



China Starch Holdings Limited 中國澱粉控股有限公司

(incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability 於開曼群島註冊成立之有限公司)

Stock Code 股份代號: 3838

Annual Report
2020 年報

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Directors' Report

董事會報告書

The Directors have pleasure in presenting their annual report and the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group") for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Principal Activities

The principal activity of the Company is investment holding. The Company's subsidiaries are principally engaged in the manufacture and sale of cornstarch, lysine, starch-based sweetener, modified starch and ancillary corn-based and corn-refined products. Details of the principal activities of the Company's subsidiaries are set out in note 15 to the consolidated financial statements.

Business Review

The Group's revenue is derived from two business segments, namely (i) upstream products and (ii) fermented and downstream products, the production activities of which are carried out in the People's Republic of China (the "PRC").

A fair review of the Group's business during the year is set out in the Management Discussion and Analysis on pages 10 to 18. The Environmental and Sustainability Report set out on pages 19 to 29 provides a review on the Group's environmental policies, compliance by the Group with the relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the Group and key relationships with the major stakeholders to the Group (including its employees, customers and suppliers). The Risk Review Report set out on pages 30 to 33 provides a comprehensive review on principle risks and uncertainties facing the Group.

The Group is committed to complying with all environmental policies and other relevant laws and regulations related to its business operating environment. In addition, the Group also has an internal laboratory to monitor the quality of our products perpetually in order to ensure that our products comply with national standards, including food safety standards.

Connected Transaction

The related party transactions for the year ended 31 December 2020 set out in notes 27 and 34 to the consolidated financial statements did not constitute connected/continuing connected transactions as defined under the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities (the "Listing Rules") on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Stock Exchange").

董事欣然提呈其年報及本公司及其附屬公司(統稱「本集團」)截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度的經審核合併財務報表。

主要業務

本公司的主要業務為投資控股。本公司的附屬公司主要從事製造及銷售玉米澱粉、賴氨酸、澱粉糖、變性澱粉、玉米製副產品及玉米深加工產品。有關本公司附屬公司的主要業務詳情載於合併財務報表附註15。

業務回顧

本集團的收入來自兩個業務分部，即(i)上游產品及(ii)發酵及下游產品，有關業務的生產活動於中華人民共和國(「中國」)進行。

有關本集團年內業務的公平回顧載於第10至18頁的管理層討論及分析。環境及可持續發展報告載於第19至29頁，就本集團的環境政策、本集團遵守對其有重大影響的相關法律及規例的情況及與本集團主要持份者(包括其僱員、客戶及供應商)的主要關係進行檢討。風險審閱報告載於第30至33頁，就本集團所面對的主要風險及不明朗因素進行全面檢討。

本集團承諾遵守與其業務營運環境相關的全部環境政策及其他相關法律及法規。此外，為確保我們的產品遵守國家標準(包括食品安全標準)，本集團擁有內部實驗室以不間斷地監控產品質量。

關連交易

合併財務報表附註27及34所載截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度的關連方交易並不構成香港聯合交易所有限公司(「聯交所」)證券上市規則(「上市規則」)所界定的關連/持續關連交易。

Directors' Report

董事會報告書

Dividends

The Board is pleased to recommend the payment of a final dividend of HK0.90 cents per share for the year ended 31 December 2020 to shareholders whose names appear on the register of members of the Company on 10 June 2021. The proposed final dividend, if approved at the forthcoming annual general meeting of the Company ("AGM"), is expected to be paid on or about 14 July 2021 in cash.

Directors

The Directors of the Company during the year and up to the date of this report are:

Executive Directors:

Mr. Tian Qixiang (*Chairman*)
Mr. Gao Shijun (*Chief Executive Officer*)
Mr. Liu Xianggang
Mr. Yu Yingquan

Independent non-executive Directors:

Professor Hua Qiang
Mr. Sun Mingdao
Mr. Yue Kwai Wa, Ken

By virtue of Article 108(A) of the Articles of Association of the Company (the "Articles"), Mr. Gao Shijun, Mr. Yu Yingquan and Professor Hua Qiang will retire and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election at the forthcoming AGM.

None of the above Directors proposed for re-election has entered into any service contract with the Company which is not determinable by the Company within one year without payment of compensation, other than statutory compensation.

The Company has received from each of the independent non-executive Directors an annual confirmation of his independence pursuant to Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules and considers that all of them are independent.

Directors' Interest in Transaction, Arrangement or Contract of Significance

No transaction, arrangement or contract of significance in relation to the Group's business to which the Group was a party and in which a Director or his connected entity had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, subsisted during or at the end of the financial year.

股息

董事會欣然建議向於二零二一年六月十日名列本公司股東名冊之股東派發截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度的末期股息每股0.90港仙。擬派末期股息如於本公司應屆股東週年大會（「股東週年大會」）獲批准，預期將於二零二一年七月十四日或前後以現金派發。

董事

年內及直至本報告日期止，本公司董事如下：

執行董事：

田其祥先生 (*主席*)
高世軍先生 (*行政總裁*)
劉象剛先生
于英泉先生

獨立非執行董事：

花強教授
孫明導先生
余季華先生

根據本公司章程細則（「章程細則」）第108(A)條，高世軍先生、于英泉先生及花強教授將退休，惟彼等均符合資格並願於應屆股東週年大會膺選連任。

以上建議重選連任的董事並無與本公司訂立任何不可由本公司於一年內毋須支付賠償（除法定賠償外）之情況下終止之服務合約。

本公司已收到每位獨立非執行董事根據上市規則第3.13條發出的年度獨立性確認函，並認為彼等全部具獨立性。

董事於重大交易、安排或合約中的權益

於本財政年度內或年度結束時，本集團並無參與與董事或其關連實體直接或間接擁有重大權益而有關本集團業務的重大交易、安排或合約。

Directors' Report

董事會報告書

Permitted Indemnity

Pursuant to Article 191 of the Articles, the Directors and other officers of the Company shall be indemnified out of the Company's assets from and against all losses and liabilities which they may incur or sustain in the execution of their duties, excluding any losses and liabilities that may arise from fraud and dishonesty. The above indemnity provision was in force during the course of the year and remained in force as of the date of this annual report. In addition, the Company has maintained appropriate directors and officers liability insurance for the purpose of indemnifying for losses in respect of relevant legal actions against the Directors and other officers of the Company.

Directors' and Chief Executive's Interests

As at 31 December 2020, the interests and short positions of the Directors and the chief executive of the Company in the shares, underlying shares or debentures of the Company or any of its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Chapter 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong) (the "SFO")) as recorded in the register kept by the Company pursuant to Section 352 of the SFO or as otherwise notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers (the "Model Code") contained in the Listing Rules, were as follows:

Name of Director 董事姓名	The Company/ associated corporation 本公司／相聯法團	Capacity/ nature of interest 身份／權益性質	Number and class of securities held 持有證券數目及類別 (note 1) (附註1)	Percentage of shareholding 佔股權百分比 (note 3) (附註3)
Mr. Tian Qixiang 田其祥先生	The Company 本公司	Interest in a controlled corporation 受控制法團權益	3,705,385,194 ordinary shares of HK\$0.10 each (L) (note 2) 3,705,385,194股每股面值0.10港元的普通股(L)(附註2)	61.81%
	Merry Boom Group Limited 怡興集團有限公司	Beneficial owner 實益擁有人	131 ordinary shares of US\$1 each (L) 131股每股面值1美元的普通股(L)	54.58%
Mr. Gao Shijun 高世軍先生	Merry Boom Group Limited 怡興集團有限公司	Beneficial owner 實益擁有人	60 ordinary shares of US\$1 each (L) 60股每股面值1美元的普通股(L)	25.00%
Mr. Yu Yingquan 于英泉先生	Merry Boom Group Limited 怡興集團有限公司	Beneficial owner 實益擁有人	1 ordinary shares of US\$1 each (L) 1股每股面值1美元的普通股(L)	0.42%

Notes:

- The letter "L" denotes the Directors' long position in the shares of the Company or the relevant associated corporation.
- These shares were held by Merry Boom Group Limited. Merry Boom Group Limited is owned as to approximately 54.58% by Mr. Tian Qixiang. Mr. Tian is deemed to be interested in all the shares held by Merry Boom Group Limited under the SFO.
- The percentage of shareholding is calculated on the basis of 5,994,132,043 shares in issue of the Company as at 31 December 2020.

獲准彌償

根據章程細則第191條，本公司董事及其他高級人員於執行職務時產生或蒙受的所有虧損及責任應以本公司資產作出彌償，惟由欺瞞及失實引致的任何虧損及責任除外。上述彌償條文於年內有效，且於本年報日期仍然具有效力。此外，本公司已就針對本公司董事及其他高級人員的相關法律行動所導致的彌償損失保留適當的董事及高級人員責任險。

董事及主要行政人員的權益

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，董事及本公司主要行政人員於本公司或其任何相聯法團（定義見香港法例第571章證券及期貨條例（「證券及期貨條例」）第XV部）的股份、相關股份或債券中，擁有根據證券及期貨條例第352條須記錄於本公司存置的登記冊內或根據上市規則所載的上市發行人董事進行證券交易的標準守則（「標準守則」）須另行知會本公司及聯交所的權益及淡倉如下：

附註：

- 字母「L」表示董事於本公司或有關相聯法團股份的好倉。
- 此等股份由怡興集團有限公司持有。怡興集團有限公司由田其祥先生擁有約54.58%權益。根據證券及期貨條例，田先生被視為於怡興集團有限公司持有的所有股份中擁有權益。
- 於二零二零年十二月三十一日，佔股權百分比按本公司已發行5,994,132,043股股份計算。

Directors' Report

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Save as disclosed above, as at 31 December 2020, none of the Directors and the chief executive of the Company nor their respective associates had any interest or short position in the shares, underlying shares and debentures of the Company or any of its associated corporation (within the meaning of Part XV of the SFO) which were required to be recorded in the register kept by the Company pursuant to section 352 of the SFO or as otherwise notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to the Model Code.

Share Option Scheme

The Company adopted a share option scheme (the "Share Option Scheme") on 19 May 2017. The major terms of the Share Option Scheme are as follows:

1. The purpose of the Share Option Scheme is to enable the Group to grant options to eligible persons as incentives or rewards for their contribution to the Group and to enable the Group to attract, recruit and retain senior management, key employees and human resources that are valuable or potentially valuable to the Group.
2. Eligible participants of the Share Option Scheme are (a) any employee (whether full-time or part-time including any executive director but excluding any non-executive director) of the Company, any of its subsidiaries or any entity ("Invested Entity") in which any member of the Group holds an equity interest; (b) any non-executive directors (including independent non-executive directors) of the Company, any of its subsidiaries or any Invested Entity; (c) any supplier of goods or services to any member of the Group or any Invested Entity; (d) any customer of any member of the Group or any Invested Entity; (e) any person or entity that provides research, development or other technological support to any member of the Group or any Invested Entity; (f) any shareholder of any member of the Group or any Invested Entity or any holder of any securities issued by any member of the Group or any Invested Entity; (g) any adviser (professional or otherwise) or consultant to any area of business or business development of any member of the Group or any Invested Entity; (h) any other group or classes of participants who have contributed or may contribute by way of joint venture, business alliance or other business arrangement to the development and growth of the Group.

除上文所披露者外，於二零二零年十二月三十一日，董事及本公司主要行政人員或彼等各自的聯繫人概無於本公司或其任何相聯法團（定義見證券及期貨條例第XV部）的股份、相關股份及債券中，擁有根據證券及期貨條例第352條須記錄於本公司存置的登記冊內或根據標準守則須另行知會本公司及聯交所的任何權益或淡倉。

購股權計劃

本公司於二零一七年五月十九日採納一項購股權計劃（「購股權計劃」）。購股權計劃的主要條款如下：

1. 購股權計劃的目的為讓本集團可向合資格人士授出購股權，作為彼等對本集團所作貢獻的激勵或獎勵，以及讓本集團可吸引、招聘及挽留高級管理層、主要僱員及對本集團有價值或潛在價值的人力資源。
2. 購股權計劃的合資格參與者為：(a)本公司、其任何附屬公司或本集團任何成員公司擁有股權的任何實體（「投資實體」）的任何僱員（無論全職或兼職，包括執行董事，但不包括非執行董事）；(b)本公司、其任何附屬公司或任何投資實體的任何非執行董事（包括獨立非執行董事）；(c)向本集團任何成員公司或任何投資實體提供貨物或服務的任何供應商；(d)本集團任何成員公司或任何投資實體的任何客戶；(e)向本集團任何成員公司或任何投資實體提供研究、開發或其他技術支援的任何人士或實體；(f)本集團任何成員公司或任何投資實體的任何股東或本集團任何成員公司或任何投資實體所發行的任何證券的任何持有人；(g)本集團任何成員公司或任何投資實體的任何業務領域或業務發展的任何顧問（專業或其他）或諮詢人；(h)任何其他已經或可能透過合資、業務聯合或其他業務安排而對本集團的發展及增長作出貢獻的參與者小組或類別。

Directors' Report

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3. The maximum number of shares of the Company (the "Shares") which may be issued upon the exercise of all outstanding options granted and yet to be exercised under the Share Option Scheme and any other share option scheme adopted by the Group must not in aggregate exceed 30% of the number of issued Shares from time to time. The total number of the Shares which may be allotted and issued upon the exercise of all options (excluding, for this purpose, options which have lapsed in accordance with the terms of the Share Option Scheme and any other share option scheme of the Group) to be granted under the Share Option Scheme and any other share option scheme of the Group must not in aggregate exceed 10% of the issued Shares as at the date of approval of the Share Option Scheme.
 4. The total number of Shares issued and which may fall to be issued upon the exercise of the options granted under the Share Option Scheme and any other share option scheme of the Group (including both exercised or outstanding options) to each grantee in any 12-month period shall not exceed 1% of the issued Share for the time being ("Individual Limit"). Any further grant of options in excess of the Individual Limit in any 12-month period up to and including the date of such further grant must be separately approved by the shareholders of the Company in general meeting with such grantee and his associates abstaining from voting.
 5. Any grant of options under the Share Option Scheme to a director, chief executive or substantial shareholder of the Company or any of their respective associates must be approved by independent non-executive directors of the Company (excluding independent non-executive director of the Company who or whose associates is the proposed grantee of the options). In addition, any grant of options to a substantial shareholder or an independent non-executive director of the Company or any of their respective associates, in excess of 0.1% of the issued Shares at any time or with an aggregate value (based on the closing price of the Shares at the date of the grant) in excess of HK\$5 million, within any 12-month period, are subject to shareholders' approval of the Company in a general meeting.
 6. The exercise period of the share options granted under the Share Option Scheme is determined by the directors of the Company, which period may commence from the date of the offer for the grant of options is made, but shall end in any event not later than 10 years from the date of the offer for the grant of the option or the expiry date of the Share Option Scheme, whichever is earlier, subject to the provisions for early termination as stated in the Share Option Scheme.
 7. The acceptance of an offer of the grant of the option must be made within 28 days from the date of the offer for the grant with a non-refundable payment of HK\$1.00 from the grantee.
3. 因行使根據購股權計劃和本集團採納的任何其他購股權計劃授出而尚未行使的所有未行使購股權而可能發行的本公司股份（「股份」）上限，合計不得超過不時已發行股份數目的30%。因行使根據購股權計劃和本集團任何其他購股權計劃授出的全部購股權（就此而言，不包括根據購股權計劃及本集團任何其他購股權計劃的條款已失效的購股權）而可能配發及發行的股份數目總額，合計不得超過於批准購股權計劃當日已發行股份的10%。
 4. 於任何十二個月期間因行使根據購股權計劃及本集團任何其他購股權計劃所授出的購股權（同時包括已行使或尚未行使購股權兩者）已向各承授人發行及可能發行的股份總數，不得超過當時已發行股份1%（「個別上限」）。倘於直至再授出購股權之日（包括該日）止之任何十二個月期間進一步授出超逾個別上限的購股權，須待於股東大會上另行取得本公司股東的批准，而承授人及其聯繫人須於會上放棄投票。
 5. 根據購股權計劃向本公司董事、主要行政人員或主要股東或任何彼等各自的聯繫人授予購股權必須經本公司獨立非執行董事（不包括身為購股權建議承授人或其聯繫人為購股權建議承授人的本公司獨立非執行董事）的批准。此外，倘於任何十二個月期間內向本公司主要股東或獨立非執行董事或任何彼等各自的聯繫人授出購股權，但超過任何時間已發行股份0.1%，或按授出日期股份的收市價計算總值超過5,000,000港元，則須待股東於本公司股東大會上批准，方可作實。
 6. 根據購股權計劃授出的購股權的行使期限由本公司董事釐定，該期間可由授出購股權建議日期起計，惟無論如何不遲於授出購股權建議日期後十年止，或購股權計劃屆滿日期止（以較早者為準），惟可根據購股權計劃所載有關條文提早終止。
 7. 授出購股權建議須於授出建議日期起計二十八日內接納，而承授人於接納時須支付不可退回款項1.00港元。

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8. The exercise price of the share option is determined by the Board but shall not be less than the higher of (a) the closing price of the Shares as stated in the daily quotations sheet of the Stock Exchange on the date of grant; (b) the average closing price of the Shares as stated in the Stock Exchange's daily quotations sheets for the five business days immediately preceding the date of grant; and (c) the nominal value of the Shares.
9. The Share Option Scheme shall be valid and effective till 18 May 2027.

As at 31 December 2020, no share option had been granted under the Share Option Scheme of the Company.

Interests of the Substantial Shareholders and Other Persons

As at 31 December 2020, so far as is known to the Directors, the following person, other than a Director or chief executive of the Company, has an interest or a short position in the shares or underlying shares of the Company as recorded in the register required to be kept by the Company under section 336 of the SFO; or as otherwise being notified to the Company, as being directly or indirectly interested or deemed to be interested in 5% or more of the issued share capital of the Company:

Name of shareholder	Capacity/ nature of interest	Number of shares/ underlying shares	Percentage of issued share capital
股東名稱	身份／權益性質	股份／相關 股份數目 (note 1) (附註1)	佔已發行 股本百分比 (note 3) (附註3)
Merry Boom Group Limited 怡興集團有限公司	Beneficial owner (note 2) 實益擁有人(附註2)	3,705,385,194 (L)	61.81%

Notes:

- (1) The letter "L" denotes the long position in the shares of the Company.
- (2) These shares were held by Merry Boom Group Limited. Merry Boom Group Limited is owned as to approximately 54.58% by Mr. Tian Qixiang, an executive Director and Chairman of the Company. Mr. Tian is deemed to be interested in all the shares held by Merry Boom Group Limited under the SFO as disclosed under the paragraph headed "Directors' and Chief Executive's Interests" above.
- (3) The percentage of shareholding is calculated on the basis of 5,994,132,043 shares in issue of the Company as at 31 December 2020.

Save as disclosed above, as at 31 December 2020, there were no any other persons (other than the Directors and chief executive of the Company) who had interests or short positions in the shares or underlying shares of the Company which were required to be recorded in the register kept by the Company pursuant to section 336 of the SFO.

8. 購股權的行使價由董事會釐定，但不得少於以下較高者：(a)股份於授出日期在聯交所日報表上所列的收市價；(b)股份於緊接授出日期前五個營業日在聯交所日報表上所列的平均收市價；及(c)股份面值。
9. 購股權計劃有效至二零二七年五月十八日止。

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，概無根據本公司購股權計劃授出購股權。

主要股東及其他人士的權益

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，據董事所知，以下人士（董事或本公司主要行政人員除外）於本公司股份或相關股份中擁有記錄於根據證券及期貨條例第336條本公司須存置的登記冊內的權益或淡倉；或於本公司5%或以上之已發行股本中擁有或被視為擁有須另行知會本公司的直接或間接權益或淡倉：

Name of shareholder	Capacity/ nature of interest	Number of shares/ underlying shares	Percentage of issued share capital
股東名稱	身份／權益性質	股份／相關 股份數目 (note 1) (附註1)	佔已發行 股本百分比 (note 3) (附註3)
Merry Boom Group Limited 怡興集團有限公司	Beneficial owner (note 2) 實益擁有人(附註2)	3,705,385,194 (L)	61.81%

附註：

- (1) 字母「L」指於本公司股份的好倉。
- (2) 此等股份由怡興集團有限公司持有。怡興集團有限公司由本公司執行董事兼主席田其祥先生擁有約54.58%權益。根據證券及期貨條例，如上文「董事及主要行政人員的權益」一段所披露，田先生被視為於怡興集團有限公司持有的所有股份中擁有權益。
- (3) 於二零二零年十二月三十一日，佔股權百分比按本公司已發行5,994,132,043股股份計算。

除上文所披露者外，於二零二零年十二月三十一日，概無任何其他人士（除董事及本公司主要行政人員外）於本公司股份或相關股份中擁有須記錄於根據證券及期貨條例第336條本公司存置的登記冊內的權益或淡倉。

Directors' Report

董事會報告書

Arrangement to Acquire Shares or Debentures

Other than the Share Option Scheme as disclosed above, at no time during the year was the Company or any of its subsidiaries a party to any arrangement which enables the Directors to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Company or any other body corporate.

Purchase, Sale or Redemption of the Company's Listed Securities

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Company repurchased 1,760,000 shares of the Company on the Stock Exchange. These repurchased shares were cancelled prior to 31 December 2020 and the total number of shares of the Company in issue has been reduced accordingly. Details of the repurchases were as follows:

2020 二零二零年	Number of shares 股份數目	Price per share 每股價格		Aggregate price paid 已付總價格 HK\$'000 千港元
		Highest 最高 HK\$ 港元	Lowest 最低 HK\$ 港元	
September 九月	235,000	0.150	0.148	35
October 十月	200,000	0.134	0.134	27
November 十一月	1,325,000	0.131	0.127	171
	1,760,000			233

The Directors considered that the repurchases could lead to an enhancement of the Company's earnings per share. Save as disclosed above, at no time during the year ended 31 December 2020 was there any purchase, sale or redemption by the Company, or any of its subsidiaries, of the Company's shares.

Pre-Emptive Rights

There are no provisions for pre-emptive rights under the Articles or the laws of the Cayman Islands, which would oblige the Company to offer new shares on a pro-rata basis to its existing shareholders.

Major Customers and Suppliers

During the year, sales to the Group's five largest customers accounted for less than 30% of the Group's turnover and purchases from the Group's five largest suppliers accounted for less than 30% of the total purchases of the Group.

購入股份或債券的安排

除上文所披露之購股權計劃外，於年內任何時間本公司或其任何附屬公司概無參與任何可令董事藉購入本公司或任何其他法人團體的股份或債券而獲益的安排。

購買、出售或贖回本公司的上市證券

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本公司於聯交所購回1,760,000股本公司股份。該等購回股份已於二零二零年十二月三十一日前被註銷且本公司已發行股份總數已相應減少。該等購回之詳情如下：

董事認為該等購回將可增加本公司每股盈利。除上文所披露者外，於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度內任何時間，本公司及其任何附屬公司均無購買、出售或贖回本公司之股份。

優先購買權

章程細則或開曼群島法例概無載列有關本公司須按比例基準向現有股東發售新股份的優先購買權條文。

主要客戶及供應商

年內，向本集團五大客戶作出的銷售額佔本集團營業額不足30%，而本集團五大供應商作出的採購額佔本集團採購總額不足30%。

Directors' Report

董事會報告書

Public Float

Based on the information that is publicly available to the Company and within the knowledge of its Directors, as at the date of this report, there is sufficient public float of not less than 25% of the Company's total issued shares as required under the Listing Rules.

On behalf of the Board

Tian Qixiang

Chairman

Shouguang, The People's Republic of China

19 March 2021

公眾持股量

根據本公司公開可得的資料及就其董事所知，於本報告日期，本公司按上市規則規定維持不少於本公司已發行股份總數25%的足夠公眾持股量。

代表董事會

田其祥

主席

中華人民共和國，壽光

二零二一年三月十九日

Management Discussion and Analysis

管理層討論及分析

INDUSTRY OVERVIEW AND COMPANY DEVELOPMENT

Overview

The production capacity of the Group leapt to a new platform in 2020. Going back to 2014 and 2017, the Group announced the relocation of production site in Shouguang and the establishment of a joint venture company, Shouguang Golden Corn Biotechnology Limited (“Golden Corn Biotech”), respectively. As time passed, the above projects completed gradually in 2019 and the Group started full-scale cornstarch and lysine production in the Shouguang production complex in 2020. Our annual production capacity of cornstarch and lysine is 2,600,000 tonnes and 300,000 tonnes respectively. Thank you for the support of our staff, suppliers and customers, we have confidence to progress a flourishing future with this new platform.

As the People’s Republic of China (the “PRC”) government implemented effective measures on controlling the spread of COVID-19, the economic impact of COVID-19 in the PRC was not as much serious as the US and European countries and resumed quickly during the year under review. The cornstarch and its deep-processing industry was not materially affected by COVID-19 directly.

Our industry experienced keen competition for many years and there were many small to medium size market players left the industry. We believe that the consolidation of market participants will continue in the future. We spend much effort to improve our production efficiency in return to keep minimal production cost and increase profitability. Therefore, we could still record profit and maintain a strong balance sheet during difficult time. In the future, our expansion and development strategy will focus on the development of new products.

Business Development

The Group’s enterprise resources planning system (the “ERP”) as disclosed in the 2019 annual report was about to complete at the end of 2020. The ERP was in the final adjustment stage and it would replace the existing system in the first quarter of 2021.

The Group’s future expansion and development strategy will focus on the development of new products. The Group announced the establishment of a joint venture company (Shouguang Juneng Musashino Biotechnology Co., Ltd or “Juneng Musashino”) with a Japanese leading lactic acid and lactic acid derivatives company (Musashino Chemical Laboratory, Ltd) in August 2020. The Group has 75% equity interest of Juneng Musashino. The principal activities of Juneng Musashino are research, development, production and sale of lactate and other related products. The first phase construction plan includes lactic production facilities of 5,000 tonnes per annum. As at the date of this report, the Group is still working closely with the related department of Shouguang Municipal Government for the selection of suitable production location for Juneng Musashino.

行業概覽及公司發展

概覽

於二零二零年，本集團產能躍上新台階。回顧二零一四年及二零一七年，本集團分別宣佈搬遷位於壽光的生產廠房及成立一間合資公司壽光金玉米生物科技有限公司（「金玉米生物科技」）。隨後，上述項目於二零一九年逐步完成。於二零二零年，本集團於壽光綜合生產基地開始全面生產玉米澱粉及賴氨酸。玉米澱粉及賴氨酸的年產能分別為2,600,000噸及300,000噸。感謝我們的員工、供應商及客戶的支持，我們有信心憑藉此新台階於未來取得蓬勃發展。

由於中華人民共和國（「中國」）政府採取有效措施控制COVID-19的傳播，中國的經濟受COVID-19的影響不像美國和歐洲國家那般嚴重，並於回顧年度內迅速復甦。玉米澱粉及其深加工行業並未受到COVID-19的直接重大影響。

多年來，我們的行業競爭激烈，許多中小型市場參與者已離開行業。我們認為未來市場參與者的整合將會繼續。我們致力改善生產效益，以維持最低生產成本並提高盈利能力。因此，於艱難時期，我們仍能錄得盈利並保持強勁的資產負債狀況。未來，我們的擴張及發展戰略將聚焦於開發新產品。

業務發展

本集團於二零一九年年報所披露的企業資源規劃系統（「ERP」）於二零二零年底已近完成。ERP處於最後調整階段，將於二零二一年第一季度取代現有系統。

本集團的未來擴張及發展戰略將聚焦於開發新產品。於二零二零年八月，本集團宣佈與日本乳酸及乳酸衍生物領軍企業株式會社武藏野化學研究所成立一間合資公司壽光巨能武藏野生物科技有限公司（「巨能武藏野」）。本集團擁有巨能武藏野75%股權。巨能武藏野的主要業務是乳酸酯及其他相關產品的研究、開發、生產及銷售。第一階段建造計劃包括年產能5,000噸的乳酸生產設施。於本報告日期，本集團為巨能武藏野的適宜生產基地選址仍在與壽光市政府相關部門密切合作。

Management Discussion and Analysis

管理層討論及分析

In addition, the Group has acquired two pieces of land in December 2020 and March 2021 respectively, which the area of these lands is approximately 148,000 square metres. The land will be used for the construction of lactate acid and polylactic acid production facilities. Total investment sum would be not more than RMB212 million (including the land and plant and machineries) and it will be financed by internal resources of the Group. The annual production capacity of these new facilities will include 20,000 tonnes lactic acid and 5,000 tonnes polylactic acid respectively. As at the date of this report, the construction of these facilities has been started and we expect that it will be completed by the end of 2021. Details of the acquisition of these two pieces of land were set out in the announcements of the Company dated 12 March 2021 and 15 March 2021 respectively.

Other than the above two construction projects, in March 2020, the Group has entered into a research and development investment agreement with Tianjin Institute of Industrial Biotechnology (a non-profit national research institute established jointly by the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Tianjin Municipal Government) and became one of the investment partners in a newly established company, Tiangong Biotechnology (Tianjin) Limited (“Tiangong”). The principal activities of Tiangong are to carry out research and development of corn derivatives and transfer its research outcomes to market. The Group’s capital contribution commitment to Tiangong was RMB10 million which represented 10% equity interest of the company. As at the date of this report, the Group has contributed capital of RMB2 million to Tiangong.

BUSINESS REVIEW

Upstream Products

The business performance of upstream products, representing cornstarch and its by-products, was satisfactory. During the COVID-19 pandemic (especially February to May 2020), our operation was not materially affected. Our facilities were still running in full capacity despite the delivery of products between cities had a short-term influence. The market condition in the third quarter of 2020 was worse than expected. First, the corn kernel cost increased substantially during this period and, second, such cost pressure could not be shifted to our customers at the same pace. The Group took strict measures on controlling costs and adjusted production plan to maintain the profitability. The market atmosphere was improved in the fourth quarter of 2020 due to the increasing economic activities approaching to the year end and the slow increase in corn kernel price subsequent to harvest.

We are confident that we are a capable leading market player to manage different challenges. Although the cost of our corn kernel did not increase in the same pace with its selling price during the year under review, we still recorded a growth in gross profit for this business segment. In addition, our additional production capacity was fully absorbed in the market and without backlog.

此外，本集團已分別於二零二零年十二月及二零二一年三月收購兩幅土地，該等土地面積約148,000平方米。該土地將用於建設乳酸及聚乳酸生產設施。總投資金額將不超過人民幣212,000,000元（包括土地、廠房及機器），將以本集團內部資源撥付。該等新設施的年產能將包括20,000噸乳酸及5,000噸聚乳酸。於本報告日期，該等設施的建設已開始進行，且預期於二零二一年年底完成。兩幅土地的收購詳情分別載於本公司日期為二零二一年三月十二日及二零二一年三月十五日之公告。

除上述兩個建設項目外，於二零二零年三月，本集團已與天津工業生物技術研究所（一間由中國科學院及天津市政府共同成立的非盈利性國家級科研機構）訂立研發投資協議，並成為新成立公司天工生物科技（天津）有限公司（「天工」）的投資夥伴之一。天工的主要業務是研發玉米衍生產品並將研究成果推向市場。本集團對天工的出資承諾為人民幣10,000,000元，佔該公司股權的10%。於本報告日期，本集團向天工注資人民幣2,000,000元。

業務回顧

上游產品

上游產品（玉米澱粉及其副產品）的業務表現良好。於COVID-19疫情期間（尤其在二零二零年二月至五月），我們的營運並未受到重大影響。儘管城市間的產品交付短期內受到影響，但我們的設施仍全面運作。二零二零年第三季度的市況遜於預期。首先，該期間玉米粒成本大幅增加；其次，相關成本壓力無法同時轉移給我們的客戶。本集團採取嚴厲措施控制成本並調整生產計劃以維持盈利能力。由於臨近年末經濟活動逐漸增多及收割後玉米粒的價格升勢放緩，二零二零年第四季度市場氣氛回暖。

我們確信，我們為能夠應對各種挑戰的領先市場參與者。儘管我們的玉米粒成本於回顧年度內未與其售價同步增加，本業務分部仍錄得毛利增加。此外，我們的額外產能被市場全盤吸收，並無出現存貨積壓。

Management Discussion and Analysis

管理層討論及分析

Fermented and Downstream Products

Fermented and downstream products refer to the products derived from cornstarch. Our fermented and downstream products can be used in the different industries, such as animal feeding and breeding, paper manufacturing, food and beverage and chemicals.

During the year under review, the new lysine production facilities operated by Golden Corn Biotech started to contribute addition lysine production capacity of 150,000 tonnes per annum. Although the animal feeding and breeding market was affected by the serious oversupply problem and COVID-19, our products were successfully absorbed in the market. The market price adjustment lagged behind the increased cost during the year under review. The Group currently does not have any expansion plan for lysine products.

Starch-based sweetener is mainly used in food and beverage industry and, to certain extent, is a substitute of cane sugar. Starch-based sweetener business performance was also affected by the excessive supply. The Group mainly monitored the production plan and adjusted the production mix throughout the year in order to maintain our profitability.

Modified starch is mainly used for manufacturing and production of paper, food and beverage and chemicals. As modified starch has many applications, the business performance is not easily affected by one single end-user market. The business performance during the year under review was relatively stable as compared with other products of the Group.

Other fermented and downstream products represented new biobased materials which are environmental-friendly and harmless to the society. The characteristic of these products is that the usage is relatively small but the market price is higher than the upstream products. The entry barrier is mainly the knowhow of production. During the year under review, the major fermented and downstream product was lactic acid. The Group, in the long run, will deploy more resources in the development of different biobased materials.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Overview

During the year under review, the Group recorded a total revenue of approximately RMB8,892 million (2019: RMB6,750 million). Gross profit of the Group increased significantly by 58.6% to approximately RMB560 million (2019: RMB353 million).

Profit after taxation increased significantly to RMB207 million (2019: RMB98 million). Basic earnings per share of the Company was RMB0.0317 per share based on the weight average number of 5,995,591,000 ordinary shares (2019: RMB0.0162 per share based on the weight average number of 5,995,892,000 ordinary shares).

發酵及下游產品

發酵及下游產品指利用玉米澱粉生產的產品。我們的發酵及下游產品可用於動物飼養殖、造紙、餐飲及化學品等不同行業。

於回顧年度內，金玉米生物科技運營的新賴氨酸生產設施投產，每年貢獻150,000噸賴氨酸的額外產能。儘管動物養殖市場受嚴重產能過剩及COVID-19的影響，我們的產品仍能暢銷市場。於回顧年度內，市場價格調整滯後於成本增加。本集團當前並無任何有關賴氨酸產品的拓展計劃。

澱粉糖主要用於餐飲業，並在某種程度上成為蔗糖的替代品。澱粉糖的業務表現亦受到供給過剩的影響。年內，本集團主要監控生產計劃及調整生產組合以維持我們的盈利能力。

變性澱粉主要用於紙品加工及生產、餐飲及化學品。由於變性澱粉用途廣泛，其業務表現不易受到單一終端用戶市場的影響。相較於本集團其他產品，變性澱粉的業務表現於回顧年度內相對穩定。

其他發酵及下游產品指新的生物基材料，生物基材料既環保又對社會無害。該等產品的特徵是用量較少但市價高於上游產品。市場准入門檻主要為專業的生產技術。於回顧年度內的主要發酵及下游產品為乳酸。長遠而言，本集團將在開發不同生物基材料方面投入更多資源。

財務表現

概覽

於回顧年度內，本集團錄得總收入約人民幣8,892,000,000元（二零一九年：人民幣6,750,000,000元）。本集團的毛利大幅上升58.6%至約人民幣560,000,000元（二零一九年：人民幣353,000,000元）。

除稅後利潤大幅上升至人民幣207,000,000元（二零一九年：人民幣98,000,000元）。根據加權平均股數5,995,591,000股普通股計算，本公司的每股基本盈利為每股人民幣0.0317元（二零一九年：根據加權平均股數5,995,892,000股普通股計算為每股人民幣0.0162元）。

Management Discussion and Analysis

管理層討論及分析

Segment Performance

Upstream products

		2020	2019
		二零二零年	二零一九年
		RMB'000	RMB'000
		人民幣千元	人民幣千元
Revenue	收入	6,738,510	5,317,150
Gross profit	毛利	418,556	265,129
Gross profit margin	毛利率	6.2%	5.0%

Revenue of upstream products increased significantly by 26.7% to RMB6,739 million (2019: RMB5,317 million). The gross profit margin of this business segment increased by 1.2 percentage point to 6.2%. Benefited from the full year operation effect contributed by Golden Corn Biotech, the sales volume of cornstarch increased to approximately 1,915,794 tonnes (2019: 1,705,177 tonnes). During the year under review, cornstarch and certain of its by-product market prices were suppressed by the poor market condition. As a result, the Group could not easily shift the increased corn kernel cost to the customers. The average selling price of corn starch was about RMB2,347 (2019: RMB2,162) per tonne.

分部表現

上游產品

上游產品的收入大幅上升26.7%至人民幣6,739,000,000元(二零一九年:人民幣5,317,000,000元)。本業務分部的毛利率上升1.2個百分點至6.2%。受惠於金玉米生物科技的全年營運影響,玉米澱粉的銷量增加至約1,915,794噸(二零一九年:1,705,177噸)。於回顧年度內,玉米澱粉及若干其副產品的市場價格因市況不佳而受壓。因此,本集團難以將玉米粒上漲的成本轉嫁予客戶。玉米澱粉的平均售價約為每噸人民幣2,347元(二零一九年:人民幣2,162元)。

Fermented and downstream products

		2020	2019
		二零二零年	二零一九年
		RMB'000	RMB'000
		人民幣千元	人民幣千元
Revenue	收入		
- Lysine	- 賴氨酸	1,442,844	748,439
- Starch-based sweetener	- 澱粉糖	357,781	340,287
- Modified starch	- 變性澱	312,025	305,423
- Others	- 其他	41,101	39,102
Total	總計	2,153,751	1,433,251
Gross profit	毛利	141,219	87,875
Gross profit margin	毛利率	6.6%	6.1%

Revenue of fermented and downstream products increased substantially to RMB2,154 million (2019: RMB1,433 million).

發酵及下游產品

發酵及下游產品的收入大幅增加至人民幣2,154,000,000元(二零一九年:人民幣1,433,000,000元)。

Management Discussion and Analysis

管理層討論及分析

Benefited from the additional lysine production capacity contributed by Golden Corn Biotech, revenue of lysine products increased significantly by 92.8% to approximately RMB1,443 million (2019: RMB749 million). The sales volume for overseas and domestic market increased by 115.2% and 74.9% respectively. During the year under review, our marketing team spent much effort to develop business with new customers. The average selling price and sales volume of lysine products was about RMB5,230 (2019: RMB4,953) per tonne and 275,875 tonnes (2019: 151,116 tonnes) respectively.

Revenue of starch-based sweetener was approximately RMB358 million (2019: RMB340 million). The average selling price and sales volume of starch-based sweetener was about RMB2,201 (2019: RMB2,115) per tonne and 162,586 tonnes (2019: 160,868 tonnes) respectively.

Revenue of modified starch was RMB312 million (2019: RMB305 million).

Other fermented and downstream products sales represented new generation and environmental-friendly products. The production scale and the size of domestic market were comparatively smaller than other businesses of the Group. Revenue of these products was approximately RMB41 million (2019: RMB39 million).

Cost of sales and gross profit

As consistent with previous year, the major cost components for the year ended 31 December 2020 mainly consisted of corn kernel and utilities expenses. As the corn kernel market price increased significantly during the year under review, the percentage of corn kernel cost to total cost of sales increased to about 87.3% (2019: 83.9%). The average purchase price of cornstarch was RMB2,032 (2019: RMB1,767) per tonne, net of value added tax.

The Group did not enter into any forward/futures contract to hedge the price fluctuation of corn kernel during the year under review. The Group makes purchases from the spot market in accordance with its production schedule.

Review of Other Operations

Distribution and administrative expenses

Distribution and administrative expenses for the year ended 31 December 2020 increased significantly because of the increase in sales volume.

受惠於金玉米生物科技的賴氨酸產能增加，賴氨酸產品的收入大幅上升92.8%至約人民幣1,443,000,000元(二零一九年：人民幣749,000,000元)。海外市場及國內市場的銷量分別增加115.2%及74.9%。於回顧年度內，我們的營銷團隊大力發展新客戶業務。賴氨酸產品的平均售價及銷量分別約為每噸人民幣5,230元(二零一九年：人民幣4,953元)及275,875噸(二零一九年：151,116噸)。

澱粉糖的收入約為人民幣358,000,000元(二零一九年：人民幣340,000,000元)。澱粉糖的平均售價及銷量分別約為每噸人民幣2,201元(二零一九年：人民幣2,115元)及162,586噸(二零一九年：160,868噸)。

變性澱粉的收入為人民幣312,000,000元(二零一九年：人民幣305,000,000元)。

其他發酵及下游產品的銷售指新一代環保產品。生產規模及國內市場規模相對小於本集團的其他業務。該等產品的收入約為人民幣41,000,000元(二零一九年：人民幣39,000,000元)。

銷售成本及毛利

與去年一致，截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度成本的主要組成部分主要為玉米粒及公共事業開支。由於回顧年度內玉米粒的市場價格大幅上漲，玉米粒成本佔總銷售成本的百分比增加至約87.3% (二零一九年：83.9%)。玉米澱粉的平均購買價(扣除增值稅)為每噸人民幣2,032元(二零一九年：人民幣1,767元)。

本集團於回顧年度內並無訂立任何遠期/期貨合約對沖玉米粒的價格波動。本集團根據其生產計劃在現貨市場進行採購。

其他營運回顧

分銷及行政費用

銷量增加導致截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度之分銷及行政費用大幅增加。

Management Discussion and Analysis

管理層討論及分析

The following tables showed the major expenses in distribution and administrative expenses respectively. 分銷及行政費用內的主要費用分別如下表所示。

		2020	2019
		二零二零年	二零一九年
		RMB'000	RMB'000
		人民幣千元	人民幣千元
Distribution expenses:	分銷費用：		
Delivery and logistics	交付及物流	160,786	134,098
Marketing expenses	市場推廣開支	14,279	10,346
Staff costs	員工成本	6,384	6,620
Others	其他	2,780	2,875
		184,229	153,939

		2020	2019
		二零二零年	二零一九年
		RMB'000	RMB'000
		人民幣千元	人民幣千元
Administrative expenses:	行政費用：		
Staff costs	員工成本	93,835	73,729
Research and development costs	研究及開發成本	28,899	32,635
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	折舊及攤銷費用	24,098	14,959
Government levies	政府徵費	21,145	16,621
Others	其他	26,940	26,677
		194,917	164,621

Management Discussion and Analysis

管理層討論及分析

Other net income

The other net income decreased to RMB81 million (2019: RMB85 million). The major items of other net income are set out below:

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Amortisation of government grants	政府補助的攤銷	58,821	56,981
Gain on sales of scrap materials	銷售廢料之收益	11,521	10,401
Electricity and related service	電力及相關服務	4,348	147
Accounts payable written back	撥回應付款	3,996	-
Gain on futures contracts	期貨合約收益	2,524	328
Government grants (one-off)	政府補助(一次性)	1,543	2,824
(Loss)/gain on disposals of property, plant and equipment	出售物業、廠房及設備的 (虧損)/收益	(1,231)	12,570
Net foreign exchange loss	匯兌虧損淨額	(4,036)	(1,534)
Others	其他	3,385	3,008
		80,871	84,725

其他淨收入

其他淨收入減少至人民幣81,000,000元(二零一九年：人民幣85,000,000元)。其他淨收入的主要項目載列如下：

HUMAN RESOURCES AND REMUNERATION POLICIES

As at 31 December 2020, the Group had about 2,316 full time staff (2019: 2,300) in the PRC and Hong Kong. Total staff costs, including Directors' emoluments, of the Group were approximately RMB190 million (2019: RMB208 million). The Group considers the experience, responsibility, and performance of the Directors and employees of the Group in order to determine their respective remuneration packages.

The Company has adopted a share option scheme (the "Share Option Scheme") in order to enable the Group to grant options to eligible persons as incentives or rewards for their contribution to the Group as well as to attract, recruit and retain senior management, key employees and human resources that are valuable or potentially valuable to the Group.

In addition, a remuneration committee is delegated by the Board to review and determine the terms of remuneration packages, bonuses and other compensation payable to the Directors and senior management.

As at 31 December 2020, no share options have been granted under the Share Option Scheme.

人力資源及薪酬政策

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團於中國及香港聘用大概2,316名全職僱員(二零一九年：2,300名僱員)。本集團的總員工成本(包括董事酬金)約為人民幣190,000,000元(二零一九年：人民幣208,000,000元)。於釐定本集團各董事及僱員的薪酬待遇時，本集團會考慮彼等各自的經驗、職責及表現。

本公司已採納一項購股權計劃(「購股權計劃」)，以讓本集團可向合資格人士授出購股權，作為彼等對本集團所作貢獻的獎勵或回報，以及讓本集團可吸引、延攬及挽留高級管理層、主要僱員及對本集團而言屬或可能屬寶貴的人力資源。

此外，薪酬委員會獲董事會委派審閱及釐定薪酬待遇的條款、花紅及應付予董事及高級管理層的其他報酬。

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本公司並無根據購股權計劃授出任何購股權。

Management Discussion and Analysis

管理層討論及分析

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND TREASURY POLICY

The Group adopts a conservative approach for cash management and investment on uncommitted funds. The primary purpose of our financial management and treasury policy is to ensure possessing of sufficient cash and available banking facilities to meet its commitment on one hand and to obtain better return on the other hand. Any unused fund is not only placed on short-term/fixed deposits with authorised financial institutions in Hong Kong and/or the PRC, but also short-term capital-and-reward guaranteed financial instruments.

FOREIGN CURRENCY EXPOSURE

The Directors do not consider the exposure to foreign exchange risk being significant to the Group's operation as the Group operated mainly in the PRC and most of the Group's transactions, assets and liabilities were denominated in Renminbi. Foreign currencies were however received from export sales. Such proceeds were subject to foreign exchange risk before converting into Renminbi. The foreign currencies received from export sales were converted into Renminbi upon receipt from overseas customers. The Group manages foreign exchange risk by monitoring the exchange rates closely instead of entering into any foreign exchange hedging arrangement.

LIQUIDITY, FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The key financial performance indicators of the Group for the year ended 31 December are set out below:

		Units 單位	2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年
Debtors turnover	應收賬款週轉	days 天	25	26
Creditors turnover	應付賬款週轉	days 天	7	8
Inventories turnover	存貨週轉	days 天	30	27
Current ratio	流動比率	times 倍	1.9	1.7
Quick ratio	速動比率	times 倍	1.2	1.2
Gearing ratio (note 1)	槓桿比率(附註1)	%	2.8	3.4
Total shareholder return (note 2)	總股東回報率(附註2)	%	13.3	-8.3

Notes:

- (1) Gearing ratio is calculated as the borrowings to total assets.
- (2) Total shareholder return combines share price appreciation and dividends paid to show the total return to shareholders.

The Group recorded a significant increase in advances from customers as at 31 December 2020. The Group has strict credit control on the accounts of customers. Most of our customers are required to provide down payments before delivery. As our production capacity increased significantly as compared with last year, advances from customers also increased.

財務管理及庫務政策

本集團對並無指定用途的資金採取保守的現金管理及投資策略。我們財務管理及庫務政策的主要目的為確持有足夠現金及可動用銀行信貸應付其承諾，以及取得更佳的回報。任何尚未動用的資金除會存放於香港及／或中國的認可金融機構作短期／定期存款外，亦會用作購買短期保本保收益型金融工具。

外匯風險

鑒於本集團主要在中國經營業務，而本集團大部分交易、資產及負債乃以人民幣計值，故董事認為本集團業務並無承受重大外匯風險。然而，出口銷售所收取的貨幣為外幣。有關所得款項於兌換為人民幣前須承受外匯風險。出口銷售收取的外幣於向海外客戶收取時兌換為人民幣。本集團並無以訂立外匯對沖安排的方式管理外匯風險，而是透過密切留意匯率管理風險。

流動資金、財務資源及資本架構

本集團截至十二月三十一日止年度的關鍵財務表現指標載列如下：

附註：

- (1) 槓桿比率乃按借款除以總資產計算。
- (2) 總股東回報率包括股價升幅及已付股息，以反映為股東帶來的總回報。

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團錄得的客戶墊款大幅增加。本集團對客戶的賬戶有嚴格的信貸控制。絕大部分客戶須於交付前提供預付款。由於我們的產能較去年顯著增加，客戶墊款亦有所增加。

Management Discussion and Analysis

管理層討論及分析

The Directors are of the opinion that the working capital available to the Group is sufficient for its present requirements. As at 31 December 2020, borrowings of approximately RMB101 million and RMB26 million were denominated in Renminbi and Hong Kong Dollar respectively. These borrowings were carried interest at fixed rates and with a maturity within one year. The Group's cash and cash equivalents were mostly denominated in Renminbi. The decrease in borrowings was mainly attributable to the improved profitability during the year under review.

PLEDGE OF ASSETS

As at 31 December 2020, bills payables were secured by bank acceptance bills of RMB4,256,000 million and bank deposits of approximately RMB4,353,000. As at 31 December 2020, the Group did not pledge any leasehold land and building to secure banking facilities.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Group did not have any significant contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2020.

DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVES

As at 31 December 2020, the Company's reserves available for distribution to shareholders amounted to approximately RMB131 million.

DIVIDEND POLICY

The Board intends to create long term value for the shareholders of the Company through maintaining a balance between dividend distribution, adequate cash flow and reserve to meet its working capital requirement and capturing growth opportunities. The Board may propose or declare the payment of dividends after taking into account the current financial performance, the future financial requirements and any other factors that may deem relevant to the Company. The Board may decide the frequency of dividend payment and further declare or recommend any special distributions. Dividends may be declared or paid by way of cash or scrip or by other means that the Board considers appropriate. The payment of dividend is also subject to compliance with applicable laws and regulations including the laws of Cayman Islands and the Company's memorandum and articles of association. The Board will review this dividend policy from time to time and there can be no assurance that dividend will be paid in any particular amount for any given period.

董事認為，本集團可動用的營運資金足以應付其當前所需。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，借款約人民幣101,000,000元及人民幣26,000,000元分別以人民幣及港元計值。該等借款按固定利率計息並於一年內到期。本集團之現金及現金等價物大部分以人民幣計值。借款減少主要因為於回顧年度內盈利能力改善。

資產抵押

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，應付票據由人民幣4,256,000,000元的銀行承兌票據及約人民幣4,353,000元的銀行存款作抵押。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團並無抵押任何租賃土地及樓宇作為銀行信貸之抵押。

或然負債

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團並無任何重大或然負債。

可供分派儲備

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本公司可供分派予股東的儲備約為人民幣131,000,000元。

股息政策

董事會計劃透過維持股息分派、充足現金流量及儲備之間的平衡為本公司股東創造長遠價值，以符合其營運資金需求及把握增長機會。董事會可在考慮目前財務表現、未來財務要求及任何其他可能被視為與本公司相關的因素後建議或宣派股息。董事會可決定派付股息的頻率，並進一步宣派或建議任何特別分派。股息可以現金或以股代息或董事會認為合適的其他方式宣派或派付。股息派付亦須遵守適用法例及法規，包括開曼群島法例及本公司的章程大綱及細則。董事會將不時檢討本股息政策，概不保證將於任何指定期間派付任何指定金額的股息。

Environmental and Sustainability Report

環境及可持續發展報告

Basis of preparation

The preparation of this report was conducted mainly with reference to the “Environmental, Social and Governance Reporting Guide” set out in Appendix 27 of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited. We aimed to provide a balanced and comprehensive review on mainly the environment and social performance of different areas in our Group with our major stakeholders in this report. We used priority issue analysis to identify and focus the primary needs and issues faced by our stakeholder groups.

This report covered the overall environmental and social performance of all major subsidiaries of the Group which are set out in note 15 to the consolidated financial statements during the year ended 31 December 2020 which engage in the manufacturing and sales activities in the People’s Republic of China (the “PRC”).

Disclaimer statement

The performance data set out in this report are not independently audited or verified. The management endeavours to present a complete and meaningful information to the user of such data, however, we cannot assure the accuracy or completeness of data in which we collected. The accuracy of the data we produced in this report may be affected by, inter alia, unit conversion factors, material/quality tolerance, and difference in material used and method of production. Therefore, we accept no liability for the accuracy of the information if users of such data suffer any losses or damage.

What we believe

Cornstarch is one of the most versatile and easily workable resources which also has a wide range of application in various industries. From the perspective of corn supply, the promotion of using cornstarch would support the development of local and village economy by wise-using the agricultural lands. From the perspective of demand of corn kernel, cornstarch is one of the most commonly used components of tens of thousands of manufactured products nowadays. Its existence can be found in different formats, such as clothing we wear, the food and beverage served in the restaurant, and as far as oil exploration. Thus, we maintain a positive view on our business in the long run.

With our strong platform, we are positioned to capture the benefits of an increasing market share and are well prepared for further sustainable growth. Even though we are facing the current tough and uncertain global and domestic environment, our objective remains unchanged, which is to be in a leading position in the corn-refinery industry in the PRC. To achieve this goal, the Directors and the Board’s executive management teams are engaged in expanding our Group in various aspects, including our production capacity of cornstarch and lysine products, our product pipeline, our marketing force and our market coverage. The Company is also committed to enhancing our research and development capability.

編製基準

本報告主要參考載於香港聯合交易所有限公司證券上市規則附錄27的「環境、社會及管治報告指引」所編製。我們主要基於本集團在不同領域的環境及社會表現，旨在透過本報告向主要持份者提供平衡而全面的回顧。我們利用優先問題分析的方法識別及集中處理我們的持份者群組所面對主要需求及問題。

本報告涵括本集團所有於中華人民共和國（「中國」）從事生產及銷售業務的主要附屬公司的整體環境及社會表現，該等附屬公司的詳情載於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度之合併財務報表附註15。

免責聲明

本報告所載的表現數據未經獨立審核或驗證。管理層盡力向該等數據的用戶呈報完整及具意義的資料，然而，我們無法保證我們收集所得數據的準確性或完整性。我們於本報告內提供的數據的準確性可能會因（其中包括）單位換算系數、物料／質量差範圍，以及使用不同的物料及生產方法而受到影響。因此，我們不會就有關數據的用戶因該等資料準確性所蒙受的任何損失或損害而承擔任何責任。

我們的信念

玉米澱粉是其中一種用途最多及可輕易成形的資源，並獲不同行業廣泛應用。從玉米粒供應角度，透過明智地使用農地，推廣使用玉米澱粉將可支持本地及農村經濟發展。從玉米粒需求角度，玉米澱粉已成為現時最常用的生產材料之一，用於生產數以萬計的產品。玉米澱粉可以不同形式呈現，如我們身上的衣服、餐廳所供應的食物及餐飲，甚或乎石油勘探。因此，我們對業務的長遠前景繼續持正面看法。

憑藉我們強大的平台，我們已作好準備，把握市場份額上升所帶來的好處，並已為達到進一步可持續增長作好部署。雖然我們現時所面對的全球及本地環境十分嚴峻及充滿不確定因素，但我們成為中國玉米深加工業領導者的目標並未因而改變。為達到這一目標，董事及董事會執行管理團隊已全力提升本集團於多個不同方面的能力，包括提升玉米澱粉及賴氨酸產品的產能、拓展產品渠道、增強市場推廣力度及拓展市場覆蓋率。本公司亦致力提升研究及開發能力。

Environmental and Sustainability Report

環境及可持續發展報告

Goal 目標	Method 方法	Outcome 結果
Become a market leader in the corn refinery industry in China 成為中國玉米深加工工業的市場領導者	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost control 成本控制 • Strengthen the balance sheet 加強資產負債狀況 • Research and development 研究及開發 	Create value to our shareholders 為股東創造價值

Our Methodology to this Report

We conducted a stakeholder review every year to ensure that we can address material issues related to the Group. This year, we add one more stakeholder, business strategic partners, in our report.

The Group's sustainability is highly dependent on the relationship with its stakeholders. Besides creating value to shareholders of the Company, we also create value to our stakeholders beyond monetary terms. We are committed to balancing financial performance with how we do business, how we treat our people, how we live the values in our business relationships and how we care for the environment which we rely on. We have seven major stakeholder groups which can participate in or affect our decision-making process and influence our business outcomes.

A. Talents

We recognise that the health and safety of our people come first as they are key to our long-term success. This is core to us and to every aspect of our business. We believe the achievement of positive workplace relations is mutually beneficial to the Group and our employees as workplace efficiency is achieved when labour relationships allow for a culture of continuous improvement and acceptance of change. Thus, we encourage communication at all levels. Apart from regular meetings with the representative of the Group's labour union, we also obtain opinions from and provide feedbacks within our workgroups in order to ensure continual improvement for the work environment and other staff related matters. To understand, manage and, where possible, minimise occupational injuries or illnesses in our business is equally important. We have appropriate controls in place and provide our people with appropriate training to ensure compliance with the relevant laws and regulations in relation to employees' health and safety. On-the-job trainings related to individual development are also provided to our people to enhance skills and capabilities for discharging duties at work. The purpose of this arrangement lets our staff get familiar with all accidental situations and minimise the risk of accidents.

我們於本報告採用的方法

我們每年會對持份者進行審查，以確保我們能解決與本集團有關的重要事宜。本年度，我們在報告內新增一名持份者，即業務戰略夥伴。

本集團的可持續性很大程度取決於其與持份者的關係。除為本公司股東創造價值外，我們亦為持份者創造金錢以外的價值。我們致力在財務表現與經營、員工待遇、於業務關係中體現我們價值及關愛我們賴以維生的環境的方式間取得平衡。我們有七個主要持份者集團參與或能影響我們的決策程序，且能對我們的業務結果造成影響。

A. 人才

我們深明將員工的健康及安全放於首位的重要性，因為彼等是我們取得長遠成功的關鍵。這亦是我們及業務所有方面的核心。我們認為維持積極的員工關係對本集團及僱員雙方均有益處，倘勞資關係能夠成就不斷改進並接受轉變的文化，即能達到職場效率。因此，我們鼓勵不同級別的員工進行溝通。除與本集團工會代表舉行定期會議，我們亦會聽取不同工作小組的意見及作出回應，以確保持續改進工作環境及其他員工相關事宜。清楚明白及應付於營運中的職業傷病問題，及於可行情況下將發生職業傷病的機會降至最低同樣重要。我們已有合適的監控措施，並為員工提供合適培訓以確保遵守有關僱員健康及安全的相關法律及法規。我們亦為員工提供與其個人發展有關的在職培訓，以提升彼等於工作中執行職務的技能及能力。這項安排旨在令我們的員工熟悉所有意外情況，並將發生事故的風險降至最低。

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Our training events and drills are pre-scheduled and run in a cycle. During the COVID-19 period, the Group still provided training to staff by using mobile and online technology. In order to minimize the risk of spreading virus, we encouraged learning at home. The related training materials covered about 36 safety accident cases and 12 online assessments. Drills were divided into small operating units in order to minimize body contacts. Sterilisation of equipment, body temperature checking and wearing mask were required for each drill. We also used online interview method to recruit new staff. The Group recruited about 140 staff during this period. Our staff training was resumed to normal in the second quarter when the COVID-19 was under control in the PRC.

Our training and drills are mandatory and their results will become a part of the staff appraisal record. Major training topics and activities are shown below:

- Personal hygiene and prevention of COVID-19 knowledge
- Fire prevention and fire drill
- Hazardous chemical leaking drill
- Safety laws and regulations
- Occupational disease prevention training
- Body check provided for selected staff with high occupational disease risk
- Liquid flammable chemical rescue exercise
- Electrician, welder and boiler worker safety training
- Lightning protection check
- Update and change of hazard identification and warning cards
- Safety requirement for using hoisting belts
- Prevention of dust explosion

我們預先安排並定期進行培訓活動及演習。在COVID-19期間，本集團仍使用移動及線上技術為員工提供培訓。為將傳播病毒的風險降至最低，我們鼓勵員工在家學習。相關培訓資料涵蓋約36起安全事故案例及12項線上評估，演習則按小規模的營運單位進行，以盡量減少不必要的接觸。每次演習均需對設備消毒、檢查體溫及佩戴口罩。我們亦透過線上面試招聘新員工。本集團於本期間內已招聘約140名員工。COVID-19在中國得到控制後，我們於第二季度恢復員工培訓。

我們的培訓及演習為強制的，而其結果將成為員工評估記錄的一部分。主要培訓主題及活動如下所示：

- 個人清潔護理及預防COVID-19知識
- 防火及火警演習
- 有害化學物品洩漏演習
- 安全法例及規例
- 職業疾病的防控培訓
- 為經選定的職業疾病高危員工提供身體檢查
- 液體易燃化學品救援演習
- 電工、焊工和鍋爐工人安全培訓
- 雷電保護檢查
- 更新及更換有害物品識別及警告卡
- 使用起重帶的安全要求
- 塵爆預防

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At the same time, we strive to cultivate sustainable employment practices and labour standards by strictly complying with the PRC Labour Law, the PRC Labour Contract Law and other applicable PRC employment regulations throughout our production processes, and by promoting fair and equal treatment in all areas of human resources, including recruitment and promotion, compensation and dismissal, working hours, diversity, rest periods, equal opportunity, anti-discrimination, and other benefits and welfare. We usually recruit staff in colleges to ensure the candidates have sufficient working capability. In addition, we also check candidates' identification document to avoid hiring child labour. It is our policy to avoid child and forced labour in any of our operations. We believe that the Group can uphold human rights, prevention of child labour and forced labour by strictly complying with the above laws and regulations and internal policy.

In adherence with high standards of business ethics and anti-bribery policies, all employees (including Directors) are required to abide by our ethics policy. Our employees are prohibited from conducting themselves in any way which involves any illegal behaviours by taking advantage or abusing their positions, including but not limited to bribery, fraud, extortion, money laundering and illegally obtaining or accepting benefits from others. In addition, a whistleblowing policy has been implemented to provide a secured reporting channel for employees and stakeholders including, among others, customers and suppliers to report any suspected misconduct or malpractice involving the Group.

In 2020, the Group had an occupational death case which a staff was subject to sudden cardiac death during his rest time in staff accommodation.

During the year under review, the Group also provided corruption prevention study materials to the Directors. Our staff handbook also included anti-corruption clauses to enhance staff's awareness of handling conflict of interest situations. We set the tone at the top and implement these rules at all levels in the Group. Our in-house training is mandatory and applicable to all staff without distinction by gender.

During the year under review, there had been no incidences of non-compliance with relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the Group regarding, among others, safe working environment, occupational hazards, employment and labour practices, bribery, extortion, fraud and money laundering, preventing child and forced labour and anti-corruption and no legal proceedings or cases regarding corrupt practices had been instituted by or brought against the Group and/or its employees.

與此同時，我們在整個生產過程中嚴格遵守中國勞動法、中國勞動合同法及其他適用的中國僱傭法規，並在招聘及晉升、賠償及解僱、工時、多樣性、休息時間、平等機會、反歧視及其他利益及福利等所有與人力資源有關的領域提倡公平及平等的待遇，致力建立可持續的僱傭常規。我們通常在大學招聘員工以確保候選人具備足夠的工作能力。此外，我們亦會檢查候選人的身份證件以避免僱用童工。我們的政策為避免在任何業務中僱用童工及強制勞工。我們相信，通過嚴格遵守以上法律及法規以及內部政策，本集團能夠維護人權、防止出現童工及強迫勞動的情況。

為堅守高標準的商業道德和反賄賂政策，所有僱員（包括董事）均須遵守我們的道德政策。我們嚴禁僱員利用或濫用彼等職權進行任何形式的違法行為，包括（但不限於）賄賂、欺詐、勒索、洗黑錢及違法收受他人利益。此外，我們亦落實執行舉報政策，為僱員和持份人（包括（其中包括）客戶及供應商）提供安全的渠道舉報任何涉及本集團的疑似不當或不良行為。

於二零二零年，本集團發生一起職業性死亡案例，一名員工在員工宿舍休息時發生心臟性猝死。

於回顧年度內，本集團亦為董事提供預防貪污學習資料。我們的員工手冊亦包含反貪污條款，以提高員工處理利益衝突的意識。我們在集團頂層設定總基調，並在集團內各層級落實此等規則。我們的內部培訓為強制性並適用於全體員工，而無性別區分。

於回顧年度內，在（其中包括）安全工作環境、職業危害、僱傭及勞動常規、賄賂、勒索、欺詐及洗黑錢、杜絕童工及強制勞工以及反貪方面，並無發生違反相關法律及法規，且對本集團有重大影響的事件而本集團及／或其僱員並無提起或被提起與貪污行為有關的法律程序或案件。

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The following table summarised the employment information of the major PRC subsidiaries of the Group for the past three consecutive years.

下表概述本集團主要中國附屬公司過往三個連續年度的僱傭資料。

		2020	2019	2018
		二零二零年	二零一九年	二零一八年
Number of employees	僱員人數	2,313	2,300	2,192
By gender	按性別分類			
– Male	– 男性	1,925	1,884	1,764
– Female	– 女性	388	416	428
By age group	按年齡組別分類			
– Under 30	– 30歲以下	592	600	575
– 30 to 50	– 30歲至50歲	1,646	1,615	1,543
– Above 50	– 50歲以上	75	85	74
By employment type	僱傭類別			
– Permanent	– 長期	2,294	2,273	2022
– Temporary	– 臨時	19	27	170
Staff turnover ratio ^a	員工流失率 ^a			
By gender	按性別分類			
– Male	– 男性	5.2%	6.4	5.6
– Female	– 女性	0.7%	0.8	0.9
By age group	按年齡組別分類			
– Under 30	– 30歲以下	3.0%	4.4	3.4
– 30 to 50	– 30歲至50歲	2.6%	2.5	2.8
– Above 50	– 50歲以上	0.3%	0.3	0.3
Number of Fatalities ^b	死亡事故數 ^b	1	1	1
Rate of Fatality ^c	死亡事故率 ^c	0.18%	0.26	0.24
Lost time injury (“LTI”) ^d	損失工時工傷 (「損失工時工傷」) ^d	2	1	2
Rate of LTI ^e	損失工時工傷率 ^e	0.36%	0.26	0.48
Training hours ^e (per month)	培訓時數 ^e (每月)			
– General	– 一般	14.8	11.9	13.7
– Middle-level	– 中級	19.8	18.3	17.0
– Senior	– 高級	33.5	29.6	20.9

Notes:

- ^a Staff turnover represents the employees (permanent and temporary) leaving the Group voluntarily.
- ^b Fatality is the death of an employee as a result of an occupational injury incident in the course of employment.
- ^c The rates are the number of incidents within a financial year relative to the total number of hours worked in the same financial year. The rates are normalised to 1,000,000 worked hours.
- ^d LTI is an occupational injury sustained by an employee for which the employee misses one or more scheduled workdays after the day of injury.
- ^e The average number of training hours per employee is calculated as the total internal training hours to different employee categories.

附註：

- ^a 員工流失率為自願離開本集團的僱員（長期及臨時）
- ^b 死亡事故為一名僱員於受僱期間因工傷導致死亡。
- ^c 有關比率為於財政年度內事故數目相對於同一財政年度內工時總數之比率。有關比率以每百萬工時為標準呈報。
- ^d 損失工時工傷為僱員因工傷而在受傷當日後損失一天或以上預定工作日的情况。
- ^e 每名僱員的平均培訓時數乃按內部總培訓時數除以不同僱員層級計算。

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B. Suppliers

We have developed trust with our suppliers. We, as a leading cornstarch manufacturer, play an important role in the procurement of corn kernel in Shouguang and Linqing districts, which are located in Shandong province. Our suppliers mainly consist of farmers, cooperatives, agents and traders in the PRC. We provide our corn kernel offer price to our suppliers by using mobile technology. While our procurement is carried out on a 24/7 basis, we propose corn kernel offer prices to our suppliers through mobile technology to increase efficiency. We believe that our suppliers will deliver the best corn kernel to us at their first priority because our offer prices are transparent and we show commitment to purchase at our initial offer prices. In 2020, we expanded our corn kernel collection beyond Shandong province and used third parties' barns for temporary storage.

Our second largest supplier group is the suppliers of chemical materials and consumables. Most of them are also located in the PRC. In order to have a fair, transparent and competitive environment, it is our policy to publish our tender invitation on the company's website. Offer price given by tenderers is not the only crucial factor considered by us. Historical compliance records, such as labour practices, business ethics and environmental protection policies, will also be considered during the selection process. We have a similar procedure for the selection of construction and equipment contractors.

The Group also have a quality assurance policy on our suppliers. We conduct supplier audits and on-site inspections to (i) ensure that the materials used by our suppliers complied with the contract specifications and (ii) review any potential risk or issue on environment and labour practice. If the performance of work is carried in our site, the contractor is also required to follow our factory safety regulations.

It is our target to maintain an open and a fair business environment to our partners. We are committed to maintaining highest standards of openness, probity and accountability. We not only have a whistle-blowing policy which allows the report of any misconduct, but also have anti-bribery provision in our procurement agreements stating the consequence of the breach of the Group's anti-corruption policy. During the year, the Group did not receive reports in respect of staff or supplier corruption.

B. 供應商

我們與供應商之間已建立互信關係。作為龍頭玉米澱粉製造商，我們於山東省壽光及臨清區玉米粒採購上扮演重要角色。我們的供應商主要為中國的農民、合作社、代理商及貿易商。我們利用移動科技向供應商提供玉米粒收購價。基於採購工作全年無休止進行，我們利用移動科技向供應商提出玉米粒收購價以提高效率。由於我們的收購價具透明度，加上我們承諾按最初提供的收購價購貨，我們相信供應商將優先向我們提供最優質的玉米粒。於二零二零年，我們將玉米粒的收購範圍擴大到山東省以外，並利用第三方倉儲進行臨時儲存。

我們的第二大供應商組別為化工原料及消耗品的供應商。彼等亦大多位於中國。為了營造一個公平、透明及富競爭的環境，我們的政策為於本公司網站刊登我們的招標邀請。我們認為投標者開出的要約價並非招標的唯一關鍵因素。我們亦將於甄選過程中考慮勞動常規、商業道德及環保政策等過往合規記錄。在甄選建造及設備的承包商時，我們沿用類似的甄選程序。

本集團亦對我們的供應商採取質量保證政策。我們進行供應商審計及實地考察以(i)確保我們的供應商所使用的材料符合合約指明的規格及(ii)審視任何有關環境及勞動常規的潛在風險或事宜。倘執行的工作於我們的廠房中進行，承包商亦須遵守我們工廠的安全守則。

我們的目標是為我們的夥伴維持一個開放及公平的營商環境。我們竭力保持公開、誠實和負責的最高標準。我們不僅有舉報政策以便匯報任何不當行為，同時我們於採購協議內亦訂有反貪污條文，列明違反本集團反貪污政策的後果。年內，本集團並無接獲有關員工或供應商貪污的報告。

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C. Customers

Product safety is a great issue as we produce base raw materials for our customers. Our products can be reproduced for animal feeds or other products for human intake. The maintenance of high product quality is the only key to customers' loyalty. Our quality assurance programme ensures that our product standards can be identified precisely in accordance with the Chinese national standards issued by The Standardization Administration of the PRC. In addition, we also work closely with our customers to develop our order book and provide the required products at the right time. In 2020, we introduced a new coding system which increased the accuracy of delivery of products and the frequency of customers' opinion review.

During the year under review, there had been no incidences of non-compliance with relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the Group regarding, health and safety, marketing and labelling.

During the year under review, the Group did not receive any substantiated and material complaints that the Group had to recall and treat the whole batch of product as scrap material for safety and health reasons.

D. Governments

One of our major stakeholders is government authorities. The Group shows its commitment to improve production efficiency by using modernised production facilities and deploying resources in the development of production knowhow. The payback of these investments would not be within a short time. To ensure that the development direction is on the right way with long-term government support, we maintain good working relationship with the municipal governments. In addition, we have worked closely with local governments, other government bureaus, such as Environmental Protection Bureau and Tax Bureau. We expect that our continuous commitments and support to the government authorities would assist them in better understanding and responding to our industry needs.

E. Business Strategic Partners

It is the Group's vision to become a leading market player in the corn-refinery industry in the PRC. Our business strategies are formulated under this basis. Now, we are gradually moving toward cornstarch-derivative markets representing high value-added products and higher barrier of entry. We welcome cooperation with other leading market players and develop businesses with them.

During the year under review, the Group partnered with a leading Japanese company, Musashino Chemical Laboratory, Ltd, which is principally engaged in producing lactic acid and other related products, and established a new non-wholly owned subsidiary, Shouguang Juneng Masashino Biotechnology Co., Ltd.

C. 客戶

由於我們為客戶生產基礎原材料，產品安全是我們的重大議題。我們的產品可加工製成動物飼料或供人類食用的其他產品。保持優質產品質量是挽留客戶的唯一方法。我們的質量保證計劃確保產品標準能精準地符合國家標準化管理委員會發佈的中國國家標準。此外，我們亦與客戶緊密合作安排訂單，並適時提供所需產品。於二零二零年，我們推出了新的編碼系統，提高產品交付準確性及客戶意見審核頻率。

於回顧年度內，於健康及安全、市場推廣及標籤方面概無對本集團有重大影響的相關法律及法規的不合規事件。

於回顧年度內，本集團並無接獲任何證明屬實及重大的投訴，說明本集團出於安全及健康的原因必須召回整批產品並將其作為廢品處理。

D. 政府

政府機關是我們主要持份者之一。本集團承諾使用現代化的生產設施及分配資源發展生產技術，以改善生產效益。該等投資的回報在短期內不會顯現。為確保發展方向能得到政府的長期支持，我們與市政府保持良好工作關係。此外，我們與本地政府、其他政府機關（如環境保護局及稅務局）緊密合作。我們預期，我們長久以來對政府機關的承諾及支持，將有助政府機關對我們行業的需求有更適切的了解及作出更好的回應。

E. 業務策略夥伴

本集團的願景是成為中國玉米深加工行業的市場領導者。我們的業務策略乃根據此基準制定。目前，我們逐漸向高增值產品及入門門檻更高的玉米澱粉衍生品市場發展。我們樂於與其他市場領導者合作，並與他們開展業務。

於回顧年度內，本集團與日本主要從事生產乳酸及其他相關產品的領先公司株式會社武藏野化學研究所(Musashino Chemical Laboratory, Ltd)合作成立一間新非全資附屬公司壽光巨能武藏野生物科技有限公司。

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The Group also entered into an investment agreement with Tianjin Institute of Industrial Biotechnology, Chinese Academy of Sciences to subscribe a capital contribution to Tiangong Biotechnology (Tianjin) Limited. The purpose of this cooperation is to transfer the research outcomes to market.

To ensure long-term success, we carry out market assessment analysis on potential products cautiously. It is important to select a suitable business partner who should have high reputation in the industry and proven successful business record.

F. Shareholders

One of the major stakeholders of the Company is our shareholders. We share our business objective with and create value to our shareholders. Our long-term corporate strategy is to maximise total shareholder return. The Board undertakes the management responsibility on behalf of our shareholders. During our decision-making process, we strive to strike a balance among various factors, including without limitation maintaining a healthy balance sheet, choosing sustainable development projects, and determining the optimal financial requirements of the Group.

The Board established a shareholders' communication policy setting out the principles of the Company in relation to shareholders' communications, with the objective of ensuring the availability of balanced and understandable information and each of the shareholders are treated equally. We encourage shareholders and potential investors read the Company's corporate communication policy, which is available at the Company's website.

G. Environment

Environmental Policies

The Group understands that our business has an impact on the environment and we recognise the importance of sound environmental management practices and sustainable business operations. We are committed to meeting all environmental standards and policies as set by the PRC government.

Throughout the year under review, there were no material incidence of non-compliance with the relevant environmental laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the Group. Our environmental strategy is to achieve a balance between cost of production on one hand, and greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions and sewage disposal on the other hand. Our business is both energy and water intensive, the Group has its own facilities to reduce GHG emissions and treat sewage before disposal to city sewage network. A perpetual monitoring system on sewage disposal is reported to local environmental protection bureau and open to public inspection. In order to protect our environment and reduce the cost of production, we use methane generated from sewage treatment to produce steam for internal use.

本集團亦與中國科學院天津工業生物技術研究所訂立投資協議，以向天工生物科技(天津)有限公司認繳出資。此次合作旨在將科研成果進入市場轉化。

為確保長期成功，我們對潛在產品進行審慎的市場評估分析。選擇合適的業務夥伴至關重要，我們的業務夥伴應在業界享有盛譽及擁有卓越業務往績記錄。

F. 股東

我們的股東是本公司的主要持份者之一。我們與股東秉持一致的業務目標，並為股東創造價值。我們的長遠企業策略是為股東帶來最大的總回報。董事會代表股東肩負管理的責任。在我們的決策過程中，我們力求在多個因素間取得平衡，包括但不限於維持健康的資產負債表、挑選可持續發展項目，以及決定集團的最佳財務需求。

董事會已制定一套股東溝通政策，當中載列本公司有關股東溝通的原則，旨在確保提供公允、易懂的資料，且每位股東均獲平等對待。我們鼓勵股東及潛在投資者閱讀本公司的公司通訊政策，有關政策可於本公司網站查閱。

G. 環境

環境政策

本集團明白我們的業務對環境造成一定影響，並深明良好的環境管理常規及可持續業務營運的重要性。我們致力遵守中國政府所制定的所有環保標準及政策。

於整個回顧年度，並無發生違反相關環境保護法律及規例，且對本集團有重大影響的重大事件。我們的環境策略為在生產成本、溫室氣體排放及污水排放方面取得平衡。我們的業務需要使用大量能源及水資源，本集團已安裝設施以減少溫室氣體排放及對污水進行處理後方將其排入城市污水管網。本集團已有一套全天候運作的系統監察污水排放，並向地方環保當局報告有關數據，並公開予公眾人士查閱。為保護環境及降低生產成本，我們利用處理污水時所產生的甲烷生產蒸汽供內部使用。

Environmental and Sustainability Report

環境及可持續發展報告

We currently do not set any target on the reduction of emission or non-hazardous waste. It is because these factors are easily affected by the product mix and the method of production. For example, the energy consumption ratio for liquid sweetener and crystallised sweetener are materially different. We perpetually adjust our production plan to satisfy our customers' order on one hand and maximise the efficiency of utilities and other resources consumption ratio on the other hand, having regard to the importance of sound environmental management practices and sustainable business operations.

During the year under review, the Group did not produce any hazardous waste in our production plants. In addition, most of our non-hazardous wastes are collected and sold to third parties for other uses.

Use of Resources

Other than corn kernel, electricity and water are the other two major costs amongst the costs of production. The electricity we used is mainly generated from coal in Shandong province. Although the Group does not have any option to choose the source for the production of energy, we spend much effort to improve production efficiency and, in return, we can reduce the GHG intensity indirectly. For example, the management team reviews the energy consumption rate and sets a new target at the beginning of every financial year. Water is a vital resource for our planet. It is used to grow crops, feed animals and people, generate electricity and steam, and produce our products. We extract underground water during the production and use our own reclaimed water treatment facilities to minimise over-reliance of using underground water and its impact to the environment. We are committed to using water responsibly.

Packaging Materials

As the output volume increased significantly over the past few years, we are aware of the increasing use of packaging materials. In 2020, we worked closely with our customers and promoted the reuse of packaging materials. For example, we modernised the packaging method (e.g. encourage small-size packaging). The advantages of using the new packaging method allow the Group to collect and reuse the packaging materials and reduce transportation cost. Based on our cost estimation, the new packaging method effectively reduced our packaging and distribution expenses significantly.

我們目前並未就減少排放或非危險廢物設定任何目標，乃主要由於該等因素極易受產品組合及生產方式影響。例如，液體甜味劑及結晶甜味劑能源消耗比率存在極大差異。考慮到良好環境管理常規及可持續業務營運的重要性，我們不斷調整生產計劃，一方面滿足客戶的訂單需求，另一方面提高設施的效率及其他生產資源的消耗比率。

於回顧年度內，本集團的生產廠房並無產生任何有害廢料。此外，我們會收集大部份無害廢料並出售予第三方作其他用途。

資源使用

除玉米粒外，電力和食水是生產成本中另外兩大主要成本。我們主要使用在山東省以煤產生的電力。儘管本集團不能選擇使用何種生產能源，我們會致力改善生產效益，從而間接減少溫室氣體排放強度。例如，管理層團隊審視能源消耗率，並於每個財政年度開始時訂立新目標。水是地球的重要資源。水可以栽種莊稼、供動物及人類飲用、發電及產生蒸汽，以及生產我們的產品。我們於生產過程中抽取地下水，並會使用自設的回收水處理設施減少對使用地下水的依賴，以及對環境造成的影響。我們承諾以負責任的態度使用食水。

包裝物料

隨著過去幾年產量的大幅增加，我們意識到使用包裝材料增多。於二零二零年，我們與客戶緊密合作，促進包裝材料再利用。如改進包裝方式（如鼓勵小包裝）。使用新包裝方法的優勢令本集團可收集及再利用包裝材料，降低運輸成本。根據我們的成本估算，新包裝方式有效大幅降低了我們的包裝及分銷費用。

Environmental and Sustainability Report

環境及可持續發展報告

The following table summarised the environment-related information for all major subsidiaries of the Group for the past three consecutive years.

下表概述本集團所有主要附屬公司於過去連續三年的環境相關資料。

		2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年	2018 二零一八年
Fresh water used (m ³)	所用食水 (立方米)	2,095,597	1,194,022	1,205,195
Fresh water consumption intensity index ^f	食水消耗強度指數 ^f	156	106	138
Electricity used (GWh)	所用電力 (吉瓦時)	741	467	404
Electricity consumption intensity index ^f	電力消耗強度指數 ^f	104	78	87
Steam used (tonne)	所用蒸汽 (噸)	2,592,062	1,754,470	1,510,949
Steam consumption intensity index ^f	蒸汽消耗強度指數 ^f	97	78	87
Fuel used (litre)	所用燃料 (公升)			
– Diesel	– 柴油	402,926	351,173	248,482
– Unleaded petrol	– 無鉛汽油	84,700	90,584	94,881
GHG emissions ^g (tonne of CO ₂ e)	溫室氣體排放 ^g (噸等值二氧化碳)			
– Scope 1 ^h	– 範圍1 ^h	1,300	1,171	897
– Scope 2 ⁱ	– 範圍2 ⁱ	1,237,561	812,283	569,895
– Total GHG emission ^j	– 溫室氣體總排放 ^j	1,238,861	813,454	570,792
GHG emission intensity index ^k	溫室氣體排放強度指數 ^k	100	78	70
Water discharged (m ³)	水排放量 (立方米)			
– Waste water to recycled water	– 廢水轉化為循環再利用	3,123,921	2,401,416	1,750,555
– Waste water to sewage network	– 排放至污水網絡的廢水	2,829,307	2,348,681	1,670,782
Non-hazardous waste ^l produced (tonne)	產生的非危險廢物 ^l (噸)	70,717	40,778	45,306
Packaging material used (tonne)	所用包裝物料 (噸)	7,893	7,074	5,241
Reused packaging materials to total packaging materials	再利用包裝材料佔包裝材料總量	20%	23%	14%

Notes:

- ^f Fresh water, electricity and steam consumption intensity indices are calculated as the intensity of fresh water, electricity and steam consumed per tonne of physical product produced in the financial year relative to the intensity in the 2016 base year (set to 100).
- ^g The methodology used for the determination of emissions for the financial year 2016 is based on various documents, such as 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, and the 2015 Baseline Emission Factors for Regional Power Grids in China issued by the Department of Climate Change and IPCC Fifth Assessment Report.
- ^h Scope 1 emissions represent the emissions from combustion of fuels at stationary sources to generate electricity, steam, or heat which are owned or controlled by the Group and transportation emissions from owned or operated vehicles.
- ⁱ Scope 2 emissions are emissions from consumption of purchased electricity, steam and heat.
- ^j Total GHG emissions are direct emissions, plus emissions from the net change of purchasing and selling of electricity and steam.
- ^k GHG emission intensity index is calculated as the GHG emissions from physical products produced in the financial year relative to the intensity in the base year (set to 100). The base year is 2016.
- ^l Non-hazardous wastes mainly represent sludge, saccharified residue, inactivated bacteria residue and fertiliser.

附註：

- ^f 食水、電力及蒸汽消耗強度指數按財政年度所生產實質產品每噸所消耗的食水、電力及蒸汽強度，相對二零一六基準年的強度（設定為100）計算。
- ^g 釐定二零一六年財政年度排放量所使用的方法乃以多份文件為根據，如二零零六年IPCC國家溫室氣體清單指南、國家應對氣候變化司發出《二零一五年中國區域電網基準線排放因子》及IPCC第五次評估報告。
- ^h 範圍1排放指由本集團擁有或控制的固定污染源燃料燃燒發電、生產蒸汽或熱力時的排放，以及擁有或操作車輛的交通運輸排放。
- ⁱ 範圍2排放為耗用所購買電力、蒸汽及熱力的排放。
- ^j 溫室氣體排放總量為直接排放，另加來自購買及出售電力及蒸汽淨變動所產生的排放。
- ^k 溫室氣體排放強度指數按財政年度所生產實質產品所排放的溫室氣體，相對基準年的強度（設定為100）計算。基準年為二零一六年。
- ^l 非危險廢物主要為污泥、糖化殘渣、滅活細菌殘留物及肥料。

Environmental and Sustainability Report

環境及可持續發展報告

Other Environmental and Social Areas

Staff care

In order to minimise the risk of spreading COVID-19, the Group reduced the employee recreational events and provided protective gear, eg. masks, temperature guns, gloves, alcohol sprayers, etc, to staff and their families during the year under review. Such expense was about RMB132,000.

Intellectual property rights

We spend much resources on research and developments of new products or innovation of new production methods. It is very difficult to quantify the result of our study outcome in monetary term. The use of these knowhow, however, can improve our production efficiency and control our cost effectively. In order to protect our research and development results, the Group will register the results with National Intellectual Property Administration in the PRC.

Consumer data protection and privacy policies

Our transactions are business to business model. Therefore, consumer data protection and privacy policies are not material to our operation.

其他環境及社會範疇

員工關懷

為盡量減少COVID-19蔓延的風險，本集團於回顧年度內減少僱員娛樂活動，並為員工及其家屬提供防護裝備，如口罩、測溫槍、手套、酒精噴霧器等。該支出約為人民幣132,000元。

知識產權

我們在新產品的研發或新生產方法的創新方面投放大量資源。我們的研究結果難以用金錢來量化。然而，我們能應用這些技術知識改善生產效率並有效控制成本。為了保障我們的研發成果，本集團將向中國國家知識產權局申請將成果註冊。

消費者資料保障及私隱政策

我們的交易以企業對企業的模式進行。因此，消費者資料保障及私隱政策對我們的營運而言並非至關重要。

Risk Review Report

風險審閱報告

Risk reconsideration

An effective risk review system could help an entity to minimise and manage risks efficiently. Our risk management and internal control systems are not one-off arrangements; instead they are integrated into our daily business operations and decision-making process. The objective of upholding a high standard of risk management and internal control is to guarantee the sustainability of the Group's development.

During the year under review, the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic caused short-term turbulence to our operation. However, our production plants at Shouguang and Linqing remained full operation during the lockdown. We had certain pandemic prevention measures to protect our staff and subcontractors. COVID-19 is a lesson which allows the management to review our development strategy and related risk thoroughly.

The Board has the overall responsibility for the Group's risk management and internal control systems. These systems are monitored by the Board through the assistance of the Audit Committee, Corporate Strategy and Development Department and Internal Audit Department.

Identifying risks

The management uses risk scorecard to rank and compare each identified risk and its related impact posing to the Group. Through this analysis process, all identified risks are presented to the Board in an effective and comprehensible manner. The Board reviews the risks and mitigation tools every year.

How we manage risk

Risk and control responsibility must be well-defined and delegated to each staff. Each staff must understand their duty and recognise their responsibility. A well-defined control prevention system is a key to success. Our risk prevention mechanism is as follows:

Risk ownership	The executive management team is assigned with the responsibility for managing risks and monitoring the implementation of risk mitigation policies. In addition, the team heads are required to pledge themselves to ensure appropriate control procedures are in place within their respective teams to the Chief Executive Officer once a year.
風險承擔	執行管理團隊負責管理風險並監管風險舒緩政策的落實情況。此外，各小組主管須每年向行政總裁承諾確保其各自的團隊已制訂合適的監控程序。
Monitoring	A monthly management report in respect to the operation, market and safety issues is circulated amongst the management team. It allows the management to stay alert on potential risk in different seasons.
監管	每月就經營、市場及安全事宜向管理團隊提交管理報告，令管理層對不同季節的潛在風險保持警惕。
Compliance review	Internal Audit Department considers the review areas for the coming year and discusses its plan with the Audit Committee. It also carries out ad-hoc task on specific area which required by the Board or the management. The internal audit report will be discussed with the respective department head and reviewed by the Board respectively.
合規審查	內部審核部門考慮來年的審查範圍，並與審核委員會討論其計劃。其亦按董事會或管理層的要求對特定領域進行臨時審核。內部審核報告將與各部門主管討論，並由董事會審閱。

風險覆議

有效的風險檢討系統可幫助實體將風險降至最低及有效地管理風險。風險管理及內部監控系統並非一次過的安排，相反，該等系統是我們的日常業務營運及決策過程的一部份。維持高水準風險管理及內部監控的目的是保證本集團可持續發展。

於回顧年度，COVID-19疫情爆發短暫擾亂了我們的營運。然而，我們壽光及臨清的生產工廠於封城期間仍全面營運。我們已採取若干防疫措施以保護我們的員工及分包商。COVID-19令管理層藉機徹底檢討我們的發展戰略及相關風險。

董事會對本集團風險管理及內部監控系統承擔整體責任。該等系統由董事會在審核委員會、企劃部及內部審核部協助下進行監察。

確認風險

管理層採用風險計分卡對本集團所面對的各項已識別風險及其相關影響進行評級及比較。透過是項分析過程，所有已識別的風險會以有效及易於理解之方式向董事會呈報。董事會每年檢討風險及舒緩風險的工具。

管理風險的方法

我們須明確界定風險及監控責任並落實到各個員工。各員工均須了解其職責，並深明其責任。定義明確的監控防範系統乃成功的關鍵。我們的風險防範機制如下：

Risk Review Report

風險審閱報告

Challenges

During the year under review, the Group had completed the construction of the remaining Shouguang production plant. Our Shouguang production complex is the largest production unit in the Group which focuses on the production and sales of cornstarch, lysine and other cornstarch derivative products. We also entered into a joint venture agreement with Musashino Chemical Laboratory, Ltd to establish a subsidiary in Shouguang. The new company mainly focuses on research, development, production and sales of lactate and other related products. We are committed to deploying our resources in the development of cornstarch derivative products. This business development would bring us to a new platform which gives us new opportunity and risk. Therefore, we identify certain new risks after reviewing the risk analysis.

Principle risks analysis

Principle risk and uncertainty identification are part of our risk management system. During the year under review, the Board held one meeting to discuss the risks and mitigation tools. The following analysis shows the major risks and uncertainties that are considered material and may adversely affect the business and financial position of the Group.

挑戰

於回顧年度，本集團已完成壽光生產工廠之餘下建設。壽光綜合生產基地乃本集團最大之生產單位，其專注於生產及銷售玉米澱粉、賴氨酸及其他玉米澱粉衍生產品。我們亦就於壽光成立附屬公司與株式會社武藏野化學研究所訂立合資協議。新公司主要專注於乳酸酯及其他相關產品的研發、生產及銷售。我們致力為開發玉米澱粉衍生產品提供資源。是項業務發展將為我們構建一個新的平台，當中機遇與風險並存。因此，於審閱風險分析後，我們確認了若干新風險。

主要風險分析

識別主要風險及不確定因素是我們風險管理系統的其中一部分。於回顧年度，董事會舉行一次會議討論風險及舒緩風險的工具。以下分析載列被視為重大及可能對本集團的業務及財務狀況產生不利影響的主要風險及不確定因素。

Major risks 主要風險	Mitigation plans 舒緩風險計劃
<p>Lack of growth dynamic in the PRC</p> <p>Our businesses are dependent on the prosperity of Chinese market. The challenge of oversupply and weak demand of cornstarch and its related products accelerates over the year.</p> <p>於中國缺少增長動力</p> <p>我們的業務依賴於中國市場的繁榮。玉米澱粉及其相關產品供過於求及需求疲弱的挑戰於年內加劇。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a strong balance sheet Maintain sufficient banking facilities Strengthen the credit control of customers Develop our business in cornstarch-derivative product market <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 維持穩健的資產負債表 保持足夠的銀行融資 加強對客戶的信貸監控 發展玉米澱粉衍生產品市場的業務
<p>Failure to operate our plants as scheduled</p> <p>Production schedule may be affected by working safety review and environmental review.</p> <p>We have no compromise on staff safety. Failure to follow safety laws, regulations and standards may result in workplace accidents involving injury or fatality. During the year under review, we spend much effort to ensure that safety controls are in place.</p> <p>In order to fulfil regional gas pollutant benchmark set by the local government, factories in the region may be required to limit their production output temporarily. The frequency of such requirement may increase in the future.</p> <p>我們的工廠無法如期營運</p> <p>生產計劃可能受到工作安全審查及環境評估的影響。</p> <p>我們在員工安全事宜上絕不讓步。如未能遵守安全法例、規例及標準，可能會導致工作地點發生意外，造成傷亡。於回顧年度，我們努力確保妥善實施安全監控。</p> <p>為了符合當地政府制定的地區性氣體污染物指標，該地區的工廠可能會被要求暫時限制產量。接獲該要求的次數在未來可能會增加。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety Supervision Department to oversee all safety issues of the Group Corporate Strategy and Development Department to monitor control procedures in place regularly Perform various safety exercises and safety drills regularly Maintain high level of gas emission standard during our production <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 安監部監察本集團所有安全事宜 企劃部定期監察是否妥善實施監控程序 定期進行各種安全活動及安全演習 於生產中保持高標準的氣體排放水平

Risk Review Report

風險審閱報告

Major risks 主要風險	Mitigation plans 舒緩風險計劃
<p>Failure to minimise adverse impacts from national-wide disruptive forces such as disease and natural disaster</p> <p>External events (such as swine flu, flooding, crop failure) would have significant impact on our business. This could happen at any time without warning.</p> <p>無法將疾病及自然災害等具全國破壞性因素的不利影響降至最低</p> <p>外部事件 (如豬流感、洪水、農作物減產) 將對我們的業務造成重大影響。該情況並無任何預警，隨時可能發生。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sourcing from national food reserve or other regions • Maintain adequate insurance to protect our assets • Review and update our mitigation plan regularly • Set up emergency mitigation action group if necessary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 從國家糧食儲備或其他地區採購 • 投購足夠的保險以保護我們的資產 • 定期檢討及更新舒緩風險計劃 • 必要時成立緊急舒緩風險行動小組
<p>Failure to maintain our product quality</p> <p>Our product may not achieve our customer's required level of quality or national standard. Poor quality or sub-standard product could have negative impact on our brand image and reputation.</p> <p>無法維持我們的產品質量</p> <p>我們的產品未能達到客戶要求的質量水平或國家標準。質量低劣或不合格的產品會對我們的品牌形象及聲譽產生負面影響。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake strict quality control and product testing • Carry out periodic product recall drill to improve the handling process of product recalls shall they arise, hence minimising the potential negative impact of any sub-standard product on the Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 進行嚴格的質控及產品測試 • 定期進行產品召回演習，以改進發生產品召回時的處理流程，從而將任何不合格產品對本集團的潛在負面影響降至最低
<p>Failure to maintain production software security</p> <p>The increase in using automated production method can reduce headcount effectively. However, it increases the exposure to software malfunction risk. The operation may be interrupted by a cyber-attack or false human input.</p> <p>無法維持生產軟件安全</p> <p>增加使用自動化生產的方法可有效減少員工數量。然而，其增加了軟件故障的風險。營運可能會因受到網絡攻擊或人工輸入錯誤而中斷。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Real-time power supply monitoring system • Implement strict physical security control in restricted areas, e.g. control room • Use of firewall and antivirus software <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 實時供電監控系統 • 於受限制區域 (例如控制室) 實施嚴格的物理安全控制 • 使用防火牆及殺毒軟件
<p>Failure to manage price fluctuation in cornstarch, corn kernel and energy costs</p> <p>Cornstarch and corn kernel prices are more volatile in recent years. We may not pass the increased cost to customers immediately and resulted in a significant loss.</p> <p>無法管理玉米澱粉、玉米粒及能源成本之價格波動</p> <p>近年來，玉米澱粉及玉米粒價格波動較大。我們可能無法即時將增加的成本轉至客戶，從而造成重大損失。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the commodity price movement closely • Use derivatives • Set energy consumption reduction target <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 密切監察商品價格變動 • 使用衍生產品 • 制定節能降耗目標
<p>Failure to obtain external finance</p> <p>The profit margin of our industry is being suppressed over years. We observe that the recoverable period of certain customers is inevitably extended. In light of the current domestic economic environment, we are probably required to use bank borrowings to fulfil our working capital requirement. The approval of new bank facilities may be rejected or taken a longer time beyond expected.</p> <p>無法獲取外部融資</p> <p>我們行業的利潤率多年來一直受壓。我們觀察到若干客戶的可回收期已不可避免地延長。鑑於當前的國內經濟環境，我們可能需要使用銀行借款來滿足我們的營運資金需求。新造銀行融資可能被拒或批准所需時間比預期更長。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow up long outstanding accounts receivable • Increase the frequency of customer credit review • Maintain sufficient banking facilities • Regular review the cash flow forecast <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 跟進長期未償應收款 • 更頻繁審閱客戶的信用狀況 • 保持足夠的銀行融資 • 定期檢討現金流量預測

Risk Review Report

風險審閱報告

Major risks 主要風險	Mitigation plans 舒緩風險計劃
<p>Breach of legal and regulatory requirements</p> <p>It is a trend that environmental protection-related rules and regulations will be more stringent year by year. Government's policy may change without prior signals. Evolving standards, rules and regulations could result in increased costs, regulatory actions, or in extreme cases, litigation or plant closure.</p> <p>違反法律及監管要求</p> <p>與環境保護相關的規則及規例一年比一年嚴格，並已成為趨勢。政府政策可在毫無先兆的情況下改變。標準、規則及規例不停轉變，可能會導致成本上升和招致監管行動，在極端情況下更可能會導致訴訟或關閉工廠。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular monitoring and review of changes in laws and regulations • Act as a representative of industry group and participate in the government policy/regulation-making stage • 定期監察及檢討法例及規例的變動 • 擔任行業組織的代表，在政府政策／規例的制定階段介入
<p>Failure to promote new products</p> <p>The Group may not execute a new product project as planned.</p> <p>無法推廣新產品</p> <p>本集團未必會按計劃推行新產品項目。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market research and feasibility study on potential new product • 對潛在新產品進行市場調查及可行性研究
<p>Failure to meet expansion target</p> <p>Business combination, acquisition or formation of joint venture may not achieve the expected outcome as planned.</p> <p>無法滿足拓展目標</p> <p>業務合併、收購或成立合營企業可能無法按計劃取得預期成果。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due diligence work on potential acquisition target • Engage legal advisors to advise on investment or cooperation proposal • 對潛在收購目標進行盡職調查 • 委聘法律顧問就投資或合作建議提供意見

In respect of the year ended 31 December 2020, the Board considered the internal control system is effective and adequate. No significant areas of concern that might affect the Group were identified.

就截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度而言，董事會認為內部監控系統屬有效及足夠，且並無發現任何可能影響本集團的重大須關注事宜。

It should be acknowledged that our risk management and internal control systems are designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure and can only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss.

務請注意，我們的風險管理及內部監控系統乃為管理（而非消除）出現事故的風險，並僅可合理（而非絕對）保證並無重大錯誤陳述或損失。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

The board (the “Board”) of directors (the “Directors”) of the Company understands maintaining high corporate governance standard is crucial to success in the future. The Board and its dedicated executive management teams always demonstrate its commitment in upholding sound internal control standard, accountability and integrity to the shareholders and stakeholders of the Company.

Corporate Governance Practices

The Company has complied with the applicable code provisions as set out in the Corporate Governance Code (the “CG Code”) contained in Appendix 14 of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities (the “Listing Rules”) on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “Stock Exchange”) during the year under review and has applied the principles as laid down with the aim of achieving a high level of governance, except that Mr. Tian Qixiang (the chairman of the Board) did not attend the 2020 annual general meeting (the “2020 AGM”) because of his other business engagement.

Directors’ Securities Transactions

The Company has adopted its own Securities Dealing Code (the “Dealing Code”) on terms no less exacting than the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers set out in Appendix 10 of the Listing Rules. The Dealing Code applies to all Directors and to all employees who are informed that they are subject to its provisions. The Company has made specific enquiry of all Directors and that all the Directors confirmed their compliance with the required standard set out in the Dealing Code throughout the year under review.

The Board

The Board is accountable to the shareholders of the Company (the “Shareholders”) for its leadership and control and is collectively responsible for promoting the Company’ long-term success and businesses by directing and supervising the Company’s affairs. The Board is currently composed of four executive Directors and three independent non-executive Directors. All members of the Board are subject to the same duties of care and skill and fiduciary duties in upholding their accountability to the Shareholders and in making decisions objectively in the best interests of the Company and the Shareholders as a whole.

The Board, being the governing body of the Company, had led the management in performing the following duties during the year under review:

- Formulating long-term and short-term strategic and business plans
- Approving the Group’s annual forecasts
- Evaluating the business performance of the Group
- Ensuring the integrity of financial information
- Evaluating the effectiveness of the Group’s internal control and risk management systems
- Reviewing and monitoring the Group’s corporate governance policies and practices and ensuring their implementation in accordance with the CG Code
- Ensuring the Group’s compliance with legal and regulatory requirements

本公司董事（「董事」）會（「董事會」）深明保持高水平企業管治對本公司於未來取得成功的重要性。董事會與專責的執行管理團隊一直銳意向本公司股東及利益相關者展示其對維持良好的內部監控標準、問責性及誠實守信的承諾。

企業管治常規

除田其祥先生（董事會主席）因其他業務活動而並無出席二零二零年股東週年大會（「二零二零年股東週年大會」）外，本公司已於回顧年度遵守香港聯合交易所有限公司（「聯交所」）證券上市規則（「上市規則」）附錄十四所載的企業管治守則（「企業管治守則」）載列的適用守則條文，並應用已訂明的原則以實現高水平企業管治。

董事的證券交易

本公司已採納其自訂的證券買賣守則（「買賣守則」），其條款不比上市規則附錄十所載的上市發行人董事進行證券交易的標準守則寬鬆。買賣守則適用於所有董事及所有獲通知須遵守該守則規定的僱員。本公司已向全體董事作出具體查詢，全體董事確認彼等於整個回顧年度一直遵守買賣守則所載的規定標準。

董事會

董事會須領導及控制本公司向本公司股東（「股東」）負責，並共同負責指引及監管本公司事務促成本公司長期成功及推進業務。董事會目前由四名執行董事及三名獨立非執行董事組成。董事會所有成員均須遵守相同的謹慎及技巧行事及受信責任，以向股東負責及客觀地以符合本公司及股東整體利益的方式作出決定。

董事會作為本公司的管理組織，已於回顧年度帶領管理層履行下列職責：

- 製訂長期及短期策略及業務計劃
- 批准本集團的年度預測
- 評估本集團業務表現
- 確保財務資料的完整性
- 評估本集團內部監控及風險管理系統的成效
- 檢討及監察本集團企業管治政策及常規，以及確保根據企業管治守則執行
- 確保本集團遵守法律及監管規定

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

To facilitate effective management, the Board has delegated certain functions to various Board committees, namely, the Audit Committee, the Remuneration Committee and the Nomination Committee. Each of these Board committees operates under their respective written terms of reference on terms no less exacting than the code provisions. Suggestions and conclusions of the Board committees will be reported to the Board in its subsequent meeting.

In addition, the Board also delegates the day-to-day operational responsibilities to the executive management team under the leadership of the Chief Executive Officer. The Chief Executive Officer, working with the executive management team, is responsible for the operations and business development of the Group.

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

The roles of the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer are separate and not be performed by the same individual. Mr. Tian Qixiang holds the position of the Chairman, primarily responsible for the strategic positioning. Mr. Gao Shijun serves as the Chief Executive Officer, primarily responsible for the operations and business development of the Group.

There is no relationship (including financial, business, family or other material/relevant relationship(s)) among the Directors and in particular, between Mr. Tian Qixiang (Chairman) and Mr. Gao Shijun (Chief Executive Officer). The biographies of the Directors are set out in the section headed "Directors and Senior Management Profiles".

Company Secretary

Mr. Leung Siu Hong, the company secretary of the Company, is a full-time employee of the Group. He also serves as the secretary of each of the Audit Committee, Nomination Committee, Remuneration Committee and other board committees as organised by the Board from time to time. Mr. Leung is responsible for advising the Board through the Chairman and/or the Chief Executive Officer on governance matters, for example, to ensure Board procedures and applicable laws and regulations are followed.

Mr. Leung is a fellow member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and Association of Chartered Certified Accountant. Mr. Leung is also a fellow member of The Chartered Governance Institute (formerly known as The Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators) and The Hong Kong Institute of Chartered Secretaries.

During the year under review, Mr. Leung took no less than 15 hours professional training to update his skills and knowledge.

為達致有效管理，董事會將若干職能指派予不同的董事會委員會，即審核委員會、薪酬委員會及提名委員會。各董事會委員會依據彼等各自的書面職權範圍運作，其條款並不較守則條文寬鬆。各董事會委員會將於其後的董事會會議中，向董事會匯報其建議及結論。

此外，董事會亦將指派行政管理團隊在行政總裁的領導下負責集團的日常營運。行政總裁與行政管理團隊共同負責本集團的營運及業務發展。

主席與行政總裁

主席與行政總裁的角色明確區分，且並非由一人同時兼任。田其祥先生擔任主席一職，主要負責戰略部署。高世軍先生擔任行政總裁一職，主要負責本集團的營運和業務發展。

董事之間（尤其是田其祥先生（主席）與高世軍先生（行政總裁）之間）概無任何關係（包括財務、業務、家族或其他重大／相關關係）。董事的履歷詳情載於「董事及高級管理人員簡介」一節。

公司秘書

本公司公司秘書梁兆康先生為本集團全職僱員。彼亦擔任審核委員會、提名委員會、薪酬委員會及董事會不時成立的其他董事會委員會的秘書。梁先生負責透過主席及／或行政總裁向董事會提供有關管治事宜的建議，例如確保董事會程序及適用法律及法規獲得遵從。

梁先生為香港會計師公會及英國特許公認會計師公會的資深會員，亦為特許公司治理公會（前稱特許秘書及行政人員公會）與香港特許秘書公會的資深會員。

於回顧年度，梁先生已接受不少於15小時專業培訓以提升其技能及知識。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

2020 Board and Committee Meeting Attendance and Training Record

During the year under review, the Board held four regular meetings and 3 other additional meetings. The regular Board meetings are scheduled one year in advance to facilitate maximum attendance by Directors. Other additional Board meetings are convened as and when required.

Our Directors recognised the importance of participating in continuous professional development (the “CPD”) to develop and refresh their knowledge and skill, which can help them keep abreast of current trends and issues facing the Group and ensure better fulfilment of their duties as directors of the Company.

The attendance record of the Directors at Board meetings, Board committee meetings and the 2020 AGM, together with the type of training received by each of the Directors during the year under review are as follows:

	Board Meetings 董事會會議		Board Committee Meetings 董事會委員會會議			2020 AGM 二零二零年 股東週年大會	Type of CPD received 所接受的持續 專業發展類別
	Regular	Others	Audit Committee	Remuneration Committee	Nomination Committee		
	定期	其他	審核委員會	薪酬委員會	提名委員會		
Executive Directors:	執行董事：						
Mr. Tian Qixiang (Chairman)	4/4	3/3	N/A不適用	1/1	1/1	✗	A,B
Mr. Gao Shijun (Chief Executive Officer)	4/4	3/3	N/A不適用	N/A不適用	N/A不適用	✓	A,B
Mr. Liu Xianggang	4/4	3/3	N/A不適用	N/A不適用	N/A不適用	✓	A,B
Mr. Yu Yingquan	4/4	3/3	N/A不適用	N/A不適用	N/A不適用	✓	A,B
Independent non-executive Directors:	獨立非執行董事：						
Professor Hua Qiang	4/4	3/3	3/3	1/1	1/1	✓	A,B
Mr. Sun Mingdao	4/4	3/3	3/3	1/1	1/1	✓	A,B
Mr. Yue Kwai Wa, Ken	4/4	3/3	3/3	1/1	1/1	✓	A,B

- A Attending briefings/seminars/webinars/forums/workshops/conferences relating to directors' duties or other relevant topics
- B Reading materials, such as newspapers, journals, business updates and regulatory updates relating to business, economy or directors' duties

二零二零年董事會會議及委員會會議的出席及培訓記錄

於回顧年度，董事會舉行四次定期會議及3次其他額外會議。董事會預早一年計劃定期董事會會議的時間表，藉以將董事的出席率提至最高。如有需要，亦會召開其他額外董事會會議。

董事肯定參與持續專業發展（「持續專業發展」）發展及更新知識與技能的重要性，其可令董事緊貼目前趨勢及本集團所面臨的問題，並確保彼等更好地履行作為本公司董事的職責。

董事於回顧年度的董事會會議、董事會委員會會議及二零二零年股東週年大會出席記錄，以及各董事所接受的培訓類別如下：

- A 出席與董事職務或其他相關主題有關的簡報會／研討會／網上研討會／論壇／工作坊／會議等
- B 閱覽與業務、經濟形勢或董事職務有關的材料，如報章、期刊、最新業務資訊及最新監管資訊等

Board Diversity

With a view to achieving a sustainable and balanced development, the Company sees increasing diversity at the Board level as an essential element in supporting the attainment of its strategic objectives and its sustainable development. In designing the Board's composition, Board diversity has been considered from a number of aspects, including but not limited to gender, age, cultural, race, educational background, professional experience, skills, knowledge and independence under the Group's Board Diversity Policy as published on the Company's website. All Board appointments will be based on meritocracy, and candidates will be considered against objective criteria, having due regard for the benefits of diversity on the Board.

董事會多元化

為達致可持續及均衡的發展，本公司視董事會層面日益多元化為支持其達到戰略目標及維持可持續發展的關鍵元素。在設定董事會成員組合時，會根據本公司網站所載的本集團董事會成員多元化政策，從多個方面考慮董事會多元化，包括但不限於性別、年齡、文化、種族、教育背景、專業經驗、技能、知識及獨立性。董事會所有委任均以用人唯才為原則，並會充分顧及董事會成員多元化的裨益，以客觀條件考慮人選。

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Director's Appointments, Re-election and Removal

Pursuant to the Articles of the Company, every Director shall be subject to retirement by rotation at least once every three years. Any Director appointed to fill a casual vacancy or as an additional Director shall hold office only until the next following general meeting of the Company and shall then be eligible for re-election at that general meeting.

Independent non-executive Directors are appointed for a term of one year subject to retirement by rotation and re-election in accordance with the Articles. Each independent non-executive Director is required to inform the Company as soon as practicable if there is any change that may affect his independence and must provide an annual confirmation of his independence to the Company.

Accountability and Audit

The Directors acknowledge their responsibility for the preparation and the true and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRS") and Hong Kong Accounting Standards, using and applying consistently suitable accounting policies and making reasonable and prudent judgement and estimates. The Board is not aware of any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that may affect the business of the Company or cast doubts on its ability to continue as going concern.

The financial information and plans were discussed in the regular Board meetings. The Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Company are responsible for explaining the latest business development and financial projections to the Directors.

During the year, the fee payable to the external auditor of the Group, SHINEWING (HK) CPA Limited ("SHINEWING"), and its affiliated firms comprise service charges for the following:

Audit service	審核服務	910	880
Review of interim results	審閱中期業績	290	280
Tax representative service	稅務代表服務	32	31

董事的委任、重選及罷免

根據本公司章程細則，每名董事須至少每三年輪流退任一次。任何就填補臨時空缺或作為新增董事而獲委任的董事僅可任職至本公司下一次股東大會，屆時將合資格於該股東大會上接受重選。

獨立非執行董事的任期為一年，並須根據章程細則輪流退任及接受重選。倘出現任何可能影響獨立非執行董事獨立性的變動，各獨立非執行董事均須在切實可行的情況下盡快通知本公司，並須就其獨立性向本公司作出年度確認。

問責及核數

董事已確認，彼等有責任根據香港財務報告準則（「香港財務報告準則」）及香港會計準則編製及真實而公平地列報合併財務報表，並且貫徹使用及應用適當的會計政策，以及作出合理和審慎的判斷及估計。董事會並無發現任何與可能會影響本公司的業務的事件或情況相關的重大不明朗因素，或令其持續經營能力成疑。

董事會在定期會議中討論財務資料和計劃。本公司主席及行政總裁負責向各董事解釋最新的業務發展及財務預測。

年內，應付本集團外聘核數師信永中和（香港）會計師事務所有限公司（「信永中和」）及其聯屬公司的費用包括以下服務費用：

	2020	2019
	二零二零年	二零一九年
	HK\$000	HK\$000
	千港元	千港元

Audit service	審核服務	910	880
Review of interim results	審閱中期業績	290	280
Tax representative service	稅務代表服務	32	31

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Risk Management and Internal Control

Each company and industry is associated with specific inevitable risks. We cannot avoid them, but we adopt the best and responsible approach to manage and overcome them. Our risk management and internal control systems have been in place for many years, which provide the assurance of operation efficiency, work safety and safeguarding of assets. The Board undertakes the responsibility for monitoring the business risks and formulating plans and risk management policies to mitigate potential risks and uncertainties that materially affect the business of the Group. The Board is also responsible for evaluating the effectiveness of the risk management and internal control systems of the Group.

The management team is delegated by the Board to identify, manage and mitigate material risks that might adversely affect our business. Once the management team considers any newly-identified risk to be material, it will report such risk to the Board for assessment and consideration of implementing a corresponding mitigation plan where appropriate. However, it is possible that certain risks remain undetected or unidentified and risks currently identified as immaterial may eventually turn out to be material to our Group. In view of the inevitable nature of certain risks associated with our business and industry, our risk management and internal control systems are designed to manage rather than eliminate unavoidable risks of failure to achieve the Group's business objectives, and can only provide reasonable but not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The following diagram shows the risk management hierarchy of the Group, which provides information on our processes used to identify, evaluate and manage significant risks:

The Board

董事會

- Monitoring business risks
監察業務風險
- Formulating plans and risk management policies
制定計劃及風險管理政策
- Evaluating effectiveness of risk controls and mitigation tools
評估風險控制及舒緩工具的成效
- Oversee and ensure the conduct of reviews on the Group's risk management and internal control systems at least annually
監察及確保每年至少對本集團的風險管理及內部監控系統進行一次審閱

Audit committee

審核委員會

- Reviewing the Group's risk management and internal control systems at least annually
每年至少對本集團的風險管理及內部監控系統進行一次審閱
- Ensure the Group's management has performed its duty in implementing the Group's risk management and internal control systems
確保本集團管理層履行其執行本集團風險管理及內部監控系統的職責
- Considering major findings on risk management and internal control matters
考慮風險管理及內部監控事務的重大發現

Operational departments

營運部門

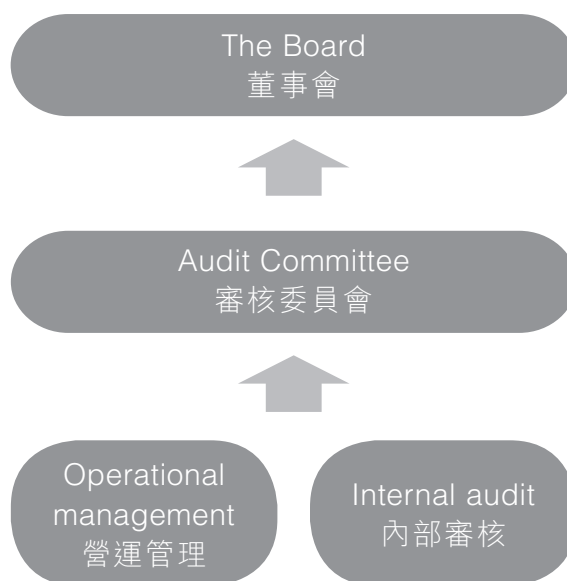
- Identifying different risks and uncertainties in each operating cycle
識別各個營運週期中不同的風險及不明朗因素
- Reporting identified risks and significant adverse business factors
報告已識別風險及重大不利業務因素
- Implementing risk controls and mitigation policies determined by the Board
執行由董事會釐定的風險管理及舒緩政策

風險管理及內部監控

各公司及行業均無可避免面對特定的風險。我們無法避免風險，但我們採取最佳及負責的方法處理及克服風險。我們的風險管理及內部監控系統已運作多年，為營運效率、工作安全及財產保障提供保證。董事會負責監察業務風險，並制定計劃及風險管理政策，將可能會對本集團業務造成重大影響的風險及不明朗因素減至最低。董事會亦負責評估本集團風險管理及內部監控系統的成效。

董事會授權管理團隊識別、管理及減少對本集團業務有不利影響的重大風險。倘管理團隊認為任何新識別的風險屬重大，其將向董事會報告有關風險進行評估，以及考慮實施相應的舒緩計劃（如適用）。然而，仍有可能出現若干未能發現或識別的風險，或現時識別為對本集團不重大但最終成為重大的風險。鑒於與我們業務及行業有關的若干風險屬無法避免，我們的風險管理及內部監控系統乃為管理而非消除未能達成本集團業務目標的無可避免風險設計，且只能合理（而非絕對）保證不會有重大失實陳述或損失。

下表載列本集團的風險管理層級，其提供我們用於識別、評估及管理重大風險的流程的資料：



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Operational departments

The function of operational management includes, inter alia, the identification of potential risks and the implementation of the Group's risk management and internal control systems, including risk controls and mitigation policies, as determined by the Board in the course of daily operations.

The Group has built in the risk management culture from top to bottom. At departmental level, the Group has prescribed, for each operational department, our risk management principles, control procedures and code of conducts in order to promote stronger understanding of stewardship responsibilities, delegation of duties, and accountability for the Group's risk management and internal control systems. At staff level, the Group has laid down the business ethics policy, whistleblowing policy and inside information escalation policy to ensure that sufficient controls are in place to guide our employees' behaviours through, and ensure timely and decisive responses to, potential and emerging crises. To enforce our people's individual risk management capabilities and minimise any gap between the Board's risk vision and management's actions, risk-related objectives are also integrated into employees' annual performance goals and appraisal process.

The Group emphasises production safety and product safety in every aspect of our operations. Safety always comes first.

The production safety function is carried out by the Safety Supervision Department (the "SSD") of the Group. The major functions of SSD includes, inter alia, the promotion of risk management culture, compliance and regulatory standards. It also carries out periodical drills on whole-factory scale, such as fire drill, prevention of dust explosion review, safety review on working at height and use of corrosive chemicals, regular staff examination on safety issues, etc.

The product safety function is carried by the Corporate Strategy and Development Department (the "CSDD"). It carried out product recall drills periodically. In addition, CSDD also assists our department heads to develop control procedures in their respective departments.

The management believes that periodic drills provide our employees with opportunities to train and test their reaction under different critical situations. In addition, it also allows the Group to evaluate the effectiveness of each of our codes of conduct and, risk management and internal control procedures.

營運部門

營運管理部門的職能包括(其中包括)識別潛在風險及執行董事會於日常業務過程中所釐定的本集團風險管理及內部監控系統,包括風險控制及舒緩政策。

本集團由上至下建立風險管理文化。於部門層面上,本集團各營運部門均有訂明的風險管理原則、監控程序及行為守則,藉以加深管理層對本集團風險管理及內部監控系統的責任、職務分授及問責性的認識。於員工層面上,本集團已制定商業道德政策、舉報政策及內幕消息匯報政策,確保有足夠監控就潛在及突發危機為僱員的行為提供指引,並確保適時作出堅定的回應。為加強員工的個人風險管理能力,以及縮小董事會的風險預測與管理層行動間的差距,僱員的年度表現目標及評估程序中亦加入風險相關的目標。

本集團於營運各方面均注重生產安全及產品安全,並時刻將安全放於首位。

生產安全職能由本集團安監部(「安監部」)執行。安監部的主要職能包括(其中包括)推廣風險管理文化、提升合規及監管標準。安監部亦定期進行以全廠房為對象的演習,如消防演習、塵爆預防檢討、高空作業及使用腐蝕性化學品的安全檢討,定期就安全事宜對員工進行評核等。

產品安全職能由企劃部(「企劃部」)執行。其定期進行產品召回演習。此外,企劃部亦協助部門主管製訂各部門自身的監控程序。

管理層相信定期演習為僱員提供訓練機會,以及測試彼等在不同危急情況下的反應。另外,演習亦讓本集團評估各項行為準則,以及風險管理及內部監控程序的成效。

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Internal audit is an important component of corporate risk management. The internal audit function is performed by the Group's Internal Audit Department (the "IAD"). The major responsibilities of IAD are as follows:

- (i) To carry out independent review on business activities;
- (ii) To analyse any potential control, operational, compliance and financial impact on weaknesses;
- (iii) To report findings on any weakness areas; and
- (iv) To suggest improvement and remedy procedures.

Relationship of Audit Committee and the Board under risk management framework

The Audit Committee is delegated with the responsibility to review the adequacy and effectiveness of the Group's internal control and risk management systems at least annually. Periodical review reports and presentations from management are provided to the Audit Committee in relation to internal control and risk management matters. These reports and presentations allow the Audit Committee to assess the effectiveness of the internal control and risk management systems. Whenever a weakness of the Group's internal control and risk management systems is identified, the Audit Committee is responsible for discussing its potential financial impacts and the corresponding remedy procedures with the Board and the management. The Group had not been aware of any material internal control failings or weaknesses affecting its overall operation during the year under review.

A Risk Review Report set out on pages 30 to 33 summarised our works conducted and the evaluation of risks associated with the Group during the year under review.

Inside information

An inside information escalation policy is in place and sets out the principles and internal control procedures for guiding our Directors and relevant employees on the handling and dissemination of inside information in a timely manner and in adherence to the relevant laws and regulations. The policy is subject to review by the Board from time to time in view of, among others, relevant legal and regulatory updates.

內部審計為企業風險管理的重要元素。內部審計職能由本集團的內部審計部（「內部審計部」）進行。內部審計部的主要職責如下：

- (i) 對業務活動進行獨立審閱；
- (ii) 分析任何潛在監控、營運、合規及財務弱點的影響；
- (iii) 匯報所發現的任何弱點；及
- (iv) 就改善及補救程序提供建議。

審核委員會及董事會在風險管理框架下的關係

審核委員會獲授權負責每年對本集團內部監控及風險管理系統是否足夠及有效進行至少一次審閱。管理層定期向審核委員會提供有關內部監控及風險管理事宜的審閱報告及呈報。有關報告及呈報可讓審核委員會評估內部監控及風險管理系統的成效。倘發現本集團內部監控及風險管理系統存在弱點，審核委員會負責與董事會及管理層討論其潛在財務影響及相應的補救程序。本集團於回顧年度並無發現任何影響本集團整體營運的重大內部監控缺失或弱點。

風險審閱報告載於第30至33頁，概列其於回顧年度內所進行的工作及對與本集團有關的風險作出的評估。

內部資料

本集團已制定內幕消息匯報政策，並訂明原則及內部監控程序，指引董事及相關僱員及時根據相關法例及法規處理及發佈內幕消息。董事會須不時根據（其中包括）相關法例及監管更新檢討有關政策。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

Audit Committee

The major roles and functions of the Audit Committee are to review and supervise the financial reporting process, financial controls, internal control and risk management system of the Group and to provide recommendations and advice to the Board on the appointment, re-appointment and removal of external auditor as well as their terms of appointment.

The Audit Committee of the Company currently consists of all independent non-executive Directors namely Professor Hua Qiang, Mr. Sun Mingdao and Mr. Yue Kwai Wa, Ken. Mr. Yue is the chairman of the Audit Committee.

During the year under review, the Audit Committee performed the following duties:

- Reviewed the Group's annual report and interim report
- Reviewed the significant accounting policy and the impact of the adoption of new financial reporting standards
- Discussed the audit issues with the external auditor
- Reviewed the annual internal audit plan
- Made recommendation of the appointment of external auditor
- Assessed the independence of external auditor
- Reviewed and discussed the internal audit reports and risk management findings with our management

Remuneration Committee

The major function of the Remuneration Committee is to make recommendation to the Board on the remuneration policy and remuneration structure for all Directors.

Our remuneration policy prohibited our Directors from determining his or her own remuneration. Each Director's remuneration package has been considered and/or reviewed periodically with respect to his or her individual performance, responsibilities, financial performance of the Group, market practice and other applicable factors.

The Remuneration Committee currently consists of all independent non-executive Directors namely Professor Hua Qiang, Mr. Sun Mingdao and Mr. Yue Kwai Wa, Ken and the Chairman of the Company, Mr. Tian Qixiang. Mr. Yue is the chairman of the Remuneration Committee.

審核委員會

審核委員會的主要角色及職能為檢討及監察本集團的財務申報程序、財務控制、內部監控及風險管理制度，並就委任、續聘及罷免外聘核數師以及彼等的委任條款向董事會提供建議及意見。

目前，本公司審核委員會成員包括全體獨立非執行董事，即花強教授、孫明導先生及余季華先生。余先生為審核委員會主席。

於回顧年度，審核委員會已履行下列職責：

- 審閱本集團的年度報告及中期報告
- 審閱重大會計政策及採納新訂財務報告準則的影響
- 與外聘核數師討論審核問題
- 檢討年度內部審核計劃
- 就委任外聘核數師提供提議建議
- 評估外聘核數師的獨立性
- 與管理層審閱及討論內部審核報告及風險管理所發現的情況

薪酬委員會

薪酬委員會的主要職能為就全體董事的薪酬政策及薪酬架構向董事會作出推薦建議。

我們的薪酬政策禁止董事釐定自身的薪酬。每名董事的薪酬待遇會定期根據其個人表現、職責、本集團的財務表現、市場慣例及其他適用因素進行考慮及／或審閱。

目前，薪酬委員會成員包括全體獨立非執行董事，即花強教授、孫明導先生及余季華先生，以及本公司主席田其祥先生。余先生為薪酬委員會主席。

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The remuneration of executive Directors and independent non-executive Directors for the financial year 2019 and 2020 are the same. On 18 December 2020, the Remuneration Committee has reviewed the annual remuneration package of both executive Directors and independent non-executive Directors for financial year 2021 and has recommended to the Board that the annual remuneration for Directors should remain unchanged for the financial year 2021.

None of Director participated in any discussion about his own remuneration in the meetings regarding the review of remuneration.

Nomination Committee

The major functions of the Nomination Committee are to review the structure and composition of the Board, to implement and review the Board Diversity Policy, to review and provide recommendations to the Shareholders on the terms of Director's service contract, and to assess the independence of the independent non-executive Directors.

The Board adopts a board diversity policy that, in formally nominating a candidate the Board shall assess the suitability of a proposed candidate by taking into account factors including but not limited to gender, age, cultural, race, educational background, professional experience, skills, knowledge and independence. Summary of the Group's diversity policy is set out on page 36 above.

The Nomination Committee currently consists of all independent non-executive Directors namely Professor Hua Qiang, Mr. Sun Mingdao and Mr. Yue Kwai Wa, Ken and the Chairman of the Company, Mr. Tian Qixiang. Mr. Yue is the chairman of the Nomination Committee.

During the year under review, the Nomination Committee performed the following duties:

- Assessed the independence of the independent non-executive Directors
- Made recommendations on the re-election of retiring Directors to the Board
- Reviewed the background and suitability of a proposed independent non-executive Director
- Evaluated the structure and composition of the Board
- Reviewed the Company's Board Diversity Policy
- Reviewed the term of reference of the Nomination Committee

執行董事及獨立非執行董事於二零一九年及二零二零年財政年度的薪酬相同。於二零二零年十二月十八日，薪酬委員會已審閱執行董事及獨立非執行董事於二零二一年財政年度的年度薪酬組合，建議董事會於二零二一年財政年度的董事年度薪酬應維持不變。

於檢討薪酬的會議上，概無董事參與討論自身的薪酬。

提名委員會

提名委員會的主要職能為審閱董事會的架構及組成、執行及檢討董事會成員多元化政策、審閱董事服務合約的條款及就此向股東提供推薦建議，以及評估獨立非執行董事的獨立性。

董事會採納董事會成員多元化政策，在正式提名董事會成員人選時，董事會須評估候選人的合適性，考慮因素包括（但不限於）性別、年齡、文化、種族、教育背景、專業經驗、技能、知識及獨立性。本集團的多元化政策概要載於上文第36頁。

目前，提名委員會成員包括全體獨立非執行董事，即花強教授、孫明導先生及余季華先生，以及本公司主席田其祥先生。余先生為提名委員會主席。

於回顧年度，提名委員會已履行下列職責：

- 評估獨立非執行董事的獨立性
- 就重選退任董事向董事會作出推薦建議
- 審閱候任獨立非執行董事的背景資料及合適性
- 評估董事會架構及組成
- 檢討本公司董事會成員多元化政策
- 檢討提名委員會的職權範圍

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企業管治報告

Nomination Policy

The Company sets out below the nomination procedures and the process and criteria contained in the Nomination Policy adopted by the Board.

Nomination Procedures and Process

The factors listed below would be used as reference by the Nomination Committee in assessing the suitability of a proposed candidate.

The secretary of the Nomination Committee shall call a meeting of the Nomination Committee, and invite nominations of candidates from members of the Board if any, for consideration by the Nomination Committee prior to its meeting. The Nomination Committee may also put forward candidates who are not nominated by members of the Board.

- For filling a casual vacancy or appointing an additional member to the Board, the Nomination Committee shall make recommendations for the Board's consideration and approval.
- For proposing candidates to stand for election at a general meeting, the Nomination Committee shall make nominations to the Board for its consideration and recommendation.
- A circular will be sent to the shareholders of the Company to provide them with the name, brief biography, proposed remuneration, (where an independent non-executive Director is to be nominated) independency and other information of the proposing candidate in accordance with the requirements of the applicable laws, rules and regulations including those of the Listing Rules.
- A shareholder can serve a written notice to the Company for the attention of the Company Secretary of his or her intention to propose a certain person for election as a Director. This written notice, together with (i) the information of the candidate as required to be disclosed under Rule 13.51(2) of the Listing Rules and such other information as may be considered relevant to his or her proposed election; and (ii) the written consent by that person to the publication of his or her personal data provided pursuant to (i) immediately above, by the Company in its corporation communication documents in compliance with the Listing Rules or as may be required by the Stock Exchange at the principal place of business in Hong Kong of the Company for a period of no earlier than the day after the despatch of the notice of the meeting and ending no later than 7 days prior to the date of the general meeting.
- The Board shall have the final decision on all matters relating to its recommendation of candidates to stand for election at any general meeting.

提名政策

本公司於下文載列董事會採納之提名政策內所載提名程序及過程以及標準。

提名程序及過程

下文所列因素將供提名委員會評估候選人合適性時作為參考。

提名委員會秘書須召開提名委員會會議，並於其會議召開前邀請董事會成員候選人（如有）供提名委員會考慮。提名委員會亦可建議並非由董事會成員提名的候選人。

- 就為董事會填補臨時空缺或委任額外成員而言，提名委員會須提出建議以供董事會考慮及批准。
- 就推薦候選人參加股東大會選舉而言，提名委員會須向董事會作出提名以供其考慮及建議。
- 根據適用法例、規則及法規（包括上市規則）的規定，載有候選人名字、簡歷、建議薪酬、（就提名獨立非執行董事而言）獨立性及其他資料的通函將寄發予本公司股東。
- 股東可向本公司發出書面通知（註明收件人為公司秘書），表述其有意推舉指定人士參選董事。該書面通知連同(i)根據上市規則第13.51(2)條須予披露的候選人資料及該等可能被認為與候選人的建議選舉有關的其他資料；及(ii)該人士就本公司遵照上市規則或聯交所規定於其企業通訊文件中刊發根據上述第(i)項提供的個人資料發出的同意書，須於不早於有關會議通告寄發後翌日起至不遲於有關股東大會日期前七日結束之期限內寄往本公司於香港的主要營業地點。
- 董事會就有關其推薦候選人參加任何股東大會選舉的一切事宜擁有最終決定權。

Corporate Governance Report

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Criteria adopted by the Nomination Committee

- **Business experience:** The candidate should have significant experience from a senior role in an area of business, public affairs or academia, relevant to the Company. Awareness of the corn deep-processing industry would be an advantage but not a requirement in all cases.
- **Public board experience:** The candidate should have relevant expertise and experience earned as a Board member of a reputable listed company or from a senior position in his or her industry, public affairs or academia.
- **Diversity:** The candidate should contribute to the Board being a diverse body, with diversity reflecting gender, age, cultural and educational background, ethnicity, professional experience, qualifications, skills and length of service. Given the current composition of the Board, a female candidate would be an advantage but not a requirement.
- **Standing:** The candidate should be of the highest ethical character and have a strong reputation and standing, both personally and professionally, in his or her fields.
- **Time commitment:** Each Board member must have sufficient time available for the proper performance of his or her duties. Directors should be sufficiently free of other commitments to be able to devote the time needed to prepare for meetings and participate in induction, training, appraisal and other Board associated activities.
- **Independence:** For the candidate who is proposed as an independent non-executive Director, he or she must satisfy all the independence requirements as set out in Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules. He or she must always be aware of threats to his or her independency and avoid any conflict of interest with the Company. He or she must be able to represent and act in the best interest of the Company and its shareholders as a whole.

These factors are for reference only, and not meant to be exhaustive and decisive. The Nomination Committee may also consider such other factors as it may see fit which are in the best interest of the Company and its shareholders as a whole. The Nomination Committee and the Board may set specific requirements, depending on the need of development of the Company, for the candidates.

提名委員會採納的標準

- **業務經驗：**候選人須擁有大量擔任與本公司相關業務、公共事務或學術界高級職位的經驗。對玉米深加工行業有認識者將獲優先考慮，但並非必要條件。
- **公眾公司董事會經驗：**候選人應擁有擔任知名上市公司董事會成員或於其所屬行業、公共事務或學術界出任高級職位所獲得的相關專業知識及經驗。
- **多元性：**候選人需要為董事會作為一個多元組織作出貢獻，使其在性別、年齡、文化及教育背景、種族、專業經驗、資格、技能及服務年期上具備多元性。鑒於董事會現時的組成，女性候選人將獲優先考慮，但並非必要條件。
- **名聲：**候選人應擁有最高道德標準，且在其所處領域擁有卓著聲譽及名聲（個人及專業）。
- **時間投入：**各董事會成員必須擁有足夠時間妥為履行其職務。董事應預留足夠時間投放於會議準備，以及參與入職介紹、培訓、評估及其他與董事會有關的活動。
- **獨立性：**就獲提名出任獨立非執行董事的候選人而言，彼必須符合上市規則第3.13條所載的全部獨立性規定。彼必須時常留意對其獨立性有威脅的事宜，以及避免與本公司有任何利益衝突。彼必須能代表及以本公司及其股東整體的最佳利益行事。

該等因素僅供參考，並不旨在涵蓋所有因素，也不具決定性作用。提名委員會亦可考慮其認為符合本公司及其股東整體最佳利益的其他因素。提名委員會與董事會可視乎本公司的發展需要對候選人設立特別要求。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

Shareholders

The Company welcomes enquires from Shareholders. The Board will review Shareholders' enquires on a regular basis. Specific enquiries and suggestions by Shareholders can be sent in writing to the Company's office at Suite 3312, Tower 1, Times Square, 1 Matheson Street, Causeway Bay, Hong Kong or by email (ir@chinastarch.com.hk).

In case of shareholding enquires, Shareholders should direct their enquiries to the Company's Hong Kong branch share registrar and transfer office, Tricor Investor Services Limited, via its website at www.tricoris.com, or by email to is-enquiries@hk.tricorglobal.com, or dial its hotline at (852) 2980 1333 or go in person at its public counter at Level 54, Hopewell Centre, 183 Queen's Road East, Hong Kong.

A Shareholder's Communication Policy was adopted by the Board in order to promote effective communications between Shareholders and the Company. This policy is available on our website. The Company recognises the importance of Shareholders' privacy and will not disclose Shareholders' information without their consent, unless required by law.

Shareholder(s) holding not less than one tenth (10%) of the paid up capital of the Company can convene an extraordinary general meeting by depositing the requisition in writing to the Company. The procedures for Shareholder(s) to convene and present proposals at general meetings, including proposing a person for election as a Director, are available on our website.

Constitutional Documents

The Company did not make any changes to its constitutional document during the year under review.

股東

本公司歡迎股東垂詢。董事會將定期審閱股東的查詢。股東如有任何具體查詢及意見，可以書面方式寄送至本公司辦事處香港銅鑼灣勿地臣街1號時代廣場一座3312室或電郵(ir@chinastarch.com.hk)方式提出。

有關股權方面的查詢，股東應透過本公司香港股份過戶登記分處卓佳證券登記有限公司的網站www.tricoris.com、電郵至is-enquiries@hk.tricorglobal.com、致電熱線(852) 2980 1333，或親臨其設於香港皇后大道東183號合和中心54樓的公眾櫃台向過戶登記分處提出。

董事會已採納股東溝通政策促進股東與本公司的有效溝通。有關政策可於本公司網站閱覽。本公司明白保障股東私隱的重要性，除法例規定者外，不會在未經股東同意的情況下披露股東資料。

於本公司繳足股本中持有不少於十分一(10%)權益的股東可透過向本公司發出書面要求召開股東特別大會。股東召開股東大會及於會上提呈建議(包括建議一名人士參選董事)的程序可於本公司網站查閱。

章程文件

於回顧年度內，本公司的章程文件並無任何變動。

Directors and Senior Management Profiles

董事及高級管理人員簡介

Executive Directors

Mr. Tian Qixiang, aged 57, is the chairman of the Board and a member of each of the Nomination Committee and Remuneration Committee of the Board. Mr. Tian is principally responsible for the Group's strategic positioning. He is also responsible for formulating the Group's business development objectives and ensuring that such objectives are implemented by the Board accordingly. Mr. Tian is also a director of Shandong Shouguang Juneng Golden Corn Development Co., Ltd. ("Golden Corn"), an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, and Shouguang Golden Corn Biotechnology Limited ("Golden Corn Biotech"), an indirect non-wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, respectively.

Mr. Tian completed his study of Electricity and Water Irrigation from Water and Electricity Machinery School in 1981 and graduated from The Shandong Province Party Committee School of the People's Republic of China with a diploma in Economics Management in 1996. Mr. Tian obtained the qualification as a senior economist in December 2002.

Mr. Tian is beneficially interested in approximately 54.58% of the issued share capital of Merry Boom Group Limited ("Merry Boom"), a substantial shareholder of the Company, and is also a director of Merry Boom.

Mr. Gao Shijun, aged 53, joined the Group in 1998 and is currently the chief executive officer of the Company. Mr. Gao is principally responsible for overseeing the Group's operations and business management. Mr. Gao is also a director of the following subsidiaries of the Company:

- Golden Corn
- Golden Corn Biotech
- Linqing Deneng Golden Corn Bio Limited
- Shouguang Golden Far East Modified Starch Co., Ltd
- Shouguang Juneng Musashino Biotechnology Co., Ltd

Mr. Gao obtained an undergraduate degree in Physics in 1989 and a Master of Business Administration degree in 2012 from Shandong University. He was also awarded the qualification of senior engineer in 2010. Mr. Gao was appointed as the permanent vice-president of China Starch Industry Association with a term from June 2016 to May 2021.

執行董事

田其祥先生，57歲，董事會主席，並為董事會提名委員會及薪酬委員會的成員。田先生主要負責本集團的戰略部署。彼同時亦負責本集團業務發展目標的規劃並確保這些目標會由董事會相應執行。田先生亦分別為本公司間接全資附屬公司山東壽光巨能金玉米開發有限公司（「金玉米」）及本公司間接非全資附屬公司壽光金玉米生物科技有限公司（「金玉米生物科技」）的董事。

田先生於一九八一年在山東省水利機電學校完成電力排灌專業課程，一九九六年畢業於中國共產黨山東省委員會黨校，持有經濟管理專業文憑。田先生於二零零二年十二月取得高級經濟師資格。

田先生實益擁有本公司主要股東怡興集團有限公司（「怡興」）已發行股本約54.58%，彼同時為怡興的董事。

高世軍先生，53歲，於一九九八年加入本集團，現任本公司行政總裁。高先生主要負責監督本集團的經營和業務管理。高先生亦為本公司以下附屬公司的董事：

- 金玉米
- 金玉米生物科技
- 臨清德能金玉米生物有限公司
- 壽光金遠東變性澱粉有限公司
- 壽光巨能武藏野生物科技有限公司

高先生於一九八九年自山東大學畢業，並獲得物理學士學位，隨後於二零一二年取得山東大學工商管理碩士學位。彼亦於二零一零年獲授高級工程師資格。高先生獲委任為中國澱粉工業協會常務副會長，任期為二零一六年六月至二零二一年五月。

Directors and Senior Management Profiles

董事及高級管理人員簡介

Mr. Liu Xianggang, aged 52, joined the Group in 1998. Mr. Liu is also a director of Golden Corn and Golden Corn Biotech respectively. He is responsible for the Group's production technology developments and cornstarch production.

Mr. Liu graduated from Shandong Industrial University (subsequently amalgamated into Shandong University in 2000) in 1990 with an undergraduate degree in Industrial Management, and obtained a postgraduate diploma in Industrial Economics from the Economics School of Shandong University in 2003. Mr. Liu also obtained a Master of Business Administration degree from Shandong University in 2012. Mr. Liu obtained the qualification as senior engineer in 2002. Mr. Liu is the deputy supervisor of the Cornstarch Professionals Committee of China Starch Industry Association.

Mr. Yu Yingquan, aged 52, is principally responsible for the overall management in investment and corporate finance of the Group. Mr. Yu joined the Group in 2003. Mr. Yu is also a director of Golden Corn and Golden Corn Biotech respectively.

Mr. Yu graduated from Shandong Hydro Institute in 1990 with a diploma in Hydro Economic and Financial Management, and obtained a diploma in Finance Management from Shandong Economics Management Institute in 1998. Mr. Yu obtained the Certificate of Accounting Professional of the People's Republic of China issued by Finance Bureau of Shouguang City in 1997.

Independent Non-executive Directors

Professor Hua Qiang, aged 49, has been appointed as independent non-executive Director on 17 May 2016. Professor Hua has been a professor of the School of Biotechnology and the State Key Laboratory of Bioreactor Engineering of the East China University of Science and Technology since 2008. He obtained a bachelor and a master degree in chemical engineering (major in biochemical engineering) from the Zhejiang University in 1993 and 1996 respectively. He also obtained a doctoral degree in information engineering from the Kyushu Institute of Technology (Japan) in 2000. He was appointed as an assistant professor of Institute for Advanced Biosciences of the Keio University (Japan) from 2001 to 2004, and was appointed as a postdoctoral scholar of the Department of Bioengineering of the University of California, San Diego from 2004 to 2007. He had also been a medical research scientist for Sanford Burnham Prebys Medical Discovery Institute (formerly known as "Burnham Institute for Medical Research") (the United State of America) from 2007 to 2008.

劉象剛先生，52歲，於一九九八年加入本集團。劉先生亦分別為金玉米及金玉米生物科技的董事。彼負責本集團的生產技術開發及玉米澱粉的生產。

劉先生於一九九零年畢業於山東工業大學（隨後於二零零零年併入山東大學），持有工業管理工程學士學位，並於二零零三年獲山東大學經濟學院頒發產業經濟學研究生文憑。劉先生亦於二零一二年取得山東大學工商管理碩士學位。於二零零二年，劉先生獲取高級工程師的資格。劉先生是中國澱粉工業協會玉米澱粉專業委員會的副主任。

于英泉先生，52歲，主要負責本集團的整體投資管理和企業融資。于先生於二零零三年加入本集團。于先生亦分別為金玉米及金玉米生物科技的董事。

于先生於一九九零年畢業於山東水利專科學校，獲水利經濟與財務管理文憑，及於一九九八年由山東省經濟管理幹部學校院獲得財務管理文憑。于先生於一九九七年取得由壽光市財政局發出的中華人民共和國會計從業資格證書。

獨立非執行董事

花強教授，49歲，於二零一六年五月十七日獲委任為獨立非執行董事。花教授自二零零八年起一直出任華東理工大學生物工程學院生物反應器工程國家重點實驗室教授。彼於一九九三年及一九九六年分別取得浙江大學化工系學士及碩士學位（主修生物化學工程），並於二零零零年取得日本九州工業大學信息工學博士學位。彼於二零零一年至二零零四年獲委任為日本慶應義塾大學先端生命科學研究所助理教授，於二零零四年至二零零七年獲委任為加州大學聖地牙哥分校生物工程系博士後學者。彼亦於二零零七年至二零零八年為美國Sanford Burnham Prebys Medical Discovery Institute（前稱「Burnham Institute for Medical Research」）醫藥科學研究員。

Directors and Senior Management Profiles

董事及高級管理人員簡介

Mr. Sun Mingdao, aged 72, has been appointed as an independent non-executive Director on 5 September 2013. Mr. Sun also serves as a member of each of the Audit Committee, Nomination Committee and Remuneration Committee of the Board. Mr. Sun was appointed as the Eighth Session's permanent deputy chief secretary of China Starch Industry Association for a term from June 2016 to May 2021. Mr. Sun was appointed as a deputy supervisor of the Expert Committee of China Starch Industry Association in November 2015. Mr. Sun was also appointed as a vice director of the Technical Committee on Food-grade Starch and Starch Derivatives under the Standardization Administration of the People's Republic of China in November 2015.

Mr. Sun had been a deputy director of the research centre and a vice general manager of Wuhan Huali Environmental Technology Co., Ltd. from 2001 to 2007. Mr. Sun had served as a standing committee member, and the Sixth and Seventh Sessions' chief secretary of China Starch Industry Association respectively.

Mr. Yue Kwai Wa, Ken, aged 55, has been appointed as an independent non-executive Director on 5 September 2007. Mr. Yue also serves as the chairman of each of the Audit Committee, Nomination Committee and Remuneration Committee of the Board.

Mr. Yue is serving as an executive director, the chairman, the chief executive officer, the company secretary and the compliance officer of Roma Group Limited ("Roma"). He is an independent non-executive director of Major Holdings Limited ("Major"). He was an independent non-executive director of Manfield Chemical Holdings Limited ("Manfield") for the period from 6 November 2015 to 31 December 2018. The shares of Roma, Major and Manfield are listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.

Mr. Yue is a certified public accountant with solid experience in accounting, auditing and corporate finance. Mr. Yue is also a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the Colorado State Society of Certified Public Accountants. He is also holding a specialist certificate and a practicing certificate in corporate finance of the Hong Kong Securities Institute.

Senior Management

All the executive Directors are responsible for the various aspects of the business and operation of the Group. These executive Directors are regarded as the member of the senior management team of the Group.

孫明導先生，72歲，於二零一三年九月五日獲委任為獨立非執行董事。孫先生亦為董事會審核委員會、提名委員會及薪酬委員會的成員。孫先生獲委任為中國澱粉工業協會第八屆常務副秘書長，任期為二零一六年六月至二零二一年五月。孫先生於二零一五年十一月獲委任為中國澱粉工業協會專家委員會副主任。孫先生亦於二零一五年十一月獲委任為中華人民共和國國家標準管理委員會轄下澱粉食品及澱粉衍生物技術委員會副主任。

孫先生於二零零一年至二零零七年分別為武漢華麗環保科技有限公司研究所副所長及該公司副總經理。孫先生曾分別擔任中國澱粉工業協會常務理事、第六及第七屆秘書長。

余季華先生，55歲，於二零零七年九月五日獲委任為獨立非執行董事。余先生亦為董事會審核委員會、提名委員會及薪酬委員會的主席。

余先生現時為羅馬集團有限公司（「羅馬」）的執行董事、主席、行政總裁、公司秘書及監察主任。彼為美捷滙控股有限公司（「美捷滙」）的獨立非執行董事。截至二零一五年十一月六日至二零一八年十二月三十一日止期間，彼為萬輝化工控股有限公司（「萬輝」）的獨立非執行董事。羅馬、美捷滙及萬輝的股份均於香港聯合交易所有限公司上市。

余先生是執業會計師，在會計、核數及企業融資方面經驗豐富，同時亦是美國會計師協會會員、科羅拉多州註冊會計師協會會員。彼亦持有香港證券專業學會的專業證書及企業融資執業證書。

高級管理層

所有執行董事負責本集團各方面的業務及營運。此等執行董事乃被視為本集團的高級管理隊伍。

Independent Auditor's Report

獨立核數師報告



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信永中和(香港)
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TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF CHINA STARCH HOLDINGS LIMITED

中國澱粉控股有限公司

(incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)

致中國澱粉控股有限公司股東

(於開曼群島註冊成立的有限公司)

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of China Starch Holdings Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group") set out on pages 54 to 113, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2020, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the "HKICPA") and have been properly prepared in compliance with the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing ("HKSAs") issued by the HKICPA. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the HKICPA's Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the "Code") and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

意見

本核數師(以下簡稱「我們」)已審計列載於第54至113頁中國澱粉控股有限公司(「貴公司」)及其附屬公司(「貴集團」)的合併財務報表,此合併財務報表包括於二零二零年十二月三十一日的合併財務狀況表與截至該日止年度的合併損益及其他綜合收益表、合併權益變動表及合併現金流量表,以及合併財務報表附註(包括主要會計政策概要)。

我們認為,該等合併財務報表已根據香港會計師公會(「香港會計師公會」)所頒佈的香港財務報告準則(「香港財務報告準則」)真實而公平地反映 貴集團於二零二零年十二月三十一日的合併財務狀況,以及其於截至該日止年度的合併財務表現及合併現金流量,並已按照香港《公司條例》的披露規定妥為編製。

意見基礎

我們已根據香港會計師公會頒佈的香港審計準則(「香港審計準則」)進行審計。我們在該等準則項下的責任在本報告「核數師對合併財務報表的審計責任」一節進一步闡述。根據香港會計師公會的職業會計師道德守則(「守則」),我們為獨立於 貴集團,並已按照守則履行其他道德責任。我們相信,我們已獲得足夠及適當的審計憑證,為我們的審計意見提供基礎。

關鍵審計事項

關鍵審計事項是我們專業判斷所認為,對我們審計本期間合併財務報表最為重要的事項。該等事項已於我們審計整份合併財務報表及就其出具意見處理,而我們不會就該等事項獨立提供意見。

Independent Auditor's Report

獨立核數師報告

Valuation of property, plant and equipment

物業、廠房及設備的估值

Refer to note 16 to the consolidated financial statements and the accounting policies on pages 64 to 65.

請參閱合併財務報表附註16及第64至65頁的會計政策。

The key audit matter 關鍵審計事項	How the matter was addressed in our audit 審計中處理有關事項的方法
<p>We identified the valuation of property, plant and equipment as a key audit matter because of its significance to the consolidated financial statements.</p> <p>基於物業、廠房及設備的估值對合併財務報表的重要性，我們已將其認定為關鍵審計事項。</p> <p>As at 31 December 2020, carrying amount of property, plant and equipment is approximately RMB2,007,661,000. It involves a significant degree of judgement by the management in assessing whether there are any indicators of impairment for property, plant and equipment at the end of the reporting period which may affect the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment. Therefore, it comes to our concern that there is a risk of valuation of property, plant and equipment.</p> <p>於二零二零年十二月三十一日，物業、廠房及設備的賬面值約為人民幣2,007,661,000元。管理層需要在評估物業、廠房及設備於報告期末是否有任何可能會對物業、廠房及設備賬面值造成影響的減值跡象時作出重大判斷。因此，我們的憂慮為對物業、廠房及設備進行估值的風險。</p>	<p>Our audit procedures were designed to evaluate the management's assessment of the indicators of impairment and, where such indicators were identified, assessed the management's impairment testing and identify any valuation risk of property, plant and equipment.</p> <p>我們的審計程序的設計乃為評核管理層就減值跡象所作出的評估，及在確定有關跡象的情況下，評估管理層所作出的減值測試，以及識別物業、廠房及設備的任何估值風險。</p> <p>We have discussed with the management on the key assumptions used in the management's assessment of the indicators of impairment. We have also performed check on sample basis by physically inspecting whether the property, plant and equipment are kept in a good condition.</p> <p>我們已與管理層討論管理層在評估減值跡象時所使用的主要假設。我們亦抽樣對物業、廠房及設備進行實地視查，以確認彼等是否處於良好狀況。</p>

Impairment assessment of trade receivables

貿易應收款的減值評估

Refer to note 20 to the consolidated financial statements and the accounting policies on pages 65 to 67.

請參閱合併財務報表附註20及第65至67頁的會計政策。

The key audit matter 關鍵審計事項	How the matter was addressed in our audit 審計中處理有關事項的方法
<p>We have identified the impairment assessment of trade receivables as a key audit matter because the loss allowance involves significant degree of management estimation.</p> <p>由於虧損撥備涉及管理層的重大估計，我們已認定貿易應收款的減值評估為關鍵審計事項。</p> <p>As at 31 December 2020, the Group had trade receivables of approximately RMB196,187,000. Expected credit loss (the "ECL") impairment model has been adopted for impairment assessment of which it involved significant management judgement on historical loss rate based on the provision matrix using past due information and forward-looking information based on both current and forecast general economic conditions.</p> <p>於二零二零年十二月三十一日，貴集團有貿易應收款約人民幣196,187,000元。預期信貸虧損（「預期信貸虧損」）減值模型已採納用作減值評估，當中涉及管理層根據撥備矩陣利用逾期資料及根據目前及預計一般經濟狀況利用前瞻性資料對歷史虧損率作出的重大判斷。</p>	<p>Our procedures were designed to review the management's process of determination of historical loss rate and forward-looking information for performing of loss allowance assessment and challenge the reasonableness of the methods and assumptions used to estimate the loss allowance.</p> <p>我們審計程序的設計乃為檢討管理層釐定歷史虧損率及前瞻性資料以進行虧損撥備評估的過程，並對估計虧損撥備時所使用的方法及假設的合理性提出質疑。</p> <p>We have challenged the assumptions and critical judgement used by the management by comparing the management's expectation of the amounts of trade receivables which are unlikely to be recovered in the foreseeable future at current carrying amount based on ageing of receivables at year end, cash received after year end, as well as the recent creditworthiness of each debtor and forward-looking information on macro economy and industry performance.</p> <p>我們透過比較管理層預計的貿易應收款金額，對管理層所使用假設及重大判斷提出質疑。根據年末應收款項的賬齡、年末後收取的現金以及各債務人近期的信用度及有關宏觀經濟及行業表現的前瞻性資料，該等金額不大可能按目前賬面值於可見未來收回。</p>

Independent Auditor's Report

獨立核數師報告

Information Other than the Consolidated Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The directors of the Company are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all of the information included in the annual report other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

Responsibilities of Directors of the Company and Audit Committee for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA and the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, and for such internal control as the directors of the Company determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

合併財務報表及就其發出的核數師報告以外的資料

貴公司董事對其他資料負責。其他資料包括年報內的所有資料，惟合併財務報表及就其發出的核數師報告除外。

我們就合併財務報表發出的意見並不涵蓋其他資料，我們亦不對該等資料發表任何形式的核證結論。

就合併財務報表的審計而言，我們的責任為閱讀其他資料，並在過程中考慮其他資料與合併財務報表或我們於審計過程中所了解的情況是否有重大抵觸，或是否可能有重大錯誤陳述。基於我們已執行的工作，倘我們認為其他資料存在重大錯誤陳述，我們需要報告有關事實。就此而言，我們並無任何報告。

貴公司董事及審核委員會對合併財務報表的責任

貴公司董事負責根據香港會計師公會頒佈的香港財務報告準則及香港《公司條例》的披露規定編製真實而公平的合併財務報表，以及落實其認為屬必要的內部監控，以使所編製的合併財務報表不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述。

於編製合併財務報表時，貴公司董事負責評估貴集團繼續以持續基準經營的能力，並在適用情況下披露與以持續基準經營有關的事項，以及使用持續經營的會計基礎，惟董事有意將貴集團清盤或停止經營，或除此以外別無其他實際的替代方案則除外。

審核委員會負責監督貴集團的財務報告流程。

Independent Auditor's Report

獨立核數師報告

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion, solely to you, as a body, in accordance with our agreed terms of engagement, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with HKSA's will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with HKSA's, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors of the Company.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Company's directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

核數師對合併財務報表的審計責任

我們的目標為合理確定整體合併財務報表是否存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述，並按照協定的委任條款僅向閣下（作為整體）發出載有我們意見的核數師報告，除此之外本報告別無其他目的。我們不會就本報告的內容向任何其他人士負上或承擔任何責任。合理核證是高水平的核證，但並不保證按照《香港審計準則》進行的審計總能發現已存在的重大錯誤陳述。錯誤陳述可以由欺詐或錯誤引起，如果合理預期有關錯誤陳述（個別或共同）會影響使用者根據合併財務報表所作出的經濟決定，則有關錯誤陳述被視為重大錯誤陳述。

在根據《香港審計準則》進行審計的過程中，我們會作出專業判斷，並保持專業懷疑態度。我們亦：

- 識別和評估合併財務報表因欺詐或錯誤而存在重大錯誤陳述的風險，因應該等風險設計及執行審計程序，以及獲取充足和適當的審計憑證為我們的意見提供基礎。由於欺詐可能涉及串謀、偽造、故意遺漏、失實陳述，或凌駕內部監控，因此，與未能發現因錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述相比，未能發現因欺詐而導致的重大錯誤陳述的風險較高。
- 了解與審核有關的內部監控，以設計適用於有關情況的審核程序，但並非旨在對貴集團內部監控的成效發表意見。
- 評估貴公司董事所採用會計政策是否恰當，以及貴公司董事所作出的會計估計及相關披露是否合理。
- 就貴公司董事採用持續經營基礎的會計法是否恰當作出結論，並根據已獲取的審計憑證，就是否有對貴集團繼續以持續基準經營的能力構成重大疑問的事件或情況的相關重大不確定因素作出結論。倘我們的結論為存在重大不確定因素，則我們需要於核數師報告中提出須注意合併財務報表內的相關資料披露，或倘有關披露資料不足，則需要修訂我們的意見。我們的結論以截至核數師報告日期所獲得的審計憑證為基礎。然而，貴集團可能因未來事件或情況而不再持續經營。

Independent Auditor's Report

獨立核數師報告

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.
- 評估合併財務報表的整體呈列方式、架構及內容(包括披露資料),以及合併財務報表是否以達致公平呈列反映相關交易及事件。
- 就貴集團內各實體或業務活動的財務資料獲得充足的合適審計憑證,以就合併財務報表發表意見。我們須負責指導、監督及執行集團的審計工作。我們須為我們的審計意見承擔全部責任。

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

我們與審核委員會就(其中包括)審計工作的計劃範圍及時間安排及重大審計發現(包括我們於審計期間識別出的內部監控的任何重大缺陷)進行溝通。

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

我們亦向審核委員會提交聲明,說明我們已遵守有關獨立性的道德要求,並就所有被合理認為可能影響我們獨立性的關係及其他事宜及(如適用)相關防範措施,與負責管治的人員進行溝通。

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

從與審核委員會溝通的事項中,我們決定對本期合併財務報表的審計工作最為重要的事項,而有關事項因而為關鍵審計事項。除非法律或法規不容許公開披露此等事項,或於極罕見的情況下,我們認為由於可合理預期披露此等事項的不良後果將超越公眾知悉此等事項的利益,因而不應於報告中披露,否則我們會於核數師報告中說明此等事項。

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Mr. Kwan Chi Fung.

本獨立核數師報告的審計項目合夥人是關志峰先生。

SHINEWING (HK) CPA Limited

Certified Public Accountants

Kwan Chi Fung

Practising Certificate Number: P06614

Hong Kong
19 March 2021

信永中和(香港)會計師事務所有限公司

執業會計師

關志峰

執業證書號碼: P06614

香港
二零二一年三月十九日

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

合併損益及其他綜合收益表

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

		Notes 附註	2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Revenue	收入	5	8,892,261	6,750,401
Cost of sales	銷售成本		(8,332,486)	(6,397,397)
Gross profit	毛利		559,775	353,004
Distribution expenses	分銷費用		(184,229)	(153,939)
Administrative expenses	行政費用		(194,917)	(164,621)
Impairment losses on financial assets	金融資產減值虧損	20	-	(13,777)
Other net income	其他淨收入	6	80,871	84,725
Operating profit	經營利潤		261,500	105,392
Finance income	融資收入	7	15,084	19,540
Finance expenses	融資費用	8	(5,346)	(1,661)
Profit before income tax	除所得稅前利潤	9	271,238	123,271
Income tax expense	所得稅支出	12	(64,199)	(25,175)
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	本年度利潤及綜合收益總額		207,039	98,096
Attributable to:	以下各項應佔：			
Owners of the Company	本公司擁有人		190,120	96,847
Non-controlling interests	非控股股東權益		16,919	1,249
			207,039	98,096
Earnings per share attributable to owners of the Company	本公司擁有人應佔每股盈利			
Basic and diluted earnings per share (RMB)	每股基本及攤薄盈利 (人民幣)	13	0.0317	0.0162

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

合併財務狀況表

As at 31 December 2020 於二零二零年十二月三十一日

		Notes	2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
		附註		
ASSETS	資產			
Non-current assets	非流動資產			
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	16	2,007,661	2,085,992
Right-of-use assets	使用權資產	17	429,830	400,543
Deposits for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	收購物業、廠房及設備的保證金		-	27,218
Investments in equities	股權投資	18	1,940	-
Deferred tax assets	遞延稅項資產	25	64,230	79,435
Total non-current assets	非流動資產總值		2,503,661	2,593,188
Current assets	流動資產			
Inventories	存貨	19	811,107	538,777
Trade and other receivables	貿易及其他應收款	20	896,338	841,983
Security deposit for land auction	拍賣土地的保證金	21	10,401	-
Pledged bank deposits	已抵押銀行存款	23	4,353	5,669
Fixed deposits	定期存款	23	-	260,000
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物	23	341,632	185,357
Total current assets	流動資產總值		2,063,831	1,831,786
Total assets	資產總值		4,567,492	4,424,974
EQUITY	權益			
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	本公司擁有人應佔權益			
Share capital	股本	24	532,500	532,656
Other reserves	其他儲備		379,221	368,526
Retained earnings	保留盈利		2,065,586	1,920,058
			2,977,307	2,821,240
Non-controlling interests	非控股股東權益		156,826	139,907
Total equity	權益總額		3,134,133	2,961,147

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

合併財務狀況表

As at 31 December 2020 於二零二零年十二月三十一日

		Notes 附註	2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
LIABILITIES	負債			
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債			
Deferred income	遞延收入	28	303,043	349,074
Deferred tax liabilities	遞延稅項負債	25	58,311	38,104
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	26	497	1,218
Total non-current liabilities	非流動負債總額		361,851	388,396
Current liabilities	流動負債			
Trade and other payables	貿易及其他應付款	29	547,742	691,914
Advances from customers	客戶墊款	30	331,522	172,375
Income tax payable	應付所得稅		40,710	35,430
Borrowings	借款	27	126,849	151,354
Employee housing deposits	員工房屋保證金	31	23,741	23,741
Derivative financial instruments	衍生金融工具	22	341	-
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	26	603	617
Total current liabilities	流動負債總額		1,071,508	1,075,431
Total liabilities	負債總額		1,433,359	1,463,827
Total equity and liabilities	權益及負債總額		4,567,492	4,424,974

Approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 19 March 2021.

董事會於二零二一年三月十九日批准及授權刊發。

Tian Qixiang
田其祥
Director
董事

Yu Yingquan
于英泉
Director
董事

The notes on pages 59 to 113 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

第59至113頁的附註乃合併財務報表的其中部分。

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

合併權益變動表

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

		Share capital	Share premium	Special reserve	Capital reserve	Statutory reserve	Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
		股本	股份溢價	特別儲備	資本儲備	法定儲備	保留盈利	總計	非控股股東權益	權益合計
Note	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
附註	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元
		(note (i))	(note (ii))							
		(附註(i))	(附註(ii))							
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	532,656	39,369	27,080	56,196	278,846	1,853,538	2,787,685	138,658	2,926,343
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	本年度利潤及綜合收益總額	-	-	-	-	-	96,847	96,847	1,249	98,096
2018 final dividend	二零一八年末期股息	14	(39,369)	-	-	-	(23,923)	(63,292)	-	(63,292)
Transfer to statutory reserves	轉入法定儲備	-	-	-	-	6,404	(6,404)	-	-	-
At 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020	於二零一九年十二月三十一日及二零二零年一月一日	532,656	-	27,080	56,196	285,250	1,920,058	2,821,240	139,907	2,961,147
Share buy-backs	股份回購	(156)	-	-	-	-	(47)	(203)	-	(203)
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	本年度利潤及綜合收益總額	-	-	-	-	-	190,120	190,120	16,919	207,039
2019 final dividend	二零一九年末期股息	14	-	-	-	-	(33,850)	(33,850)	-	(33,850)
Transfer to statutory reserves	轉入法定儲備	-	-	-	-	10,695	(10,695)	-	-	-
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	532,500	-	27,080	56,196	295,945	2,065,586	2,977,307	156,826	3,134,133

Notes:

- (i) Under the Cayman Islands Companies Law, the share premium of the Company is available for paying distributions or dividends to shareholders subject to the provisions of its Memorandum or Articles of Association and provided that immediately following the distribution of dividends, the Company is able to pay its debts as they fall due in the ordinary course of business.
- (ii) Special reserve represents (a) the difference between the nominal value of the share capital and share premium issued by the Company and the aggregate of the share capital and share premium of the subsidiaries acquired upon the Group's reorganisation; and (b) the difference between the consideration paid by the direct subsidiary for the entire registered capital of the indirect subsidiary and the amount of registered capital of the indirect subsidiary.

附註：

- (i) 根據開曼群島公司法，在章程大綱或細則的條文規限下，本公司的股份溢價可供向股東分派或派付股息，惟於緊隨股息分派後，本公司須有能力償還其於日常業務中到期的債務。
- (ii) 特別儲備指：(a)本公司所發行股本的面值及股份溢價與本集團重組時所收購的附屬公司的股本及股份溢價總值之間的差額；及(b)直接附屬公司就間接附屬公司全部註冊資本支付的代價與間接附屬公司的註冊資本之間的差額。

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

合併現金流量表

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

			2020	2019
			二零二零年	二零一九年
		Notes	RMB'000	RMB'000
		附註	人民幣千元	人民幣千元
Cash flows from operating activities	經營活動的現金流量			
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	經營產生／(使用)的現金	23(b)	268,965	(135,760)
Income tax paid	已繳納所得稅		(23,507)	(60,622)
Interest paid	已付利息		(5,307)	(1,287)
Interest received	已收利息		15,084	19,540
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	經營活動產生／(使用)的現金淨額		255,235	(178,129)
Cash flows from investing activities	投資活動的現金流量			
Payments for property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備的付款		(263,980)	(293,767)
Deposits paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	收購物業、廠房及設備的已付保證金		-	(225,217)
Payment for security deposit for land auction	拍賣土地的保證金款項		(10,401)	-
Acquisition of right-of-use assets	收購使用權資產		(38,988)	(174,081)
Purchase of equity investments	購買股權投資		(2,000)	-
Government grant received	已收政府補助		12,790	63,913
Proceeds from disposals of property, plant and equipment	來自出售物業、廠房及設備的所得款		1,635	46,371
Decrease in fixed deposits	定期存款減少		260,000	80,000
Decrease in pledged bank deposits	已抵押銀行存款減少		1,316	393
Net cash used in investing activities	投資活動使用的現金淨額		(39,628)	(502,388)
Cash flows from financing activities	融資活動的現金流量			
Proceeds from bank borrowings	來自銀行借款的所得款		193,000	151,354
Repayment of bank borrowings	償還銀行借款		(217,505)	-
Dividends paid	已付股息		(33,850)	(63,292)
Share buy-backs	股份購回		(203)	-
Repayment of government loan	償還政府貸款		-	(4,432)
Lease payments	租賃付款			
– Capital elements	– 本金部分		(735)	(615)
– Interest elements	– 利息部分		(39)	(18)
Repayment of employee housing deposits	償還員工房屋保證金		-	(27)
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities	融資活動(使用)／產生的現金淨額		(59,332)	82,970
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物增加／(減少)淨額		156,275	(597,547)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	於一月一日的現金及現金等價物		185,357	782,904
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	於十二月三十一日的現金及現金等價物	23(a)	341,632	185,357

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

1 General information

China Starch Holdings Limited (the “Company”) was incorporated in the Cayman Islands under the Cayman Islands Companies Law as an exempted company with limited liability on 29 November 2006. Its ultimate holding company is Merry Boom Group Limited (“Merry Boom”), a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands (the “BVI”). The address of its registered office and principal place of business of the Company are disclosed in the “Corporate Information” section to the annual report. The principal activities of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively, the “Group”) are the manufacture and sale of cornstarch, lysine, starch-based sweetener, modified starch and its related products.

The Company has its primary listing on the Main Board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “Stock Exchange”).

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Renminbi (“RMB”), unless otherwise stated.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with all applicable Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (“HKFRSs”) (which include all Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, Hong Kong Accounting Standards (“HKASs”) and Interpretations) issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the “HKICPA”). In addition, the consolidated financial statements include applicable disclosures required by the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange and by the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value.

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

1 一般資料

中國澱粉控股有限公司（「本公司」）為於二零零六年十一月二十九日根據開曼群島公司法在開曼群島註冊成立的獲豁免有限公司，其最終控股公司為怡興集團有限公司（「怡興」）（一間於英屬維爾京群島（「英屬維爾京群島」）註冊成立之公司）。本公司註冊辦事處及主要營業地點的地址於年報「公司資料」一節中披露。本公司及其附屬公司（統稱「本集團」）的主要業務為製造及銷售玉米澱粉、賴氨酸、澱粉糖、變性澱粉及其相關產品。

本公司以香港聯合交易所有限公司（「聯交所」）主板為第一上市地。

除另有說明者外，此等合併財務報表乃以人民幣（「人民幣」）計值。

2 主要會計政策概要

編製此等合併財務報表所應用的主要會計政策載列如下。除另有說明者外，該等政策已於所有呈列年度貫徹應用。

2.1 編製基準

本公司的合併財務報表已根據香港會計師公會（「香港會計師公會」）頒佈的所有適用香港財務報告準則（「香港財務報告準則」）（包括所有香港財務報告準則、香港會計準則（「香港會計準則」）及詮釋）編製。此外，合併財務報表包括聯交所證券上市規則及香港公司條例規定的適用披露資料。

合併財務報表乃按歷史成本法編製，並已就若干按公平值計量的金融資產及金融負債之重估作出修訂。

編製符合香港財務報告準則要求的財務報表需要使用若干關鍵的會計估計。管理層在運用本集團會計政策過程中亦須行使其判斷。涉及較高程度判斷或複雜性的範圍或如假設及估計對合併財務報表而言屬重大的範圍於附註4中披露。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (Continued)

2.1.1 Changes in accounting policy and disclosures

(a) *New and amended standards adopted by the Group*

The following new amendments to standards have been adopted by the Group for the first time for the current financial year:

Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKAS 8	Definition of Material
Amendments to HKFRS 3	Definition of a Business
Amendments to HKFRS 9, HKAS 39, and HKFRS 7	Interest Rate Benchmark Reform

The adoption of these new and amended standards and interpretation does not have any significant impact to the results and financial position of the Group.

2 主要會計政策概要 (續)

2.1 編製基準 (續)

2.1.1 會計政策及披露之變動

(a) *本集團所採納的新訂及經修訂準則*

以下為本集團於本財政年度首次採納的新準則修訂：

香港會計準則第1號及香港會計準則第8號之修訂	重大的定義
香港財務報告準則第3號之修訂	業務的定義
香港財務報告準則第9號、香港會計準則第39號及香港財務報告準則第7號之修訂	利率基準改革

採納該等新訂及經修訂準則及詮譯不會對本集團的業績及財務狀況造成任何重大影響。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (Continued)

2.1.1 Changes in accounting policy and disclosures

(b) *New standards and interpretations not yet adopted*

The Group has not applied the following amendments to HKFRSs which were issued before 31 December 2020 and are pertinent to its operations but not yet effective:

Amendments to HKFRS 3	Reference to the conceptual framework ¹
Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28	Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture ²
Amendments to HKFRS	Annual improvements to HKFRSs 2018 – 2020 cycle ¹
Amendments to HKAS 1	Classification of liabilities as current or non-current ²
Amendments to HKAS 16	Property, plant and equipment: Proceeds before intended use ¹
Amendments to HKAS 37	Onerous contracts: cost of fulfilling a contract ¹

^{1.} *Effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022*

^{2.} *Effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023*

^{3.} *Effective date to be determined*

The Group anticipate that the application of these new amendments or interpretation to standards will have no material impact on the results and the financial position of the Group.

2 主要會計政策概要 (續)

2.1 編製基準 (續)

2.1.1 會計政策及披露之變動

(b) *尚未採納的新訂準則及詮釋*

本集團並未採納以下於二零二零年十二月三十一日前頒佈而與其業務有關但尚未生效的香港財務報告準則之修訂：

香港財務報告準則第3號之修訂	概念框架之提述 ¹
香港財務報告準則第10號及香港會計準則第28號之修訂	投資者與其聯營公司或合營企業之間的資產出售或注資 ²
香港財務報告準則之修訂	香港財務報告準則二零一八年至二零二零年週期之年度改進 ¹
香港會計準則第1號之修訂	將負債分類為流動或非流動 ²
香港會計準則第16號之修訂	物業、廠房及設備：擬定用途前的所得款 ¹
香港會計準則第37號之修訂	有價合約：履行合約的成本 ¹

^{1.} 於二零二二年一月一日或其後開始的會計期間生效

^{2.} 於二零二三年一月一日或其後開始的會計期間生效

^{3.} 生效日期待定

本集團預期應用該等準則的新修訂及詮釋將不會對本集團的業績及財務狀況有重大影響。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.2 Subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an entity over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, 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. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

Intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. When necessary, amounts reported by subsidiaries have been adjusted to conform with the Group's accounting policies.

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

2.3 Separate financial statements

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost less impairment. Cost includes direct attributable costs of investment. The results of subsidiaries are accounted for by the Company on the basis of dividend received and receivable.

Impairment testing of the investments in subsidiaries is required upon receiving a dividend from these investments if the dividend exceeds the total comprehensive income of the subsidiary in the period the dividend is declared or if the carrying amount of the investment in the separate financial statements exceeds the carrying amount in the consolidated financial statements of the investee's net assets including goodwill.

2.4 Segment reporting

The chief operating decision-maker is comprised of the executive directors of the Company and the senior executive management of the Group. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments. Information relating to segment assets and liabilities is not disclosed as such information is not regularly reported to the chief operating decision-maker.

2 主要會計政策概要 (續)

2.2 附屬公司

附屬公司為本集團對其存有控制權的實體。倘本集團須承擔或享有參與實體之可變回報風險及權力，以及可運用其對該實體之權力以影響有關回報時，則對實體存有控制權。附屬公司於控制權轉移至本集團日期起合併入賬，並於控制權終止日期起不再合併入賬。

集團內公司間交易、結餘及集團內公司間交易的未變現收益均予對銷。未變現虧損亦會對銷，惟有證據顯示交易所轉移資產出現減值除外。如有需要，附屬公司呈報的金額已經進行調整，以與本集團的會計政策一致。

附屬公司的損益及其他綜合收益內的各個部份由本公司擁有人及非控股股東權益應佔。即使會令非控股股東權益產生虧絀結餘，附屬公司的綜合收益總額由本公司擁有人及非控股股東權益應佔。

2.3 獨立財務報表

於附屬公司的投資按成本扣除減值列賬。成本包括投資的直接成本。本公司基於已收及應收股息呈列附屬公司業績。

倘股息超逾附屬公司宣派股息期間的綜合收益總額或獨立財務報表內投資賬面值超逾被投資方合併財務報表資產淨值（包括商譽）的賬面值，則收取該等投資的股息後須對附屬公司投資進行減值測試。

2.4 分部報告

主要營運決策人包括本公司執行董事及本集團高級管理層。經營分部的呈報方式與給予主要營運決策者的內部報告一致。主要營運決策人負責分配資源及評估經營分部表現。有關分部資產及負債的資料並無披露，此乃由於該等資料並非定期向主要營運決策人呈報。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.5 Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in RMB, which is the Group's functional and presentation currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

(c) Group companies

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

- (i) assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the end of the reporting period; and
- (ii) income and expenses for each profit or loss are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions).

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

2 主要會計政策概要 (續)

2.5 外幣換算

(a) 功能及呈報貨幣

計入本集團各實體財務報表的項目均以該實體業務所在的主要經濟環境的貨幣(「功能貨幣」)計量。合併財務報表乃以人民幣呈列，人民幣為本集團的功能貨幣及呈報貨幣。

(b) 交易及結餘

外幣交易按交易日期或重新計量項目估值日期當時的匯率換算為功能貨幣。因結算此等交易及按年終匯率換算以外幣計值的貨幣資產及負債而產生的外匯收益及虧損於損益內確認。

(c) 集團公司

本集團旗下所有實體(全部均非採用高通脹經濟體系的貨幣)的功能貨幣倘有別於呈報貨幣，其業績及財務狀況須按如下方式兌換為呈報貨幣：

- (i) 各財務狀況表所列資產及負債按其報告期末的收市匯率換算；及
- (ii) 各項損益所列收入及開支按平均匯率換算，除非此平均匯率不足以合理地概括反映於交易日期適用匯率的累計影響，則在此情況下，收入及開支則按交易日期的匯率換算。

在合併賬目時，換算海外業務淨投資產生的匯兌差額，均列入其他綜合收益內。當處置或出售部分海外業務時，計入權益的匯兌差額於損益內確認為出售收益或虧損的一部分。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.6 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment, other than those under construction, are stated at historical cost less depreciation and impairment loss. Property, plant and equipment under construction for production or administrative purposes, or for purposes not yet determined, are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Property, plant and equipment under construction is classified to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over the estimated useful lives, as follows:

Buildings	15 – 35 years
Plant and machinery	5 – 12 years
Motor vehicles	6 years
Other machinery	4 – 10 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (note 2.7).

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within 'Other net income' in profit or loss.

2 主要會計政策概要 (續)

2.6 物業、廠房及設備

除在建項目之外，物業、廠房及設備均會按歷史成本減折舊及減值虧損列賬。作生產或行政用途或尚未決定用途的在建物業、廠房及設備會按成本減任何已確認減值虧損入賬。在建物業、廠房及設備乃當完成並可作擬定用途時分類為物業、廠房及設備的適當類別。該等資產的折舊於資產可供用作擬定用途時開始，採用的基準與其他物業資產的基準相同。

歷史成本包括收購該等項目直接應佔的開支。

只有在與項目相關的未來經濟利益可能流入本集團，而項目成本能可靠地計量時，項目的其後成本才會計入資產賬面值，或在適當情況下確認為獨立資產。已取代部分的賬面值會被終止確認。其他所有維修保養費用於產生的財務期間內在損益內扣除。

物業、廠房及設備的折舊採用直線法按以下的估計可使用年期將成本分配至其殘值計算：

樓宇	15至35年
廠房及機器	5至12年
汽車	6年
其他機器	4至10年

資產的殘值及可使用年期於各報告期末進行檢討，並於適當時作出調整。

倘資產賬面值高於其估計可收回金額，則資產賬面值會即時撇減至其可收回金額 (附註2.7)。

出售收益及虧損以比較所得款與賬面值而釐定，並於損益內的「其他淨收入」中確認。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.7 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

2.8 Financial instruments

Financial assets are classified into three principal categories: measured at amortised cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") and at fair value through profit or loss ("FVPL").

An investment in equity, including listed and unlisted, is measured at FVPL unless the equity investment is not held for trading purpose and on initial recognition of the investment the Group makes an irrevocable election to designate the investment at FVOCI (non-recycling) such that subsequent changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income. 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 in accordance with the policy set out note 2.22.

Trade receivables arising from contracts with customers are initially measured in accordance with revenue recognition policy (note 2.21). Derivative financial instrument is measured at FVPL (note 2.10). All other recognised financial assets (including trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, security deposit for land auction, pledged bank deposits and fixed deposits) of the Group are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities, such as trade and other payables (note 2.15), excluding other tax payables, borrowings (note 2.16), lease liabilities (note 2.24) and employee housing deposits, are measured at amortised cost.

2 主要會計政策概要 (續)

2.7 非金融資產的減值

當有事件出現或情況改變顯示賬面值可能無法收回時，會就資產減值進行檢討。減值虧損按資產的賬面值超出其可收回金額的差額即時於損益確認。可收回金額以資產的公平值扣除銷售成本與使用價值兩者中的較高者為準。於評估減值時，資產按可分開識別現金流量（現金產生單位）的最低層次分組。商譽以外的非金融資產如出現減值，會於各報告日期檢討其減值撥回的可能性。

2.8 金融工具

金融資產分為三個主要類別：按攤銷成本計量、按公平值計入其他綜合收益（「按公平值計入其他綜合收益」）及按公平值計入損益（「按公平值計入損益」）。

股本投資（包括上市及非上市）按公平值計入損益計量，除非股本投資並非持作買賣用途，且於初步確認投資時，本集團採用不可撤回的選擇指定投資為按公平值計入其他綜合收益（不可劃轉），以致公平值的後續變動於其他綜合收益確認。來自股本證券（不論分類為按公平值計入損益或按公平值計入其他綜合收益）投資的股息，均根據附註2.22所載政策於損益確認為其他收入。

客戶合約所產生的貿易應收款初始根據收入確認政策計量（附註2.21）。衍生金融工具按公平值計入損益計量（附註2.10）。本集團所有其他已確認金融資產（包括貿易及其他應收款、現金及現金等價物、拍賣土地的保證金款項、已抵押銀行存款及定期存款）其後按攤銷成本計量。

金融負債（例如貿易及其他應付款（附註2.15）（但不包括其他應付稅項）、借款（附註2.16）、租賃負債（附註2.24）及員工房屋保證金）按攤銷成本計量。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.9 Credit risk and impairment of financial assets

The Group's financial assets measured at amortised cost, such as trade and other receivables, are subject to the Group's expected credit loss (the "ECL") model. While cash and cash equivalents, pledged bank deposits and fixed deposits are also subject to the impairment review, the identified loss allowance was immaterial. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Note 3.1(b) set out the details how the Group determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

Financial assets measured at fair value, such as futures contracts, are not subject to ECL assessment.

For trade receivables, the Group applies the simplified approach to providing loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs for its financial assets at initial recognition and through its life of the asset. A provision matrix is determined based on historical overdue pattern, shared risk characteristics, probability-weighted estimate of credit losses and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At each reporting date the above parameters are updated.

Financial assets (and the related impairment allowances) are normally written off, either partially or in full, when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. 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.

For other receivables and security deposit for land auction, the Group recognises a loss allowance equal to 12-month ECLs unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, in which case the loss allowance measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

2.10 Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments, such as futures contract, are recognised at fair value. At the end of each reporting period the fair value is remeasured. The gain or loss on remeasurement to fair value is recognised immediately in profit or loss, except where the derivatives qualify for hedging accounting, in which case recognition of any resultant gain or loss depends on the nature of the item being hedged.

2 主要會計政策概要 (續)

2.9 金融資產的信貨風險及減值

本集團按攤銷成本計量的金融資產(例如貿易及其他應收款)須受限於本集團的預期信貸虧損(「預期信貸虧損」)模型。雖然現金及現金等價物、已抵押銀行存款及定期存款均須接受減值審閱,但所識別的虧損撥備並不重大。所應用的減值方法視乎信貸風險是否已經顯著增加而定。附註3.1(b)載列本集團釐定信貸風險是否顯著增加的方法。

按公平值計量的金融資產(例如期貨合約)毋須接受預期信貸虧損評估。

就貿易應收款而言,本集團應用簡單方法,於首次確認金融資產及在資產整段生命年期內按相當於生命年期預期信貸虧損的金額作出虧損撥備。撥備矩陣乃根據過往逾期模式、共有風險特質及機率加權估計信貸風險釐定,並就前瞻估計作出調整。上述參數於各報告日期更新。

金融資產(及相關減值撥備)一般已部分或全數撇銷,且並無實際收回的可能。其後收回先前撇銷的資產於收回期間於損益確認為減值撥回。

就其他應收款及拍賣土地的保證金款項而言,本集團確認相當於十二個月預期信貸虧損的虧損撥備,除非自初始確認後信貸風險顯著上升,在該情況下則按相當於生命年期預期信貸虧損的金額計量虧損撥備。

2.10 衍生金融工具

衍生金融工具(例如期貨合約)乃按公平值確認。於各報告期末,其公平值會重新計量。重新計量至公平值的收益或虧損即時於損益確認,惟符合對沖會計處理資格的衍生工具除外,於該情況下則視乎所對沖項目的性質確認所產生的任何收益或虧損。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.11 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads (based on normal operating capacity). Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses.

2.12 Trade and other receivables

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

Receivables are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less loss allowance (note 2.9).

2.13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank and on hand, demand deposits, and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amount of cash which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, with original maturity of three months or less.

2.14 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs, directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

2.15 Trade and other payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade and other payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest method.

2 主要會計政策概要 (續)

2.11 存貨

存貨以成本及可變現淨值兩者的較低者入賬，而成本按加權平均法釐定。製成品及在製品的成本包括原材料、直接勞工、其他直接成本及相關生產間接成本（基於正常營運能力）。可變現淨值乃於日常業務過程中的估計售價，減去適用的可變銷售開支。

2.12 貿易及其他應收款

本集團於有權無條件取得代價時確認應收款。倘代價到期支付前的條件僅為待時間過去，則收取有關代價的權利即為無條件。

應收款使用實際利率法按攤銷成本減虧損撥備列賬（附註2.9）。

2.13 現金及現金等價物

現金及現金等價物包括銀行及手頭現金、活期存款以及原到期日為三個月或以下、可隨時轉換為已知現金金額且價值變動風險極微的短期高流動性投資。

2.14 股本

普通股分類為權益。與發行新股或購股權直接有關的增量成本於權益內列為所得款項扣減（扣除稅項）。

2.15 貿易及其他應付款

貿易應付款為於日常業務過程中就向供應商購買貨品或服務而付款的責任。倘貿易及其他應付款於一年或之內到期（或倘時間更長，則於業務的正常營運週期內），則被分類為流動負債，否則以非流動負債呈列。

貿易及其他應付款按公平值初步確認，其後採用實際利率法按攤銷成本計量。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.16 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Borrowings are classified as current liability unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the end of the reporting period.

2.17 Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

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

2 主要會計政策概要 (續)

2.16 借款

借款按公平值初步確認，並扣除已產生的交易成本。借款隨後按攤銷成本列賬；所得款（扣除交易成本）與贖回值之間的任何差額，使用實際利率法於借款期內在損益中確認。

倘可能會提取部分或全部融資，設立貸款融資時支付的費用確認為貸款的交易成本。在此情況下，費用遞延至貸款提取為止。如沒有證據證明可能會提取部分或全部融資，則該費用撥作資本列為流動資金服務的預付款，於有關融資期間攤銷。

除非本集團有權無條件將債務結算日期延遲至報告期結束後至少十二個月，否則借款歸類為流動負債。

2.17 借款成本

收購、建造或生產須長時間方能作擬定用途或出售的合資格資產所直接應佔的一般及特殊借款成本，會加入該等資產的成本內，直至該等資產已大致可作擬定用途或出售為止。

以特別就合資格資產借入的未動用款項作臨時投資，其投資所得收入會從合資格撥作資本的借款成本中扣除。

所有其他借款成本在產生期間於損益中確認。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.18 Current and deferred tax

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

(a) Current income tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of reporting period in the countries where the Company's subsidiaries operate and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

(b) Deferred tax

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

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

2 主要會計政策概要 (續)

2.18 當期及遞延稅項

本期的稅項支出包括當期和遞延稅項。稅項在損益確認，但與其他綜合收益或直接在權益確認的項目有關者則除外。在此情況下，稅項亦分別在其他綜合收益或直接在權益確認。

(a) 當期所得稅

當期所得稅支出根據本公司的附屬公司經營業務及產生應課稅收入所在的國家於報告期末已頒佈或實質上已頒佈的稅務法例計算。對於有待詮釋的適用稅務規則，管理層定期評估報稅表所採取的立場，如認為適當會基於預期須向稅務機關支付的稅款提撥準備。

(b) 遞延稅項

因應資產和負債的稅基與資產和負債在合併財務報表的賬面值之間的暫時差額，採用負債法確認遞延稅項。然而，若遞延稅項源於交易（非業務合併）的資產或負債的初步確認，而在交易時不影響會計損益及稅務損益，則不記賬。遞延稅項採用在報告期末已頒佈或實質上已頒佈並預期在有關遞延稅項資產變現或遞延稅項負債結算時將會使用的稅率（及法例）釐定。

遞延稅項資產在未來可能有應課稅利潤而就其可使用暫時差額的情況下會確認入賬。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.18 Current and deferred tax (Continued)

(b) *Deferred tax (Continued)*

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

Deferred tax assets are recognised on deductible temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries only to the extent that it is probable the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and there is sufficient taxable profit available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

(c) *Offsetting*

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

2.19 Employee benefit

(a) *Pension obligations*

The Group sponsors various defined contribution plans for its employees in the People's Republic of China (the "PRC"). These plans are organised by the relevant municipal and provincial governments based on certain percentage of the relevant employees' monthly salaries. The municipal and provincial governments undertake to assume the retirement benefit obligations payable to all existing and future retired employees under these plans and the Group has no further constructive obligation for post-retirement benefits beyond the contributions made.

2 主要會計政策概要 (續)

2.18 當期及遞延稅項 (續)

(b) *遞延稅項 (續)*

於附屬公司的投資所產生之應課稅暫時差額作遞延稅項負債準備，惟本集團可以控制暫時差額的撥回時間，且暫時差額在可預見將來可能不會撥回的遞延稅項負債除外。

因於附屬公司的投資而產生的可扣減暫時差額，僅會於暫時差額可在可預見將來撥回，且有充足應課稅利潤可用作抵銷暫時差額時確認為遞延稅項資產。

(c) *抵銷*

當有法定可執行權力將當期稅項資產與當期稅項負債抵銷，且遞延稅項資產和負債涉及由同一稅務機關對應課稅實體或有意以淨額基準結算所得稅結餘的不同應課稅實體徵收的所得稅，則可將遞延稅項資產與負債互相抵銷。

2.19 僱員福利

(a) *退休金責任*

本集團為其於中華人民共和國（「中國」）的僱員設立多個界定供款計劃。該等計劃由相關省市政府管理，按相關僱員月收入之若干百分比作出供款。市級及省級政府承諾根據這些計劃為所有現有及未來退休僱員承擔退休福利責任。除作出供款外，本集團就退休後福利無進一步的推定責任。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.19 Employee benefit (Continued)

(a) Pension obligations (Continued)

The Group has also sponsored a defined contribution scheme which is managed by an approved trustee registered under Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance (the “MPF Ordinance”) for its employees in Hong Kong. Both the Group and its employees in Hong Kong are required to contribute a maximum of 5% of each individual’s relevant income or a limited amount as prescribed by the MPF Ordinance. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Group and independently administered.

Contributions made to the above respective defined contribution pension plans are expenses as incurred. Prepaid contributions are recognised as asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payment is available.

(b) Bonus entitlements

The expected cost of bonus payments is recognised as a liability when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of services rendered by employees and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. Liabilities of bonus plan are expected to be settled within twelve months and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when they are settled.

2 主要會計政策概要 (續)

2.19 僱員福利 (續)

(a) 退休金責任 (續)

本集團亦為其於香港的僱員設立界定供款計劃，有關計劃由根據強制性公積金計劃條例（「強積金條例」）註冊的核准受託人管理。本集團及其香港僱員均須按強積金條例所訂明按每名僱員相關收入最多5%或上限金額作出供款。計劃的資產與本集團的資產分開持有，並獨立管理。

向以上各界定供款退休金計劃作出之供款於作出時支銷。預付供款於有現金可退回時或可扣減未來付款時確認為資產。

(b) 花紅

預期支付的花紅乃於本集團須承擔因僱員所提供服務而產生的現有法定或推定性責任，並在可合理估計有關責任的金額時確認為負債。花紅計劃的負債預期將於十二個月內償還，並根據在償付時預期會支付的金額計量。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.19 Employee benefit (Continued)

(c) Share-based compensation

The Group operates an equity-settled, share-based compensation plan. The fair value of the employee services received in exchange for the grant of the options is recognised as an expense. The total amount to be expensed over the vesting period is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted, excluding the impact of any non-market vesting conditions (for example, profitability and sales growth targets) and including that of non-vesting conditions (for example, the requirement for employees to save). Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to vest. At the reporting date, the entity revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest. It recognises the impact of the revision of original estimates, if any, in profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

The proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs are credited to share capital (nominal value) and share premium when the options are exercised.

2.20 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

2 主要會計政策概要 (續)

2.19 僱員福利 (續)

(c) 以股份支付的報酬

本集團設立一項按股權計算、以股份為基礎的報酬計劃。本集團就授出購股權而取得之僱員服務的公平值乃確認為費用。購股權歸屬期間支銷之總額乃參考已授出購股權之公平值而釐定，惟不計及任何非市場歸屬條件之影響（例如盈利能力及銷售增長目標），但包括非歸屬條件（例如要求員工儲蓄）之影響。非市場歸屬條件包括於有關預期可予歸屬之購股權數目之假設內。於報告日期，實體會修改其估計預期可予歸屬之購股權之數目。修改原來估計數字如有影響，則於損益內確認，並對權益作相應調整。

當購股權獲行使時，收取之所得款項於扣除任何直接應佔之交易成本後計入股本（面值）及股份溢價。

2.20 撥備

當本集團因過往事件而須負上現有的法定或推定責任，並且可能須流失資源以履行責任，而金額亦能夠可靠估計時，會確認撥備。未來經營虧損撥備不會確認入賬。

倘有多項類似責任出現，則會整體考慮責任所屬類別以釐定履行責任會否導致資源流失。即使同一類別責任內任何一項造成資源流失的可能性不高，仍會確認撥備。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.20 Provisions (Continued)

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

2.21 Revenue recognition

Revenue from sale of upstream products and fermented and downstream products is recognised when goods are delivered to the customers, which is taken to be the point in time when the Group transfers control over the products to the customers. Revenue excludes value added taxes or other sales taxes and is after deduction of sales return, if any. The Group does not expect to have any contract where the period between the transfer of goods to the customer and the payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a result, the Group does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

The Group does not expect to have any contract asset which represents the Group's rights to consideration in exchange of goods that delivered to the customer is not yet unconditional. In contrast, a receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before payment is due.

Advances from customers are contract liabilities which represent the Group's obligation to render goods to customer for which the Group has received consideration from the customers.

The Group also does not expect to have any incremental cost to obtain a contract with a customer. Costs that will be incurred regardless of whether the contract is obtained are expensed as they incurred.

2.22 Dividend income

Dividend income from unlisted investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment is established.

Dividend income from listed investments is recognised when the share price of the investment goes ex-dividend.

2 主要會計政策概要 (續)

2.20 撥備 (續)

撥備按為履行責任預計所需開支的現值計量，計算此等現值使用的稅前貼現率能夠反映對貨幣時間價值及該責任特有的風險的市場評估。時間流逝導致撥備金額的增加會確認為利息開支。

2.21 收入確認

銷售上游產品以及發酵及下游產品的收入於向客戶交付貨品時確認，即是本集團將貨品的控制權轉移予客戶的時間點。收入不包括增值稅或其他銷售稅，並須扣除銷售退回（如有）。倘貨品的控制權轉移予客戶與客戶就此付款的時間超過一年，本集團預期不會於該期間有任何合約。因此，本集團並不就貨幣時間價值調整任何交易價格。

倘本集團就已交付予客戶的貨品而收取代價的權利並未成為無條件，本集團預期不就此持有任何合約資產。相反，應收款於貨品交付時確認，因為於該時間點只需要在到期付款前經過一段時間，代價即為無條件。

客戶墊款為合約負債，代表本集團就已自客戶取得代價而向其提供貨品的責任。

本集團預期亦不會為取得一名客戶的合約而產生任何增量成本。不論是否取得合約，成本將會於產生時支銷。

2.22 股息收入

非上市投資的股息收入在股東收取款項的權利確立時確認。

上市投資的股息收入在投資項目的股價除息時確認。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.23 Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method. When a loan and receivable is impaired, the Group reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at the original effective interest rate of the instrument, and continues unwinding the discount as interest income. Interest income on impaired loan and receivables are recognised using the original effective interest rate.

2.24 Leases

A lessee is required to recognise almost all leases on the statement of financial position which will reflect their “right-of-use” for a period of time and their associated liability for payments.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivables
- variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate
- amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees
- the exercise price of purchase option if it is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease reflecting the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined, or the Group's incremental borrowing rate.

2 主要會計政策概要 (續)

2.23 利息收入

利息收入採用實際利息法確認。倘貸款及應收款項出現減值，本集團會將其賬面值減至可收回金額，即按工具的原實際利率折現的估計未來現金流，並繼續將折現金額作為利息收益入賬。減值貸款及應收款項的利息收入使用原實際利率確認。

2.24 租賃

承租人須於財務狀況表上確認絕大多數租賃，其將反映彼等於特定時間段內的「使用權」及其相關的付款責任。

租賃產生的資產及負債初始按現值基準計量。租賃負債按下列租賃付款的現值計量：

- 固定付款 (包括實質固定付款) 減任何應收租賃優惠
- 以指數或比率為基準的可變租賃付款
- 預期於餘值擔保項下應付的款項
- 倘行使該購買選擇權屬合理地可肯定，則為該選擇權的行使價；及
- 反映承租人於行使終止租賃的選擇權時所需支付的終止租賃罰款。

租賃付款按租賃所隱含的利率 (倘該利率可輕鬆釐定) 或本集團的增量借款率貼現。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.24 Leases (Continued)

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of initial measurement of lease liabilities
- any lease payment made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- any initial direct costs, and
- restoration costs.

Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

There are recognition exemptions for short-term leases and leases of low-value items. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less at the commencement date. Low-value items included IT-equipment and small items of office furniture. Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low value items are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss.

2.25 Government grants

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Group will comply with all attached conditions.

Government grants relating to costs are deferred and recognised in profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate.

Government grants relating to property, plant and equipment are included in non-current liabilities as deferred income and are credited to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the expected lives of the related assets.

2 主要會計政策概要 (續)

2.24 租賃 (續)

使用權資產的成本計量包括以下各項：

- 租賃負債的初步計量金額
- 於開始日期或之前所作的任何租賃付款，減去已收取的任何租賃優惠
- 任何初始直接成本；及
- 修復成本。

各項租賃付款於負債及融資成本間分配。融資成本於租賃期間在損益中扣除，以制定出各期間負債剩餘結餘的固定定期利率。使用權資產於資產可用年期與租約年期的較短者中按直線法折舊。

就短期租賃及低價值項目租賃設有確認豁免。短期租賃指於開始日期租約年期為12個月或少於12個月的租賃。低價值項目包括資訊科技器材及小型辦公傢俬。與短期租賃及低價值項目租賃有關的付款按直線法於損益中確認為開支。

2.25 政府補助

政府補助於可合理保證將會收到補助及本集團將符合所有附帶條件時，按其公平值確認。

與成本有關的政府補助會作遞延，並在將該補助與該補助擬補償之成本配對所需的期間，於損益中確認。

與物業、廠房及設備有關的政府補助計入非流動負債作為遞延收入，並於相關資產的預計年期內按直線法計入損益。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.26 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is recognised as an expense as incurred. Costs incurred on development projects (relating to the design and testing of new or improved products) are recognised as intangible assets when all of the following criteria are fulfilled:

- (a) it is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- (b) management intends to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- (c) there is an ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- (d) it can be demonstrated how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- (e) adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset are available; and
- (f) the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development can be reliably measured.

Other development expenditures that do not meet these criteria are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period. Capitalised development costs are recorded as intangible assets and amortised from the point at which the asset is ready for use on a straight-line basis over its useful life, not exceeding five years.

2 主要會計政策概要 (續)

2.26 研究及開發開支

研究開支於產生期間確認為開支。開發項目(涉及新產品或改良產品的設計及測試)產生的成本於符合以下所有條件時確認為無形資產：

- (a) 完成無形資產在技術上可行，致使該無形資產可供使用或銷售；
- (b) 管理層有意完成及使用或銷售該無形資產；
- (c) 能夠使用或銷售該無形資產；
- (d) 能呈現該無形資產如何產生可能的未來經濟利益；
- (e) 具備充裕的技術、財務及其他資源，以完成開發工作及使用或銷售該無形資產；及
- (f) 能夠可靠計量該無形資產於開發時應佔的開支。

其他不符合上述條件的開發開支於產生期間確認為開支。之前確認為開支的開發成本於之後的期間不會被確認為資產。資本化開發成本被列為無形資產，並於該資產可供使用時按直線法於不超過五年的可使用年期攤銷。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.27 Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the Group's and the Company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's shareholders or directors, where appropriate.

3 Financial risk management

3.1 Financial risk factors

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance.

(a) Market risk

(i) Foreign exchange risk

The Group undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies, hence, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Approximately 9% (2019: 10%) of the Group's sales are denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the entities of the Group.

The operating subsidiaries of the Group mainly operate in the PRC with most of the transactions settled in RMB. In addition, most of the Group's liabilities are denominated in RMB. Therefore, the management considers the Group is not exposed to significant foreign exchange risk.

The Group manages its foreign currency risk by closely monitoring the movement of the foreign currency rate.

2 主要會計政策概要 (續)

2.27 股息分派

向本公司股東分派的股息在股息獲本公司股東或董事(如合適)批准當期於本集團及本公司的財務報表確認為負債。

3 財務風險管理

3.1 財務風險因素

本集團的業務使其面對多種財務風險：市場風險、信貸風險及流動資金風險。本集團的整體風險管理計劃著重金融市場的不可預見性，並力求盡量降低對本集團財務表現的潛在不利影響。

(a) 市場風險

(i) 外匯風險

本集團進行的若干交易以外幣計值，因此須承擔匯率波動的風險。本集團約9%（二零一九年：10%）的銷售額乃以本集團實體的功能貨幣以外的貨幣計值。

本集團的營運附屬公司主要於中國經營業務，其大部分交易均以人民幣結算。此外，本集團的大部分負債均以人民幣計值。因此，管理層認為本集團並無面臨重大外匯風險。

本集團透過密切監測外幣匯率的變動管理其外匯風險。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

3 Financial risk management (Continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

(a) Market risk (Continued)

(ii) Corn kernel price risk

Corn kernels are the major raw materials of the Group and they are subject to price changes in the commodity market. During the year, the Group did not use any commodity futures to control the exposure of the Group to price fluctuations of corn kernel. The Group will consider the production schedule and make bulk purchases from spot market when the market price of corn kernel is considered as low.

(iii) Cornstarch price risk

Cornstarch is one of the major products of the Group and it is subject to price changes in the commodity market. The party which holding a put position of cornstarch futures contract would not make any profit if the cornstarch market is prosperity. In other words, short-selling cornstarch futures contract during the price-up period would unnecessary increase the exposure of price risk. The management would use futures contract to control the exposure of price risk when the market is extreme volatile or in recession.

3 財務風險管理 (續)

3.1 財務風險因素 (續)

(a) 市場風險 (續)

(ii) 玉米粒價格風險

玉米粒為本集團的主要原材料，須面對商品市場的價格變動。本年度內，本集團並無使用商品期貨控制本集團因玉米粒價格波動而承受的風險。本集團將根據生產計劃並於玉米粒市價被認為低時在現貨市場進行大量採購。

(iii) 玉米澱粉價格風險

玉米澱粉為本集團的主要產品之一，須面對商品市場的價格變動。在玉米澱粉市場暢旺時，持有玉米澱粉期貨合約的認沽倉位的一方將不會獲得任何利潤。換言之，沽空玉米澱粉期貨合約在玉米澱粉價格上升期間將不必要地增加所面對的價格風險。管理層會在市場極為波動或衰退時利用期貨合約控制價格風險。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

3 Financial risk management (Continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

(a) Market risk (Continued)

(iv) Interest rate risk

The Group's interest rate risk arises primarily from ad hoc short-term borrowings or discount on bank acceptance bills carried at variable rates, which exposes the Group to cash flow interest rate risk. The Group's fixed rate bank borrowings expose the Group to fair value interest rate risk. The management considers the fair value interest rate risk is insignificant as the fixed rate bank borrowings are repayable within one year.

(b) Credit risk

The Group's credit risk is primarily attributable to trade and other receivables and bank deposits included in the consolidated statement of financial position which represent the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to its financial assets. Management has a credit policy in place and the exposures to these credit risks are monitored on an ongoing basis.

To manage the risk arising from bank deposits, which included pledged bank deposits and fixed deposits, the Group only transacts with reputable banks which are high-credit-quality financial institutions. There has no recent history of default in relation to these financial institutions. The credit risk on bank acceptance bills is monitored closely by the management who will assess the reputation of the customer's issuing bank and the risk of recoverability. The ECL on all bank deposits and bank acceptance bills is close to zero.

3 財務風險管理 (續)

3.1 財務風險因素 (續)

(a) 市場風險 (續)

(iv) 利率風險

本集團之利率風險主要來自按浮動利率計息的不時的短期借款或銀行承兌票據的貼現，其令本集團面臨現金流利率風險。本集團之固定利率銀行借款令本集團面臨公平值利率風險。管理層認為公平值利率風險並不重大，原因為固定利率銀行借款需於一年內償還。

(b) 信貸風險

本集團的信貸風險主要來自合併財務狀況表中包括的貿易及其他應收款以及銀行存款，該等貿易及其他應收款以及銀行存款代表本集團就其金融資產承擔的最高信貸風險。管理層已制訂信貸政策，並不斷監察所承擔的信貸風險。

為管理銀行存款（包括已抵押銀行存款及定期存款）產生的風險，本集團僅與信譽良好而且屬高信貸質素金融機構的銀行交易。該等金融機構近期並無違約紀錄。銀行承兌票據的信貸風險由管理層密切監察，管理層亦會評估客戶的發行銀行的信譽以及可收回程度的風險。所有銀行存款及銀行承兌票據的預期信貸虧損近乎零。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

3 Financial risk management (Continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (Continued)

For other receivables, management makes periodic collective assessments as well as individual assessment on the recoverability of other receivables based on historical settlement records and past experience. The management believes that there is no material credit risk inherent in the Group's outstanding balances of other receivables and the ECL is close to zero.

For trade receivables, the Group has credit policy to monitor the credit risk. In general, the credit record and credit period for each customer are regularly assessed, based on the customer's financial condition, historical payment record and other factors such as current market condition.

The Group categories trade or other receivables for write off when a customer or debtor fails to make contractual payments. Where trade or other receivables have been written off, the Group continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in profit or loss.

The Group applies the simplified approach to providing for ECLs, which permits the use of the lifetime ECL provision for all trade receivables from third parties and related parties.

3 財務風險管理 (續)

3.1 財務風險因素 (續)

(b) 信貸風險 (續)

就其他應收款而言，管理層會基於過往結算紀錄及過往經驗對其他應收款是否可回收定期作出整體評估及個別評估。管理層相信本集團的其他應收款未償還餘額概無內在的重大信貸風險，而其預期信貸虧損近乎零。

就貿易應收款而言，本集團已制訂信貸政策監察信貸風險。一般而言，每一名客戶的信貸紀錄及信貸期限獲定期評估，評估乃基於客戶的財務狀況、過往支付紀錄及其他因素如現行市況考慮。

本集團於一名客戶或債務人無法支付合約款項時，會將貿易或其他應收款分類為撇銷。當貿易或其他應收款獲撇銷時，本集團會繼續採取強制行動以嘗試回收到期的應收款。倘成功回收，回收款將於損益中確認。

本集團應用簡單的方法就預期信貸虧損作出撥備，該方法允許就來自第三方及有關人士的所有貿易應收款採用存續期預期信貸虧損撥備。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

3 Financial risk management (Continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (Continued)

The following tables provide information about the Group's exposure to credit risk and ECLs for trade receivables as at 31 December 2020 and 2019:

		Expected loss rate 預期虧損比率	Gross carrying amount 賬面總值 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Loss allowance 虧損撥備 RMB'000 人民幣千元
2020				
	二零二零年			
Current (not past due)	即期 (未逾期)	~ 0%	196,187	–
1 – 60 days past due	逾期一至六十日	0.50%	–	–
61 – 90 days past due	逾期六十一至九十日	1.50%	–	–
More than 365 days past due	逾期超過三百六十五日	100.00%	13,845	13,845
			210,032	13,845
2019				
	二零一九年			
Current (not past due)	即期 (未逾期)	~ 0%	142,058	–
1 – 60 days past due	逾期一至六十日	0.50%	1	–
61 – 90 days past due	逾期六十一至九十日	1.50%	–	–
More than 365 days past due	逾期超過三百六十五日	100.00%	13,845	13,845
			155,904	13,845

Expected loss rates are based on actual loss experience over the past two years. These rates are adjusted to reflect differences between economic conditions during the period over which the historic data has been collected, current conditions and the Group's view of economic conditions over the expected lives of the receivables.

預期虧損比率乃根據過往兩年的實際虧損經驗計算得出。該等比率已作出調整，以反映收集過往數據期間的經濟狀況、目前狀況與本集團所認為應收款預計存續期內的經濟狀況當中的差異。

3 財務風險管理 (續)

3.1 財務風險因素 (續)

(b) 信貸風險 (續)

下表提供有關本集團於二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日就貿易應收款面對的信貸風險及預期信貸虧損資料：

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

3 Financial risk management (Continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (Continued)

The Group has no significant concentration of credit risk in respect of the trade and other receivables, with exposures spread over a number of debtors and customers.

(c) Liquidity risk

The Group monitors and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by the management to finance the Group's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. In addition, the Group also maintains sufficient banking facilities to meet its future payment requirements.

The table below analyses the Group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the reporting dates to the contractual maturity dates. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows:

		Within 1 year 一年以內 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Between 1 – 2 years 一年至兩年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Between 2 – 5 years 兩年至五年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Total 總計 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Carrying amount liabilities 賬面值負債 RMB'000 人民幣千元
2020	二零二零年					
Trade and other payables	貿易及其他應付款	534,586	-	-	534,586	534,586
Borrowings	借款	127,615	-	-	127,615	126,849
Employee housing deposits	員工房屋保證金	23,741	-	-	23,741	23,741
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	614	502	-	1,116	1,100
Futures contracts	期貨合約	341	-	-	341	341
		686,897	502	-	687,399	686,617
2019	二零一九年					
Trade and other payables	貿易及其他應付款	675,355	-	-	675,355	675,355
Borrowings	借款	153,526	-	-	153,526	151,354
Employee housing deposits	員工房屋保證金	23,741	-	-	23,741	23,741
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	653	713	534	1,900	1,835
		853,275	713	534	854,522	852,285

3 財務風險管理 (續)

3.1 財務風險因素 (續)

(b) 信貸風險 (續)

就貿易及其他應收款而言，本集團並無高度集中的信貸風險，風險均分散於多名債務人及客戶。

(c) 流動資金風險

本集團會作出監督，將現金及現金等價物保持在管理層認為充足的水平，以為本集團的經營撥資及減低現金流量波動的影響。此外，本集團亦維持足夠的銀行信貸應付其未來付款所需。

下表為本集團金融負債按其相關到期日分類的分析，分析乃基於報告日期至合約到期日的剩餘期間。下表披露的金額為合約未貼現現金流：

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

3 Financial risk management (Continued)

3.2 Capital management

The Group's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide return for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividend paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce the cost of capital. The Group monitors its capital structure on the basis of gearing ratio. The gearing ratio is determined by total borrowings to total assets of the Group. During 2020, the Group's capital management strategy, which was unchanged from prior year, was to maintain a lower level of gearing ratio in order to cope with unexpected change in economic conditions.

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

Total borrowings	借款總額	126,849	151,354
Total assets	資產總值	4,567,492	4,424,974
<hr/>			
Gearing ratio	槓桿比率	2.8%	3.4%

3.3 Financial value estimation

Fair value measurements are categorised into three different levels based on the degree to which the inputs used to arrive at the fair value of the assets and liabilities are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets (for example: the Stock Exchange or other recognised commodity market) for identical assets or liabilities at the measurement date. The prices of futures quoted in a recognised commodity market are example of Level 1 inputs.
- Level 2 inputs are those, other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable either directly or indirectly.

3 財務風險管理 (續)

3.2 資本管理

本集團管理資本的目標為保障本集團可持續經營的能力，以為股東提供回報並為其他權益持有人提供利益。為了維持或調整資本架構，本集團可能調整向股東支付的股息金額、向股東退回資本、發行新股或出售資產，藉以減低資金成本。本集團根據槓桿比率監察資本結構。槓桿比率按本集團的借款總額除以資產總值釐定。於二零二零年，本集團之資本管理策略為維持較低的槓桿比率，以應對經濟狀況的突發變動，有關策略與去年相同。

本公司或其任何附屬公司均毋須遵守任何外部實施的資本要求。

2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
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3.3 財務價值估計

公平值計量根據導致資產及負債公平值所用的輸入數據可觀察程度及公平值計量的輸入數據對其整體的重要性分類為三個不同級別，描述如下：

- 第一級輸入數據為相同資產或負債於計量日期於活躍市場(如：聯交所或其他公認商品市場)的報價(未經調整)。於公認商品市場的期貨報價屬第一級輸入數據。
- 第二級輸入數據為不包括計入第一級的報價的可直接或間接觀察的輸入數據。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

3 Financial risk management (Continued)

3.3 Financial value estimation (Continued)

- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs. The Group generally classifies assets or liabilities as Level 3 when their fair value is determined using unobservable inputs of the assets or liabilities. This would include latest financial statements. The investment in unlisted equity, after considering its business model, fall into this category and its fair value is measured on a recurring basis.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of the reporting period.

There is no transfers between Level 1, 2 and 3 during the year.

4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(a) Valuation on inventories

The Group carries out an inventory review on a product-by-product basis at the end of the reporting period and makes allowance for obsolete and slow-moving items. The management estimates the net realisable value for such finished goods, work-in-progress and raw materials primarily on the estimated future selling price and market conditions. Where the estimates of the net realisable value are less than expected, a material allowance may arise. The Group reassesses these estimates regularly.

3 財務風險管理 (續)

3.3 財務價值估計 (續)

- 第三級輸入數據為不可觀察輸入數據。當使用資產或負債的不可觀察輸入數據釐定其公平值時，本集團通常將資產或負債分類為第三級。第三級輸入數據包括最近期財務報表。非上市股本投資經考慮商業模式後屬於該類別且其公平值以經常性基準計量。

就按經常性基準於財務報表以公平值確認的資產及負債而言，本集團透過於報告期末重新評估分類（基於對公平值計量整體而言屬重大的最低級別的輸入數據）確定不同等級之間是否發生轉移。

於本年度內，第一級、第二級及第三級之間並未發生轉移。

4 重大會計估計及判斷

估計及判斷會持續進行評估，且基於過往經驗及其他因素，包括在有關情況下對未來事件的合理預期。

本集團對未來作出若干估計及假設。所得的會計估計如其定義，極少與相關的實際結果相同。下文討論導致下一個財政年度內對資產及負債賬面值作出重大調整之巨大風險的估計及假設。

(a) 存貨估值

本集團會於各報告期末檢討每類產品的存貨，為陳舊及滯銷項目作出備抵。管理層主要根據估計的未來售價和市場情況估計該等製成品、在製品及原材料的可變現淨值。如可變現淨值估計少於預期，可能需作出重大備抵。本集團定期重新評估該等估計。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements (Continued)

(b) Useful lives and estimated impairment of property, plant and equipment

The Group's management determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation charges for its property, plant and equipment. This estimate is based on the historical experience of the actual useful lives of property, plant and equipment of similar nature and functions. It could change significantly as a result of technical innovations and competitor actions in response to severe industry cycles. Management will adjust the depreciation charge where useful lives are different to that of previously estimated, or it will write-off or write-down technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold.

The Group assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment is estimated using the higher of its fair value less costs of disposals and its value-in-use. If the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised to reduce the asset to its recoverable amount. Such impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

(c) Impairment of trade and other receivables

The Group estimates the loss allowances for trade receivables by assessing the ECLs. This requires the use of estimates and judgements. ECLs are based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, and an assessment of both the current and forecast general economic conditions at the end of reporting period. Where the estimation is different from the original estimate, such difference will affect the carrying amounts of trade receivables and thus the impairment loss in the period in which such estimate is changed. The Group keeps assessing the expected credit loss of trade receivables during their expected lives.

4 重大會計估計及判斷 (續)

(b) 物業、廠房及設備的可使用年期及估計減值

本集團的管理層決定其物業、廠房及設備的估計可使用年期及有關折舊開支。該估計乃根據性質及功能相近的物業、廠房及設備過往的實際可使用年期而作出。該估計可能因科技進步及競爭者對嚴重行業週期的行動而出現重大變動。管理層將於可使用年期與先前估計年期不同時調整折舊開支，或撇銷或撇減經已廢棄或出售的技術上已過時或非策略性資產。

本集團在各報告期末評估物業、廠房及設備是否有任何減值跡象。倘存在有關跡象，則以公平值減出售成本與使用價值之較高者估計物業、廠房及設備之可收回金額。倘物業、廠房及設備的賬面值高於其可收回金額，則會確認減值虧損將資產之賬面值降至其可收回金額。有關減值虧損於損益中確認。

(c) 貿易及其他應收款減值

本集團透過評估預期信貸虧損估計貿易應收款的虧損撥備，過程需要使用估計及判斷。預期信貸虧損乃根據本集團的過往信貸虧損經驗，並就債務人的特定因素及對目前與預計的整體經濟狀況評估於報告期末作出調整。倘估計與原先估計不同，該等差異將影響貿易應收款的賬面值，並因有關估計的變動以致期內減值虧損亦受影響。本集團會繼續評估貿易應收款於彼等預期存續期內的預期信貸虧損。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

5 Revenue and segment information

The Group's operating segments are as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Upstream products | - the manufacture and sale of cornstarch and ancillary corn-refined products |
| Fermented and downstream products | - the manufacture and sale of lysine, starch-based sweetener, modified starch and other products |

The operating segments are identified in accordance with the economic similarity and distinction of our products. For the purpose of assessing segment performance and allocating resources between segments, the chief operating decision-maker assesses and monitors the segment revenues, margins and results attributable to each reportable segment. Inter-segment sales or provision of materials to other segments is not measured.

Interest income and expense are not included in the result for each operating segment as these are managed on a group basis and are not allocated to reportable segments.

Unallocated income and expenses mainly consist of certain government grants and corporate costs respectively which cannot be allocated to individual segments.

Sales between segments are charged at cost or with reference to the selling prices used for sales made to third parties at the then prevailing market prices. The revenue from external parties reported to the management is measured in a manner consistent with that in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

5 收入及分部資料

本集團的經營分部如下：

- | | |
|---------|--------------------------|
| 上游產品 | - 生產及銷售玉米澱粉及玉米深加工副產品 |
| 發酵及下游產品 | - 生產及銷售賴氨酸、澱粉糖、變性澱粉及其他產品 |

經營分部乃根據產品在經濟上的相似及不同之處識別。為評估分部表現及於分部間分配資源，主要營運決策人會評估及監察各可呈報分部應佔的分部收入、利潤及業績。分部間銷售或向其他分部提供物料並無計算在內。

利息收入及開支由於以集團基準管理，並未分配至可報告分部，故不會計入各經營分部業績內。

未分配收入及開支分別主要包括未能分配至個別分部的若干政府補助及企業成本。

分部間銷售乃按成本或參考向第三方銷售所採用的售價按當時的當前市價收費。向管理層報告的外部收入的計量基準與合併損益及其他綜合收益表所採用者一致。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

5 Revenue and segment information (Continued)

5 收入及分部資料 (續)

		Upstream products 上游產品 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Fermented and downstream products 發酵及 下游產品 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Unallocated 未分配 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Total 合計 RMB'000 人民幣千元
2020	二零二零年				
Sales to external customers	向外來客戶銷售	6,738,510	2,153,751	-	8,892,261
Inter-segment sales	分部間銷售	236,911	-	-	236,911
Reportable segment results	可報告分部業績	436,538	109,446	-	545,984
Unallocated income	未分配收入				45,485
Unallocated expenses	未分配開支				(329,969)
Finance income	融資收入				15,084
Finance expenses	融資費用				(5,346)
Profit before income tax	除所得稅前利潤				271,238
Other segment information:	其他分部資料：				
Depreciation	折舊	89,857	94,282	66,875	251,014

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

5 Revenue and segment information (Continued)

5 收入及分部資料 (續)

		Upstream products 上游產品 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Fermented and downstream products 發酵及 下游產品 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Unallocated 未分配 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Total 合計 RMB'000 人民幣千元
2019	二零一九年				
Sales to external customers	向外來客戶銷售	5,317,150	1,433,251	-	6,750,401
Inter-segment sales	分部間銷售	216,700	-	-	216,700
Reportable segment results	可報告分部業績	280,915	51,734	-	332,649
Unallocated income	未分配收入				46,954
Unallocated expenses	未分配開支				(274,211)
Finance income	融資收入				19,540
Finance expenses	融資費用				(1,661)
Profit before income tax	除所得稅前利潤				123,271
Other segment information:	其他分部資料：				
Depreciation	折舊	85,211	54,976	38,854	179,041

During the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, all source of revenue are recognised at a point in time.

於截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度，所有收入來源於一個時間點確認。

Based on the place of the operation of external customers, revenue attributed to the PRC and other countries is RMB8,119,899,000 and RMB772,362,000 (2019: RMB6,077,523,000 and RMB672,878,000) respectively.

根據外來客戶營運所在地，中國及其他國家應佔的收入分別為人民幣8,119,899,000元及人民幣772,362,000元（二零一九年：人民幣6,077,523,000元及人民幣672,878,000元）。

The Group's assets, liabilities and capital expenditures are predominately attributable to a single geographical region, which is the PRC. Therefore, no analysis by geographical regions is presented.

本集團的資產、負債及資本開支絕大部分來自一個單一地區，即中國。因此，概無呈列地區分析。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

6 Other net income

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Amortisation of government grants (note 28)	政府補助的攤銷(附註28)	58,821	56,981
Gain on sale of scrap materials	銷售廢料之收益	11,521	10,401
Electricity and related services	電力及相關服務	4,348	147
Accounts payable written back	撥回應付款	3,996	-
Gain on futures contracts	期貨合約收益	2,524	328
Government grants (note)	政府補助(附註)	1,543	2,824
(Loss)/gain on disposals of property, plant and equipment	出售物業、廠房及設備的(虧損)/收益	(1,231)	12,570
Net foreign exchange loss	匯兌虧損淨額	(4,036)	(1,534)
Others	其他	3,385	3,008
		80,871	84,725

Note:

For the year ended 31 December 2020, the government grants mainly represented a subsidy of approximately RMB1,176,000 from local government for supporting employment. For the year ended 31 December 2019, the government grants mainly represented a subsidy of approximately RMB2,136,000 from local government for supporting business development.

The government grants were granted at the discretion of the government and were not recurring in nature.

附註：

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，政府補助主要指地方政府為支持就業而提供的資助約人民幣1,176,000元。截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度，政府補助主要指地方政府為支持業務發展而提供的資助約人民幣2,136,000元。

政府補助乃由政府酌情授出，並屬非經常性質。

7 Finance income

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Interest income on	以下項目的利息收入		
- Bank deposits	- 銀行存款	13,399	17,646
- Undue bank acceptance bills	- 未到期銀行承兌票據	1,685	1,894
		15,084	19,540

7 融資收入

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

8 Finance expenses

		2020	2019
		二零二零年	二零一九年
		RMB'000	RMB'000
		人民幣千元	人民幣千元
Interest on	以下項目的利息		
– Bank borrowings	– 銀行借款	3,807	405
– Discounted bills receivables	– 應收貼現票據	1,500	1,238
– Lease liabilities (note 26)	– 租賃負債 (附註26)	39	18
		5,346	1,661

9 Profit before income tax

The major expenses of the Group are as follows:

		2020	2019
		二零二零年	二零一九年
		RMB'000	RMB'000
		人民幣千元	人民幣千元
Salaries, wages and other benefits	薪金、工資及其他福利	180,065	189,099
Pension scheme contributions	退休金計劃供款	10,392	18,725
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (note 16)	物業、廠房及設備折舊 (附註16)	241,313	171,446
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (note 17)	使用權資產折舊 (附註17)	9,701	7,595
Research and development expenses (note)	研究及開發費用 (附註)	28,899	32,635
Auditor's remuneration	核數師薪酬		
– Audit service	– 審核服務	766	788
– Non-audit service	– 非審核服務	271	274

Note:

Research and development expenses include staff costs and depreciation, which are included in the above respective expenses, in the Research and Development Department of the Group.

8 融資費用

	2020	2019
	二零二零年	二零一九年
	RMB'000	RMB'000
	人民幣千元	人民幣千元

Interest on	以下項目的利息		
– Bank borrowings	– 銀行借款	3,807	405
– Discounted bills receivables	– 應收貼現票據	1,500	1,238
– Lease liabilities (note 26)	– 租賃負債 (附註26)	39	18
		5,346	1,661

9 除所得稅前利潤

本集團的主要開支如下：

	2020	2019
	二零二零年	二零一九年
	RMB'000	RMB'000
	人民幣千元	人民幣千元

Salaries, wages and other benefits	薪金、工資及其他福利	180,065	189,099
Pension scheme contributions	退休金計劃供款	10,392	18,725
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (note 16)	物業、廠房及設備折舊 (附註16)	241,313	171,446
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (note 17)	使用權資產折舊 (附註17)	9,701	7,595
Research and development expenses (note)	研究及開發費用 (附註)	28,899	32,635
Auditor's remuneration	核數師薪酬		
– Audit service	– 審核服務	766	788
– Non-audit service	– 非審核服務	271	274

附註：

研究及開發費用包括本集團研發部之員工成本及折舊 (已計入上述各項開支內)。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

10 Benefits and interests of directors

Details of directors' emoluments of the Company are set out below:

		Fees 袍金 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Salaries 薪金 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Pension scheme contributions 退休金計劃供款 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Total 合計 RMB'000 人民幣千元
2020	二零二零年				
Executive directors:	執行董事：				
Mr. Tian Qixiang	田其祥先生	-	480	-	480
Mr. Gao Shijun	高世軍先生	-	450	67	517
Mr. Liu Xianggang	劉象剛先生	-	410	67	477
Mr. Yu Yingquan	于英泉先生	-	410	-	410
Independent non-executive directors:	獨立非執行董事：				
Professor Hua Qiang	花強教授	50	-	-	50
Mr. Sun Mingdao	孫明導先生	50	-	-	50
Mr. Yue Kwai Wa, Ken	余季華先生	98	-	-	98
Total	合計	198	1,750	134	2,082
2019	二零一九年				
Executive directors:	執行董事：				
Mr. Tian Qixiang	田其祥先生	-	480	-	480
Mr. Gao Shijun	高世軍先生	-	450	75	525
Mr. Liu Xianggang	劉象剛先生	-	410	75	485
Mr. Yu Yingquan	于英泉先生	-	410	-	410
Independent non-executive directors:	獨立非執行董事：				
Professor Hua Qiang	花強教授	50	-	-	50
Mr. Sun Mingdao	孫明導先生	50	-	-	50
Mr. Yue Kwai Wa, Ken	余季華先生	97	-	-	97
Total	合計	197	1,750	150	2,097

For the year ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, the retirement benefits paid to Mr. Gao Shijun and Mr. Liu Xianggang are related to their services as a director of the Company and its subsidiaries.

10 董事的福利及權益

本公司董事的薪酬詳情載列如下：

截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度，向高世軍先生及劉象剛先生支付的退休福利乃與彼等擔任本公司及其附屬公司董事相關。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

11 Individuals with highest emoluments

Of the five individuals with the highest emoluments in the Group, three (2019: three) were directors of the Company whose emoluments are reflected in the analysis in note 10. The emoluments of the remaining two (2019: two) individual was as follows:

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Salaries	薪金	1,388	1,373
Pension scheme contributions	退休金計劃供款	32	32
		1,420	1,405

The emoluments paid to the above individuals fell within the following bands:

		Number of individuals 人士數目	
		2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年
Nil – HK\$1,000,000	無至1,000,000港元	1	1
HK\$1,000,000 – HK\$1,500,000	1,000,000港元至1,500,000港元	1	1

11 最高薪人士

本集團五名最高薪人士中，三名（二零一九年：三名）為本公司的董事，彼等的酬金於附註10的分析呈列。餘下兩名（二零一九年：兩名）最高薪人士的酬金如下：

向於以下界別內之上述人士支付之酬金：

12 所得稅支出

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Current income tax	即期所得稅		
– PRC Enterprises Income Tax (“EIT”)	– 中國企業所得稅（「企業所得稅」）	32,451	16,397
– Over-provision in prior years	– 過往年度超額撥備	(3,998)	(3,904)
– Other PRC withholding tax	– 其他中國預扣稅	334	–
Deferred tax (note 25)	遞延稅項（附註25）	35,412	12,682
		64,199	25,175

The Group's major business is in the PRC. Under the law of the PRC on EIT and its Implementation Regulation, the tax rate of the PRC subsidiaries is 25% for both years, except for one subsidiary of the Group which is recognised as high technology enterprise is entitled to enjoy a preferential EIT rate of 15% (2019:15%).

本集團之主要業務於中國進行。根據中國有關企業所得稅法之法律及其實施細則，中國附屬公司於兩個年度之稅率均為25%。惟本集團一間獲確認為高技術企業的附屬公司除外，該公司可享有15%（二零一九年：15%）的優惠企業所得稅率。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

12 Income tax expense (Continued)

No provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax has been made as the Group entities' profit neither arose in nor was derived from Hong Kong during both years.

Pursuant to the PRC EIT and its Implementation Regulation, non-PRC resident enterprises are levied withholding tax at 10% (unless reduced by tax treaties/arrangements) on dividends receivable from PRC enterprises for profits earned since 1 January 2008. The Group adopted the 10% withholding tax rate for PRC withholding tax purposes during the year ended 31 December 2020 and 2019.

The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the profit before income tax as follows:

12 所得稅支出 (續)

由於本集團的實體於兩個年度內並無在香港產生或賺取利潤，故並無就香港利得稅作出撥備。

根據中國企業所得稅法及其實施細則，對非中國居民企業應收中國企業以二零零八年一月一日起所賺取利潤作出的股息，按10%的稅率徵收預扣稅（除非稅收協定／安排訂明較低的稅率）。於截至二零零零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團已就中國預扣稅採納10%的預扣稅稅率。

本年度所得稅支出可與除所得稅前利潤對賬如下：

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Profit before income tax	除所得稅前利潤	271,238	123,271
Notional tax on profit before income tax at applicable rates	按除所得稅前利潤以適用稅率計算之假定稅項	65,588	31,056
Tax effects of	下列各項的稅務影響：		
– Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	– 不可扣稅開支	3,768	3,808
– Income not subject to tax	– 毋須課稅收入	(530)	(685)
– Over-provision in prior years	– 過往年度超額撥備	(3,998)	(3,904)
– Tax deduction in the PRC	– 中國稅項減免	(3,963)	(5,100)
– PRC dividend withholding tax	– 中國股息預扣稅	3,000	–
– Other PRC withholding tax	– 其他中國預扣稅	334	–
		64,199	25,175

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

13 Earnings per share

The calculation of the basic earnings per share attributable to the owners of the Company is based on the following data:

Profit attributable to owners of the Company (RMB'000)	本公司擁有人應佔利潤 (人民幣千元)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (thousands)	已發行普通股加權平均數 (千股)

The basic and diluted earnings per share for the year ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 were the same because there was no dilutive potential ordinary share.

14 Dividends

Dividend payable to shareholders attributable to the previous financial year, approved and paid during the year:

2019 final dividend of HK0.62 cents per share (2018: HK1.20 cents)	二零一九年末期股息每股0.62港仙 (二零一八年：1.20港仙)
--	----------------------------------

Subsequent to 31 December 2020, the directors proposed a final dividend of HK0.90 cents (2019: HK0.62 cents) per share, amounting to HK\$53,947,000 (2019: HK\$37,175,000). The final dividend proposed after the end of the reporting period is subject to approval by shareholders in forthcoming general meeting and has not been recognised as a liability as at 31 December 2020.

13 每股盈利

本公司擁有人應佔每股基本盈利乃按以下數據計算：

2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年
190,120	96,847
5,995,591	5,995,892

由於截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度均無具攤薄效用的潛在普通股，故每股基本及攤薄盈利相同。

14 股息

過往財政年度應佔、於本年度內批准並支付的應付股東股息：

2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
33,850	63,292

於二零二零年十二月三十一日後，董事建議派發末期股息每股0.9港仙 (二零一九年：0.62港仙)，金額達53,947,000港元 (二零一九年：37,175,000港元)。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，於報告期末後建議派發的末期股息須待股東於應屆股東大會上批准後，方告作實，且並未確認為負債。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

15 Subsidiaries

As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, the Company has the following interests in its subsidiaries. The kind of legal entity of these subsidiaries is limited liability company. The class of shares held is ordinary unless otherwise stated:

Name of company 公司名稱	Place of incorporation and business 註冊成立及經營地點	Principal activities 主要業務	Particulars of issued and paid up share capital 已發行及繳足股本詳情	Interest held by the Group 本集團所持有權益
Shandong Shouguang Juneng Golden Corn Development Co., Ltd* ("Golden Corn") 山東壽光巨能金玉米開發有限公司 (「金玉米」)	PRC 中國	Manufacturing and sale of cornstarch, lysine and related products 生產及銷售玉米澱粉、賴氨酸及相關產品	RMB700,000,000 人民幣700,000,000元	100%
Shouguang Golden Far East Modified Starch Company Limited* 壽光金遠東變性澱粉有限公司	PRC 中國	Research, development, manufacture, and sales of modified starch, cornstarch, glucose, maltose, dextrin, animal feed additives, food-grade enzymes, biobased materials, and related products 研發、生產及銷售變性澱粉、玉米澱粉、葡萄糖、麥芽糖、糊精、動物飼料添加劑、食品級酶、生物基準材料及相關產品	US\$13,850,000 13,850,000美元	100%
Linqing Deneng Golden Corn Bio Limited* 臨清德能金玉米生物有限公司	PRC 中國	Manufacturing and sale of cornstarch, starch-based sweetener and related products 生產及銷售玉米澱粉、澱粉糖及相關產品	RMB200,000,000 人民幣200,000,000元	91%
Shouguang Golden Corn Biotechnology Limited* ("Golden Corn Biotech") 壽光金玉米生物科技股份有限公司 (「金玉米生物科技」)	PRC 中國	Research, development, manufacture and sales of starch, food additives, feeds, amino acids and related products 研發、生產及銷售澱粉、食物添加劑、飼料、氨基酸及相關產品	RMB200,000,000 人民幣200,000,000元	55%
Shouguang Juneng Musashino Biotechnology Co., Ltd* ("Juneng Musashino") 壽光巨能武藏野生物科技股份有限公司 (「巨能武藏野」)	PRC 中國	Research, development, production and sale of lactate and other related products. 研發、生產及銷售乳酸酯及其他相關產品	(note) (附註)	75%
Sourcestar Worldwide Inc.	BVI, Hong Kong 英屬維爾京群島、香港	Investment holding 投資控股	US\$240 240美元	100%
China Starch Group Limited 中國澱粉集團有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	Investment holding 投資控股	HK\$1 1港元	100%

* English transliteration is for identification only.

Note:

Juneng Musashino was incorporated in August 2020. In light of the development of COVID-19, both shareholders of Juneng Musashino unanimously agreed to postpone share capital contribution schedule. As at 31 December 2020, Golden Corn provided approximately RMB5,000,000 to Juneng Musashino as its working capital.

15 附屬公司

於二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日，本公司有下列於其附屬公司中的權益。該等附屬公司的合法實體類別為有限公司。除另有列明外，所持有之股份類別為普通股：

Name of company 公司名稱	Place of incorporation and business 註冊成立及經營地點	Principal activities 主要業務	Particulars of issued and paid up share capital 已發行及繳足股本詳情	Interest held by the Group 本集團所持有權益
Shandong Shouguang Juneng Golden Corn Development Co., Ltd* ("Golden Corn") 山東壽光巨能金玉米開發有限公司 (「金玉米」)	PRC 中國	Manufacturing and sale of cornstarch, lysine and related products 生產及銷售玉米澱粉、賴氨酸及相關產品	RMB700,000,000 人民幣700,000,000元	100%
Shouguang Golden Far East Modified Starch Company Limited* 壽光金遠東變性澱粉有限公司	PRC 中國	Research, development, manufacture, and sales of modified starch, cornstarch, glucose, maltose, dextrin, animal feed additives, food-grade enzymes, biobased materials, and related products 研發、生產及銷售變性澱粉、玉米澱粉、葡萄糖、麥芽糖、糊精、動物飼料添加劑、食品級酶、生物基準材料及相關產品	US\$13,850,000 13,850,000美元	100%
Linqing Deneng Golden Corn Bio Limited* 臨清德能金玉米生物有限公司	PRC 中國	Manufacturing and sale of cornstarch, starch-based sweetener and related products 生產及銷售玉米澱粉、澱粉糖及相關產品	RMB200,000,000 人民幣200,000,000元	91%
Shouguang Golden Corn Biotechnology Limited* ("Golden Corn Biotech") 壽光金玉米生物科技股份有限公司 (「金玉米生物科技」)	PRC 中國	Research, development, manufacture and sales of starch, food additives, feeds, amino acids and related products 研發、生產及銷售澱粉、食物添加劑、飼料、氨基酸及相關產品	RMB200,000,000 人民幣200,000,000元	55%
Shouguang Juneng Musashino Biotechnology Co., Ltd* ("Juneng Musashino") 壽光巨能武藏野生物科技股份有限公司 (「巨能武藏野」)	PRC 中國	Research, development, production and sale of lactate and other related products. 研發、生產及銷售乳酸酯及其他相關產品	(note) (附註)	75%
Sourcestar Worldwide Inc.	BVI, Hong Kong 英屬維爾京群島、香港	Investment holding 投資控股	US\$240 240美元	100%
China Starch Group Limited 中國澱粉集團有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	Investment holding 投資控股	HK\$1 1港元	100%

* 英文譯名僅供識別。

附註：

巨能武藏野於二零二零年八月註冊成立。鑒於COVID-19的發展，巨能武藏野的股東一致同意推遲股份注資計劃。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，金玉米向巨能武藏野提供約人民幣5,000,000元作為其運營資金。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

15 Subsidiaries (Continued)

The following table lists out the information relating to Golden Corn Biotech, the only subsidiary of the Group which has material non-controlling interest ("NCI"). The summarised financial information presented below represents the amounts before any inter-company elimination.

15 附屬公司 (續)

下表載列有關本集團唯一擁有重大非控股股東權益(「非控股股東權益」)的附屬公司金玉米生物科技的資料。以下呈列的財務資料概要指未計入任何公司間抵銷前的金額。

		2020	2019
		二零二零年	二零一九年
		RMB'000	RMB'000
		人民幣千元	人民幣千元
NCI percentage	非控股股東權益百分比	45%	45%
Current assets	流動資產	645,767	401,803
Non-current assets	非流動資產	1,324,130	1,340,883
Current liabilities	流動負債	(1,725,682)	(1,534,525)
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債	(22,960)	(12,210)
Net assets	資產淨值	221,255	195,951
Carrying amount of NCI	非控股股東權益賬面值	99,565	88,178
Revenue	收入	2,879,429	1,310,096
Profit/(loss) for the year	本年度利潤／(虧損)	25,304	(5,633)
Total comprehensive income/(expenses)	綜合收益／(開支)總額	25,304	(5,633)
Profit/(loss) allocated to NCI	分配至非控股股東權益的 利潤／(虧損)	11,387	(2,535)
Dividend paid to NCI	派付予非控股股東權益的股息	-	-
Cash flows from operating activities	來自經營活動的現金流量	253,215	580,261
Cash flows from investing activities	來自投資活動的現金流量	(193,134)	(605,929)
Cash flows from financing activities	來自融資活動的現金流量	(30,000)	30,000

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

16 Property, plant and equipment

16 物業、廠房及設備

		Buildings	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Other machinery	Plant and equipment under construction	Total
		樓宇	廠房及機器	汽車	其他機器	在建廠房及設備	總計
		RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
		人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元
Year ended 31 December 2019	截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度						
Net book value at 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日的賬面淨值	403,753	542,108	4,985	43,697	786,727	1,781,270
Additions	添置	498	18,859	2,228	2,404	485,980	509,969
Transfers upon completion	完成時轉撥	178,339	385,049	4,579	1,540	(569,507)	-
Disposals/written-off	出售/撤銷	(21,315)	(12,381)	(25)	(80)	-	(33,801)
Depreciation charge for the year	年度折舊費用	(29,646)	(130,792)	(2,876)	(8,132)	-	(171,446)
Net book value at 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日的賬面淨值	531,629	802,843	8,891	39,429	703,200	2,085,992
At 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020	於二零一九年十二月三十一日及二零二零年一月一日						
Cost	成本	683,308	1,580,831	25,532	103,500	703,200	3,096,371
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	累計折舊及減值	(151,679)	(777,988)	(16,641)	(64,071)	-	(1,010,379)
Net book value	賬面淨值	531,629	802,843	8,891	39,429	703,200	2,085,992
Year ended 31 December 2020	截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度						
Net book value at 1 January 2020	於二零二零年一月一日的賬面淨值	531,629	802,843	8,891	39,429	703,200	2,085,992
Additions	添置	-	5,533	3,843	2,720	153,752	165,848
Transfers upon completion	完成時轉撥	204,455	491,000	-	3,769	(699,224)	-
Disposals/written-off	出售/撤銷	(3)	(2,761)	-	(102)	-	(2,866)
Depreciation charge for the year	年度折舊費用	(36,754)	(191,498)	(4,035)	(9,026)	-	(241,313)
Net book value at 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日的賬面淨值	699,327	1,105,117	8,699	36,790	157,728	2,007,661
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日						
Cost	成本	887,684	2,059,834	27,085	108,735	157,728	3,241,066
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	累計折舊及減值	(188,357)	(954,717)	(18,386)	(71,945)	-	(1,233,405)
Net book value	賬面淨值	699,327	1,105,117	8,699	36,790	157,728	2,007,661

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

17 Right-of-use assets

The amount in respect of leases are as follows:

Right of use assets		Land		
使用權資產		use right	Properties	Total
		土地使用權	物業	總計
		RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
		人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元
Net book value at 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日的賬面淨值	200,681	451	201,132
Acquisition/recognition for the year	本年度收購／確認	204,977	2,029	207,006
Depreciation charge for the year	年度折舊費用	(6,975)	(620)	(7,595)
Net book value at 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020	於二零一九年十二月三十一日及二零二零年一月一日的賬面淨值	398,683	1,860	400,543
Acquisition for the year	本年度收購	38,988	-	38,988
Depreciation charge for the year	年度折舊費用	(9,024)	(677)	(9,701)
Net book value at 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日的賬面淨值	428,647	1,183	429,830

The interests of land use right are located in the PRC. The Group also leases a property in Hong Kong. The rental agreement is made for a fixed period of 3 years and does not impose any restriction or covenant.

The total cash flow for leases for the year ended 31 December 2020 was RMB50,835,000, which included the payment for (i) the acquisition of land use right and (ii) the security deposit for land auction in the PRC. The total cash flow for leases for year ended 31 December 2019 was RMB175,268,000, which included the payment of deposit for the acquisition of land use right in the PRC.

17 使用權資產

租賃金額如下：

Right of use assets		Land		
使用權資產		use right	Properties	Total
		土地使用權	物業	總計
		RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
		人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元
Net book value at 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日的賬面淨值	200,681	451	201,132
Acquisition/recognition for the year	本年度收購／確認	204,977	2,029	207,006
Depreciation charge for the year	年度折舊費用	(6,975)	(620)	(7,595)
Net book value at 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020	於二零一九年十二月三十一日及二零二零年一月一日的賬面淨值	398,683	1,860	400,543
Acquisition for the year	本年度收購	38,988	-	38,988
Depreciation charge for the year	年度折舊費用	(9,024)	(677)	(9,701)
Net book value at 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日的賬面淨值	428,647	1,183	429,830

土地使用權的權益位於中國。本集團亦於香港租賃一項物業。租金協議按固定期限訂立，為期三年，並無任何限制或契諾。

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，租賃的現金流總額為人民幣50,835,000元，包括(i)收購土地使用權款項及(ii)於中國拍賣土地的保證金款項。截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度，租賃的現金流總額為人民幣175,268,000元，包括收購中國土地使用權的保證金款項。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

18 Investments in equities

18 股權投資

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Financial asset at FVPL	按公平值計入損益之金融資產		
– Unlisted equity	– 非上市股權	1,940	–

In March 2020, the Group has subscribed capital contribution of RMB2,000,000 to Tiangong Biotechnology (Tianjin) Limited (天工生物科技(天津)有限公司) (“Tiangong”), which is an independent third party not connected with the Group or a connected person (as defined under the Listing Rules) of the Company. Tiangong has registered capital of RMB100,000,000, of which 10% is held by the Group. The principal activities of Tiangong are to carry out research and development of corn derivatives and transfer its research outcomes to market. Tiangong is a private company. The Group has neither control nor significant influence over Tiangong.

於二零二零年三月，本集團已向天工生物科技(天津)有限公司(「天工」)認繳出資人民幣2,000,000元，而天工為與本集團或本公司關連人士(定義見上市規則)並無關連的獨立第三方。天工的註冊資本為人民幣100,000,000元，當中10%由本集團持有。天工的主要業務是研發玉米衍生產品並將其研究成果推向市場。天工屬私營公司。本集團對天工並無控制權亦無重大影響力。

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
At 1 January	於一月一日	–
Purchases	購置	2,000
Total unrealised loss recognised in profit or loss	於損益內確認之未變現虧損總額	(60)
At 31 December	於十二月三十一日	1,940

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

19 Inventories

		2020	2019
		二零二零年	二零一九年
		RMB'000	RMB'000
		人民幣千元	人民幣千元
Raw materials	原材料	547,167	408,293
Work in progress	在製品	70,341	42,831
Finished goods	製成品	193,599	87,653
		811,107	538,777
		2020	2019
		二零二零年	二零一九年
		RMB'000	RMB'000
		人民幣千元	人民幣千元
Amount of inventories recognised as an expense:	確認為開支的存貨金額：		
Carrying amount of inventories sold	售出存貨的賬面值	8,210,776	6,273,865
Write down of inventories	撇減存貨	-	920
		8,210,776	6,274,785

20 Trade and other receivables

		2020	2019
		二零二零年	二零一九年
		RMB'000	RMB'000
		人民幣千元	人民幣千元
Trade receivables	貿易應收款	210,032	155,904
Less: Loss allowance	減：虧損撥備	(13,845)	(13,845)
		196,187	142,059
Bank acceptance bills	銀行承兌票據	374,065	493,111
Prepayments and other tax receivables	預付款及其他應收稅項	313,541	204,441
Others	其他	12,545	2,372
		896,338	841,983

The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables are mainly denominated in RMB.

貿易及其他應收款的賬面值主要以人民幣計值。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

20 Trade and other receivables (Continued)

The movement in the loss allowance for trade receivables during the year is as follows:

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
At 1 January	於一月一日	13,845	9,698
Amounts written off	撇銷金額	-	(9,630)
Impairment losses recognised	已確認減值虧損	-	13,777
At 31 December	於十二月三十一日	13,845	13,845

The Group normally grants credit period ranging from 0 to 150 days (2019: 0 to 150 days) to customers.

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

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
0 – 30 days	零至三十日	153,344	125,634
31 – 60 days	三十一至六十日	32,072	11,400
61 – 90 days	六十一至九十日	6,248	2,274
Over 90 days	九十日以上	4,523	2,751
		196,187	142,059

At the end of the reporting period, the bank acceptance bills consist of:

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Bills on hand	手頭票據	152,040	228,344
Endorsed bills	背書票據	171,266	176,682
Discounted bills (note 27)	貼現票據 (附註27)	50,759	88,085
		374,065	493,111

20 貿易及其他應收款 (續)

本年度貿易應收款的虧損撥備變動如下：

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
At 1 January	於一月一日	13,845	9,698
Amounts written off	撇銷金額	-	(9,630)
Impairment losses recognised	已確認減值虧損	-	13,777
At 31 December	於十二月三十一日	13,845	13,845

本集團一般給予客戶的信貸期由零至一百五十日 (二零一九年：零至一百五十日) 不等。

於報告期末，貿易應收款根據發票日期及扣除虧損撥備後的賬齡分析如下：

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
0 – 30 days	零至三十日	153,344	125,634
31 – 60 days	三十一至六十日	32,072	11,400
61 – 90 days	六十一至九十日	6,248	2,274
Over 90 days	九十日以上	4,523	2,751
		196,187	142,059

於報告期末，銀行承兌票據包括：

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Bills on hand	手頭票據	152,040	228,344
Endorsed bills	背書票據	171,266	176,682
Discounted bills (note 27)	貼現票據 (附註27)	50,759	88,085
		374,065	493,111

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

20 Trade and other receivables (Continued)

The bank acceptance bills are normally with maturity period of 180 days (2019: 180 days). There is no recent history of default on bank acceptance bills.

As at 31 December 2020, bank acceptance bills of RMB4,256,000 (2019: RMB4,100,000) (note 29) were pledged to banks for securing bills payables.

21 Security deposit for land auction

The amount of RMB10,401,000 was paid to the Natural Resources and Planning Administration of Shouguang Municipality as a security deposit for an online land auction held in February 2021. In March 2021, the Group has successfully bidden a piece of land with an area of approximately 67,621 square metres. The total land premium for this land is RMB27,190,000 and this security deposit will be used to set off the land premium.

22 Derivative financial instruments

The derivative financial instruments represented outstanding cornstarch futures as at the end of reporting period. The futures are not in any part of hedging relationship.

20 貿易及其他應收款 (續)

銀行承兌票據一般到期期限為一百八十日 (二零一九年：一百八十日)。銀行承兌票據近期並無違約記錄。

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，人民幣4,256,000元 (二零一九年：人民幣4,100,000元) 的銀行承兌票據 (附註29) 已抵押予銀行，作為應付票據的抵押。

21 拍賣土地的保證金款項

已付壽光市自然資源和規劃局之金額人民幣10,401,000元作為於二零二一年二月舉行的線上拍賣土地的保證金款項。於二零二一年三月，本集團已成功競標一幅約67,621平方米的土地。該土地總土地溢價為人民幣27,190,000元，且該保證金款項將用於抵銷該土地溢價。

22 衍生金融工具

衍生金融工具指於報告期末未平倉的玉米澱粉期貨。期貨不屬於對沖關係的任何部分。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

23 Pledged bank deposits, fixed deposits, cash and cash equivalents and other cash flow information

23 已抵押銀行存款、定期存款、現金及現金等價物及其他現金流資料

(a) Pledged bank deposits, fixed deposits and cash and cash equivalents

(a) 已抵押銀行存款、定期存款及現金及現金等價物

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Pledged bank deposits	已抵押銀行存款	4,353	5,669
Fixed deposits	定期存款	-	260,000
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物		
- Cash at bank and on hand	- 銀行及手頭現金	341,632	185,357
Total	總計	345,985	451,026

As at 31 December 2020, deposits of RMB342,391,000 (2019: RMB449,277,000) were placed with banks in the PRC. Remittance of these funds out of the PRC is subject to the rules and regulations of foreign exchange control promulgated by the PRC government.

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，人民幣342,391,000元（二零一九年：人民幣449,277,000元）的存款乃存放於中國的銀行。將該等資金匯出中國須受限於中國政府頒佈的外匯管制規則及規例。

At 31 December 2020 and 2019, the pledged bank deposits were pledged to a bank for securing bills payable (note 29).

於二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日，已抵押銀行存款乃抵押予銀行作為應付票據的抵押（附註29）。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

23 Pledged bank deposits, fixed deposits, cash and cash equivalents and other cash flow information (Continued)

23 已抵押銀行存款、定期存款、現金及現金等價物及其他現金流資料 (續)

(b) Reconciliation of profit before tax to cash generated from operations

(b) 除稅前利潤與經營產生的現金的對賬

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Profit before income tax	除所得稅前利潤	271,238	123,271
Adjustments for:	經調整以下項目：		
Finance income	融資收入	(15,084)	(19,540)
Finance expenses	融資費用	5,346	1,661
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備折舊	241,313	171,446
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	使用權資產折舊	9,701	7,595
Loss/(gain) on disposals of property, plant and equipment	出售物業、廠房及設備之虧損／(收益)	1,231	(12,570)
Amortisation of government grants	政府補助的攤銷	(58,821)	(56,981)
Accounts payable written back	撥回應付款	(3,996)	-
Impairment of trade receivables	貿易應收款減值	-	13,777
Impairment of inventories	存貨減值	-	920
Fair value loss on derivative financial instruments	衍生金融工具之公平值虧損	341	-
Fair value loss on equity securities	股本證券之公平值虧損	60	-
Changes in working capital:	營運資金變動：		
Increase in inventories	存貨增加	(272,330)	(129,875)
Increase in trade and other receivables	貿易及其他應收款增加	(54,355)	(393,369)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	貿易及其他應付款(減少)／增加	(14,826)	98,824
Increase in advances from customers	客戶墊款增加	159,147	59,081
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	經營產生／(使用)的現金	268,965	(135,760)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

23 Pledged bank deposits, fixed deposits, cash and cash equivalents and other cash flow information (Continued)

23 已抵押銀行存款、定期存款、現金及現金等價物及其他現金流資料 (續)

(c) Reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities

The reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities is as follows:

(c) 融資活動所產生負債的對賬

融資活動所產生負債的對賬如下：

		Bank borrowings 銀行借款 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Lease liabilities 租賃負債 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Employee housing deposits 員工房屋保證金 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Government loan 政府貸款 RMB'000 人民幣千元
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	-	537	23,768	4,432
Cash flows:	現金流量：				
Payment of lease liabilities	租賃負債付款	-	(615)	-	-
Payment of interest on lease liabilities	租賃負債利息付款	-	(18)	-	-
Repayment of employee housing deposits	償還員工房屋保證金	-	-	(27)	-
Repayment of government loan	償還政府貸款	-	-	-	(4,432)
Proceeds of bank borrowings	銀行借款所得款	151,354	-	-	-
Other changes:	其他變動：				
New lease	新租賃	-	1,913	-	-
Interest on lease liabilities	租賃負債利息	-	18	-	-
At 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020	於二零一九年十二月三十一日及二零二零年一月一日	151,354	1,835	23,741	-
Cash flows:	現金流量：				
Payment of lease liabilities	租賃負債付款	-	(735)	-	-
Payment of interest on lease liabilities	租賃負債利息付款	-	(39)	-	-
Proceeds of bank borrowings	銀行借款所得款	193,000	-	-	-
Repayment of bank borrowings	償還銀行借款	(217,505)	-	-	-
Other changes:	其他變動：				
Interest on lease liabilities	租賃負債利息	-	39	-	-
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	126,849	1,100	23,741	-

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

24 Share capital

24 股本

		2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年
Authorised:	法定：		
Number of shares	股份數目		
At 31 December 2019 and 2020	於二零一九年及 二零二零年十二月三十一日	10,000,000,000	10,000,000,000
Issued and fully paid:	已發行及繳足：		
Number of shares	股份數目		
At 1 January	於一月一日	5,995,892,043	5,995,892,043
Share buy-backs	購回股份	(1,760,000)	-
At 31 December	於十二月三十一日	5,994,132,043	5,995,892,043
Equivalent nominal value of ordinary shares (RMB'000)	普通股等同面值 (人民幣千元)	532,500	532,656

The number of authorised share capital of the Company is comprised of 10,000,000,000 ordinary shares with a par value of HK\$0.10 each.

本公司的法定股本數目包括10,000,000,000股每股面值0.10港元的普通股。

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Company bought back its own ordinary shares on the Stock Exchange as follows:

於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本公司於聯交所購回其普通股如下：

Month of buy-back 購回月份	Number of shares 股份數目	Price per share 每股價格		Aggregate price paid 已付總價格 HK\$'000 千港元
		Highest 最高 HK\$ 港元	Lowest 最低 HK\$ 港元	
September 九月	235,000	0.150	0.148	35
October 十月	200,000	0.134	0.134	27
November 十一月	1,325,000	0.131	0.127	171
				233

The buy-backs of shares was governed by Companies Law of the Cayman Islands and the Articles of Association of the Company. The total consideration of HK\$233,000 (equivalent to RMB203,000) paid for the share buy-backs resulted in the decrease in the Company's share capital of RMB156,000 and retained earnings of RMB47,000 respectively.

購回股份受開曼群島公司法及本公司章程細則規管。購回股份已付總代價233,000港元(相當於人民幣203,000元)導致本公司的股本及保留盈利分別減少人民幣156,000元及人民幣47,000元。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

25 Deferred taxation

(a) Deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised

The components and movement of net deferred tax assets are as follows:

		Impairment of property, plant and equipment	Government grants	Tax losses	Depreciation allowances in excess of the related depreciation	PRC dividend withholding tax	Total
		物業、廠房及設備減值	政府補助	稅項虧損	超出相關折舊的折舊撥備	中國股息預扣稅	合計
		RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
		人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元
Deferred tax arising from:	來自以下各項的遞延稅項：						
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	2,052	75,905	-	(19,944)	(4,000)	54,013
(Charged)/credited to profit or loss (note 12)	於損益(扣除)/計入(附註12)	(75)	(327)	1,880	(14,160)	-	(12,682)
At 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020	於二零一九年十二月三十一日及二零二零年一月一日	1,977	75,578	1,880	(34,104)	(4,000)	41,331
Charged to profit or loss (note 12)	於損益扣除(附註12)	(70)	(13,255)	(1,880)	(17,207)	(3,000)	(35,412)
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	1,907	62,323	-	(51,311)	(7,000)	5,919

The deferred tax assets/(liabilities) recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position is as follows:

		2020	2019
		二零二零年	二零一九年
		RMB'000	RMB'000
		人民幣千元	人民幣千元
Deferred tax assets	遞延稅項資產	64,230	79,435
Deferred tax liabilities	遞延稅項負債	(58,311)	(38,104)
		5,919	41,331

(b) Deferred tax liabilities not recognised

Deferred tax liabilities in respect of the PRC dividend withholding tax relating to certain undistributed profits of the Company's PRC subsidiaries were not recognised as the Company controls the dividend policy of these subsidiaries. Based on the assessment made by the management as at the end of the reporting period, it was determined that the undistributed profits of RMB1,640,734,000 (2019: RMB1,518,025,000) of the Company's PRC subsidiaries would not be distributed in the foreseeable future.

25 遞延稅項

(a) 已確認的遞延稅項資產及負債

遞延稅項資產淨值的組成部份及變動如下：

		Impairment of property, plant and equipment	Government grants	Tax losses	Depreciation allowances in excess of the related depreciation	PRC dividend withholding tax	Total
		物業、廠房及設備減值	政府補助	稅項虧損	超出相關折舊的折舊撥備	中國股息預扣稅	合計
		RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
		人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元
Deferred tax arising from:	來自以下各項的遞延稅項：						
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	2,052	75,905	-	(19,944)	(4,000)	54,013
(Charged)/credited to profit or loss (note 12)	於損益(扣除)/計入(附註12)	(75)	(327)	1,880	(14,160)	-	(12,682)
At 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020	於二零一九年十二月三十一日及二零二零年一月一日	1,977	75,578	1,880	(34,104)	(4,000)	41,331
Charged to profit or loss (note 12)	於損益扣除(附註12)	(70)	(13,255)	(1,880)	(17,207)	(3,000)	(35,412)
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	1,907	62,323	-	(51,311)	(7,000)	5,919

於合併財務狀況表內確認的遞延稅項資產/(負債)如下：

		2020	2019
		二零二零年	二零一九年
		RMB'000	RMB'000
		人民幣千元	人民幣千元
Deferred tax assets	遞延稅項資產	64,230	79,435
Deferred tax liabilities	遞延稅項負債	(58,311)	(38,104)
		5,919	41,331

(b) 未確認的遞延稅項負債

由於本公司控制其中國附屬公司的股息政策，故並無就與該等附屬公司若干未分派利潤相關的中國股息預扣稅確認遞延稅項負債。根據管理層於報告期末所作出的評估，其認為本公司中國附屬公司的未分派利潤人民幣1,640,734,000元(二零一九年：人民幣1,518,025,000元)不會於可見將來作出分派。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

26 Lease liabilities

The following table shows the remaining contractual maturities of the Group's lease liabilities at the end of the reporting period.

		2020	2019
		二零二零年	二零一九年
		RMB'000	RMB'000
		人民幣千元	人民幣千元
Total lease liabilities	租賃負債總額	1,100	1,835
Analysed as:	分析為：		
Current liabilities	流動負債	603	617
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債	497	1,218
		1,100	1,835

The analysis of expense items in relation to leases recognised in profit or loss is as follows:

		2020	2019
		二零二零年	二零一九年
		RMB'000	RMB'000
		人民幣千元	人民幣千元
Interest on lease liabilities (note 8)	租賃負債利息(附註8)	39	18
Expense relating to short-term leases	有關短期租賃的開支	662	543
Expense relating to low-value assets	有關低價值資產的開支	10	11

26 租賃負債

下表列示本集團租賃負債於報告期末的剩餘合約到期日。

	2020	2019
	二零二零年	二零一九年
	RMB'000	RMB'000
	人民幣千元	人民幣千元
Total lease liabilities	1,100	1,835
Analysed as:		
Current liabilities	603	617
Non-current liabilities	497	1,218
	1,100	1,835

於損益內所確認租賃相關的開支項目分析如下：

	2020	2019
	二零二零年	二零一九年
	RMB'000	RMB'000
	人民幣千元	人民幣千元
Interest on lease liabilities (note 8)	39	18
Expense relating to short-term leases	662	543
Expense relating to low-value assets	10	11

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

27 Borrowings

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Bank borrowings	銀行借款		
– Secured	– 有抵押	76,849	115,354
– Unsecured	– 無抵押	50,000	36,000
		126,849	151,354

The Group discounted bills receivable of RMB50,759,000 (2019: RMB88,085,000) to banks in exchange for cash as at 31 December 2020. The bank borrowing of RMB26,090,000 (2019: RMB27,269,000) (denominated in HK\$) was secured by a pledged bank deposit provided by Merry Boom (the controlling shareholder of the Company).

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團貼現人民幣50,759,000元（二零一九年：人民幣88,085,000元）應收票據予銀行以交換現金。人民幣26,090,000元的銀行借款（二零一九年：人民幣27,269,000元）（以港元計值）由怡興（本公司控股股東）提供的已抵押銀行存款作抵押。

All bank borrowings were repayable within one year.

所有銀行借款須於一年內償還。

The effective interest rates of bank borrowings per annum at the end of reporting period were as follows:

於報告期末的銀行借款實際年利率如下：

		2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年
Bank borrowings	銀行借款		
– Secured	– 有抵押	1.13% – 3.12%	2.5% – 2.95%
– Unsecured	– 無抵押	3.65% – 4.35%	4.35%

28 Deferred income

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
At 1 January	於一月一日	349,074	342,142
Additions for the year	年度增加	12,790	63,913
Amortisation for the year (note 6)	年度攤銷(附註6)	(58,821)	(56,981)
At 31 December	於十二月三十一日	303,043	349,074

Deferred income mainly represents government grants received from Shouguang City Finance Bureau and Linqing City Finance Bureau for the development of the production complex in Shouguang and Linqing respectively.

遞延收入主要指為於壽光及臨清建設綜合生產基地而分別自壽光市財政局及臨清市財政局取得的政府補助。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

29 Trade and other payables

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Trade payables	貿易應付款	180,991	129,606
Bills payables	應付票據	8,574	9,747
<hr/>			
Total trade and bills payables	貿易應付款及應付票據總額	189,565	139,353
Payable for construction and equipment	建築及設備應付款	219,969	345,319
Accrued expenses	應計開支	71,518	135,470
Payroll and welfare payables	應付工資及福利	26,949	33,035
Other tax payables	其他應付稅項	13,156	16,559
Earnest money	履約保證金	15,429	12,196
Sales commission	銷售佣金	4,576	4,378
Others	其他	6,580	5,604
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		547,742	691,914

As at 31 December 2020, bills payables are secured by bank acceptance bills of RMB4,256,000 (2019: RMB4,100,000) (note 20) and bank deposits of RMB4,353,000 (2019: RMB5,669,000) (note 23(a)).

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，應付票據分別以人民幣4,256,000元（二零一九年：人民幣4,100,000元）（附註20）的銀行承兌票據及人民幣4,353,000元（二零一九年：人民幣5,669,000元）（附註23(a)）的銀行存款作抵押。

The following is the ageing analysis for the trade and bills payables based on invoice date at the end of the reporting period:

以下為報告期末貿易應付款及應付票據根據發票日期的賬齡分析：

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
0 – 60 days	零至六十日	123,630	94,293
61 – 90 days	六十一至九十日	31,355	10,098
Over 90 days	九十日以上	34,580	34,962
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		189,565	139,353

The average credit period on purchases is 80 days (2019: 80 days). The Group has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the credit time frame.

採購的平均信貸期為八十日（二零一九年：八十日）。本集團已制定財務風險管理政策，以確保所有應付款於有關信貸期內獲得支付。

The carrying amounts of trade and other payables are mainly denominated in RMB.

貿易及其他應付款的賬面值主要以人民幣計值。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

30 Advances from customers

Revenue recognised that was included in advances from customers at the beginning of the year was RMB171,596,000 (2019: RMB112,457,000).

31 Employee housing deposits

Employee housing deposits are carried at amortised cost.

The Group offers residential accommodation to the staff with the aim of promoting long service with the Group. Staff are required to place housing deposits to the Group for the use of such accommodation. The employee housing deposits are interest-free, unsecured and repayable upon the return of the staff quarters by the employee or termination of employment.

32 Commitments

Significant capital expenditure contracted for at the end of the year but not recognised as liabilities is as follows:

Capital contribution	出資
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備

30 客戶墊款

於年初計入客戶墊款的已確認收益為人民幣171,596,000元(二零一九年：人民幣112,457,000元)。

31 員工房屋保證金

員工房屋保證金按攤銷成本列賬。

本集團向員工提供住屋，旨在令員工樂於長期服務本集團。員工使用有關住屋設施須向本集團繳付房屋保證金。員工房屋保證金乃免息、無抵押及於員工交回員工宿舍或終止僱用時退還。

32 承擔

於本年度結束時已訂約但未確認作負債的重大資本開支如下：

2020	2019
二零二零年	二零一九年
RMB'000	RMB'000
人民幣千元	人民幣千元

		78,000	-
		27,790	168,474

33 Share-based payment transactions

The Company's share option scheme (the "Share Option Scheme") was adopted on 19 May 2017 for the purpose of providing incentives or rewards to directors, employees and other eligible persons. The Share Option Scheme will remain in force for a period of ten years commencing on the date on which the Share Option Scheme is adopted. The maximum number of shares which may be issued upon the exercise of all outstanding options granted and yet to be exercised under the Share Option Scheme and any other share option scheme adopted by the Company must not in aggregate exceed 30% of issued capital of the Company from time to time.

As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, no options have been granted under the Share Option Scheme.

33 以股份支付款項的交易

本公司於二零一七年五月十九日採納購股權計劃(「購股權計劃」)，目的為向董事、僱員及其他合資格人士提供激勵或獎勵。購股權計劃將於購股權計劃採納之日起計十年內有效。因行使根據購股權計劃及本公司採納的任何其他購股權計劃的所有已授出但尚未行使購股權而可能發行的股份數目上限，合共不得超過本公司不時已發行股本的30%。

於二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日，概無根據購股權計劃授出任何購股權。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

34 Related party transactions

Save for the disclosure in note 27, the related party transactions including remuneration for key management personnel of the Group are as follows:

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Short-term benefits	短期福利	1,750	1,750
Pension scheme contributions	退休金計劃供款	134	150
		1,884	1,900

34 關連方交易

除於附註27所披露者外，包括本集團主要管理層人員薪酬的關連方交易如下：

35 Statement of financial position of the Company

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
ASSETS	資產		
Non-current asset	非流動資產		
Investments in subsidiaries	於附屬公司的投資	159,378	159,378
Current assets	流動資產		
Amounts due from subsidiaries	應收附屬公司款項	527,037	527,871
Prepayments	預付款	378	402
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物	3,299	1,557
		530,714	529,830
Total assets	資產總值	690,092	689,208
EQUITY	權益		
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	本公司擁有人應佔權益		
Share capital	股本	532,500	532,656
Reserves (note)	儲備(附註)	131,352	128,927
Total equity	權益總額	663,852	661,583
LIABILITIES	負債		
Current liabilities	流動負債		
Bank borrowings	銀行借款	26,090	27,269
Accrued expense	應計開支	150	356
Total liabilities	負債總額	26,240	27,625
Total equity and liabilities	權益及負債總額	690,092	689,208

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

合併財務報表附註

35 Statement of financial position of the Company

(Continued)

Note: Movement of the reserves of the Company

35 本公司的財務狀況表 (續)

附註：本公司儲備變動

		Share premium	Special reserve	Capital reserve	(Accumulated losses)/ retained profit (累計虧損)/ 保留溢利	Total
		RMB'000 人民幣千元	RMB'000 人民幣千元	RMB'000 人民幣千元	RMB'000 人民幣千元	RMB'000 人民幣千元
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	39,369	108,651	16,730	(8,459)	156,291
Profit for the year	本年度溢利	-	-	-	35,928	35,928
2018 final dividend	二零一八年末期股息	(39,369)	-	-	(23,923)	(63,292)
At 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020	於二零一九年十二月三十一日及 二零二零年一月一日	-	108,651	16,730	3,546	128,927
Share buy-backs	購回股份	-	-	-	(47)	(47)
Profit for the year	本年度溢利	-	-	-	36,322	36,322
2019 final dividend	二零一九年末期股息	-	-	-	(33,850)	(33,850)
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	-	108,651	16,730	5,971	131,352

Five-Year Financial Summary

五年財務概要

		2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年	2018 二零一八年	2017 二零一七年	2016 二零一六年
Operating results (RMB'000)	經營業績 (人民幣千元)					
Revenue	收入	8,892,261	6,750,401	5,073,489	4,694,541	4,397,844
Gross profit	毛利	559,775	353,004	443,164	619,543	497,095
Operating profits	經營利潤	261,500	105,392	271,232	496,453	292,656
Profit for the year	本年度利潤	207,039	98,096	238,035	394,061	219,219
Profit attributable to shareholders	股東應佔利潤	190,120	96,847	230,897	388,167	213,682
Assets and Liabilities (RMB'000)	資產及負債 (人民幣千元)					
Total assets	總資產	4,567,492	4,424,974	4,212,055	3,538,106	2,904,392
Total liabilities	總負債	1,433,359	1,463,827	1,285,712	791,083	602,090
Non-controlling interests	非控股股東權益	156,826	139,907	138,658	131,520	35,626
Shareholder's equity	股東權益	2,977,307	2,821,240	2,787,685	2,615,503	2,266,676
Per share data	每股數據					
Net assets per share (RMB)	每股淨資產 (人民幣)	0.52	0.49	0.49	0.46	0.38
Earnings per share (RMB cents)	每股盈利 (人民幣分)	3.17	1.62	3.85	6.47	3.56
Dividends per share (HK\$ cents)	每股股息 (港仙)	0.90	0.62	1.20	1.20	0.75
Dividend payout ratio	派息比率	28.4%	34.3%	27.3%	15.0%	18.8%
Share price as at the year ended (HK\$)	年末股價 (港元)	0.156	0.143	0.169	0.305	0.170

Note:

The above summary does not form part of the audited consolidated financial statements.

附註：

上述概要不構成經審核合併財務報表之一部分。

Corporate Information

公司資料

Executive Directors

Mr. Tian Qixiang (*Chairman*)
Mr. Gao Shijun (*Chief Executive Officer*)
Mr. Liu Xianggang
Mr. Yu Yingquan

Independent Non-executive Directors

Professor Hua Qiang
Mr. Sun Mingdao
Mr. Yue Kwai Wa, Ken

Company Secretary

Mr. Leung Siu Hong, FCCA, FCPA, FCIS, FCS

Authorised Representatives

Mr. Leung Siu Hong
Mr. Yu Yingquan

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Auditor

SHINEWING (HK) CPA Limited
Registered Public Interest Entity Auditor

執行董事

田其祥先生 (*主席*)
高世軍先生 (*行政總裁*)
劉象剛先生
于英泉先生

獨立非執行董事

花強教授
孫明導先生
余季華先生

公司秘書

梁兆康先生 · FCCA, FCPA, FCIS, FCS

授權代表

梁兆康先生
于英泉先生

註冊辦事處

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核數師

信永中和 (香港) 會計師事務所有限公司
註冊公眾利益實體核數師

Corporate Information

公司資料

Legal Advisers

As to Hong Kong Law:
Chiu & Partners

As to Cayman Islands Law:
Conyers Dill & Pearman

Principal Bankers

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China Construction Bank
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China
Industrial Bank Company Limited

Cayman Islands Share Registrar and Transfer Office

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Hong Kong Branch Share Registrar and Transfer Office

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趙不渝馬國強律師事務所

開曼群島法律：
康德明律師事務所

主要往來銀行

中國銀行
中國建設銀行
中國工商銀行
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