair value hierarchy as at the end of the reporting period in which they occur.

Information about Level 2 fair value measurements

- The fair values of structured deposits are measured using discounted cash flow method with observable inputs.
- The fair value of commodity futures contracts is estimated based on the difference between spot price and contract price.

Information about Level 3 fair value measurements

	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs
Other equity securities	Market approach	Discount for lack of marketability
Trust products and other debt investments.	Discounted cash flow method	Interest rate

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- The valuation model of the fair value of unlisted equity securities is based on market multiples derived from quoted prices of companies comparable to the investee, adjusted for the effect of the non-marketability of the equity securities. The fair value measurement is negatively correlated to the discount of lack of marketability. As at 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025, it is estimated that with all other variables held constant, a decrease/increase in discount of lack of marketability by 1% would have increased/decreased the Group’s other comprehensive income by approximately RMB77,000, RMB58,000 and RMB146,000, respectively.
- The fair values of trust products and other debt investments are measured using discounted cash flow method with unobservable inputs. The fair value measurement is positively correlated to the interest rate. As at 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025, it is estimated that with all other variables held constant, a decrease/increase in interest rate by 1% would have increased/decreased the Group’s profit after tax and retained profits by approximately RMB2,000, RMB200,000 and RMBnil, respectively.

The movements in the balance of Level 3 fair value measurements are as follows:

	At 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB’000	RMB’000	RMB’000
Other equity securities:			
At the beginning of the year	4,802	5,565	5,896
Additions in investments.	–	1,700	–
Changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income during the year . . .	763	(1,369)	6,325
Disposal of investments	–	–	(1,700)
At the end of the year	<u>5,565</u>	<u>5,896</u>	<u>10,521</u>
	At 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB’000	RMB’000	RMB’000
Trust products and other debt investments:			
At the beginning of the year	–	200	20,018
Additions in investments.	200	20,000	–
Changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss during the year	–	18	292
Disposal of financial assets	–	(200)	(20,310)
At the end of the year	<u>200</u>	<u>20,018</u>	<u>–</u>

(ii) Fair values of financial assets and liabilities carried at other than fair value

The carrying amounts of the Group’s financial instruments carried at amortised cost are not materially different from their fair values as at 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025.

32 COMMITMENTS

Capital commitments outstanding at respective reporting period end dates not provided for in the Historical Financial Information were as follows:

	At 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB’000	RMB’000	RMB’000
Contracted for	<u>296,146</u>	<u>326,227</u>	<u>524,732</u>

33 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

As at 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025 the Group has given guarantees in respect of loans made by banks to family farms. The directors of the Company did not consider it probable that a claim will be made against the Group under any of the guarantees. The maximum liability of the Group under the guarantees issued was the outstanding amount of the loans of family farms of RMB16,451,000, RMB6,040,000 and RMB18,282,000 as at 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025, respectively.

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34 MATERIAL RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) Names and relationships of the related parties that had material transactions with the Group during the Track Record Period:

Name of related party	Relationship
Mr. Xiao Wenqing 肖文清	One of the Controlling Shareholders
Dr. Zhang Zhengfen 張正芬	One of the Controlling Shareholders
Qingyuan Fenghuang Restaurant Co., Ltd. 清遠市鳳凰酒樓有限公司	A company controlled by one of the Controlling Shareholders
Guangdong Fengxiaofeng Catering Management Co., Ltd. 廣東省鳳小鳳餐飲管理有限公司	A company controlled by one of the Controlling Shareholders
Zhuhai Free Trade Zone Huatianlong Logistics Co., Ltd. 珠海保稅區華天隆物流有限公司	A company controlled by a shareholder of the Company
Qingyuan Fengwang Seed Industry Co., Ltd 清遠鳳王種業有限公司 (formerly known as “Qingyuan Quanmu Agriculture Co., Ltd.” (“清遠市泉牧農業有限公司”))	A company controlled by Controlling Shareholders
Changshun Bowen Poultry Breeding Co., Ltd. 長順博文家禽育種有限公司	A company controlled by Controlling Shareholders

Note: The official names of these individuals or companies are in Chinese. The English translation is for identification purpose only.

(b) Key management personnel emoluments

Remuneration for key management personnel of the Group, including amounts paid to the Company’s directors as disclosed in Note 8 and certain of the highest paid employees as disclosed in Note 9, is as follows:

	Year ended 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB’000	RMB’000	RMB’000
Salaries and other emoluments	5,648	6,438	6,686
Discretionary bonuses	—	5,453	2,838
Retirement scheme contributions	270	282	306
Share-based payments	—	432	—
	<u>5,918</u>	<u>12,605</u>	<u>9,830</u>

Total remuneration is included in “staff costs” (see Note 6(b)).

(c) Transactions with related parties

	Year ended 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB’000	RMB’000	RMB’000
Sale of goods to related parties			
– A company controlled by one of the Controlling Shareholders	1,048	806	1,372
– A company controlled by a shareholder of the Company	23	—	—
	<u>1,071</u>	<u>806</u>	<u>1,372</u>
Sale of Property, plant and equipment			
– A company controlled by one of the Controlling Shareholders	—	—	4,120
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>4,120</u>
Purchase of goods and provision of service from related parties			
– A company controlled by one of the Controlling Shareholders	—	1,500	2,500
	<u>—</u>	<u>1,500</u>	<u>2,500</u>
Loans from related parties			
– Controlling Shareholders	10,000	6,400	—
	<u>10,000</u>	<u>6,400</u>	<u>—</u>

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	Year ended 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Repayments of loans from related parties			
– Controlling Shareholders	10,000	6,400	–
	<u>10,000</u>	<u>6,400</u>	<u>–</u>
Interest paid to related parties			
– Controlling Shareholders	15	142	–
	<u>15</u>	<u>142</u>	<u>–</u>
Loans to related parties			
– Controlling Shareholders	–	1,100	–
– A company controlled by one of the Controlling Shareholders	–	1,500	–
	<u>–</u>	<u>2,600</u>	<u>–</u>
Repayments of loans to related parties			
– Controlling Shareholders	–	1,100	–
– A company controlled by one of the Controlling Shareholders	–	–	1,500
	<u>–</u>	<u>1,100</u>	<u>1,500</u>
Interest received from related parties			
– Controlling Shareholders	–	18	–
– A company controlled by one of the Controlling Shareholders	–	–	26
	<u>–</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>26</u>

(d) **Balances with related parties**

The balances with related parties as at the end of each reporting period are as follows:

	At 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Trade nature:			
Trade receivables			
– A company controlled by one of the Controlling Shareholders	761	1,578	430
	<u>761</u>	<u>1,578</u>	<u>430</u>
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables			
– A company controlled by one of the Controlling Shareholders	–	1,500	–
	<u>–</u>	<u>1,500</u>	<u>–</u>
	At 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Non-trade nature:			
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables			
– A company controlled by one of the Controlling Shareholders	–	1,500	–
	<u>–</u>	<u>1,500</u>	<u>–</u>

35 ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTIES

As at the date of the report, the directors consider the ultimate controlling shareholders of the Company are Mr. Xiao Wenqing and Dr. Zhang Zhengfen.

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36 POSSIBLE IMPACT OF AMENDMENTS, NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE FOR THE TRACK RECORD PERIOD

Up to the date of this report, the IASB has issued a number of new or amended standards, which are not yet effective for the Track Record Period and which have not been adopted in the Historical Financial Information. These developments include the following:

	Effective for accounting periods beginning on or after
Amendments to IFRS 9, <i>Financial instruments</i> and IFRS 7, <i>Financial instruments: disclosures – Contracts referencing nature dependent electricity</i>	1 January 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9, <i>Financial instruments</i> and IFRS 7, <i>Financial instruments: disclosures – Amendments to the classification and measurement of financial instruments</i>	1 January 2026
Annual improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11	1 January 2026
IFRS 18, <i>Presentation and disclosure in financial statements</i>	1 January 2027
IFRS 19, <i>Subsidiaries without public accountability: disclosures</i>	1 January 2027
Amendments to IAS 21, <i>Translation to a hyperinflationary presentation currency</i>	1 January 2027
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28, <i>Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint venture</i>	To be determined

The Group is in the process of making an assessment of what the impact of these developments is expected to be in the period of initial application. So far it has concluded that the adoption of them is unlikely to have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements except for the following:

IFRS 18, *Presentation and disclosure in financial statements*

IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1 *Presentation of financial statements* and aims to improve the transparency and comparability of information about an entity’s financial statements. IFRS 18 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 and is to be applied retrospectively.

Among other changes, under IFRS 18, entities are required to classify all income and expenses into five categories in the statement of comprehensive income, namely the operating, investing, financing, discontinued operations and income tax categories. Entities are also required to provide specific disclosures about management-defined performance measures in a single note in the financial statements.

The Group does not plan to early adopt IFRS 18. IFRS 18 will impact the presentation of financial statements and is not expected to have significant impact on the financial performance and positions of the Group.

37 NON-ADJUSTING EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

[No significant subsequent events have been occurred to the Group in respect of period subsequent to 31 December 2025.]

SUBSEQUENT FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

No audited financial statements have been prepared by the Company and its subsidiaries comprising the Group in respect of any period subsequent to 31 December 2025.