CHINA TIANRUI GROUP CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

中國天瑞集團水泥有限公司

(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)

Stock Code: 1252

2021 ANNUAL REPORT

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Corporate Information

REGISTERED NAME OF THE COMPANY

China Tianrui Group Cement Company Limited

PLACE OF LISTING

The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited

STOCK CODE

01252

CHAIRMAN AND NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Mr. Li Liufa

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Ms. Li Fengluan
Mr. Ding Jifeng
Mr. Xu Wuxue
Mr. Li Jiangming

INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Mr. Kong Xiangzhong
Mr. Wang Ping
Mr. Du Xiaotang

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Mr. Wang Ping (Chairman)
Mr. Kong Xiangzhong
Mr. Du Xiaotang

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

Mr. Kong Xiangzhong (Chairman)
Mr. Li Liufa
Mr. Wang Ping

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Mr. Du Xiaotang (Chairman)
Mr. Xu Wuxue
Mr. Kong Xiangzhong

PRINCIPAL BANKERS

Bank of China, Henan Branch
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, Henan Branch
China Construction Bank, Henan Branch
Bank of Pingdingshan
Bohai Bank, Dalian Branch
JZ CTS Bank, Zhengzhou Branch

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JOINT COMPANY SECRETARIES

Mr. Li Jiangming
Mr. Chen Kun

AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Li Jiangming
Mr. Chen Kun

CAYMAN ISLANDS SHARE REGISTRAR AND SHARE TRANSFER AGENT

Conyers Trust Company (Cayman) Limited
Cricket Square, Hutchins Drive
P.O. Box 2681, Grand Cayman
KY1-1111
Cayman Islands

AUDITORS

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu
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HONG KONG SHARE REGISTRAR

Computershare Hong Kong Investor Services Limited
Rooms 1712–1716, 17th Floor
Hopewell Centre
183 Queen's Road East
Wanchai, Hong Kong

Company Profile

China Tianrui Group Cement Company Limited is one of the top 12 national cement producers, and is also the only non-state-owned enterprise designated by the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of the PRC as one of the five leading cement companies that have received support from the PRC government for undertaking cement industry-specific mergers and acquisitions in the central China region. When undertaking cement industry-specific mergers and acquisitions and seeking project investments, our Group receives government support in the form of priority and preferential policies with respect to project approvals, grants of land use right and credit approvals. The Group has actively adapted to the changes to the policies of the state and the industry, and strives to achieve environmental protection and sustainable development through advanced technological equipment, reasonable regional layout, sufficient reserve of resources, standardized management and brand advantages. The Group can achieve rapid development and maintain and strengthen its leading market position in Henan and Liaoning provinces.

Advanced technological equipment. As of 31 December 2021, all of our clinker production lines are New Dry Process clinker production lines (NSP technology) equipped with residual heat recovery power generation equipment, which can effectively reduce electricity cost and pollution. The clinker production line in Xingyang, Zhengzhou with a daily production capacity of over 12,000 tonnes completed and put into operation in 2009, which represented the world's leading clinker production line, and operated smoothly with remarkable benefits since its commencement of production. In recent years, the Group has carried out intelligent upgrading and transformation of various production and operation aspects including equipment. A number of production and management aspects have become "unattended". Many of its subsidiaries have been upgraded to intelligent factories, and have started the upgrading and construction of intelligent mines in Xingyang, Zhengzhou.

Reasonable regional layout. The Group mainly maintains its layout in Henan and Liaoning, as well as the involvement in Tianjin and Anhui. The Group has three core regional markets: the layout of "Central China City Cluster" with Zhengzhou as the center where Central China Cement Industry Base is developed; the "Bohai Bay" market layout along the main axis and the two sides of the central cities of Shenyang and Dalian; and the southern and coastal markets such as Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian and Guangdong connected through the excellent ports in Dalian, Tianjin, Yingkou, etc.

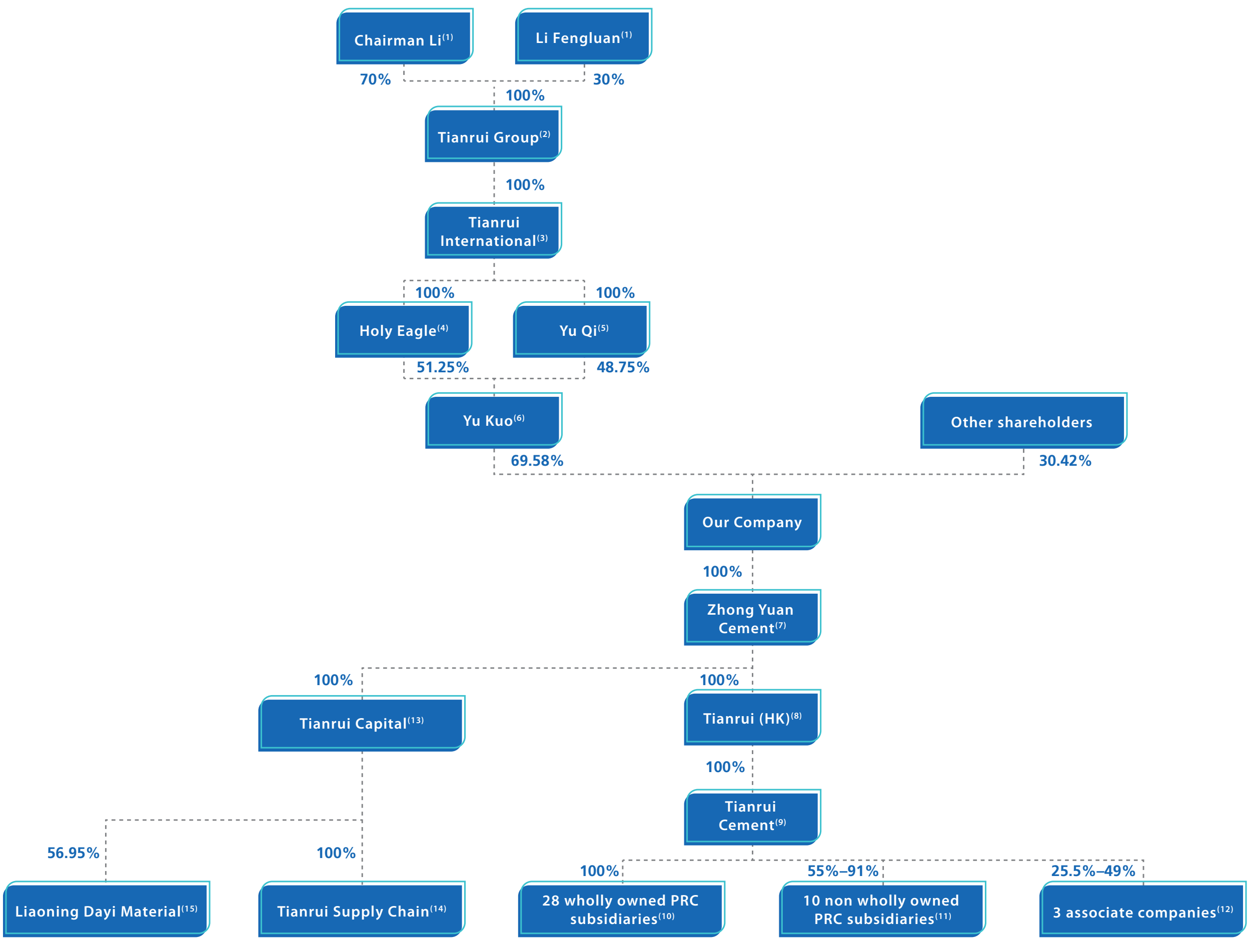
Sufficient reserve of resources. We have sufficient limestone reserves and composite materials in our major operation areas such as Henan, Anhui and Liaoning provinces. All of our clinker production lines are located near our limestone quarries.

Standardized management and brand advantage. The Group has adopted a management model in line with international standards. The timely technical support provided by our professional technology team to the Group's management and control has laid down the foundation of our product quality and operation safety management. Our Group is one of the few cement producers in China which have obtained the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) certifications for three management systems of quality control, environmental protection and occupational health and safety and for product quality, at both the parent and operating subsidiary levels. Leveraging our management and high-quality products, we have successfully won tenders and become a qualified primary cement provider for a number of high-profile, large-scale infrastructure projects in China, including, among other, the South-North Water Transfer (南水北調), Harbin-Dalian Express Railway (哈大高鐵), Shijiazhuang-Wuhan Express Railway (石武高鐵), Zhengzhou-Xuzhou Express Railway (鄭徐高鐵), Zhengzhou-Wanzhou Express Railway (鄭萬高鐵), Beijing-Shenyang Passenger Dedicated Line (京瀋客專) and Dalian Bay Underwater Tunnel Project (大連灣海底隧道項目).

Committed to environment protection and sustainable development. The Group is committed to the research and development of advanced and environmentally-friendly technologies and recycling of waste materials. We have invested to construct residual heat recovery power generation equipment, to improve dust recovery equipment, the rectification facility on super low Nitrogen Oxides emission, and to construct mullock recycle system and urban waste materials recycle system. The Group is committed to establish green mines, green factory and clean factory, several factories under the Group have been credited as green mines, green factories and clean factories. We are also one of the three Chinese cement companies that have been accepted by World Business Council for Sustainable Development as a member of the Cement Sustainability Initiative (CSI). The Group will as always improve its competitiveness and sustainability, and believes that it will achieve better results in future.

I. CORPORATE STRUCTURE

As of 31 December 2021, the corporate structure of our Group was as follows:



Notes:

(1) "Chairman Li" refers to Mr. Li Liufa (李留法), the founder, chairman and controlling shareholder of our Group. Ms. Li Fengluan is the spouse of Chairman Li and an executive Director of the Company.

(2) "Tianrui Group" refers to Tianrui Group Company Limited (天瑞集團股份有限公司), a company incorporated in the PRC with limited liability, which is 70% owned by Chairman Li and 30% owned by Ms. Li Fengluan.

(3) "Tianrui International" refers to Tianrui (International) Holding Company Limited (天瑞 (國際) 控股有限公司), a company incorporated in the BVI with limited liability, which is wholly owned by Tianrui Group.

(4) "Holy Eagle" refers to Holy Eagle Company Limited (神鷹有限公司), a company incorporated in the BVI with limited liability, which is wholly owned by Tianrui International.

(5) "Yu Qi" refers to Yu Qi Company Limited (煜祺有限公司), a company incorporated in the BVI with limited liability, which is wholly owned by Tianrui International.

(6) "Yu Kuo" refers to Yu Kuo Company Limited (煜闊有限公司), a company incorporated in the BVI with limited liability, which is 51.25% owned by Holy Eagle and 48.75% owned by Yu Qi.

(7) "Zhong Yuan Cement" refers to Zhong Yuan Cement Company Limited (中原水泥有限公司), a company incorporated in the BVI with limited liability and a wholly-owned subsidiary of our Company.

(8) "Tianrui (HK)" refers to China Tianrui (Hong Kong) Company Limited (中國天瑞 (香港) 有限公司), a company incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability and a wholly-owned subsidiary of our Company.

(9) "Tianrui Cement" refers to Tianrui Cement Group Company Limited (天瑞水泥集團有限公司), a company incorporated in the PRC with limited liability and a wholly-owned subsidiary of our Company.

(10) The 28 wholly-owned PRC subsidiaries of our Group are Tianrui Group Zhoukou Cement Company Limited (天瑞集團周口水泥有限公司, "Zhoukou Cement"), Shangqiu Tianrui Cement Company Limited (商丘天瑞水泥有限公司, "Shangqiu Cement"), Dalian Tianrui Cement Company Limited (大連天瑞水泥有限公司, "Dalian Cement"), Yingkou Tianrui Cement Company Limited (營口天瑞水泥有限公司, "Yingkou Cement"), Tianrui Group Nanzhao Cement Company Limited (天瑞集團南召水泥有限公司, "Nanzhao Cement"), Liaoyang Tianrui Cement Company Limited (遼陽天瑞水泥有限公司, "Liaoyang Cement"), Tianrui Group Yuzhou Cement Company Limited (天瑞集團禹州水泥有限公司, "Yuzhou Cement"), Tianrui Group Xuchang Cement Company Limited (天瑞集團許昌水泥有限公司,"Xuchang Cement"), Zhengzhou Tianrui Cement Company Limited (鄭州天瑞水泥有限公司, "Zhengzhou Tianrui"), Tianrui Group Xiaoxian Cement Company Limited (天瑞集團蕭縣水泥有限公司, "Xiaoxian Cement"), Tianrui Group Ningling Cement Company Limited (天瑞集團寧陵水泥有限公司, "Ningling Cement"), Lushan Antai Cement Company Limited (魯山縣安泰水泥有限公司, "Lushan Antai"), Liaoyang Tianrui Liaota Cement Company Limited (遼陽天瑞遼塔水泥有限公司, "Liaota Cement"), Liaoyang Tianrui Liaota Mining Company Limited (遼陽天瑞遼塔礦業有限公司, "Liaota Mining"), Liaoning Liaodong Cement Company Limited (遼寧遼東水泥集團有限公司, "Liaodong Cement"), Liaoyang Tianrui Weiqi Cement Company Limited (遼陽天瑞威企水泥有限公司, "Weiqi Cement"), Dalian Tianrui Jinhaian Cement Company Limited (大連天瑞金海岸水泥有限公司, "Dalian Jinhaian"), Haicheng the First Cement Company Limited (海城市第一水泥有限公司, "Haicheng Cement"), Haicheng Tianying Construction Stone Mining Company Limited (海城市天鷹建築石材採掘有限公司, "Tianying Mining"), Zhuanghe Tianrui Cement Company Limited (莊河天瑞水泥有限公司, "Zhuanghe Cement"), Panjin Jinrun Cement Company Limited (盤錦金潤水泥有限責任公司, "Panjin Cement"), Xinyang Tianrui Cement Company Limited (信陽天瑞水泥有限公司, "Xinyang Cement"), Henan Yongan Cement Company Limited (河南永安水泥有限責任公司, "Yongan Cement"), Zhong Yuan Tianrui Power Company Limited (中原天瑞電力有限公司, "Tianrui Power"), Henan Tianrui Building Materials Technology Company Limited (河南天瑞建材科技有限公司, "Tianrui Building Materials"), Henan Tianrui Cement Company Limited (河南天瑞水泥有限公司, "Henan Tianrui Cement"), Tianrui Group Zhengzhou New Materials Company Limited (天瑞集團鄭州新材料有限公司, "Zhengzhou New Materials") and Tongxu County Tianrui Building Materials Technology Company Limited (通許縣天瑞建材科技有限公司, "Tongxu Tianrui Building Materials"). A list of the Company's principal subsidiaries as at 31 December 2021 and their respective particulars are set out in Note 55 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

(11) The 10 non-wholly owned PRC subsidiaries of our Group are Tianjin Tianrui Cement Company Limited (天津天瑞水泥有限公司, "Tianjin Cement"), the other two shareholders are Wang Aimin (汪愛敏) and Li Jiang (李激昂) while each of them holds 20% of the equity interest in Tianjin Cement; Pingdingshan Tianrui Yaodian Cement Company Limited (平頂山天瑞姚電水泥有限公司, "Yaodian Cement"), the other shareholder is Pingdingshan Huaguan Power Technology Service Company Limited (平頂山華冠電力技術服務有限公司) which holds 9% equity interest in Yaodian Cement; Liaoyang Tianrui Chengxing Cement Company Limited (遼陽天瑞誠興水泥有限公司, "Chengxing Cement"), the other shareholder is Yang Qinggeng (楊慶庚), who holds 30% equity interest; Shenyang Tiger Cement Company Limited (瀋陽老虎水泥有限公司, "Tiger Cement"), the other shareholder is Shenyang Taifeng Special Concrete Company Limited (瀋陽泰豐特種混凝土有限公司) which holds 40% equity interest; Tianrui Xindeng Zhengzhou Cement Company Limited (天瑞新登鄭州水泥有限公司, "Xindeng Cement"), the other shareholder is Zhengzhou Xindeng Enterprise Group Company Limited (鄭州新登企業集團有限公司) which holds 45% equity interest; Tianrui Group Ruzhou Cement Company Limited (天瑞集團汝州水泥有限公司, "Ruzhou Cement"), the other shareholder is CCB Financial Asset Investment Company Limited (建信金融資產投資有限公司), which holds 28.61% equity interest; Weihui Tianrui Cement Company Limited (衛輝市天瑞水泥有限公司, "Weihui Cement"), the other shareholder is CCB Financial Asset Investment Company Limited, which holds 28.33% equity interest; Tianrui Group Guangshan Cement Company Limited (天瑞集團光山水泥有限公司, "Guangshan Cement") and the other shareholder is CCB Financial Asset Investment Company Limited, which holds 40.21% equity interest; Tianrui Group Zhengzhou Cement Company Limited (天瑞集團鄭州水泥有限公司, "Zhengzhou Cement (Xingyang)") and the other shareholder is Henan Tianrui Green Mines Investment Fund (Limited Partnership) (河南天瑞綠色礦山投資基金 (有限合夥)) which holds 26.85% equity interest; and Henan Tianrui Wanji New Materials Company Limited (河南天瑞萬基新材料有限公司, "Tianrui Wanji New Materials"), the other shareholder is Wanji Holding Group Co., Ltd. (萬基控股集團有限公司) which holds 30% equity interest.

(12) The three associates companies of the Group are Pingdingshan Ruiping Shilong Cement Company Limited (平頂山瑞平石龍水泥有限公司, "Ruiping Shilong"), a company established in the PRC with limited liability, its 40% equity interest is held by Tianrui Cement and the other shareholder, Pingdingshan Ruiping Coal & Electricity Company Limited (平頂山市瑞平煤電有限公司("Ruiping Power")), is holding its 60% equity interest. Ruiping Power is held by Tianrui Group Foundry Company Limited (天瑞集團鑄造有限公司) ("Tianrui Foundry") (indirectly and jointly wholly-owned by Chairman Li and Ms. Li Fengluan (Chairman Li's spouse)) as to 40% and by an Independent Third Party as to 60%; Tianrui Group Finance Company Limited (天瑞集團財務有限責任公司, "Tianrui Finance"), a company established in the PRC with limited liability, its 25.5% equity interest is held by the Company and 74.5% equity interest is held by the other shareholders, being Tianrui Group and its subsidiaries; and China United Cement Xinan Wanji Company Limited (新安中聯萬基水泥有限公司) ("China United Wanji"), a company established in the PRC with limited liability, its 49% equity interest is held by the Company.

(13) "Tianrui Capital" refers to Tianrui Capital (Hong Kong) Company Limited (天瑞資本 (香港) 有限公司), a company incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability and a wholly-owned subsidiary of our Company.

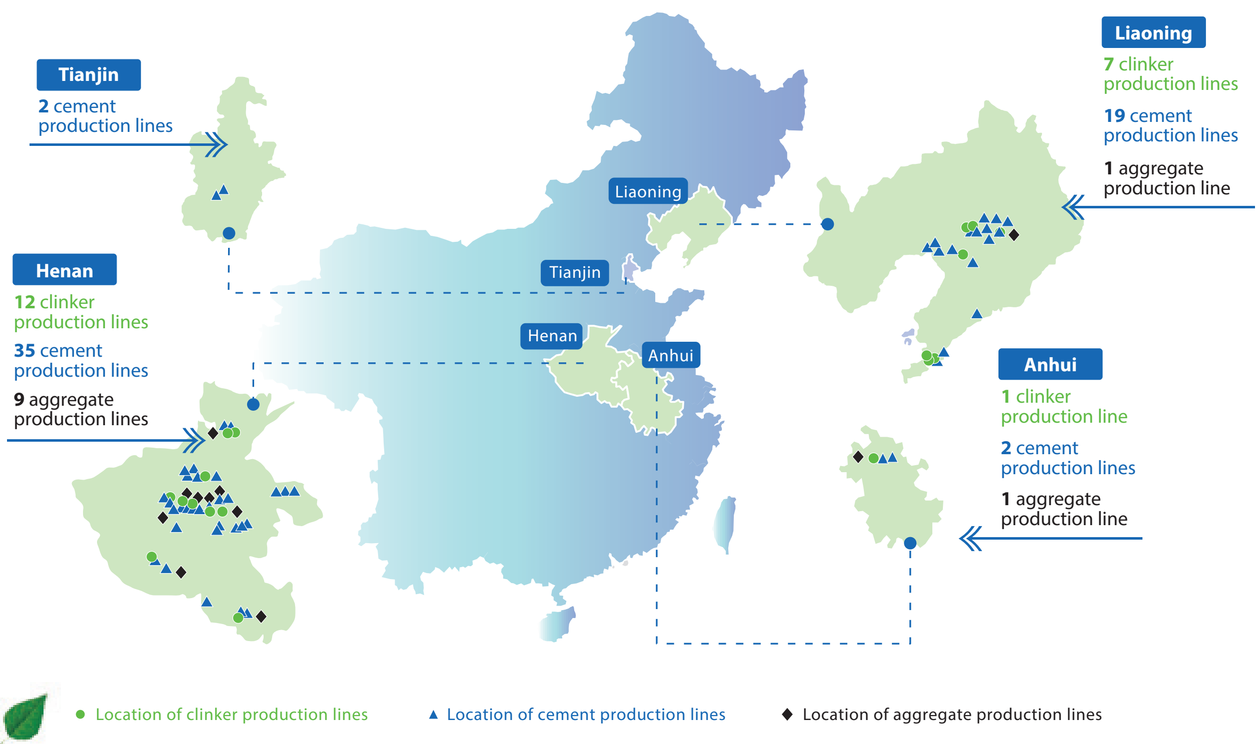
(14) "Tianrui Supply Chain" refers to Tianrui Supply Chain Management Company Limited (天瑞供應鏈管理有限公司), a company incorporated in the PRC with limited liability and a wholly-owned subsidiary of our Company.

(15) "Liaoning Dayi Material" refers to Liaoning Dayi Material Equipment Technology Co., Limited (遼寧大易材料裝備科技有限公司), a company incorporated in the PRC with limited liability and a non-wholly-owned subsidiary of our Company, and the other shareholder is Central Dayi Technology Co., Ltd, (中原大易科技有限公司) which holds 43.05% equity interest.

II. DISTRIBUTION AND PRODUCTION CAPACITY OF PRODUCTION FACILITIES

The Group's operating production facilities are mainly located in Henan province, Liaoning province, Tianjin city and certain parts of Anhui province. Our production facilities in Henan province are centered in Zhengzhou and are strategically located along the "Two Vertical and Three Horizontal" expressways and the "Two Vertical and Two Horizontal" railways, and our production facilities in Liaoning province and Tianjin city are strategically located along the Harbin-Dalian Express Railway and the Bohai Economic Rim. Our production facilities are strategically located at the intersection area of limestone resources, end market and the junctions of transportation lines, providing us with unique long-term strategic advantages.

As of 31 December 2021, the Group had 20 clinker production lines and 58 cement grinder production lines with a total annual production capacity of about 28.4 (2020: 28.4) million tonnes of clinker and 56.4 (2020: 56.4) million tonnes of cement, respectively. Of such total annual production capacity, Henan region (including Anhui) had a cement production capacity of 37.3 million tonnes and a clinker production capacity of 20.0 million tonnes, and Liaoning region (including Tianjin) had a cement production capacity of 19.1 million tonnes and a clinker production capacity of 8.4 million tonnes. In addition, we directly own 40% equity interest in an associated company which operates two New Dry Process clinker production lines with an annual production capacity of 3.1 million tonnes in Pingdingshan. Based on our attributable interest in such associated companies, the Group has a total of attributable production capacity of about 29.6 million tonnes of clinker and 56.4 million tonnes of cement as of 31 December 2021. The Group has a total of 11 aggregate production lines with a total aggregate production capacity of approximately 20.20 million tonnes. The Group prepares internal reports mainly based on two broad geographical locations named Central China and Northeastern China. Central China includes Henan province and certain parts of Anhui province. Northeastern China includes Liaoning province and Tianjin City.



Financial Highlights

	For the year ended 31 December		
	2021	2020	Percentage of Change
	RMB'000	RMB'000	(%)
Revenue	**12,716,775**	12,170,754	4.5%
Gross profit	**3,233,825**	4,197,961	-23.0%
EBITDA	**3,643,156**	4,719,579	-22.8%
Profit	**1,281,522**	1,970,450	-35.0%
Of which: Profit attributable to owners of the Company	**1,200,590**	1,860,580	-35.5%
Basic earnings per share (RMB)	**0.41**	0.63	-35.5%

	As at 31 December		
	2021	2020	Percentage of Change
	RMB'000	RMB'000	(%)
Total assets	**32,658,235**	32,439,501	0.7%
Of which: Current assets	**16,925,766**	15,981,644	5.9%
Total liabilities	**16,589,957**	17,616,603	-5.8%
Of which: Current liabilities	**13,254,960**	13,426,148	-1.3%
Total equity	**16,068,278**	14,822,898	8.4%
Of which: Equity attributable to owners of the Company	**15,883,608**	14,694,050	8.1%

Management Discussion and Analysis

BUSINESS REVIEW

2021 is the first year of "14th Five-Year Plan", the cement industry and enterprises continue to benefit from the Chinese Government's social and economic policy environment of "prudent progress", so the cement industry is generally stable. In 2021, the cement industry and the Group also faced numerous difficulties and challenges: (1) soaring coal prices; (2) dual control in energy consumption and energy intensity and the limitations on the use of electricity and production; (3) "720 Floods" in Zhengzhou, Xinxiang, Henan and other areas in the region; and (4) two outbreaks of pandemic in Zhengzhou, which directly and indirectly affected the production and sales of the enterprises and led to an increase in costs, and brought difficulties to the Group and especially the enterprises located in the above areas, and affected the economic benefits of the Group this year.

The Group has responded various challenges in an active manner by adopting measures such as centralized coal procurement and optimization allocation to try to show down the impact of soaring coal costs. The Group adopts measures such as "electricity peak and valley" (電力峰谷) production and inventory adjustment to reduce the impact of production and power restrictions. The Group actively carries out anti-disaster self-restore operation, restores production, and reduces property losses and the impact on production and operation under the threat of floods. In facing the impact of pandemic, the Group actively makes efforts in prevention and control, as well as adopts various measures to reduce the impact of the pandemic on business operations. In 2021, the Group made concerted efforts to overcome various difficulties, which effectively controlled and reduced the extent of performance decline.

In 2021, the sales volume of cement of the Group amounted to approximately 35.7 million tonnes, representing a decrease of approximately 0.1 million tonnes or 0.4% year-on-year as compared to approximately 35.8 million tonnes in the same period of 2020. The average price was approximately RMB319.8 per tonne, representing an increase of RMB14.4 per tonne or 4.7% compared to the same period in 2020.

In 2021, the sales volume of aggregate of the Group amounted to approximately 20.0 million tonnes, representing an increase of approximately 6.8 million tonnes or 52.2% as compared to approximately 13.2 million tonnes in the same period of 2020. The average price was approximately RMB44.2 per tonne, representing a decrease of RMB15.7 per tonne or 26.2% compared to the same period in 2020.

In 2021, the Group sold approximately 1.4 million tonnes of clinker externally, representing a decrease of approximately 0.4 million tonnes as compared to approximately 1.8 million tonnes sold in the same period of 2020. During the year, the clinker we produced was mainly used to meet the Group's internal need of cement production.

In 2021, the Group recorded a revenue of approximately RMB12,716.8 million, representing an increase of approximately RMB546.0 million or 4.5% compared to the same period in 2020. The profit attributable to owners of the Company amounted to approximately RMB1,200.6 million, representing a decrease of approximately RMB660.0 million or approximately 35.5% from approximately RMB1,860.6 million in 2020.

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

According to the preliminary government statistics, the annual gross domestic product ("GDP") for 2021 is RMB114.367 trillion, representing an increase of 8.1% as compared to 2020, and the average growth rate is 5.1% between two years. The fixed assets investment of PRC (excluding rural household) in 2021 grew by 4.9% compared to the same period in 2020 to RMB54.4547 trillion. Among which, growth in fixed assets investment is seen in Central China and Northeastern China, which increased by 10.2% and 5.7% respectively. Investment in infrastructure increased by 0.4% when compared to last year, while the investment in domestic real estate development recorded RMB14.7602 trillion, representing an increase of 4.4% from last year's figure.

According to the preliminary government statistics, Henan Province's annual GDP for 2021 is RMB5.888741 trillion, an increase of 6.3% as compared to 2020, and the average growth rate is 3.6% between two years. Henan Province's annual investment in fixed assets (excluding rural households, the same below), infrastructure and annual real estate development in Henan Province increased by 4.5%, 0.3% and 1.2% (representing RMB787.435 billion) respectively when compared to 2020.

From the above two sets of economic data, data such as the national and regional GDP, fixed assets investment in 2021 maintained a relatively high growth rate; however, the growth of infrastructure investment and real estate development investment were weak. The continuous growth of the total economic output ensured the overall stability of cement demand, and the weak growth of infrastructure investment and real estate development investment in the year constricted the growth of cement demand.

In 2021, the Chinese Government maintained the stability of industry policy, adopted the carbon neutrality policy, continuously carried out the supply-side structural reform, implemented the environmental protection policy, and maintained normalized alternative production arrangements. These measures are beneficial to optimize the supply and demand relationship in the cement industry and play a certain role in resolving excess capacity. They are also beneficial to support the product price platform of the industry. In 2021, the major unfavorable factors for the industry are mainly the rising prices of coal and raw materials, which lead to a relatively significant increase in the cost of cement, greatly squeezing and undermining the profit margins of the enterprises.

CEMENT INDUSTRY

In 2021, the overall demand for cement shows a phenomenon of "weakening demand, started high and ended low". According to the data from the National Bureau of Statistics, in 2021, the domestic production volume of cement is 2.363 billion tonnes, which records a year-on-year decrease of 1.2%.

According to the Digital Cement, the website of China Cement Association, under the context of a sharp rise in cement production costs and a shrinking cement supply in the domestic cement market, cement prices generally increased in 2021, representing an increase of 10.7% compared to 2020, and reaching a record high. In view of the trend throughout the year, cement prices showed a trend of "surged following a drop". The main reasons for the sharp rise in prices are as follow: (1) the sudden tightening of the intensity of dual control of energy consumption, which resulted in a tight actual and expected supply although it had an impact on the production at that time; and (2) the increase in cement cost caused by the surge in raw and fuel materials. In particular, the rising coal price and the substantial increase in the production cost of enterprises have led to a larger increase in cement prices in most regions in the PRC.

In 2021, as the increase in production costs greatly offset the benefits brought about by the increase in cement prices, so it did not contribute to a substantial increase in the profits of the whole industry. In accordance with the data published by the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, the operating income of the cement industry in 2021 was RMB1,075.4 billion, representing a year-on-year increase of 7.3%, and the total profit was RMB169.4 billion, representing a year-on-year decrease of 10.0%. The profit structure has been optimized, and the profit contribution of the northern region has been increased. In particular, the pan-northeast region, which has been recorded loss for long, has achieved an overall improvement.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Revenue

The revenue of the Group was approximately RMB12,716.8 million in 2021, representing an increase of RMB546.0 million, or an increase of 4.5%, from approximately RMB12,170.8 million in 2020.

The revenue from cement sales was approximately RMB11,405.7 million in 2021, representing an increase of RMB465.6 million, or 4.3%, as compared with 2020. Our sales volume of cement decreased by 0.1 million tonnes or 0.4%, from approximately 35.8 million tonnes in 2020 to approximately 35.7 million tonnes in 2021.

Clinker is a semi-finished product used to produce cement. Our clinkers produced in 2021 were primarily used to satisfy the internal demand for cement production. Only approximately 1.4 million tonnes of the Group's clinkers were sold externally. Approximately RMB425.3 million of revenue generated from our clinker sales was recorded in 2021, representing a decrease of RMB17.0 million, or 3.8%, from approximately RMB442.3 million in 2020. The decrease in revenue was mainly due to the decrease in the sales volume of clinkers.

Revenue from our sales of aggregate amounted to approximately RMB885.8 million, representing an increase of approximately RMB97.4 million, or 12.4%, from approximately RMB788.4 million in 2020. The sales volume of aggregate amounted to approximately 20.0 million tonnes, representing an increase of approximately 6.8 million tonnes or 52.2% as compared to approximately 13.2 million tonnes in 2020. The increase in revenue was mainly due to the increase in the sales volume of aggregate.

In 2021, the Group's sales revenue from the Central China region amounted to approximately RMB9,350.9 million, representing an increase of RMB137.3 million or 1.5% compared to approximately RMB9,213.6 million in 2020. The Group's sales revenue from the Northeastern China region amounted to approximately RMB3,365.8 million, representing an increase of RMB408.7 million or 13.8% compared to approximately RMB2,957.1 million in 2020.

In 2021, revenue from our sales of cement, clinker and aggregate accounted for approximately 89.7% (2020: 89.9%), 3.3% (2020: 3.6%) and 7.0% (2020: 6.5%) of the total revenue, respectively.

Cost of Sales

In 2021, the Company continued its efforts in reducing unit production costs of cement and clinker by leveraging on our economies of scale and through centralized procurement. Our cost of sales was approximately RMB9,483.0 million during the reporting period, representing an increase of RMB1,510.2 million, or 18.9% as compared with 2020. The increase was primarily due to increase in unit cost of cement and clinker.

Cost of sales mainly consists of cost of raw materials, coal and electricity. In 2021, our costs of raw materials, coal and electricity as a percentage of cost of sales of cement and clinker were approximately 33.4%, 40.7% and 11.2%, respectively. During the period, our costs of raw materials, coal and electricity for one tonne of cement and clinker were approximately RMB81.2, RMB98.9 and RMB27.3, respectively, representing an increase of RMB2.7, an increase of RMB38.3 and an increase of RMB0.1, respectively, as compared with 2020.

Gross Profit, Gross Profit Margin and Segment Profit

Our gross profit was approximately RMB3,233.8 million for the year ended 31 December 2021, representing a decrease of RMB964.2 million, or 23.0%, from approximately RMB4,198.0 million in 2020. Our gross profit margin decreased to approximately 25.4% in 2021 from approximately 34.5% in 2020. The decrease in gross profit margin was primarily due to the increase in the price of cement in 2021 was smaller than the increase in the cost per tonne.

In 2021, the Group's segment profit from the central China region amounted to approximately RMB1,175.5 million, representing a decrease of RMB996.8 million or 45.9% compared to approximately RMB2,172.3 million in 2020. The decrease was due to the decrease in the unit gross profit of cement in the region. The Group's segment profit from the Northeastern region amounted to approximately RMB375.7 million, representing an increase of RMB86.3 million or 29.8% compared to a segment profit of approximately RMB289.4 million in 2020. The increase in selling price of cement in the Northeastern region was the main cause of the increase in profit for the region.

Other income

Other income was approximately RMB521.9 million for the year ended 31 December 2021, representing an increase of RMB15.6 million, or 3.1%, from approximately RMB506.3 million for the year ended 31 December 2020. Among other income for the year, VAT refund decreased due to the decrease in gross profit; and interest income on bank deposits and income from other operations increased, resulting in the overall other income remaining stable as compared to the last year.

Selling and Distribution Expenses

For the year ended 31 December 2021, selling and distribution expenses were approximately RMB416.3 million, representing an increase of RMB35.6 million or 9.3% as compared to approximately RMB380.7 million for the year ended 31 December 2020. The increase was primarily due to the increase in transportation cost and labor cost.

Administrative Expenses

Administrative expenses were approximately RMB917.0 million for the year ended 31 December 2021, representing an increase of RMB98.8 million, or an increase of 12.1%, from approximately RMB818.2 million for the year ended 31 December 2020. The increase in administrative expenses was mainly due to the inclusion of research and development expenses and the increase in labor cost.

Other Expenses

Other expenses were approximately RMB105.1 million for the year ended 31 December 2021, representing a decrease of approximately RMB11.1 million, or 9.5%, from approximately RMB116.2 million for the year ended 31 December 2020. Other expenses included the expenses for the Group's donation of over RMB20.0 million to support the "720 Flood Disaster" in Henan Province. The decrease in such expenditure was mainly due to the decrease in expenses incurred in the seasonal suspension of production.

Finance Costs

Finance costs were approximately RMB1,001.5 million for the year ended 31 December 2021, representing a decrease of RMB179.6 million, or 15.2%, from approximately RMB1,181.1 million for the year ended 31 December 2020. The decrease was primarily attributable to the decrease in the interest expense related to the corporate bonds, as a result of the repayment of such bonds of RMB2,000 million by the Group in February 2021.

PROFIT BEFORE TAX

As a result of the foregoing, our profit before tax was approximately RMB1,453.1 million for the year ended 31 December 2021, representing a decrease of approximately RMB915.0 million, or approximately 38.6%, from approximately RMB2,368.1 million for the year ended 31 December 2020.

INCOME TAX EXPENSES

Income tax expenses were approximately RMB171.6 million for the year ended 31 December 2021, representing a decrease of RMB226.1 million, or about 56.9% from approximately RMB397.7 million for the year ended 31 December 2020. The decrease was primarily attributable to the decrease in profit before tax.

PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE COMPANY AND NET PROFIT MARGIN

As a result of the foregoing, profit attributable to owners of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2021 was approximately RMB1,200.6 million, representing a decrease of RMB660.0 million, or about 35.5%, from approximately RMB1,860.6 million for the year ended 31 December 2020. The net profit margin decreased from 15.3% for the year ended 31 December 2020 to 9.4% for the year ended 31 December 2021.

FINANCIAL AND LIQUIDITY POSITION

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables increased from approximately RMB8,080.3 million for the year ended 31 December 2020 to approximately RMB8,351.3 million for the year ended 31 December 2021, mainly due to the increase in receivables and prepayments to suppliers due to the increase in sales and procurement.

Amounts due from an associate

The amounts due from an associate of approximately RMB1,447.5 million for the year ended 31 December 2021 (2020: approximately RMB1,319.4 million) represents the advance payment paid to Pingdingshan Ruiping Shilong Cement Company Limited for the clinker purchased under the Clinker Supply Framework Agreement, and shareholder loan due from an associate, China United Cement Xinan Wanji Co., Ltd which is indirectly held as to 49% by the Company.

Inventories

Inventories decreased from approximately RMB1,039.4 million for the year ended 31 December 2020 to approximately RMB850.7 million for the year ended 31 December 2021, primarily due to the decrease in the inventory amount during the year 2021.

Cash, deposits and bank balances

Cash and bank balance decreased from approximately RMB2,412.1 million for the year ended 31 December 2020 by RMB101.5 million or 4.2% to approximately RMB2,310.6 million for the year ended 31 December 2021, primarily due to the effect of cash from operation activities being outweighed by cash outflow from investing activities and financing activities.

Borrowings

As at 31 December 2021, the amount of total borrowings and debentures (including corporate bonds) of the Group decreased by approximately RMB559.8 million or 4.9%, from approximately RMB11,224.5 million in 2020 to approximately RMB10,664.7 million. Borrowings due within one year, guaranteed mid-term bills and other financial liabilities increased from approximately RMB7,779.9 million for the year ended 31 December 2020 to approximately RMB8,099.8 million for the year ended 31 December 2021; borrowings due after one year, guaranteed mid-term bills, long-term corporate bonds and other financial liabilities decreased from approximately RMB3,444.7 million for the year ended 31 December 2020 to approximately RMB2,564.9 million for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Principal sources of liquidity

The Group's principal sources of liquidity have historically been cash generated from operations and bank and other borrowings. We have historically used cash from such sources for working capital, production facility expansions, other capital expenditures and debt repayments. The Company anticipates these will continue to be the principal purposes for our financing in the future and expects the cash flow will be sufficient to fund the ongoing business requirements. Meanwhile, the Company will further broaden the financing channels to improve its capital structure.

MATERIAL ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSALS

For the year ended 31 December 2021, the Group was not involved in any material investments, acquisitions or disposals.

GEARING RATIO

For the year ended 31 December 2021, the gearing ratio was approximately 50.8%, representing a decrease of 3.5 percentage points from approximately 54.3% for the year ended 31 December 2020. The change of gearing ratio was due to the increase in equity of the owners.

For the year ended 31 December 2021, the current ratio was approximately 1.3, representing an increase of 7.3% as compared to 1.2 for the year ended 31 December 2020, while the quick ratio was approximately 1.2, representing an increase of 9.0% as compared to 1.1 for the year ended 31 December 2020.

For the year ended 31 December 2021, the debt equity ratio was approximately 1.0, representing a decrease of 13.1% as compared to approximately 1.2 for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Notes:

1. Gearing ratio = total liabilities/total assets x 100%
2. Current ratio = current assets/current liabilities
3. Quick ratio = (current assets-inventory)/current liabilities
4. Debt Equity ratio = Total liabilities/equity interest, of which, equity interest includes minority interest and non-controlling interest

NET GEARING RATIO

As at 31 December 2021, the net gearing ratio was approximately 24.8%, representing a decrease of 10.3 percentage points from approximately 35.1% as at 31 December 2020. Net gearing ratio is calculated by dividing net debts by equity attributable to owners of the Company.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND CAPITAL COMMITMENT

Capital expenditure for the year ended 31 December 2021 was approximately RMB547.8 million (2020: approximately RMB1,233.8 million) and capital commitments for the year ended 31 December 2021 was approximately RMB334.9 million (2020: approximately RMB295.4 million). Both the capital expenditure and capital commitments were mainly related to the construction of production facilities for cement and aggregate businesses and the acquisition of machinery, office equipment, investment in construction in progress and mining rights. The Group funded capital expenditure through cash generated from operations and bank and other borrowings.

PLEDGE OF ASSETS

As at 31 December 2021, carrying amount of the assets of the Group pledged to secure the bank borrowings granted to the Group amounted to approximately RMB4,259.1 million (2020: approximately RMB4,252.6 million).

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

As at 31 December 2021, we have provided approximately RMB1,863.6 million (as at 31 December 2020: approximately RMB2,093.5 million) of authorized financial guarantees to related parties, among which approximately RMB1,182.7 million (as at 31 December 2020: approximately RMB1,386.4 million) have been utilized. We did not have other financial guarantees. The guarantees provided to the related parties have been provided pursuant to Tianrui Cement Guarantees (as defined in the circular of the Company dated 5 December 2019) according to the 2019 Framework Agreement (as defined in the circular of the Company dated 5 December 2019) in relation to provision of mutual guarantees, the details of which are set out in the circular of the Company dated 5 December 2019.

SIGNIFICANT INVESTMENTS

During the year ended 31 December 2021, the Group did not hold any material investment, make any material investment nor acquire any capital assets.

MATERIAL LITIGATION

During the Reporting Period, the Group was not involved in any material litigation or arbitration. To the best of the Directors' knowledge and belief, there was no outstanding or pending litigation or claim of material importance against the Group.

DETAILS OF IMPORTANT EVENTS AFFECTING THE GROUP WHICH HAVE OCCURRED SINCE THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR UNDER REVIEW

The Company is not aware of any important events affecting the Group which have occurred since the end of the financial year under review.

MARKET RISKS

Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk resulting from its long-term and short-term borrowings. The Group reviews its borrowings regularly to monitor its interest rate exposure, and will consider hedging significant interest rate exposure should the need arise. As the Group's exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to its interest-bearing bank loans, our policy is to keep the borrowings at variable rates of interest so as to minimize fair value interest rate risk, and to manage the interest rate exposure in all of the interest-bearing loans through the use of a mix of fixed and variable rates.

Liquidity risk

The Group has established an appropriate liquidity risk management system for its short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. We manage the liquidity risk by monitoring and maintaining a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by the management to finance the operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in (both actual and forecasted) cash flows. Our management also monitors the utilization of bank borrowings and ensures compliance with loan covenants.

Exchange rate risk

Certain bank balances and borrowings of the Group are denominated in Hong Kong Dollar ("HK$") or United States Dollar ("US$"), therefore exchange rate movement exposure is incurred. Currently, the Group does not have any hedging policy on foreign currency in relation to foreign currency exposure. However, the management will closely monitor risks associated to HK$ and US$ and will consider to hedge material currency exposure if necessary.

EMPLOYEES AND REMUNERATION POLICY

As at 31 December 2021, the Group had 7,353 employees (2020: 7,787). In 2021, the employees' cost (including remuneration) was approximately RMB567.4 million (2020: approximately RMB502.2 million). The remuneration policies, bonus and training programs for employees of the Group have been implemented continuously.

PROSPECTS

From the demand perspective, cement demand in 2022 is expected to be generally stable. In December 2021, the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China Central Committee pointed out that the economic development in the coming year should be much focused on stability, and progress should be made within a reasonable range. Macroeconomic policies should be sound and effective, and a proactive fiscal policy and a prudent monetary policy should be continuously implemented. It is necessary to promote the construction of affordable housing, support the commercial housing market to better meet the reasonable housing needs of purchasers, and promote the healthy development and virtuous circle of the real estate industry. The Central Economic Work Conference suggested the moderate infrastructure investment in advance. From the policy perspective, real estate investment is expected to rebound, and infrastructure investment will be carried out in advance, and the efforts from local governments will be enhanced, which will support the total demand for cement.

From the supply-side perspective, the "carbon neutrality" policy will be continuously advanced, environmental protection management and control are expected to maintain a "continuous increase" status, and "alternative production arrangements" will still be normalized. Under the current energy shortage, power and production restrictions may still occur in certain regions. These factors will compress the supply of cement and other building materials products, partially are used to hedge excess capacity, and optimize the relationship between supply and demand. The government strictly prohibits and has limited approval on cement production capacity projects, and the production capacity replacement ratio has generally increased, thereby the production capacity structure of the cement industry is further optimized, and the relationship between supply and demand in the cement industry will be further optimized.

The industrial environment is favorable for cement enterprises to further extend the industrial chain. Stricter environmental protection policies are favorable for cement enterprises, especially large cement enterprises, to integrate mining resources. The further development of building aggregates such as stone and gravel, and the continuous improvement of the building environment are expected to be beneficial to the development of cement enterprises to other green building materials such as concrete and prefabricated construction.

Based on the basic situation of the cement industry, the Group adapts to the development trend of the cement industry in an active manner: (1) firmly adhering to the environmental protection policies with the industry, implementing "alternative production arrangements", continuing to improve the development environment of the industry, and to improve the relationship between supply and demand; (2) adhering to the "path of green development", continuing to improve and develop the construction of green factories and green mines, developing green building materials, extending the industrial chain, and increasing the growing profitable point; and (3) adhering to digital transformation and upgrade, continuing to improve and develop the construction of intelligent factories, and improving the level of management and control and production efficiency.

Profiles of Directors and Senior Management

DIRECTORS

As at 31 December 2021, our Board consisted of eight Directors, comprising four executive Directors, one non-executive Director and three independent non-executive Directors. The Board is responsible for and has general powers over the management and conduct of our business. The table below shows certain information in respect of the members of our Board:

Name	Age	Main Position
Li Liufa	64	Non-executive Director and Chairman of the Board of Directors
Li Fengluan	59	Executive Director
Ding Jifeng	52	Executive Director
Xu Wuxue	46	Executive Director and Chief Financial Officer
Li Jiangming	44	Executive Director and Joint Company Secretary
Kong Xiangzhong	67	Independent non-executive Director
Wang Ping	51	Independent non-executive Director
Du Xiaotang	48	Independent non-executive Director

Chairman and Non-executive Director

Mr. Li Liufa (李留法), male, aged 64, is a non-executive Director of the Company, the chairman of the Board and a member of the Nomination Committee. He is the founder of the Group. Mr. Li was appointed as a non-executive Director on 2 July 2011 and was appointed as a member of the Nomination Committee on 15 June 2018. Chairman Li is primarily responsible for our Group's overall strategic planning and the management of our Group's business. Chairman Li has extensive experience in the cement industry. Chairman Li was the representative of Henan province in the Tenth National People's Congress in March 2003, the Eleventh National People's Congress in March 2008, the Twelfth National People's Congress in March 2013 and the Thirteenth National People's Congress in March 2018. Chairman Li was the executive director, executive director-chairman of the board of directors of China Shanshui Cement Group Limited (stock code: 691) ("Shanshui Cement"), a company listed on the Stock Exchange, from 1 December 2015 to 23 May 2018. Chairman Li obtained his executive MBA degree from Peking University (北京大學) in 2006. Chairman Li was named "Model Worker of Henan Province (河南省勞動模範)" in 1999. In January 2005, he was awarded "Henan Province Excellent Entrepreneur (河南省優秀民營企業家)" by the People's Government of Henan Province. Chairman Li is the spouse of Ms. Li Fengluan, an executive Director of the Company.

Executive Directors

Ms. Li Fengluan (李鳳孌), female, aged 59, is an executive Director of the Company. Ms. Li was appointed as an executive Director of the Company on 18 January 2018. Prior to that, she had been the general manager and director of Zhengzhou Tianrui Cement Company Limited (鄭州天瑞水泥有限公司), the chairman of Tianrui Group Zhengzhou Cement Company Limited (天瑞集團鄭州水泥有限公司). Ms. Li has over 30 years of extensive experience in finance and accounting, auditing and operation management and holds the qualification of "Accountant" in the PRC. Ms. Li is currently a director and deputy general manager of Tianrui Group Company Limited (天瑞集團股份有限公司) and the chairman and legal representative of Tianrui Cement Group Company Limited. Ms. Li obtained a Bachelor Degree from Henan University (河南大學) in 1984 and an EMBA from Peking University (北京大學) in 2008. Ms. Li is the spouse of Mr. Li Liufa, Chairman of the Board and non-executive Director of the Company, and the elder sister of Mr. Li Jiangming, an executive Director of the Company.

Mr. Ding Jifeng (丁基峰), male, aged 52, is an executive Director of the Company and the general manager of Tianrui Cement Group Company Limited (天瑞水泥集團有限公司). Mr. Ding Jifeng was appointed as an executive Director of the Company on 15 May 2017. He joined our Group in December 2007 and has worked as deputy general manager of Tianrui Group Zhoukou Cement Company Limited (天瑞集團周口水泥有限公司), deputy general manager of Tianrui Group Zhengzhou Cement Company Limited (天瑞集團鄭州水泥有限公司), general manager of Zhengzhou Tianrui Cement Company Limited (鄭州天瑞水泥有限公司), chairman and the general manager of Weihui Tianrui Cement Company Limited (衛輝市天瑞水泥有限公司) and vice chairman of Tianrui Cement Group Company Limited ever since. He has extensive experience in the cement industry and is primarily responsible for the daily operation and management of Tianrui Cement Group Company Limited. Mr. Ding is the vice president of China Cement Association. Before joining our Group, he had served in Jiaxian Tian Guang Group Company Limited (郏縣天廣集團有限公司) as deputy general manager and Pingdingshan Xingfeng Group Company Limited (平頂山星峰集團有限責任公司) as deputy general manager since 1991. He was previously the director and general manager of Shandong Shanshui, a subsidiary of Shanshui Cement. Mr. Ding graduated from Zhengzhou University in 1993, majoring in economic studies. In 2019, he was awarded the title of "Outstanding Entrepreneur of Henan Building Materials Industry for the 70th Anniversary of the Establishment of New China" (新中國成立70周年河南建材工業功勛企業家). In 2021, he was awarded the titles of "Top Talent of Pingdingshan (平頂山市拔尖人才)" and "Henan Province Outstanding Entrepreneur" (河南省優秀企業家).

Mr. Xu Wuxue (徐武學), male, aged 46, is an executive Director of the Company, the Chief Financial Officer, a member of the remuneration committee and the Financial Controller of Tianrui Cement Group Company Limited. Mr. Xu was appointed as an executive Director and Chief Financial Officer of the Company on 11 May 2013. He has extensive experience in finance and accounting. Mr. Xu joined the Group in 2006 and served as the Deputy Financial Controller and head of the finance department of Tianrui Cement Group Company Limited, and was appointed as the Chief Financial Officer of Tianrui Cement on 9 January 2013. Before that, Mr. Xu served as a clerk of the finance department of Ruzhou Tongyong Casting Co., Ltd. (汝州市通用鑄造公司) and the deputy general manager and head of the finance department of Xingfeng Group Co., Ltd. (星峰集團有限責任公司) and the director of Tianrui Group Finance Company Limited since 14 July 2015. Mr. Xu graduated from Luoyang Industrial College (洛陽工業高等專科學校), majoring in finance, in 1996.

Mr. Li Jiangming (李江銘), male, aged 44, is an executive Director, a joint company secretary and authorized representative of the Company and a vice general manager of Tianrui Cement Group Company Limited and a chief representative for Hong Kong business. He is mainly responsible for capital market investment and financing business and investor relations. Mr. Li was appointed as the joint company secretary of the Company on 1 March 2013 and was appointed as the executive Director of the Company on 11 June 2014. Mr. Li has extensive experience in capital operation and had participated in the whole process of Initial Public Offering of China Tianrui Group Cement Company Limited on the Stock Exchange. After joining our Group, Mr. Li served as the sales manager of Tianrui Group Zhengzhou Cement Company Limited, the deputy head of the capital operation department of Tianrui Cement, the general manager of Zhengzhou Tianrui Cement Company Limited and the vice general manager and a chief representative for Hong Kong business of Tianrui Cement Group Company Limited. Before joining the Group, Mr. Li had been a marketing assistant of Henan Xinfei Electric Appliance Co., Ltd. (河南新飛電器有限公司) and a Requirement Engineer of China E-port Data Center (中國電子口岸數據中心). Mr. Li obtained his master's degree from Wuhan University of Technology (武漢理工大學), majoring in international economics and trade, and obtained the securities practice qualification from the Securities Association of China. Mr. Li Jiangming is the younger brother of Ms. Li Fengluan, an executive Director of the Company.

Independent non-executive Directors

Mr. Kong Xiangzhong (孔祥忠), male, aged 67, is an independent non-executive Director of the Company, the chairman of the Nomination Committee and a member of the Audit Committee and Remuneration Committee. Mr. Kong was appointed as an independent non-executive Director on 24 December 2012.

Mr. Kong currently serves as the executive chairman of China Cement Association. He is a professor grade senior engineer and an expert entitled to government special allowance from the State Council. Mr. Kong was appointed as an independent non-executive Director of Jilin Guanghua Holding Group Co., Ltd. (stock code: 000546), a company listed on Shenzhen Stock Exchange, in 2012. Mr. Kong graduated from Inorganic Materials Department of Shandong Building Materials Industry Institute (山東建築材料工業學院) majoring in engineering in 1982. He has long engaged in cement technology research and development, engineering design and technical management, and held various positions including the director and chief engineer of the cement grinding department of Hefei Cement Research and Design Institute of the State Bureau of Building Materials. Mr. Kong has also participated in and led many breakthrough and scientific study projects at national, provincial and ministry levels. He has served as the chief person in charge of design and engineering of some projects and a responsible person for a project financed by the World Bank. He was awarded the Second Prize and the Third Prize of the National Science and Technology Progress Award. Mr. Kong has been the secretary general, executive vice president and executive president of China Cement Association since 2005. He has participated in the drafting and revision of a number of national policies, plans and standards concerning the development of the cement industry. He has successively served as a project review expert of the NDRC and the Ministry of Environmental Protection, an expert of the first session of the expert academic committee of China International Engineering Consulting Corporation and an award-winning expert of the Science and Technology Progress Award of the Ministry of Science and Technology.

Mr. Wang Ping (王平), male, aged 51, is an independent non-executive Director of the Company, the chairman of the Audit Committee and a member of the Nomination Committee. Mr. Wang was appointed as the independent non-executive Director on 24 December 2012. Mr. Wang has over 20 years of experience in corporate finance, audit, accounting and taxation.

Mr. Wang Ping currently holds the following positions in other companies: an independent non-executive director of China Hangking Holdings Limited (stock code: 3788), a company listed on the Stock Exchange, since February 2011; an independent non-executive director of Jia Yao Holdings Limited (formerly known as Tourism International Holdings Limited) (stock code: 1626), a company listed on the Stock Exchange, since June 2014; an independent non-executive director of Shenzhen Fuanna Bedding and Furnishing Co. Ltd., a company listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange since October 2021.

Mr. Wang Ping previously held the following positions in other companies: A senior accountant and subsequently a manager for audit department of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu CPA Ltd. from September 1999 to August 2002; an independent non-executive director and a non-executive director of Chongyi Zhangyuan Tungsten Co., Ltd. which is listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange from November 2010 to May 2017 and from May 2017 to June 2020 respectively; an independent non-executive director of China Sinostar Group Company Limited (formerly known as Shihua Development Company Limited) (stock code: 485), a company listed on the Stock Exchange, from July 2014 to May 2020; an independent non-executive director of Sichuan Crun Co., Ltd., a company listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange, from March 2016 to March 2019; an independent non-executive director of Shenzhen Zowee Tech. Co., Ltd., a company listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange, between July 2016 and January 2020; a non-executive director of Bojun Education Company Limited (stock code: 1758), a company listed on the Stock Exchange, between September 2016 and September 2019; and an independent non-executive director of Yunnan Energy New Material Co., Ltd. (formerly known as "Yunnan Chuangxin New Material Co., Ltd."), a company listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange, between April 2017 and April 2020.

Mr. Wang graduated from Nanjing University and obtained a Master's Degree in Business Administration from Lingnan (University) College of Sun Yat-Sen University in 2004. He is a member of the Chinese Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

Mr. Du Xiaotang (杜曉堂), male, aged 48, is an independent non-executive Director of the Company, the chairman of the Remuneration Committee and a member of the Audit Committee. Mr. Du was appointed as an independent non-executive Director on 11 June 2014.

Mr. Du is currently an investment advisor of China Everbright Limited, a company listed on the Stock Exchange, (stock code: 165) and was also a director of Everbright (Qingdao) Investment Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of China Everbright, from September 2013 to December 2020. Mr. Du has been an executive director of Kinergy Corporation Ltd., a company listed on the Stock Exchange (stock code: 3302), since October 2016 and is also the assistant chief executive officer and one of the controlling shareholders of the company. Mr. Du was an independent non-executive director of Sichuan Xinjinlu Group Co., Ltd. (stock code: 000510), which is listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange, from April 2017 to May 2020. In July 2019, Mr. Du was appointed as an independent non-executive director of China First Capital Group Ltd (stock code: 1269), a company listed on the Stock Exchange.

Mr. Du's working experience mainly covers corporate finance, capital market, private equity investment, mergers and acquisitions and legal compliance advisory to listed companies, securities firms and mining companies. Mr. Du was a teacher at Henan University (河南大學) between 1996 and 2002 and was an associate and subsequently a partner with Grandall Law Firm (國浩律師事務所) (a PRC law firm) between 2003 and 2013.

Mr. Du obtained his bachelor degree in education and master degree in law from Henan University (河南大學) in 1996 and 2002 respectively, and doctorate degree in economics from Fudan University (復旦大學) in the PRC in 2005. Mr. Du is a qualified PRC lawyer.

Senior Management

Mr. Ding Jifeng (丁基峰), male, aged 52, is the general manager of Tianrui Cement Group Company Limited. Details of Mr. Ding's profile are set out in the section headed "Directors" above.

Mr. Jing Xianyu (井獻玉) (formerly known as Jing Xianyu (井現於)), male, aged 57, is a deputy general manager of Tianrui Cement Group Company Limited. He has extensive experience in the cement industry. Mr. Jing joined our Group in 2000 and has worked as general manager of Weihui Tianrui Group Cement Company Limited (衛輝市天瑞水泥有限公司) and Tianrui Group Yuzhou Cement Company Limited (天瑞集團禹州水泥有限公司), chairman of Zhengzhou Tianrui Cement Company Limited (鄭州天瑞水泥有限公司) and Tianrui Group Zhengzhou Cement Company Limited (天瑞集團鄭州水泥有限公司) ever since. He has been the deputy general manager and executive deputy general manager of the Group since February 2008. Mr. Jing obtained his executive MBA degree from Peking University (北京大學) in 2008. Mr. Jing obtained the title of senior economist in 2008 and the title of senior engineer in 2019. Mr. Jing was awarded the title of "National Model Worker in Building Materials Industry" in 2013 and named as "Outstanding Expert in Henan Province" in 2017.

Mr. Xu Wuxue (徐武學), male, aged 46, is the Chief Financial Officer of our Company and the Financial Controller of Tianrui Cement Group Company Limited. Details of Mr. Xu's profile are set out in the section headed "Directors" above.

Mr. Gao Yunhong (高運紅), male, aged 50, is a deputy general manager of Tianrui Cement Group Company Limited. He has extensive experience in the cement industry and is primarily responsible for the sales of Tianrui Cement Group Company Limited. Mr. Gao joined the Group in 2005 and served as the deputy general manager of Tianrui Group Ruzhou Cement Company Limited (天瑞集團汝州水泥有限公司) and Tianrui Group Zhengzhou Cement Company Limited (天瑞集團鄭州水泥有限公司), and general manager of Tianrui Group Guangshan Cement Company Limited (天瑞集團光山水泥有限公司) and Weihui Tianrui Cement Company Limited (衛輝市天瑞水泥有限公司) successively. He graduated from the PLA Information Engineering University, majoring in computer science and technology, in 2008. In 2008, Mr. Gao was awarded as "Model Worker of Zhengzhou City" and "60th Anniversary of the Founding of PRC Henan Province Excellent Entrepreneur in Building Material Industry (建國60週年河南省建材工業優秀企業家)" in 2009. In 2019, he was awarded the title of "Outstanding Contributor of Henan Building Materials Industry for the 70th Anniversary of the Establishment of New China" (新中國成立70 週年河南建材工業突出貢獻獎).

Mr. Li Jiangming (李江銘), male, aged 44, is a vice general manager of Tianrui Cement Group Company Limited and a chief representative for Hong Kong business. Details of Mr. Li's profile are set out in the section headed "Directors" above.

Mr. Li Haijun (李海軍), male, aged 50, is the deputy general manager of Tianrui Cement Group Company Limited, a subsidiary of the Company, and concurrently the chairman and general manager of Dalian Tianrui Cement Company Limited and the chairman of Yingkou Tianrui Cement Company Limited, Tianjin Tianrui Cement Company Limited and Dalian Tianrui Jinhaian Cement Company Limited in 2021. He joined the Group in 2008 and served as the assistant to the general manager and executive deputy general manager of Tianrui Group Zhengzhou Cement Company Limited and the chairman and general manager of Tianrui Group Guangshan Cement Company Limited. Prior to joining the Group, Mr. Li worked for China Unicom Ruzhou Branch and Tianrui Group Company Limited. Mr. Li graduated from Zhengzhou University in 1995 and has extensive working experience in the cement industry. Mr. Li Haijun is the younger brother of Ms. Li Fengluan, an executive Director of the Company.

Mr. Lv Xing (呂行), male, aged 43, is the deputy financial controller of our Company and a chief accountant of Tianrui Cement Group Company Limited. Mr. Lv joined the Group in 2012 and has been the Group's deputy chief accountant and chief accountant. Mr. Lv was appointed as the deputy financial controller of our Company on 1 October 2013, and is primarily responsible for the review and analyzing of financial reports, finance and mergers and acquisitions business. Mr. Lv has extensive experience in financing. He served as an assistant auditor, senior auditor and an audit manager in Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu since 2001 prior to joining the Company. Mr. Lv graduated from Beijing University of Industry and Commerce (北京工商大學) with bachelor's degree in economics in 2001. Mr. Lv holds the qualification of "Certified Public Accountant" in the PRC.

Joint Company Secretaries

Mr. Li Jiangming (李江銘), male, was appointed as the joint company secretary of the Company on 1 March 2013 and was appointed as authorized representative of the Company on 10 September 2015. Details of Mr. Li's profile are set out in the section headed "Directors" above.

Mr. Chen Kun (陳坤), male, was appointed as the joint company secretary and the authorized representative of our Company on 1 April 2022. Mr. Chen is a practicing solicitor in Hong Kong and was admitted in November 2011. He received his Bachelor of Laws degree and the Postgraduate Certificate in Laws from the University of Hong Kong.

Report of the Directors

The Board hereby presents this Annual Report together with the audited consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2021 (the "Consolidated Financial Statements").

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company was incorporated in the Cayman Islands on 7 February 2011 as an exempted company with limited liability. The Group's operations are substantially conducted through its subsidiaries in the PRC. The Group is principally engaged in the excavation of limestone, production, sale and distribution of clinker and cement. Details of the principal subsidiaries of the Group during the year ended 31 December 2021 are set out in Note 55 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Details of the business review of the Company are set out in the section of "Management Discussion and Analysis — Business Environment" of this annual report which forms part of the directors' report.

RESULTS AND APPROPRIATIONS

The results of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2021 are set out in this Annual Report.

The Board did not propose the declaration of final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2021 (2020: Nil).

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

A summary of our results and the assets and liabilities for the past five financial years, as extracted from the Group's audited consolidated financial statements, is set out in the section headed "Financial Summary" at the end of this Annual Report which forms part of the directors' report.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Details of movements in the Group's property, plant and equipment during the year are set out in Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements of this Annual Report.

BANK LOANS AND OTHER BORROWINGS

Details of bank loans and other borrowings are set out in Notes 35, 36, 38 and 39 to the Consolidated Financial Statements of this Annual Report.

SHARE CAPITAL

During the year ended 31 December 2021, there was no movement in the share capital of the Company.

RESERVES

Details of movements in the reserves of the Group and the Company during the year are set out in the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity of this Annual Report.

DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVES OF THE GROUP

The Group's retained earnings available for distribution to shareholders as at 31 December 2021 amounted to RMB11,958.7 million (31 December 2020: RMB10,257.4 million).

PUBLIC FLOAT

Based on information that is publicly available to the Company and to the best knowledge of our Directors, our Company has maintained the prescribed minimum percentage of public float approved by the Stock Exchange and permitted under Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited ("Listing Rules") as at the date of this Annual Report.

PRE-EMPTIVE RIGHT

There are no provisions for pre-emptive right under the Company's articles of association or applicable laws of the Cayman Islands where the Company was incorporated.

DIRECTORS

The Directors of the Company as at 31 December 2021 were:

Non-executive Director and Chairman of the Board of Directors

Mr. Li Liufa

Executive Directors

Ms. Li Fengluan
Mr. Ding Jifeng
Mr. Xu Wuxue
Mr. Li Jiangming

Independent Non-executive Directors

Mr. Kong Xiangzhong
Mr. Wang Ping
Mr. Du Xiaotang

DIRECTORS' PROFILES

Details of the Directors' profiles are set out in the section headed "Profiles of Directors and Senior Management" of this Annual Report.

DIRECTORS' SERVICE CONTRACTS

Each of the executive Directors has entered into a service contract with our Company for a term of three years with effect from their respective date of appointment or re-appointment unless terminated by a not less than three months notice in writing served by either the executive Director or our Company. Each of the non-executive Directors and independent non-executive Directors has signed an appointment letter with the Company for a term of three years (as for Chairman Li, a non-executive Director) and one year (as for independent non-executive Directors), respectively, with effect from the dates of their respective appointment or re-appointment. The appointment is subject to the provisions of retirement and rotation of directors under the Articles of Association.

None of the Directors who would offer themselves for re-election at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting has an unexpired service contract which is not determinable by the Company or any of its subsidiaries within one year without payment of compensation, other than statutory compensation.

The Company has arranged appropriate insurance cover for the directors of the Company in respect of legal action against the directors during the year of 2021.

CONFIRMATION OF INDEPENDENCE FROM THE INDEPENDENT NON EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

We have received from each of the independent non-executive Directors, namely Mr. Kong Xiangzhong, Mr. Wang Ping and Mr. Du Xiaotang, the confirmation of their respective independence pursuant to rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules. We consider that each of our independent non-executive Directors has been independent during their respective appointment period in 2021 and remains independent as of the date of this report.

DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVES' INTERESTS AND SHORT POSITIONS IN SHARES, UNDERLYING SHARES AND DEBENTURES

As at 31 December 2021, the interests and short positions of our Directors and chief executives in the shares, underlying shares or debentures of the Company or any of our associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (the "SFO")), as recorded in the register required to be 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") set out in Appendix 10 of the Listing Rules, were as follows:

Name of Director	Capacity/Nature of Interests	Total number of shares	Approximate percentage of shareholding (%)
Mr. Li Liufa[1]	Interest of corporation controlled by the director/ Long position	2,044,484,822[2]	69.58
Ms. Li Fengluan[1]	Interest of corporation controlled by the director/ Long position	2,044,484,822[2]	69.58

(1) Yu Kuo Company Limited ("Yu Kuo") is 51.25% owned by Holy Eagle Company Limited ("Holy Eagle") and 48.75% owned by Yu Qi Company Limited ("Yu Qi") by equity interests. Each of Holy Eagle and Yu Qi are wholly owned by Tianrui (International) Holding Company Limited ("Tianrui International"), which is wholly owned by Tianrui Group Company Limited ("Tianrui Group"). Tianrui Group is 70% owned by Mr. Li Liufa and 30% owned by Ms. Li Fengluan, the spouse of Mr. Li Liufa, respectively. Mr. Li Liufa and Ms. Li Fengluan are deemed to be interested in the shares held by Yu Kuo.

(2) As at 31 December 2021, based on the disclosure of interest forms filed, Yu Kuo pledged its 840,000,000 shares of the Company (approximately 28.59% of the issued share capital of the Company) in favour of third parties.

Save as disclosed above, as at 31 December 2021, none of the Directors or chief executives of the Company has or is deemed to have any interests or short positions in the shares, underlying shares or debentures of the Company or any of its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the SFO) which will have to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to Divisions 7 and 8 of Part XV of the SFO (including interests and short positions which each of them has taken or deemed to have taken under the SFO), or which will be required, pursuant to section 352 of the SFO, to be entered in the register required to be kept therein or which will be required, pursuant to the Model Code, to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange.

DIRECTORS' RIGHTS TO ACQUIRE SHARES OR DEBENTURES

At no time during the year ended 31 December 2021 was the Company or any of its subsidiaries a party to any arrangement that would enable the Directors to acquire benefits by means of acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Company or any other body corporate, and none of the Directors or any of their spouses or children under the age of 18 were granted any right to subscribe for the equity or debt securities of the Company or any other body corporate or had exercised any such right.

PURCHASE, SALE OR REDEMPTION OF THE LISTED SECURITIES

During the year ended 31 December 2021, neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries purchased, sold or redeemed any of the Company's listed securities.

COMPLIANCE WITH NON COMPETITION UNDERTAKING

Reference is made to the circular ("Circular") of the Company dated 31 October 2014 in relation to the amended deed of non-competition ("Amended Non-competition Deed") which has been approved in the extraordinary general meeting of the Company on 17 November 2014 ("Effective Date"). Unless stated otherwise, capitalized terms used herein shall have the same meaning as those defined in the Circular.

Under the Amended Non-competition Deed, the Controlling Shareholders are allowed to pursue New Business Opportunity after they have fulfilled the notification and best-effort requirements as set out in the Amended Non-competition Deed. Further, the Controlling Shareholders have undertaken to, inter alia, grant the Company the option upon the terms which are not less favourable than the acquisition in the first instance. The independent board committee should periodically review the New Business Opportunity, in order to determine whether to exercise the option and disclose the basis for the decision.

The Board (including the independent non-executive directors) have duly reviewed the competing business owned by Tianrui Group Company (the controlling shareholder) pursuant to the Amended Non-competition Deed:

(1) Pingdingshan Ruiping Shilong

Pingdingshan Ruiping Shilong Cement Company Limited (平頂山瑞平石龍水泥有限公司) ("Ruiping Shilong") is a limited liability company incorporated in the PRC, of which 40% is owned by Tianrui Cement (the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary) and 60% is owned by Ruiping Power. Ruiping Power is held by Tianrui Foundry (indirectly and jointly wholly-owned by Chairman Li and Ms. Li Fengluan) as to 40% and by an Independent Third Party as to 60%.

Ruiping Shilong is engaged in manufacturing and selling clinker in certain areas of Henan province, so its business competes with the Company's clinker operation in those areas.

As at 31 December 2021, the Directors held the view that the Group is financially and operationally independent from Ruiping Shilong. The Controlling Shareholders currently have no intention to inject their indirect interest in Ruiping Shilong into the Group.

(2) Shanshui Cement

As at 31 December 2021, Tianrui (International) Holding Company Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Tianrui Group Company which is owned as to 70% by Chairman Li and 30% by Ms. Li Fengluan, has an interest in a total of 951,462,000 shares of China Shanshui Cement Group Limited (stock code: 691) ("Shanshui Cement", a company which is listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange) representing approximately 21.85% issued share capital of Shanshui Cement. Shanshui Cement is engaged in production of clinker and cement in China.

As at 31 December 2021, the Directors held the view that the Group is financially and operationally independent from Shanshui Cement. The Company has an option to acquire the shares in Shanshui Cement pursuant to the Non-competition Deed, but has decided not to exercise the said option at this stage after considering, among others, the recent performance of Shanshui Cement.

COMPETING BUSINESS OF DIRECTORS AND CONTROLLING SHAREHOLDERS

Save as disclosed in the section headed "Compliance with Non-competition Undertaking" above, none of the Directors or Controlling Shareholders was interested in any business which competes or is likely to compete (directly or indirectly) with the business of the Group during the year ended 31 December 2021.

During the reporting period, the independent non-executive Directors have reviewed the compliance with the Non-competition Deed based on information and confirmation provided by or obtained from the Controlling Shareholders and their respective associates (as defined under the Listing Rules), and were satisfied that the controlling shareholders of the Company, namely, Mr. Li Liufa, Ms. Li Fengluan, Tianrui Group Company Limited, Tianrui (International) Holding Company Limited, Holy Eagle Company Limited, Yu Kuo Company Limited and Yu Qi Company Limited (collectively, the "Controlling Shareholders") and their respective associates have complied with the provisions of the Amended Deed of Non-competition Undertaking entered into between the Company and the Controlling Shareholders on 16 October 2014 (the "Amended Deed of Non-competition Undertaking").

DIRECTORS' AND CONTROLLING SHAREHOLDER'S INTERESTS IN TRANSACTIONS, ARRANGEMENTS AND CONTRACTS

During the year ended 31 December 2021, save as disclosed in "Compliance with Non-competition Undertaking", "Connected Transaction and Continuing Connected Transactions" or otherwise in this annual report, no transaction, arrangement or contract of significance in relation to the Group's business to which the Company, or any of its subsidiaries was a party, and in which a Director or Controlling Shareholder or his or her connected entity had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly subsisted at the closing or any time during the year.

DIRECTORS' INDEMNITIES

Pursuant to article 164 of the Articles, the Directors, secretary and other officers and every auditor for the time being of the Company and the liquidator or trustees (if any) for the time being acting in relation to any of the affairs of the Company and everyone of them, and everyone of their heirs, executors and administrators, shall be indemnified and secured harmless out of the assets and profits of the Company from and against all actions, costs, charges, losses, damages and expenses which they or any of them, their or any of their heirs, executors or administrators, shall or may incur or sustain by or by reason of any act done, concurred in or omitted in or about the execution of their duty, or supposed duty, in their respective offices or trusts; and none of them shall be answerable for the acts, receipts, neglects or defaults of the other or others of them or for joining in any receipts for the sake of conformity, or for any bankers or other persons with whom any moneys or effects belonging to the Company shall or may be lodged or deposited for safe custody, or for insufficiency or deficiency of any security upon which any moneys of or belonging to the Company shall be placed out on or invested, or for any other loss, misfortune or damage which may happen in the execution of their respective offices or trusts, or in relation thereto; provided that this indemnity shall not extend to any matter in respect of any fraud or dishonesty which may attach to any of said persons. Further, each Shareholder agrees to waive any claim or right of action he might have, whether individually or by or in the right of the Company, against any Director on account of any action taken by such Director, or the failure of such Director to take any action in the performance of his duties with or for the Company; provided that such waiver shall not extend to any matter in respect of any fraud or dishonesty which may attach to such Director.

The Company has arranged appropriate directors' liability insurance coverage for the Directors.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

Our Directors' fees are subject to shareholders' approval at general meetings. Other emoluments, bonus and benefits are proposed by our Remuneration Committee to the Board and determined with reference to the prevailing market conditions, Directors' duties, responsibilities and our performance and results of the Group.

The details of the emoluments paid to the five highest paid individuals among Directors and Senior Management of the Company during the year are set out in Notes 13 and 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements of this Annual Report.

RETIREMENT SCHEMES

The employees of the Group in the PRC are members of a state-managed employee benefit plans operated by the PRC government such as pension funds, medical insurance, work-related injury insurance, unemployment insurance, maternity insurance and housing funds. The Group is required to contribute a specified percentage of its payroll costs to the employee benefit plans to fund the benefits.

No forfeited contributions may be used to reduce the existing level of contributions.

The Group's contributions to the employee benefit plans for the year ended 31 December 2021 were RMB5.6 million. Particulars of these plans are set out in Note 48 to the Consolidated Financial Statements of this Annual Report.

MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

Other than employment contracts with employees of the Company, no contracts concerning the management and administration of the whole or any substantial part of the business of the Company were existed or entered into with any individual, company or body corporate during the year.

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS' INTERESTS AND SHORT POSITIONS IN SHARES AND UNDERLYING SHARES

As at 31 December 2021, to the best knowledge of the Directors and the senior management of the Company, the persons who had interests or short positions in the Shares and underlying Shares as recorded in the register required to be kept by the Company pursuant to Section 336 of Part XV of the SFO were as follows:

Name	Capacity/Nature of interests	Total number of shares	Approximate percentage of shareholding (%)
Yu Kuo	Beneficial owner/Long position[1]	2,044,484,822[2]	69.58
Tianrui Group	Interest of corporation controlled by the substantial shareholder/Long position[1]	2,044,484,822[2]	69.58
Tianrui International	Interest of corporation controlled by the substantial shareholder/Long position[1]	2,044,484,822[2]	69.58
Holy Eagle	Interest of corporation controlled by the substantial shareholder/Long position[1]	2,044,484,822[2]	69.58
Yu Qi	Interest of corporation controlled by the substantial shareholder/Long position[1]	2,044,484,822[2]	69.58
Mr. Li Liufa	Interest of corporation controlled by the director/ Long position[1]	2,044,484,822[2]	69.58
Ms. Li Fengluan	Interest of corporation controlled by the substantial shareholder/Long position[1]	2,044,484,822[2]	69.58
The Export-Import Bank of China	Party with security interest over the shares/Long position	315,000,000	10.72
Buttonwood Investment Holding Company Ltd.	Interest of controlled corporation/Long position	315,000,000	10.72
China Huarong Asset Management Co., Ltd.	Interest of controlled corporation/Long position	470,000,000	16.00
China Huarong International Holdings Limited	Interest of controlled corporation/Long position	300,000,000	10.21
Right Select International Limited	Interest of controlled corporation/Long position	300,000,000	10.21
Best Ego Limited	Party with security interest over the shares/Long position	300,000,000	10.21
China Huarong (Macau) International Company Ltd	Interest of controlled corporation/Long position	170,000,000	5.79
China Cinda Asset Management Co., Ltd.	Party with security interest over the shares/Long position	260,000,000	8.85
Sinopac Multi-Series Fund Spc — Sinopac Greater China Industrial Opportunities Fund (Segregated Portfolio)	Beneficial owner/Long position	247,135,580	8.41
Sinopac Asset Management (Asia) Limited	Investment manager/Long position	247,135,580	8.41

(1) Yu Kuo is 51.25% and 48.75% owned by Holy Eagle and Yu Qi respectively by equity interests. Holy Eagle and Yu Qi are wholly owned by Tianrui International respectively, whereas Tianrui International is wholly owned by Tianrui Group. Tianrui Group is 70% and 30% owned by Mr. Li Liufa and Ms. Li Fengluan, the spouse of Mr. Li Liufa respectively. Mr. Li Liufa, Ms. Li Fengluan, Tianrui Group, Tianrui International, Holy Eagle and Yu Qi are respectively deemed to be interested in the shares held by Yu Kuo.

(2) As at 31 December 2021, based on the disclosure of interest forms filed, Yu Kuo pledged its 840,000,000 shares of the Company (approximately 28.59% of the issued share capital of the Company) in favour of third parties.

Saved as disclosed above, as at 31 December 2021, no other person has any interest or short position which shall be recorded in the register required to be kept by the Company pursuant to Section 336 of the SFO.

SHARE BASED INCENTIVE SCHEMES

Share Option Scheme

Adoption and Validity Period

The Company has adopted a share option scheme (the "Share Option Scheme") on 12 December 2011 (the "Adoption Date"). The Scheme shall continue in force for the period commencing from the Adoption Date and expiring at the close of business on the tenth anniversary (i.e. 12 December 2021) of the Adoption Date (the "Scheme Period").

Accordingly, the validity period of Share Option Scheme has expired as of 31 December 2021.

Purpose of the Share Option Scheme

The purpose of the Share Option Scheme is to provide person(s) and parties working for the interests of our Group with an opportunity to obtain an equity interest in our Company, thus linking their interests with the interests of our Group and thereby providing them with an incentive to work better for the interests of our Group.

Maximum Options to be Granted

Prior to the expiry of the Scheme Period, the total number of Shares issued upon exercise of all Options granted under the Share Option Scheme must not in aggregate exceed 3% of the Shares of the Company (or its subsidiaries) as at the Listing Date (being 72,027,000 shares, representing 2.45% of the issued shares of the Company as at 31 December 2021).

The maximum number of shares which may be issued upon exercise of all options to be granted under the Share Option Scheme or any other share option schemes adopted by the Company shall not exceed 30% of the shares in issue from time to time where there are options to be granted and yet to be exercised.

Unless approved by Shareholders in general meeting at which the relevant Eligible Person and his or her associates abstain from voting in the manner prescribed by the relevant provisions of Chapter 17 of the Listing Rules, the total number of Shares issued and to be issued upon exercise of the Options granted to such Eligible Person (including exercised, cancelled and outstanding Options) in any 12-month period must not exceed 1% of the Shares in issue (the "Individual Limit") at such time.

Option Period

The period within which the options must be exercised shall be determined by the Directors at the time of grant and such period must expire no later than ten years from the date the offer has been made to the grantees (the "Option Period"). All outstanding options shall lapse when the Option Period expires, the employment of the holder ceases or where the holder is no longer a member of the Group.

Eligible Person

The Directors may at their absolute discretion grant Options to all Directors (whether executive or non-executive and whether independent or not), any employee (whether full-time or part-time), any consultant or adviser of or to our Company or our Group (whether on an employment or contractual or honorary basis and whether paid or unpaid), who, in the absolute opinion of the Board, have contributed to our Company or our Group and each of the persons mentioned above is referred to as an "Eligible Person".

Acceptance of Options

The Eligible Person may accept the offer within 21 days from the date of offer (or such other period as may be determined by the Board), provided that no such offer shall be open for acceptance after the expiry of the Scheme Period or after the scheme has been terminated in accordance with its terms.

When the duplicate letter comprising acceptance of the Option is duly signed by the Eligible Person, it should be submitted together with the remittance of HK$1 in favor of our Company, as a consideration for the grant irrespective of the number of Shares in respect of which the Option is accepted.

Subscription Price

The subscription price in respect of any particular Option shall be such price as the Board may at its absolute discretion determine at the time of the grant of the relevant Option (the "Subscription Price"), but in any case the Subscription Price must be at least the highest of (i) the closing price of the Shares as stated in the Stock Exchange's daily quotations sheet on the Date of Grant, which must be a business day; (ii) the average closing price of the Shares as stated in the Stock Exchange's daily quotations sheets for the 5 business days immediately preceding the Date of Grant; and (iii) the nominal value of a Share.

Grant, Vesting, Cancellation and Lapse of Options During 2021

Since the Adoption Date and as of 31 December 2021, no option has been granted, vested or cancelled, or has lapsed under the Share Option Scheme.

DISCLOSURE PURSUANT TO RULE 13.21 OF THE LISTING RULES

(1) As disclosed in the announcement dated 16 September 2021, Tianrui Group Zhengzhou Cement Company Limited (天瑞集團鄭州水泥有限公司) (the "Borrower", an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company) has drawn a loan facility (the "Loan A") in an aggregate amount of RMB100,000,000 provided by a lender (the "Lender A", an independent third party) to the Borrower for a term of 12 months from drawdown which is secured by a pledge of 80,000,000 ordinary shares in the issued share capital of the Company (the "Pledged Shares A") by Yu Kuo, the controlling shareholder of the Company, in favour of the Lender A as security for the Loan A pursuant to a share charge agreement dated 10 September 2021. The Pledged Shares A represent approximately 2.72% of the total issued shares of the Company. Pursuant to the terms of the Loan A, Tianrui Group Company Limited (天瑞集團股份有限公司) ("Tianrui Group", a controlling shareholder under the Listing Rules and a company incorporated in the PRC with limited liability, which is 70% owned by Mr. Li Liufa ("Mr. Li"), the controlling shareholder of the Company and 30% owned by Ms. Li Fengluan ("Ms. Li")) should ultimately own not less than 50% shareholding of the Borrower. As at the date of this annual report, Tianrui Group beneficially owns approximately 69.58% of the total number of issued shares of the Company which indirectly wholly owns the Borrower. A breach of the above obligations will constitute an event of default under the terms of the Loan A, upon default of which the Lender A may demand for immediate repayment of the Loan A. For details, please refer to the announcement dated 16 September 2021.

(2) On 25 August 2020, the Company has drawn a loan facility (the "Loan B") in an aggregate amount of US$49,570,000 provided by an independent third-party lender (the "Lender B") to the Company for an initial term of 24 months which is secured by a pledge of 140,000,000 ordinary shares in the issued share capital of the Company (the "Pledged Shares B") by Yu Kuo, the controlling shareholder of the Company, in favour of the Lender B as security for the Loan B pursuant to a share charge agreement dated 21 July 2020. The Pledged Shares B represent approximately 4.76% of the total issued shares of the Company. Pursuant to the terms of the Loan B, Mr. Li and Ms. Li are required to collectively own, whether directly or indirectly, at least 51% of the entire issued share capital of the Company, upon default of which the Lender may demand for immediate repayment of the Loan B. For details, please refer to the announcement dated 25 August 2020.

As at 31 December 2021, the above specific performance obligations by the controlling shareholders of the Company continue to exist.

CONNECTED TRANSACTION AND CONTINUING CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS

During the year ended 31 December 2021, save as disclosed below, we have not entered into any connected transaction or continuing connected transaction which should be disclosed pursuant to the requirements under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

CONTINUING CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS

(a) Purchase of Clinker

On 16 October 2019, Tianrui Cement Group Company Limited ("Tianrui Cement"), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, and Pingdingshan Ruiping Shilong Cement Company Limited ("Ruiping Shilong") entered into the clinker supply framework agreement (the "2019 Clinker Purchase Framework Agreement") pursuant to which Tianrui Cement agreed to purchase the clinker from Ruiping Shilong. The prices payable by Tianrui Cement for the clinker will be agreed following arm's length negotiations between relevant parties with reference to the prevailing market price of clinker in Pingdingshan, Henan province, with terms no less favorable than those available from independent third parties.

In light of the expiry of the 2019 Clinker Purchase Framework Agreement on 31 December 2021, the parties entered into the clinker purchase framework agreement ("2021 Clinker Purchase Framework Agreement", together with 2019 Clinker Purchase Framework Agreement as "Clinker Purchase Framework Agreement") on 12 November 2021. This was duly passed as an ordinary resolution at the general meeting held on 20 December 2021. For details, please refer to the circular of the Company dated 3 December 2021.

Ruiping Shilong is held as to 40% equity interest by Tianrui Cement and 60% by Ruiping Power, Ruiping Power is held by Tianrui Foundry (indirectly and jointly wholly-owned by Chairman Li and Ms. Li Fengluan) as to 40% and by an independent third party as to 60%. Chairman Li, the chairman, non-executive Director, controlling shareholder and ultimate controlling shareholder of the Company, and Ms. Li Fengluan, an executive Director of the Company control more than 30% of the voting power at general meeting of Ruiping Shilong. Ruiping Shilong is therefore an associate of Chairman Li and Ms. Li Fengluan and a connected person of the Company under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules. The transactions contemplated under the Clinker Purchase Framework Agreement constituted continuing connected transactions of the Company under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

The background and purpose for entering into the Clinker Purchase Framework Agreement were: with the continuous development of the Group, it is expected that the demand for clinker, a major intermediate product of cement, would increase. In light of its proximity of the Group, Ruiping Shilong has been providing a stable supply of clinker with low transportation costs over the past years. As such, the Group intended to satisfy its clinker demand by entering into the Clinker Purchase Framework Agreement with Ruiping Shilong.

Pursuant to the Clinker Purchase Framework Agreement, the annual caps of the transactions contemplated thereunder were RMB1,000,000,000, RMB1,200,000,000, RMB1,200,000,000 and RMB1,200,000,000 for each of the years ended 31 December 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024 respectively.

For the year ended 31 December 2021, the total amounts of transactions of Tianrui Cement's purchase of clinker from Ruiping Shilong was RMB821.8 million.

The Board hereby confirms that the auditors' letter relating to the above continuing connected transaction has been submitted to the Stock Exchange pursuant to Rules 14A.56 and 14A.57 of the Listing Rules.

(b) On 12 November 2021, Tianrui Cement entered into the 2021 Limestone Supply Framework Agreement with Ruiping Shilong for a term from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2024 in relation to the sale of limestone from Tianrui Cement to Ruiping Shilong. This was duly passed as an ordinary resolution at the general meeting held on 20 December 2021. For details, please refer to the circular of the Company dated 3 December 2021.

The prices payable by Ruiping Shilong Cement for the limestone will be agreed following arm's length negotiations between relevant parties with reference to the prevailing market price of limestone in Pingdingshan, Henan province, with terms no more favorable than those available to independent third parties.

For the aforementioned reasons, the transactions contemplated under the 2021 Limestone Supply Framework Agreement constituted continuing connected transactions of the Company under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

The background and purpose for entering into the 2021 Limestone Supply Framework Agreement were: Ruiping Shilong has expanded its clinker production and hence has an increased demand for limestone. With its location being within proximity of the Group's limestone production facilities, it is economically beneficial for the Group to sell the limestone which is not particularly suitable (in terms of quality) for the Group's self-use to Ruiping Shilong.

Pursuant to the 2021 Limestone Supply Framework Agreement, the annual caps of the transactions contemplated thereunder were RMB300,000,000, RMB300,000,000 and RMB300,000,000 for each of the three years ending 31 December 2022, 2023 and 2024 respectively.

The Board hereby confirms that the auditors' letter relating to the above continuing connected transaction will be submitted to the Stock Exchange pursuant to Rules 14A.56 and 14A.57 of the Listing Rules.

(c) Mutual guarantees

On 8 November 2019, the Company and Tianrui Group Company Limited ("Tianrui Group") entered into a framework agreement in relation to the provision of mutual guarantees (the "2019 Framework Agreement"), with a term from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2022 ("Term"). Pursuant to the 2019 Framework Agreement, the maximum daily balance of the Company Guarantee are RMB3,000 million for each of the three years ending 31 December 2022, and the maximum balance of Tianrui Group Guarantee are RMB7,000 million for each of the three years ending 31 December 2022 respectively.

Tianrui Group is owned as to 70% by Chairman Li and 30% by Ms. Li Fengluan is therefore an associate of a connected person of the Company under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules. The transactions contemplated under the 2019 Framework Agreement constituted continuing connected transactions of the Company under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

As disclosed in the circular of the Company dated 5 December 2019 (the "Circular of Mutual Guarantees"), according to the 2019 Framework Agreement: (a) Tianrui Group has agreed, during the Term, to provide guarantees, directly by itself or through its subsidiaries, for bank loans to be borrowed and/or debentures or corporate bonds to be issued by the Company or its subsidiaries (the "Tianrui Group Guarantee"); (b) the Company has agreed, during the Term, to provide guarantees, directly by itself or through its subsidiaries, for bank loans to be borrowed and/or debentures or corporate bonds to be issued by Tianrui Group or its subsidiaries (excluding any of its subsidiaries engaged in aluminum-related business) (the "Company Guarantee"). On the same date as the 2019 Framework Agreement, Chairman Li, entered into the Counter Guarantee Agreement with the Company, pursuant to which Chairman Li has agreed to indemnify the Company or its subsidiaries by means of the Counter Guarantee for any amount that it would have to pay under the 2019 Framework Agreement (the "Counter Guarantee"). For details on Tianrui Group Guarantee, Company Guarantee and Counter Guarantee, please refer to the paragraph headed "Major Terms of 2019 Framework Agreement and the Transactions Contemplated Thereunder" in the Circular of Mutual Guarantees.

The background and purpose for entering into the 2019 Framework Agreement was that: (a) it is common commercial practice in China that the lenders require the provision of guarantees as security for granting loans to borrowers. In particular, for a privately-owned company like Tianrui Cement, the PRC banks often require the provision of the third-party guarantee for granting a loan; (b) the historical utilization of the Tianrui Group Guarantee is greater than that of the Tianrui Cement Guarantee, and there has not been default of any loans guaranteed by either the Tianrui Group Guarantee or the Tianrui Cement Guarantee; (c) the Group's business is capital-intensive and financing is necessary; (d) with respect to the Tianrui Cement Guarantee, the risks involved in assisting the financing of Tianrui Group are manageable, which is reflected by the provision of indemnity by both Tianrui Group and Chairman Li for any amount payable by Tianrui Cement. For details on the purposes of and reasons for the above transactions, please refer to the paragraph headed "Reasons for and Benefits of the 2019 Framework Agreement" in the Circular of Mutual Guarantees.

For the year ended 31 December 2021, the highest daily balance of guarantees provided by the Company (including its subsidiaries) to Tianrui Group (including its subsidiaries) was RMB2,562.1 million, while the highest daily balance of guarantees provided by Tianrui Group (including its subsidiaries) to the Company (including its subsidiaries) was RMB4,377.7 million.

The Board hereby confirms that the auditors' letter relating to the above continuing connected transactions has been submitted to the Stock Exchange pursuant to Rules 14A.56 and 14A.57 of the Listing Rules.

(d) Deposit and financial services agreements

On 8 November 2019, Tianrui Cement Group Company Limited ("Tianrui Cement"), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, and Tianrui Group Finance Company Limited ("Tianrui Finance") entered into (i) the deposit services agreement (the "Deposit Services Agreement"), pursuant to which Tianrui Finance agreed to provide Tianrui Cement and its subsidiaries (the "Cement Group") with the deposit services (inter alia, demand deposit, saving deposit, notice deposit and agreed deposit services) (the "Deposit Services") for a term commencing from the date of approval of the Deposit Services Agreement by the independent Shareholders (i.e. 1 January 2020) to 31 December 2022; and (ii) the financial services agreement (the "Financial Services Agreement"), pursuant to which Tianrui Finance agreed to provide the Cement Group with the credit services and settlement services (the "Financial Services") for a term commencing from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2022.

Tianrui Finance is a subsidiary of Tianrui Group. Tianrui Finance is held as to 74.5% equity interest by Tianrui Group and its subsidiaries. Tianrui Group is the holding company of Tianrui (International) Holding Company Limited which owns the entire issued share capital of Holy Eagle Company Limited and Yu Qi Company Limited, which together owns the entire issued share capital of Yu Kuo, a controlling Shareholder of the Company. Accordingly, Tianrui Finance is a connected person of the Company under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules and the transactions contemplated under the Deposit Services Agreement and the Financial Services Agreement constitute continuing connected transactions of the Company under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

As disclosed in the circular of the Company dated 5 December 2019 (the "Circular"), the principal terms of the Deposit Services were: the interest rate(s) offered by Tianrui Finance to the Cement Group for the Deposit Services shall not be lower than (i) the relevant benchmark interest rate(s) as set by the PBOC and (ii) the interest rate(s) offered to the Cement Group by other mainstream financial institutions in the PRC for comparable deposits of similar nature and under similar terms during the same period. The daily balance of the Cement Group's deposits (including any interest accrued therefrom) with Tianrui Finance for the years ended 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 shall not exceed RMB1,200 million, RMB1,200 million and RMB1,200 million, respectively. However, the amount deposited by the Cement Group with Tianrui Finance shall not be more than the usage of the total amount of funds provided by Tianrui Finance and its affiliates to the Group (including but not limited to any loan provided by Tianrui Finance and its affiliates to the Cement Group). In the event of any default by Tianrui Finance as a result of which the Cement Group not being able to recover the amount deposited with Tianrui Finance, the Group will be able to offset the amounts owing by Tianrui Finance to the Cement Group against the amounts due from the Cement Group to Tianrui Finance.

The principal terms of the Financial Services provided by Tianrui Finance to member(s) of the Cement Group are set out below:

1. *The Credit Services*

Subject to the compliance of other applicable laws and regulations, the internal compliance and approval of Tianrui Finance and the entering of definitive agreement, Tianrui Finance would provide comprehensive credit facilities services to the Cement Group in aggregate amount not exceeding RMB3 billion, RMB3 billion and RMB3 billion for the years ended 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022, respectively.

The interest rate for the Credit Services to be provided by Tianrui Finance to the Cement Group shall be determined on normal commercial terms by reference to the interest rate(s) announced by the PBOC and the market conditions, but shall not exceed the highest interest rate offered by the PBOC for the same type of loan, and shall not exceed the interest rate offered by major financial institutions for the same type of loan.

2. *The Settlement Services*

Tianrui Finance would provide collection and payment services and other relevant clearing and settlement services for the member(s) of the Cement Group free of charge. Tianrui Finance shall ensure that its settlement services system operates safely which protects the security of funds and monitors and controls the risk of assets and liabilities.

3. *Other Services*

If Tianrui Finance provides any other financial services as approved by China Banking Regulatory Commission to the Cement Group, Tianrui Finance and Tianrui Cement will enter into a separate agreement, in accordance with the Financial Services Agreement and the requirements of the Listing Rules.

The fees so charged shall not be higher than the rates for the same type of services of the same period offered by any financial institutions for the same type of services in PRC.

Proposed Caps

The Company proposed the annual caps for the Credit Services for the years ended 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 are RMB3 billion, RMB3 billion and RMB3 billion, respectively.

The background and purpose for entering into the Deposit Services Agreement and the Financial Services Agreement are: Tianrui Finance is a non-banking financial institution subject to the supervision of the CBRC and is authorized to provide a variety of financial services including deposit services by PRC law and regulations even though it is not a bank. Given the connection between the Company and Tianrui Finance the Company is familiar with the operation of Tianrui Finance and believes that it is a reliable and suitable financial institution to make deposit with. The interest of Tianrui Cement has been protected under various terms of the Deposit Agreement. Pursuant to the Financial Services Agreement, Tianrui Finance shall provide credit to Tianrui Cement from time to time. According to the Deposit Services Agreement, the amount deposited by Tianrui Cement in Tianrui Finance shall at all time be less than the total loan outstanding balance provided by Tianrui Finance to Tianrui Cement. Furthermore, in case of any default by Tianrui Finance in returning any deposit amount, Tianrui Cement is entitled to offset the amounts owing by Tianrui Finance to Tianrui Cement against the amounts due from Tianrui Cement to Tianrui Finance. With proper internal control measures, Tianrui Cement can control the amount to be deposited with Tianrui Finance to a level that is lower than the total outstanding balance owing to Tianrui Finance. Therefore, there will not be actual loss to be incurred by Tianrui Cement in case of default by Tianrui Finance and the interest of Tianrui Cement is safeguarded.

For the year ended 31 December 2021, the highest daily deposit amount Tianrui Cement placed with Tianrui Finance was RMB1,128.0 million, while the highest daily balance of unsecured loans provided by Tianrui Finance to Tianrui Cement in respect of the Credit Services was RMB1,480 million.

The Board hereby confirms that the auditors' letter relating to the above continuing connected transactions has been submitted to the Stock Exchange pursuant to Rules 14A.56 and 14A.57 of the Listing Rules.

Annual Review by Independent Non-executive Directors and Auditor

Pursuant to the Listing Rules, the above connected transaction and continuing connected transactions have been reviewed by the independent non-executive Directors of our Company, who confirmed that these continuing connected transactions and connected transactions were entered into:

(1) in the ordinary and usual course of business of the Group, and either on normal commercial terms or on terms no less favorable to us than terms available to or from independent third parties; or

(2) not in the normal and ordinary course of business of the Group, but on commercial terms more favorable to the Group; and

(3) in accordance with the relevant agreements governing them on terms that were fair and reasonable and in the interests of the shareholders of our Company as a whole.

Pursuant to Rule 14A.56 of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited, the board of directors engaged the auditor of the Company to report on the Group's continuing connected transactions in accordance with Hong Kong Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 "Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information" and with reference to Practice Note 740 "Auditor's Letter on Continuing Connected Transactions under the Hong Kong Listing Rules" issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants. The auditor has issued its unqualified letter containing its findings and conclusions in respect of the continuing connected transactions disclosed by the Group above in accordance with Rule 14A.56 of the Listing Rules. A copy of the auditor's letter has been provided by the Company to the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.

The auditors confirmed that, as of 31 December 2021, the foregoing continuing connected transactions:

(1) have been approved by the board of Directors;

(2) were entered into, in all material respects, in accordance with the relevant agreement governing the transactions; and

(3) have not exceeded the relevant annual caps.

Related parties transactions

During the year ended 31 December 2021, the Group also engaged in certain related party transactions as disclosed in Note 49 to the Consolidated Financial Statements of this Annual Report. The related party transactions comprise (1) the Group's purchase of clinker from Ruiping Shilong which have been approved by independent shareholders of the Company as set out in the section headed "Connected Transaction and Continuing Connected Transactions — (a) Purchase of Clinker" above; (2) the Group's purchase of goods from Tianrui Group's subsidiaries for an amount of RMB7.1 million which is connected transaction fully exempt under Rule 14A.76 Listing Rules; (3) the Group's rental of office from Tianrui Group Company at a consideration of RMB1,800,000 which is a connected transaction fully exempt under Rule 14A.76 of the Listing Rules; (4) provision of guarantees to Tianrui Group Company (and its subsidiaries) which have been approved by the independent shareholders of the Company as set out in the section headed "Connected Transaction and Continuing Connected Transactions — (c) Mutual guarantees" above; and (5) deposit in Tianrui Finance as set out in the section headed "Connected Transaction and Continuing Connected Transactions — (d) Deposit and financial services agreements" above, and have been approved by the independent Shareholders of the Company. Further, the derivative financial assets as set out in the note 25 to the financial statements represent the options granted by Tianrui Group to the Company with respect to the competing business which has been acquired by Tianrui Group pursuant to the amended deed of non-competition ("Amended Non-competition Deed"), the details of which is set out in the circular of the Company dated 31 October 2014. The Company has complied with the disclosure requirements in Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules during the year under review.

MAJOR CUSTOMERS, SUPPLIERS AND EMPLOYEES

For the current financial year ended 31 December 2021, total sales to our five largest customers accounted for less than 30% of the Group's total sales. Total purchase from our five largest suppliers accounted for less than 30% of the Group's total purchase.

Our major customers are real estate developers and concrete manufacturers etc, and major suppliers are raw material suppliers, equipment suppliers and other business partners. It is important to maintain a good relationship with customers and suppliers. Accordingly, our Group has taken measures to strengthen communication with them in order to supply highly-quality productions and services, maintain good relationships in respect of the supply chain and business challenges respectively.

"Employees" are set out in the Management Discussion and Analysis section which forms part of the Report of the Directors.

COMPLIANCE WITH THE CODE ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

During the period ended 31 December 2021, save as disclosed in the Corporate Governance Report of this Annual Report, all the code provisions set out in the Code contained in Appendix 14 to the Listing Rules were met by the Company.

MODEL CODE FOR SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS

Details of the Company's compliance with the Model Code for Securities Transactions are set out in the Corporate Governance Report of this Annual Report.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY & ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

The Company regards the fulfillment of environmental and social responsibilities as one of the important strategies for the corporate development. As always, the Company assumes social responsibilities, protects the ecological environment and achieves sustainable development. The Company proactively responded to the national "carbon reduction" policy, earnestly implemented environmental protection policy and alternative production policy, promoted energy conservation, emission reduction and pollution prevention. The Company also proactively participated in the performance assessment on heavily polluted weather, and 18 branches and subsidiaries of the Company were granted rankings of A class, B class and performance leading enterprises, the Company also strengthened the ecological restoration of mines and greening of factories, and 13 mines and 9 factories received awards such as national and provincial green mines and green factories. Four branches and subsidiaries of the Company installed the coordinated waste disposal system for cement kiln, which can process 350,000 tonnes of solid waste and hazardous waste, thus to promote the project on coordinated disposal of waste and urban sludge for cement kiln. The Company also implemented the activities on quality enhancement, consumption reduction and efficiency enhancement continuously, two of its branches and subsidiaries were listed in the "performance leader" on meeting the standard on energy efficiency. Moreover, the Company took the initiative to develop photovoltaic power generation projects. The Company adhered to the people-oriented principle to protect and safeguard the health and rights of employees. In 2021, in face of the pandemic of novel coronavirus in Zhengzhou, Xuchang and other regions, the Company responded to it in an active manner, on one hand it implemented measures to safeguard the health of its employees both physically and psychologically, and on the other hand, the Company actively assisted in local epidemic prevention work. In 2021, Zhengzhou, Xinxiang and other regions were suddenly battered by "720 floods". The Group's subsidiaries in the region actively organized flood prevention and self-rescue to protect the lives and health of employees. At the same time, the Group organized manpower and other resources to cooperate with the local government and villagers in flood prevention and rescue work. For example, Tianrui Zhengzhou Company rescued more than ten villagers who were trapped in floods, and used machinery to repair roads. Weihui Company in Xinxiang organized flood prevention and rescue teams to help the local government and villagers repair the flood embankments, and several companies donated rocks and woven bags to block floods in a timely manner. These enterprises of the Group made their own contributions to the local flood prevention and disaster relief. After the disaster, some of the severely affected areas urgently needed post-disaster reconstruction. Although the Group suffered losses in the floods, it still managed to organize a number of subsidiaries to donate cash, cement and other materials worth RMB20 million, with a view to supporting the local post-disaster work.

COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS

As at 31 December 2021 and up to the date of this report, the Board was unaware of any non-compliance with the relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the Company.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Board is of the view that the principal risk and uncertainty is the general global economy slowdown which might lead to declining demand for cement and clinker in the PRC market.

FUTURE PLAN

In light of the general global economy slowdown which might lead to declining demand for cement and clinker in the PRC market, the Company will take a cautious approach with respect to production expansion and will put in more efforts to improve operating efficiency.

AUDITORS

The Consolidated Financial Statements have been audited by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu ("Deloitte"), who will retire and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment at the forthcoming general meeting.

A resolution to re-appoint Deloitte as our external auditor will be submitted for shareholders' approval at our forthcoming annual general meeting. The Company has been engaging Deloitte as its auditor for the past eleven years.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRACTICES

The Company is committed to maintaining a high standard of corporate governance. The principle of the Company's corporate governance is to implement effective internal control measures and to increase the transparency of the Board so as to accountable to all shareholders.

For the period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021, the Company has adopted the code provisions set out in the Corporate Governance Code (the "Corporate Government Code") set out in the Appendix 14 to the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Listing Rules") as its own code on corporate governance practice. Save as disclosed in this section, the Company has been in compliance with all code provisions set out in the Corporate Governance Code throughout the year ended 31 December 2021.

According to code provision C.2.1 of the Corporate Governance Code, the roles of the chairman and chief executive should be separate and should not be performed by the same individual. The Company has not appointed a new chief executive officer since the resignation of the former chief executive officer of the Company on 1 December 2015. The Company has been identifying a new chief executive officer in an active manner since then. In the meantime, the Board of the Company established an Executive Committee, which was composed of three executive Directors. The Executive Committee is in charge of the daily operation of the major businesses of the Group, and the chairman of the Board is not one of the members of the Executive Committee, thus ensure that the authority is not be vested in the same person.

COMPLIANCE WITH THE MODEL CODE BY DIRECTORS

The Company has adopted the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers (the "Model Code") as set out in Appendix 10 to the Listing Rules as its code of conduct regarding directors' securities transactions. Directors are reminded of their obligations under the Model Code on a regular basis. Following specific enquiry with the Directors, all of them have confirmed that they have complied with the required standards as set out in the Model Code throughout the year ended 31 December 2021.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Responsibilities of the Board

The Board is responsible for achieving the corporate goals, formulating the development strategy, regularly reviewing the organizational structure, and monitoring the business activities and management performance so as to protect and enhance the interests of the Company and its shareholders. Matters relating to the day-to-day operation of the Group are delegated to management. For the period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021, the Board (among other things) considered and approved the annual budget, results of operations and the reconciliation between them, together with management work report and the annual results for the year ended 31 December 2021, monitored the operation of our Group's key business, and assessed our Group's internal control and financial matters.

Composition of the Board

As at 31 December 2021, the Board comprises eight Directors, including four executive Directors: Ms. Li Fengluan, Mr. Ding Jifeng, Mr. Xu Wuxue and Mr. Li Jiangming; one non-executive Director: Mr. Li Liufa (the Chairman of the Board); and three independent non-executive Directors, being Mr. Kong Xiangzhong, Mr. Wang Ping and Mr. Du Xiaotang. Mr. Li Liufa is the Chairman of the Board of the Company. Ms. Li Fengluan is the spouse of Mr. Li Liufa and the elder sister of Mr. Li Jiangming. The profiles of the Directors are set out in the section headed "Profiles of Directors and Senior Management" in this Annual Report.

Non-executive Director

As at 31 December 2021, our Company has one non-executive Director, being Mr. Li Liufa, who is also the Chairman of the Board, with a term of three years commencing from 31 December 2020.

Independent Non-executive Directors

As at 31 December 2021, the Company has three independent non-executive Directors: Mr. Kong Xiangzhong, Mr. Wang Ping and Mr. Du Xiaotang, with a term for a year with effect from 24 December 2021 for Mr. Kong Xiangzhong and Mr. Wang Ping and with effect from 11 June 2021 for Mr. Du Xiaotang.

Appointment, re-election and removal of Directors

Our Company has established a nomination committee (the "Nomination Committee") with written terms of reference. The Nomination Committee is responsible for formulating the procedures for the appointment and removal of Directors. In selecting proposed Directors, the Nomination Committee considers the integrity, industry achievements and experience, expertise, educational background of candidates and whether they have sufficient time to perform their duties as Directors.

In accordance with Rule B.2 of Appendix 14 of the Hong Kong Listing Rules and article 84 and clause 3 of article 83 of the Articles of Association of our Company, at each annual general meeting one-third of Directors for the time being (or, if their number is not a multiple of three, the number nearest to but not less than one-third) shall retire from office by rotation, provided that every Director shall be subject to retirement at an annual general meeting at least once every three years. The Board may from time to time and at any time appoint any person to be a Director, either to fill a casual vacancy on the Board, or as an addition to the existing Board. Any Director appointed by the Board to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office until the first general meeting of members after his appointment, and be subject to re-election at such meetings. Any Director appointed by the Board as an addition to the existing Board shall hold office until the next annual general meeting of the Company and shall be eligible for re-election.

In accordance with article 86 of the Articles of Association of our Company, the office of a Director shall be vacated if the Director: (1) resigns his office by notice in writing delivered to our Company at the Office or tendered at a meeting of the Board; (2) becomes of unsound mind or dies; (3) without special leave or absence from the Board, is absent from meetings of the Board for six consecutive months, and his alternate Director, if any, shall not during such period have attended in his stead and the Board resolves that his office be vacated; (4) becomes bankrupt or has a receiving order made against him or suspended payment or compounds with his creditors; (5) is prohibited by law from being a Director; or (6) ceases to be a Director by virtue of the Statutes or is removed from office pursuant to these Articles.

BOARD MEETINGS

The Board conducts meetings on a regular or irregular basis to discuss the overall strategy and operational and financial performance of our Group. During the year ended 31 December 2021, the Board held four meetings (including the Board meetings held by way of circulation of a written resolution) as required by the operation and development of the Group. The attendance record of each Director is as follows:

Name of Directors	Attendance/Number of meetings held
Executive Directors	
Ms. Li Fengluan	4/4
Mr. Ding Jifeng	4/4
Mr. Xu Wuxue	4/4
Mr. Li Jiangming	4/4
Non-executive Director	
Mr. Li Liufa	4/4
Independent Non-executive Directors	
Mr. Kong Xiangzhong	4/4
Mr. Wang Ping	4/4
Mr. Du Xiaotang	4/4

Our Company gives notices of Board meetings of a reasonable period, and the procedures for the Board meetings are in compliance with the Articles of Association of our Company and relevant rules and regulations. Meeting agendas and relevant documents are circulated to all Directors (for some Board meetings in respect which notices and information were not provided to the Board in a timely basis, attention has been brought to each of Directors and waiver from compliance has been obtained) in a timely manner. In order to ensure the compliance with the procedures for the Board meetings and all applicable rules and regulations, all Directors have full and timely access to all relevant information and may request the opinions and services of our joint company secretaries. Upon making a request to the Board, all Directors may seek independent professional opinions to discharge their duties at the expense of our Company.

The joint company secretaries shall keep minutes of Board meetings which shall be available for inspection by Directors and the auditors of our Company.

Our Company held a meeting attended by the chairman of the Board and the independent non-executive Directors during the period in compliance with requirements under Rule C.2.7 of Appendix 14 of the Hong Kong Listing Rules to discuss and consider duties and roles of the Board and its relevant members as well as their performance during the reporting period.

GENERAL MEETING

Our Company held two general meetings being respectively one annual general meeting and one extraordinary general meeting for the year from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021. The attendance record of Directors is as follows:

List of Directors	Attendance/Number of meetings held
Executive Directors	
Ms. Li Fengluan	2/2
Mr. Ding Jifeng	2/2
Mr. Xu Wuxue	2/2
Mr. Li Jiangming	2/2
Non-executive Director	
Mr. Li Liufa	2/2
Independent Non-executive Directors	
Mr. Kong Xiangzhong	2/2
Mr. Wang Ping	2/2
Mr. Du Xiaotang	2/2

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE FUNCTIONS

The corporate governance functions performed by the Board of Directors include the following:

(a) Formulate and review the corporate governance policy and practice of the Company;

(b) Review and monitor the training and continuous professional development of Directors and the senior management;

(c) Review and monitor the policy and practice of the Company in compliance with laws and regulatory requirements;

(d) Review the compliance with the Code of Corporate Governance by the Company and the disclosure in the Corporate Governance Report.

BOARD DIVERSITY POLICY

The Board adopt the following board diversity policy (the "Board Diversity Policy"):

In order to achieve a sustainable and balanced development, the Company has realized it is very important to enhance diversity of the Board as an essential element in supporting the attainment of its strategic objectives and its sustainable development. All the appointments made by the Board will be based on meritocracy, with the benefit to the Board made by the board diversity policy. Selection of Board members will be based on a range of diversity perspectives, including but not limited to gender, age, cultural and educational background, professional experience, skills, knowledge and length of service. The ultimate decision will be based on the specific demand for talents of the various stages in our business development and strategic planning.

The composition of the Board (including gender, age, educational background, and professional experience) has been disclosed in the "Profiles of Directors and Senior Management".

TRAINING FOR DIRECTORS

The Company is obliged to make arrangements for training courses (including the provision of information relating to the Group) in relation to the roles, functions and responsibilities of the Directors so that the Directors are able to update or enhance their knowledge to ensure their continuous contribution to the Board of Directors.

For the year ended 31 December 2021, regulatory updates and information relevant to the Company or its business were provided to Mr. Li Liufa, Chairman of the Board and non-executive Director of the Company, Ms. Li Fengluan, Mr. Ding Jifeng, Mr. Xu Wuxue and Mr. Li Jiangming, executive Directors of the Company on a regular basis. Besides, Mr. Li Jiangming also attended seminars for enhancement of continuing professional development organized by the Hong Kong Institute of Chartered Secretaries. Mr. Kong Xiangzhong, independent non-executive Director of the Company, studied regulatory updates for senior management of listed companies and information of cement industry regularly. Mr. Wang Ping, independent non-executive Director, attended webinars for directors organized by professional institutions and Shenzhen Securities Regulatory Commission, studied the regulatory updates of the Stock Exchange on a regular basis and completed online training for continuing professional development as required by the Chinese Institute of Certified Public Accountants for a total of 24.2 hours. Mr. Du Xiaotang, independent non-executive Director attended in-house training and training for regulatory updates and corporate governance organized by professional institutions.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL

The Board acknowledges its responsibility for the risk management and internal control system and has reviewed the effectiveness of the risk management and internal control system of the Company and its subsidiaries annually through the audit committee, including the effectiveness of financial control, operation control and compliance control, and has confirmed that it is sufficient and effective. The purpose of establishment and effective operation of such systems is to manage but not eliminate the risk of failing to achieve business objectives, and to make reasonable but not absolute assurance for no material misstatement or loss.

The Group establishes a three-level management system to identify, collect, assess, respond, evaluate and improve risk management and internal control. The three-level management system includes all relevant functional departments and business units established internally by all branch companies and subsidiaries, in order to establish risk management group with managers as persons-in-charge; establishes risk management office with the Company management and its corporate functional departments and supervisory units thereunder, with general managers of companies as persons-in-charge; supervises management duties by the Board of the Company and the audit committee under the Board. The internal audit institution is the executive department for performing specific supervisory management, where the risk management group will issue risk management manual as guidelines for ordinary identification, collection and report to the risk management office. Legal institution is the advisory institution for the risk management office, it will advise on the preparation of risk management related system and material risk management practice, as well as the establishment of risk management organization and institution. The risk management office is a standing risk management institution to report to the audit committee and the Board. The internal audit institution is an ordinary supervisory institution and provide improvement advice to the risk management office, and, if necessary, report to the audit committee.

In relation to the process and control for the identification, collection, assessment, processing and release of inside information, the Board Office establishes the "Guidelines for Inside Information Management of China Tianrui Group Cement Company Limited"《中國天瑞集團水泥有限公司內幕資訊管理制度》. The Board Office is a standing institution for information disclosure. Officers from all departments and all branch companies and subsidiaries are the first persons-in-charge and designated contact persons for information reporting and report to the Board Office. The Board Office will make assessment on the information collected and report to the secretary of the Board and the Board, if necessary, and proceed with the processing and release, if necessary, in accordance with the instructions.

BOARD COMMITTEES

There is an audit committee, a nomination committee and a remuneration committee under the Board (collectively referred to as the "Board Committees"). The Board Committees have been provided with sufficient resources to discharge their duties, and may, upon reasonable request, seek independent professional opinions at the expense of our Company under appropriate circumstances.

Audit Committee

The responsibilities of the Audit Committee are to assist the Board in performing its fiduciary duties relating to accounting, auditing, financial reporting, risk management and internal control of the Company and its subsidiaries (the "Group") and the Group's compliance with the relevant laws and regulations, including, but not limited to, to assist the Board in supervising (a) the completeness of the financial report of the Company; (b) the Company's compliance with the requirements of laws and regulations; (c) the qualifications and independence of the independent auditor of the Company and its performance of duties; (d) the performance of duties of the internal audit department of the Company; and (e) the design, implementation and supervision of the Company's risk management and internal control system.

The Audit Committee currently comprises three members, being independent non-executive Directors Mr. Wang Ping, Mr. Kong Xiangzhong and Mr. Du Xiaotang. Mr. Wang Ping is the chairman of the Audit Committee.

For the year from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021, the Company held a total of two Audit Committee meetings, at which it mainly reviewed and approved the annual audit report for 2020 issued by Deloitte and the interim review report for 2021. Mr. Wang Ping, Mr. Kong Xiangzhong and Mr. Du Xiaotang attended both two meetings.

On 21 March 2022, the Audit Committee and the management of our Company discussed and reviewed the audited consolidated financial information of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Nomination Committee

The responsibilities of the Nomination Committee are to assess the independence of the independent non-executive Directors, review the effectiveness of the Board Diversity Policy and its execution, assist the Board in dealing with the nomination of members and composition of the Board and to make recommendations on appointment and removal of Directors to the Board. The Nomination Committee comprises three members, being independent non-executive Directors Mr. Kong Xiangzhong, Mr. Wang Ping and non-executive Director Mr. Li Liufa. Mr. Kong Xiangzhong is the chairman of the Nomination Committee.

For the year from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021, the Company held one Nomination Committee meeting, at which it mainly reviewed the structure, number of members and composition of the Board, assessed the independence of the independent non-executive Directors, discussed the retirement by rotation and re-election of each Director. Mr. Kong Xiangzhong, Mr. Wang Ping and Mr. Li Liufa attended the meeting.

The Nomination Policy

The nomination policy (the "Nomination Policy") sets out the nomination procedures, the process and criteria adopted by the Nomination Committee to select and recommend suitable candidates of directorship. In evaluating and selecting any candidate for the directorship, the following criteria should be considered:

- skills, knowledge, experience and professional expertise which are relevant to the operations of the Group;
- diversity aspects under the Board Diversity Policy of the Group;
- willingness and ability to devote adequate time to discharge duties as a member of the Board and/or Board committee(s) of the Company;
- character and integrity;
- for independent non-executive Directors, whether the candidate would be considered independent with reference to the independence guidelines set out in the Listing Rules; and
- any potential contributions that the candidate can bring to the Board.

Procedures for Nomination of Directors

Appointment of director

(i) If the Nomination Committee determines that an additional or replacement director is required, the Committee may take such measures that it considers appropriate in connection with its identification and evaluation of a candidate, including internal promotion, referral from directors, shareholders, management, advisors of the Company and external executive search firms.

(ii) The Nomination Committee may propose to the Board a candidate recommended or offered for nomination by a shareholder of the Company as a nominee for election to the Board and the appointment or re-appointment of directors and succession planning for directors is subject to the approval of the Board.

(iii) On making recommendation, the Nomination Committee may submit the candidate's personal profile and a proposal to the Board for consideration. In order to be a valid proposal, the proposal must clearly indicate the nominating intention and the candidate's consent to be nominated and the personal profile must incorporate and/or be accompanied by the full particulars of the candidate that are required to be disclosed under the Listing Rules, including the information and/or confirmation required under Rule 13.51(2) of the Listing Rules. If the candidate is proposed to be appointed as an INED, his or her independence shall be assessed in accordance with the factors set out in Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules, subject to any amendments as may be made by the Stock Exchange from time to time.

(iv) The Board shall observe the Board Diversity Policy and shall, subject to merit and suitability, continue in its endeavours to introduce more diversity into the Board, taking into account professional experience and qualifications, gender, age, cultural and educational background, and any other factors that the Board might consider relevant and applicable from time to time towards achieving board diversity.

Re-election of director

(i) When a retiring director, being eligible, offers himself or herself for re-election, the Board shall consider and, if consider appropriate, recommend such retiring director to stand for re-election at a general meeting. A circular containing the requisite information on such retiring director will be sent to the shareholders of the Company prior to a general meeting in accordance with the Listing Rules.

(ii) If an independent non-executive Director is subject to the re-election, the Nomination Committee and/or the Board will also assess and consider whether he or she will continue to satisfy the independence requirements as set out in the Listing Rules.

(iii) Each proposed appointment or re-election of a Director shall be assessed and/or considered against the criteria and qualifications set out in the Nomination Policy by the Nomination Committee which shall recommend its views to the Board and/or the Shareholders for consideration and determination.

Remuneration Committee

The responsibilities of the Remuneration Committee are to make recommendations to the Board as to the overall remuneration policy and structure of all Directors and senior management of the Group, to review individual performance-based remuneration and to ensure no Director participates in the determination of his own remuneration. The Remuneration Committee has adopted the practice under the code provision B.1.2(c)(i) to recommend the remuneration packages of selected executive Directors and senior management to the Board. The Remuneration Committee comprises three members, being independent non-executive Directors Mr. Du Xiaotang, Mr. Kong Xiangzhong and executive Director Mr. Xu Wuxue. Mr. Du Xiaotang is the chairman of the Remuneration Committee.

For the year from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021, the Company held one Remuneration Committee meeting, at which it mainly discussed and approved the remuneration policy and structure of all Directors and senior management of the Group, reviewed the remuneration payments of Directors and senior management for 2021. Mr. Du Xiaotang, Mr. Kong Xiangzhong and Mr. Xu Wuxue attended the meeting.

REMUNERATION OF SENIOR MANAGEMENT

The remuneration policy of the senior management has been recommended, reviewed and approved by our Remuneration Committee. The remuneration of the senior management who appear in the section headed "Profiles of Directors and Senior Management" in this Annual Report for the year ended 31 December 2021 was classified into one class: remuneration below RMB1,000,000.

DIVIDENDS POLICY

The Board has approved and adopted a dividend policy (the "Dividend Policy"). According to the Dividend Policy, in deciding whether to propose a dividend and in determining the dividend amount, the Board shall take into account, inter alia, the following factors:

1. the general financial condition of the Group;
2. the Group's actual and future operations and liquidity position;
3. the Group's future business expansion plans;
4. the Group's debt to equity ratios and the debt level;
5. the retained earnings and distributable reserves of the Group;
6. the general market conditions;
7. the cost of financing; and
8. any other factors that the Board might think appropriate.

Dividends may be declared and paid to the shareholders of the Company by way of cash or by other means that the Board considers appropriate. The declaration and payment of dividend by the Company is also subject to any restrictions under the Companies Law of the Cayman Islands and the Company's articles of association and any other applicable laws and regulations. The Board will continually review the Dividend Policy and reserves the right in its sole and absolute discretion to update, amend, modify and/or cancel the Dividend Policy at any time. The Dividend Policy shall in no way constitute a legally binding commitment by the Company in respect of its future dividend and/or in no way obligate the Company to declare a dividend at any time or from time to time.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S APPOINTMENT AND COMPENSATION

The independent auditor of our Company is Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu. For the year ended 31 December 2021, the compensation payable for the statutory audit provided by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu is as follows:

Services provided by auditors	**Compensation** (RMB million)
Audit of annual report	2.7

The Audit Committee is responsible for making recommendations to the Board as to the appointment, re-appointment and removal of the independent auditors, which is subject to the approval by the Board and shareholders of the Company at the general meetings.

The Audit Committee will take into account certain factors including the audit performance, quality and objectivity and independence of the auditors, when assessing the independent auditors.

DIRECTORS' AND AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Directors of our Company have confirmed that they are responsible for making balanced, clear and understandable assessment of the consolidated financial statements set out in the annual and interim results. In preparing the financial report for the year ended 31 December 2021, the Directors have selected and applied consistently appropriate accounting policies, have adopted appropriate IFRS and have made prudent and reasonable judgment and estimates, and have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis. The statement of the independent auditors of our Company regarding the presentation obligations for and opinions on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021, are set out in the section headed the "Independent Auditors' Report" in this Annual Report.

JOINT COMPANY SECRETARIES

Mr. Li Jiangming and Mr. Chen Kun are the joint company secretaries of the Company since 1 April 2022. For their details, please see the section headed "Profiles of Directors and Senior Management".

For the year ended 31 December 2021, Mr. Li and Ms. Ng Ching Mei (the former joint company secretary who resigned with effect from 1 April 2022) had respectively attended 15 hours of relevant professional training in compliance with Rule 3.29 of the Listing Rules.

SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHTS

The general meetings of our Company provide an opportunity for communication between the shareholders and the Board. An annual general meeting of our Company shall be held in each year. Each general meeting, other than an annual general meeting is referred to as an extraordinary general meeting ("EGM").

According to article 58 of the Articles of Association of our Company, any one or more shareholders holding at the date of deposit of the requisition not less than one-tenth of the paid up capital of our Company carrying the right of voting at general meetings of our Company shall at all times have the right, by written requisition to the Board or the secretary of our Company, to require an extraordinary general meeting to be called by the Board for the transaction of any business specified in such requisition; and such meeting shall be held within two (2) months after the deposit of such requisition. If within twenty-one (21) days of such deposit the Board fails to proceed to convene such meeting, the requisitionist(s) himself (themselves) may do so in the same manner, and all reasonable expenses incurred by the requisitionist(s) as a result of the failure of the Board shall be reimbursed to the requisitionist(s) by our Company.

According to article 85 of the Articles of Association of our Company, no person other than a retiring Director at the meeting shall, unless recommended by the Directors for election, be eligible for election as a Director at any general meeting unless a notice signed by a shareholder (other than the person to be proposed) duly qualified to attend and vote at the meeting for which such notice is given of his intention to propose such person for election and also a notice signed by the person to be proposed of his willingness to be elected shall have been lodged at the head officer or at the registration office provided that the minimum length of the period, during which such notice(s) are given, shall be at least seven (7) days and that (if notices are submitted after the dispatch of the notice of the general meeting appointed for such election) the period for lodgment of such notice(s) shall commence on the day after the dispatch of the notice of the general meeting appointed for such election and end no later than seven (7) days prior to the date of such general meeting. The written notice must include the candidate's biographical details as required by rule 13.51(2) of the Listing Rules. The procedures for a shareholder to propose a candidate for election as a Director have been published on the Company's website.

Shareholders may also at any time make enquires to the Board. All enquiries shall be in writing and send by post to the principal place of business in Hong Kong of our Company or by e-mail to larryli@ctrcement.com or ir@ctrcement.com for the attention of the joint company secretaries.

INVESTOR RELATIONS

There were no material changes to the Articles of Association of our Company for the period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021. Our Company has been strictly following and implementing the Listing Rules, timely disclosing true, accurate and complete information that needs to be disclosed, and also timely and actively disclosing information that might materially affect the decision-making of shareholders and other interested parties.

Our senior management is committed to maintaining communication channels with investors to provide them with thorough understanding of our Company and its business and strategies. In this regard, our Company has specially designated a director of investor relations, and has established and maintained proper communication channels for proper communication with investors and information disclosure.

Deloitte. 德勤

To the members of China Tianrui Group Cement Company Limited
(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)

OPINION

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of China Tianrui Group Cement Company Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group") set out on pages 62 to 171, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021, 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 2021, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") 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 Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("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 judgment, 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.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Impairment assessment of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and mining rights of a subsidiary	
We identified impairment assessment of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and mining rights held by a subsidiary located in Central China as a key audit matter due to the significance of the balance of these assets and the significant degree of estimates made by the management in the impairment testing as disclosed in Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements. As disclosed in Note 17 to the consolidated financial statements, the aggregate net carrying amount of these assets amounted to RMB435,300,000 as at 31 December 2021. Management's impairment assessment on these assets requires an estimation of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (the "CGU") to which these assets belongs.	Our procedures in relation to impairment assessment of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and mining rights held by a subsidiary included: • understanding the internal controls relevant to the determination of the recoverable amount of the CGU; • evaluating the valuation methodologies and the discount rate used in determining the recoverable amount of the CGU, with the assistance of our internal valuation specialists; and • Comparing cement price, sales volume growth rates and gross profit ratio used in the valuation to historical performance of the CGU.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Impairment assessment of goodwill arising from the acquisition of a subsidiary in prior years	
We identified impairment assessment of goodwill arising from the acquisition of a subsidiary located in Central China in prior years as a key audit matter due to the significance of the balance and the significant degree of estimates made by the management in the impairment testing as disclosed in Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements. As disclosed in Note 21 to the consolidated financial statements, the carrying amount of such goodwill amounted to RMB126,293,000 as at 31 December 2021. Management's impairment assessment on such goodwill requires an estimation of the recoverable amount of the CGU to such goodwill belongs.	Our procedures in relation to impairment assessment of goodwill arising from the acquisition of a subsidiary in prior years included: • understanding the internal controls relevant to the determination of the recoverable amount of the CGU; • evaluating the valuation methodologies and the discount rate used in determining the recoverable amount of the CGU, with the assistance of our internal valuation specialists; and • Comparing cement price, sales volume growth rates and gross profit ratio used in the valuation to historical performance of the CGU.

OTHER INFORMATION

The directors of the Company are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include 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 AND THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE 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 IFRSs issued by the IASB and the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, and for such internal control as the directors 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 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.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

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 HKSAs 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 HKSAs, we exercise professional judgment 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.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the 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.

- 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.

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

We also provide those charged with governance 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, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, 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.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in the independent auditor's report is Tung Wai Lung Ricky.

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu
Certified Public Accountants
Hong Kong
22 March 2022

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Notes	Year ended 31/12/2021 RMB'000	Year ended 31/12/2020 RMB'000
Revenue	5, 6	**12,716,775**	12,170,754
Cost of sales		**(9,482,950)**	(7,972,793)
Gross profit		**3,233,825**	4,197,961
Other income	7	**521,904**	506,284
Impairment losses under expected credit loss model, net of reversal	8	**2,819**	(12,105)
Gain/(Loss) from changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	25, 29	**13,120**	(66,094)
Other gains and losses	9	**86,269**	144,802
Distribution and selling expenses		**(416,311)**	(380,723)
Administrative expenses		**(917,034)**	(818,225)
Other expenses		**(105,092)**	(116,186)
Share of results of associates		**35,057**	93,458
Finance costs	10	**(1,001,454)**	(1,181,070)
Profit before tax		**1,453,103**	2,368,102
Income tax expense	11	**(171,581)**	(397,652)
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	12	**1,281,522**	1,970,450
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		**1,200,590**	1,860,580
Non-controlling interests		**80,932**	109,870
		1,281,522	1,970,450

	Notes	Year ended 31/12/2021 RMB	Year ended 31/12/2020 RMB
Earnings per share			
Basic and diluted	15	**0.41**	0.63

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

At 31 December 2021

	Notes	31/12/2021 RMB'000	31/12/2020 RMB'000
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	17	**10,169,121**	10,572,135
Long-term deposits	18	**218,134**	682,778
Right-of-use assets	19	**1,013,962**	892,434
Mining rights	20	**1,364,769**	1,408,155
Goodwill	21	**300,857**	294,014
Other intangible assets	22	**14,000**	—
Investments in associates	23	**1,111,346**	1,076,289
Derivative financial instruments	25	**1,155**	1,246
Deferred tax assets	41	**155,771**	156,836
Pledged bank balances	30	**47,076**	108,148
Amounts due from an associate	28	**518,878**	415,431
Other prepayments	26	**817,400**	850,391
		15,732,469	16,457,857
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	24	**850,721**	1,039,363
Trade and other receivables	26	**8,351,250**	8,080,329
Amounts due from associates	28	**928,630**	904,000
Deposits	18	**104,959**	—
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	29	**9,694**	2,408
Pledged bank balances	30	**4,369,881**	3,543,429
Cash, deposits and bank balances	31	**2,310,631**	2,412,115
		16,925,766	15,981,644
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	32	**4,273,572**	4,715,714
Contract liabilities	33	**526,892**	368,242
Lease liabilities due within one year	40	**12,128**	24,996
Other financial liabilities	34	**992,110**	464,859
Loan from an associate due within one year	35	**400,000**	1,200,000
Borrowings due within one year	36	**5,785,130**	3,978,711
Long-term corporate bonds due within one year	39	**37,610**	2,136,291
Current tax liabilities		**331,676**	525,694
Guaranteed notes due within one year	38	**884,913**	—
Financial guarantee contracts	37	**10,929**	11,641
		13,254,960	13,426,148
NET CURRENT ASSETS		**3,670,806**	2,555,496
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		**19,403,275**	19,013,353

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

At 31 December 2021

	Notes	31/12/2021 RMB'000	31/12/2020 RMB'000
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Share capital	44	**24,183**	24,183
Share premium and reserves		**15,859,425**	14,669,867
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		**15,883,608**	14,694,050
Non-controlling interests	55	**184,670**	128,848
TOTAL EQUITY		**16,068,278**	14,822,898
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Borrowings due after one year	36	**1,522,198**	1,714,083
Loan from an associate due after one year	35	**800,000**	—
Guaranteed notes	38	**—**	897,714
Long-term corporate bonds	39	**26,981**	66,490
Lease liabilities due after one year	40	**6,608**	18,736
Other financial liabilities	34	**215,750**	766,386
Deferred tax liabilities	41	**167,217**	176,176
Deferred income	42	**209,460**	140,379
Provision for environmental restoration	43	**43,422**	39,216
Other long-term payable	20	**343,361**	371,275
		3,334,997	4,190,455
		19,403,275	19,013,353

The consolidated financial statements on pages 62 to 171 were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 22 March 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Xu Wuxue
DIRECTOR

Li Jiangming
DIRECTOR

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Attributable to owners of the Company									
	Share capital RMB'000	Share premium RMB'000	Capital reserve RMB'000 (Note (i))	Statutory reserves RMB'000 (Note (ii))	Other reserves RMB'000 (Note (iii))	Revaluation reserve RMB'000 (Note (iv))	Retained earnings RMB'000	Subtotal RMB'000	Non-controlling interests RMB'000	Total RMB'000
At 31 December 2019	24,183	1,066,648	789,990	1,293,308	1,035,655	31,768	8,598,011	12,839,563	136,028	12,975,591
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,860,580	1,860,580	109,870	1,970,450
Statutory fund appropriation	—	—	—	201,230	—	—	(201,230)	—	—	—
Safety fund appropriation	—	—	—	—	693	—	—	693	—	693
Dividend paid to non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(117,050)	(117,050)
Financial guarantee provided to related parties (Note 37)	—	—	—	—	(6,786)	—	—	(6,786)	—	(6,786)
At 31 December 2020	**24,183**	**1,066,648**	**789,990**	**1,494,538**	**1,029,562**	**31,768**	**10,257,361**	**14,694,050**	**128,848**	**14,822,898**
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1,200,590**	**1,200,590**	**80,932**	**1,281,522**
Statutory fund appropriation	—	—	—	**117,196**	—	—	**(117,196)**	—	—	—
Dividend paid to non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**(25,110)**	**(25,110)**
Financial guarantee provided to related parties (Note 37)	—	—	—	—	**(11,032)**	—	—	**(11,032)**	—	**(11,032)**
At 31 December 2021	**24,183**	**1,066,648**	**789,990**	**1,611,734**	**1,018,530**	**31,768**	**11,340,755**	**15,883,608**	**184,670**	**16,068,278**

Notes:

(i) Capital reserve represents the excess of capital injection over the registered capital of Tianrui Group Cement Company Limited ("Tianrui Cement"), a subsidiary of the Group, upon a group reorganisation in prior years.

(ii) The amount mainly represented statutory reserve fund. According to the relevant laws in the People's Republic of China (the "PRC"), each of the subsidiaries established in the PRC is required to allocate a portion of its profit after tax to statutory reserve fund. The transfer to this fund must be made before the distribution of dividend to the equity owners. The statutory reserve fund can be used to make up previous years' losses, if any. The statutory reserve fund is non-distributable other than upon liquidation.

(iii) Other reserves comprise the following:

(1) Reserve arising from the group reorganisation in 2011: China Tianrui Group Cement Company Limited (the "Company") was incorporated on 7 February 2011 and became the ultimate holding company of Zhong Yuan Cement Company Limited, China Tianrui (Hong Kong) Company Limited, and Tianrui Cement and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group") on 8 April 2011. On 2 April 2011, 474,526 ordinary shares of the Company (the "Shares") were allotted and issued to Yu Kuo Company Limited. As part of the group reorganisation, Yu Kuo Company Limited applied a bridging loan in the net amount of US$87,433,333 (equal to approximately RMB565,516,000) to pay up the Shares. The amount of US$87,433,333 in excess of the par value of 474,526 shares was recognised in the share premium account, and the resulting difference between the paid-in capital of Tianrui Cement amounting to RMB1,397,135,000 after deducting the nominal value of the Shares issued to Yu Kuo Company Limited and the share premium amounting to RMB831,615,000 was recognised in other reserves;

(2) Deemed contribution from Tianrui Group Company Limited ("Tianrui Group") of RMB229,240,000 recognised in 2015;

(3) Fair value of financial guarantee contracts at initial recognition provided to Tianrui Group and its subsidiaries debited to other reserves totaling RMB62,390,000 up to 31 December 2021 (2020: RMB51,358,000);

(4) The difference between the consideration of the acquisitions of non-controlling interests and the carrying amounts of non-controlling interests and relevant reserves totaling RMB16,906,000 credited to other reserves up to 31 December 2021 (2020: RMB16,906,000); and

(5) Safety fund appropriation of RMB3,159,000 (2020: RMB3,159,000).

(iv) The revaluation reserve represents the revaluation surplus of previously held interests in associates of Tianrui Cement recognised directly in equity when Tianrui Cement acquired additional interests in those entities and obtained control.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Year ended 31/12/2021 RMB'000	Year ended 31/12/2020 RMB'000
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Profit before tax	**1,453,103**	2,368,102
Adjustments for:		
Release of deferred income	**(12,821)**	(8,584)
Interest income	**(92,746)**	(72,259)
Share of results of associates	**(35,057)**	(93,458)
(Gain)/loss from changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**(13,120)**	66,094
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**1,054,862**	1,056,480
Amortisation of right-of-use assets	**47,698**	42,685
Amortisation of mining rights	**86,039**	71,242
Finance costs recognised in profit or loss	**1,001,454**	1,181,070
Foreign exchange gain, net	**(88,351)**	(142,466)
Release of financial guarantee liability	**(11,745)**	(10,051)
Impairment losses under expected credit loss model, net of reversal	**(2,819)**	12,105
Loss/(gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net	**2,748**	(10,835)
Provision for environmental restoration	**47,608**	27,412
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	**3,436,853**	4,487,537
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease in inventories	**190,049**	21,939
Increase in trade and other receivables	**(40,896)**	(749,696)
Increase in amounts due from an associate	**(128,077)**	(92,712)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	**(543,378)**	397,509
Increase/(decrease) in contract liabilities	**158,650**	(3,362)
Increase/(decrease) in discounted bills with recourse	**77,603**	(809,833)
Utilisation of provision for environmental restoration	**(43,402)**	(11,875)
Cash generated from operations	**3,107,402**	3,239,507
Income tax paid	**(376,993)**	(606,363)
Net cash from operating activities	**2,730,409**	2,633,144

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Year ended 31/12/2021 RMB'000	Year ended 31/12/2020 RMB'000
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of a subsidiary (Note 52)	**(120,457)**	—
Interest received	**92,746**	72,259
Payments for property, plant and equipment	**(295,898)**	(517,604)
Payments for right-of-use assets	**(35,729)**	(11,815)
Payments for mining rights	**(68,632)**	(235,926)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	**3,319**	46,585
Repayment from an associate	**—**	27,169
Refund of deposits paid for acquisition of business	**—**	990,000
Placement of pledged bank deposits	**(8,118,930)**	(6,054,754)
Withdrawal of pledged bank deposits	**7,353,550**	6,311,925
Refund of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 29)	**5,925**	—
Net cash (used in)/from investing activities	**(1,184,106)**	627,839
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Interest paid	**(777,066)**	(284,666)
Dividends paid	**(25,110)**	(117,050)
New borrowings raised	**7,683,964**	5,590,420
Repayment of borrowings	**(6,187,338)**	(8,042,138)
Repayment of lease liabilities	**(27,830)**	(22,545)
Advance of loan from an associate	**12,000,000**	1,050,000
Repayment of loan from an associate	**(12,047,662)**	(834,065)
Addition of other financial liabilities (Note 34)	**—**	200,000
Interest paid for other financial liabilities (Note 34)	**(117,220)**	(81,450)
Repayment of principal and interest of long-term corporate bonds	**(2,149,525)**	(136,207)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(1,647,787)**	(2,677,701)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(101,484)**	583,282
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	**2,412,115**	1,828,833
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year, represented by cash, deposits and bank balances	**2,310,631**	2,412,115

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

China Tianrui Group Cement Company Limited (the "Company") was incorporated in the Cayman Islands as an exempted company with limited liability under the Companies Law of the Cayman Islands on 7 February 2011. The shares of the Company are listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Stock Exchange"). The registered office of the Company is Cricket Square, Hutchins Drive PO Box 2681, Grand Cayman KY1-1111, Cayman Islands, and its principal place of business is located at No. 63, Guangcheng East Road, Ruzhou City, Henan Province, the PRC.

The Company is an investment holding company. The principal activities of the Company and its subsidiaries (the "Group") are manufacture and sale of cement, clinker and limestone aggregate (See Note 55). Its immediate holding company is Yu Kuo Company Limited and its ultimate parent is Tianrui Group Company Limited ("Tianrui Group"), which is controlled by Mr. Li Liufa and his spouse Ms. Li Fengluan, a non-executive director and an executive director of the Company, respectively.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Renminbi ("RMB"), which is also the functional currency of the Company.

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ("IFRSs")

2.1 Amendments to IFRSs that are mandatorily effective for the current year

In the current year, the Group has applied the following amendments to IFRSs issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") for the first time, which are mandatorily effective for the annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2021 for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements:

Amendments to IFRS 16	*Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions*
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16	*Interest Rate Benchmark Reform — Phase 2*

In addition, the Group applied the agenda decision of the IFRS Interpretations Committee (the "Committee") of the IASB issued in June 2021 which clarified the costs an entity should include as "estimated costs necessary to make the sale" when determining the net realizable value of inventories.

The application of the amendments to IFRSs and the Committee's agenda decision in the current year has had no material impact on the Group's financial positions and performance for the current and prior years and/or on the disclosures set out in these consolidated financial statements.

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ("IFRSs") (Con'd)

2.2 New and amendments to IFRSs in issue but not yet effective

The Group has not early applied the following new and amendments to IFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective:

IFRS 17	*Insurance Contracts and the related Amendments*[3]
Amendments to IFRS 3	*Reference to the Conceptual Framework*[2]
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28	*Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*[4]
Amendments to IFRS 16	*Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021*[1]
Amendments to IAS 1	*Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*[3]
Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2	*Disclosure of Accounting Policies*[3]
Amendments to IAS 8	*Definition of Accounting Estimates*[3]
Amendments to IAS 12	*Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction*[3]
Amendments to IAS 16	*Property, Plant and Equipment — Proceeds before Intended Use*[2]
Amendments to IAS 37	*Onerous Contracts — Cost of Fulfilling a Contract*[2]
Amendments to IFRS Standards	*Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020*[2]

1 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021.
2 Effective for annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2022.
3 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.
4 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined.

Except for the amendments to IFRSs mentioned below, the directors of the Company anticipate that the application of new and amendments to IFRSs will have no material impact on the consolidated financial statements in the foreseeable future.

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ("IFRSs") (Con'd)

2.2 New and amendments to IFRSs in issue but not yet effective (Con'd)

Amendments to IAS 1 Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

The amendments provide clarification and additional guidance on the assessment of right to defer settlement for at least twelve months from reporting date for classification of liabilities as current or non-current, which:

- specify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current should be based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period. Specifically, the amendments clarify that:

  (i) the classification should not be affected by management intentions or expectations to settle the liability within 12 months; and

  (ii) if the right is conditional on the compliance with covenants, the right exists if the conditions are met at the end of the reporting period, even if the lender does not test compliance until a later date; and

- clarify that if a liability has terms that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the transfer of the entity's own equity instruments, these terms do not affect its classification as current or non-current only if the entity recognises the option separately as an equity instrument applying IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*.

As at 31 December 2021, the Group's right to defer settlement for borrowings of RMB70,000,000 are subject to compliance with certain financial ratios quarterly and of RMB200,000,000 subject to compliance with certain financial ratios at each reporting date. Such borrowings were classified as non-current as the Group met such ratios at 31 December 2021. Pending clarification on the application of relevant requirements of the amendments, the Group will further assess the potential impacts of the amendments in relation to the borrowings with financial and other covenants. The impacts on application, if any, will be disclosed in the Group's future consolidated financial statements.

Except for as disclosed above, the application of the amendments will not result in reclassification of the Group's other liabilities as at 31 December 2021.

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ("IFRSs") (Con'd)

2.2 New and amendments to IFRSs in issue but not yet effective (Con'd)

Amendments to IAS 12 Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction

The amendments narrow the scope of the recognition exemption of deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets in paragraphs 15 and 24 of IAS 12 Income Taxes so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

As disclosed in note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, for leasing transactions in which the tax deductions are attributable to the lease liabilities (please see Note below), the Group applies IAS 12 requirements to the relevant assets and liabilities separately. Temporary differences on initial recognition of the relevant assets and liabilities are not recognised due to application of the initial recognition exemption.

Upon the application of the amendments, the Group will recognise a deferred tax asset (to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised) and a deferred tax liability for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with the right-of-use assets and the lease liabilities.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with early application permitted. As at 31 December 2021, the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities which are subject to the amendments amounted to RMB17,348,000 and RMB18,736,000 respectively. The Group is still in the process of assessing the full impact of the application of the amendments.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Basis of preparation of consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRSs issued by the IASB. For the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements, information is considered material if such information is reasonably expected to influence decisions made by primary users. In addition, the consolidated financial statements included applicable disclosures required by the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange ("Listing Rules") and by the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Con'd)

3.1 Basis of preparation of consolidated financial statements (Con'd)

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at both initial recognition and subsequently at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment*, leasing transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 16, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in IAS 2 *Inventories* or value in use in IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*.

For financial instruments which are transacted at fair value and a valuation technique that unobservable inputs is to be used to measure fair value in subsequent periods, the valuation technique is calibrated so that at initial recognition the results of the valuation technique equals the transaction price.

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

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

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Con'd)

3.2 Significant accounting policies

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved when the Company:

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

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

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

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

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

All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries are presented separately from the Group's equity therein, which represent present ownership interests entitling their holders to a proportionate share of net assets of the relevant subsidiaries upon liquidation.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Con'd)

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Con'd)

Business combinations

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred by the Group, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Except for certain recognition exemptions, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of an asset and a liability in the International Accounting Standards Committee's *Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements* (replaced by the *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting* issued in September 2010).

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair value, except that:

- deferred tax assets or liabilities, and assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with IAS 12 *Income Taxes* and IAS 19 *Employee Benefits* respectively;

- liabilities or equity instruments related to share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share-based payment arrangements of the Group entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment* at the acquisition date;

- assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* are measured in accordance with that standard; and

- lease liabilities are recognised and measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments (as defined in IFRS 16) as if the acquired leases were new leases at the acquisition date, except for leases for which (a) the lease term ends within 12 months of the acquisition date; or (b) the underlying asset is of low value. Right-of-use assets are recognised and measured at the same amount as the relevant lease liabilities, adjusted to reflect favourable or unfavourable terms of the lease when compared with market terms.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Con'd)

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Con'd)

Business combinations (Con'd)

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net amount of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed as at the acquisition date. If, after re-assessment, the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognised immediately in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the relevant subsidiary's net assets in the event of liquidation may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis.

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business (see the accounting policy above) less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units (or group of cash-generating units) that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, which represent the lowest level at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes and not larger than an operating segment.

A cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. For goodwill arising on an acquisition in a reporting period, the cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment before the end of that reporting period. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill and then to the other assets on a pro-rata basis based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit (or group of cash-generating units).

Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised directly in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Con'd)

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Con'd)

Goodwill (Con'd)

The Group's policy for goodwill arising on the acquisition of an associate is described below.

Investment in associates

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

The results and assets and liabilities of associates are incorporated in these consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting. The financial statements of associates used for equity accounting purposes are prepared using uniform accounting policies as those of the Group for like transactions and events in similar circumstances.

Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is initially recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. Change in net assets of the associates other than profit or loss and other comprehensive income are not accounted for unless such changes resulted in changes in ownership interest held by the Group. When the Group's share of losses of an associate exceeds the Group's interest in that associate (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate), the Group discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

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

The Group assesses whether there is an objective evidence that the interest in an associate may be impaired. When any objective evidence exists, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets* as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal) with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognised forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognised in accordance with IAS 36 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Con'd)

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Con'd)

Investment in associates (Con'd)

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

Revenue from contracts with customers

The Group recognises revenue when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when "control" of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer.

A performance obligation represents a good or service (or a bundle of goods or services) that is distinct or a series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same.

Control is transferred over time and revenue is recognised over time by reference to the progress towards complete satisfaction of the relevant performance obligation if one of the following criteria is met:

- the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group's performance as the Group performs;
- the Group's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the Group performs; or
- the Group's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Group and the Group has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

Otherwise, revenue is recognised at a point in time when the customer obtains control of the distinct good or service.

A contract asset represents the Group's right to consideration in exchange for goods or services that the Group has transferred to a customer that is not yet unconditional. It is assessed for impairment in accordance with IFRS 9. In contrast, a receivable represents the Group's unconditional right to consideration, i.e. only the passage of time is required before payment of that consideration is due.

A contract liability represents the Group's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer.

A contract asset and a contract liability relating to the same contract are accounted for and presented on a net basis.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Con'd)

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Con'd)

Revenue from contracts with customers (Con'd)

Existence of significant financing component

In determining the transaction price, the Group adjusts the promised amount of consideration for the effects of the time value of money if the timing of payments agreed (either explicitly or implicitly) provides the customer or the Group with a significant benefit of financing the transfer of goods or services to the customer. In those circumstances, the contract contains a significant financing component. A significant financing component may exist regardless of whether the promise of financing is explicitly stated in the contract or implied by the payment terms agreed to by the parties to the contract.

For contracts where the period between payment and transfer of the associated goods or services is less than one year, the Group applies the practical expedient of not adjusting the transaction price for any significant financing component.

Principal versus agent

When another party is involved in providing goods or services to a customer, the Group determines whether the nature of its promise is a performance obligation to provide the specified goods or services itself (i.e. the Group is a principal) or to arrange for those goods or services to be provided by the other party (i.e. the Group is an agent).

The Group is a principal if it controls the specified good or service before that good or service is transferred to a customer.

The Group is an agent if its performance obligation is to arrange for the provision of the specified good or service by another party. In this case, the Group does not control the specified good or service provided by another party before that good or service is transferred to the customer. When the Group acts as an agent, it recognises revenue in the amount of any fee or commission to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for arranging for the specified goods or services to be provided by the other party.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Con'd)

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Con'd)

Leases

Definition of a lease

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

For contracts entered into or modified on or after the date of initial recognition or arising from business combinations, the Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease based on the definition under IFRS 16 at inception, modification date or acquisition date, as appropriate. Such contract will not be reassessed unless the terms and conditions of the contract are subsequently changed.

As a practical expedient, leases with similar characteristics are accounted on a portfolio basis when the Group reasonably expects that the effects on the consolidated financial statements would not differ materially from individual leases within the portfolio.

The Group as a lessee

Allocation of consideration to components of a contract

For a contract that contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components, including contract for acquisition of ownership interests of a property which includes both leasehold land and non-lease building components, unless such allocation cannot be made reliably.

The Group applies practical expedient not to separate non-lease components from lease component, and instead account for the lease component and any associated non-lease components as a single lease component.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to leases of factories, machinery and equipment that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option. It also applies the recognition exemption for lease of low-value assets. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis or another systematic basis over the lease term.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Con'd)

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Con'd)

Leases (Con'd)

The Group as a lessee (Con'd)

Right-of-use assets

The cost of right-of-use assets includes:

- the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received; and
- any initial direct costs incurred by the Group.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

Right-of-use assets in which the Group is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the underlying leased assets at the end of the lease term are depreciated from commencement date to the end of the useful life. Otherwise, right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term.

The Group presents right-of-use assets as a separate line item on the consolidated statement of financial position.

Refundable rental deposits

Refundable rental deposits paid are accounted under IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* ("IFRS 9") and initially measured at fair value. Adjustments to fair value at initial recognition are considered as additional lease payments and included in the cost of right-of-use assets.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of a lease, the Group recognises and measures the lease liability at the present value of lease payments that are unpaid at that date. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Con'd)

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Con'd)

Leases (Con'd)

The Group as a lessee (Con'd)

Lease liabilities (Con'd)

The lease payments include:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable;
- amounts expected to be payable by the Group under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise the option; and
- payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising an option to terminate the lease.

After the commencement date, lease liabilities are adjusted by interest accretion and lease payments.

The Group remeasures lease liabilities (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use assets) whenever:

- the lease term has changed or there is a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the related lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the date of reassessment.
- the lease payments change due to changes in market rental rates following a market rent review, in which cases the related lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate.

The Group presents lease liabilities as a separate line item on the consolidated statement of financial position.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Con'd)

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Con'd)

Leases (Con'd)

The Group as a lessee (Con'd)

Lease modifications

The Group accounts for a lease modification as a separate lease if:

- the modification increases the scope of the lease by adding the right to use one or more underlying assets; and
- the consideration for the leases increases by an amount commensurate with the stand-alone price for the increase in scope and any appropriate adjustments to that stand-alone price to reflect the circumstances of the particular contract.

For a lease modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease, the Group remeasures the lease liability based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

The Group accounts for the remeasurement of lease liabilities by making corresponding adjustments to the relevant right-of-use asset. When the modified contract contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the modified contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

The Group as a lessor

Classification and measurement of leases

Leases for which the Group is a lessor are classified as finance or operating leases. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset, and such costs are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Con'd)

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Con'd)

Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements of each individual group entity, transactions in currencies other than the functional currency of that entity (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchanges prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items, and on the retranslation of monetary items, are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Borrowing costs

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

Any specific borrowing that remain outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale is included in the general borrowing pool for calculation of capitalisation rate on general borrowings. 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.

Government grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Group recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Group should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred income in the consolidated statement of financial position and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants related to income that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Group with no future related costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable. Such grants are presented under "Other income".

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Con'd)

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Con'd)

Retirement benefits costs

Payments to state-managed retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contribution.

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are recognised at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid as and when employees rendered the services. All short-term employee benefits are recognised as an expense unless another IFRS requires or permits the inclusion of the benefit in the cost of an asset.

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees (such as wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave) after deducting any amount already paid.

Taxation

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

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit before tax because of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of each reporting period.

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

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Con'd)

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Con'd)

Taxation (Con'd)

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and interests in associates, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset is realised, based on tax rate (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of each reporting period.

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

For the purposes of measuring deferred tax for leasing transactions in which the Group recognises the right-of-use assets and the related lease liabilities, the Group first determines whether the tax deductions are attributable to the right-of-use assets or the lease liabilities.

For leasing transactions in which the tax deductions are attributable to the lease liabilities, the Group applies IAS 12 *Income Taxes* requirements to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities separately. Temporary differences on initial recognition of the relevant right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are not recognised due to application of the initial recognition exemption. Temporary differences arising from subsequent revision to the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, resulting from remeasurement of lease liabilities and lease modifications, that are not subject to initial recognition exemption are recognised on the date of remeasurement or modification.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied to the same taxable entity by the same taxation authority.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Con'd)

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Con'd)

Taxation (Con'd)

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

In assessing any uncertainty over income tax treatments, the Group considers whether it is probable that the relevant tax authority will accept the uncertain tax treatment used, or proposed to be use by individual group entities in their income tax filings. If it is probable, the current and deferred taxes are determined consistently with the tax treatment in the income tax filings. If it is not probable that the relevant taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment, the effect of each uncertainty is reflected by using either the most likely amount or the expected value.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible assets that are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes other than construction in progress, are stated at cost less subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Construction in progress in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Costs include any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Group's accounting policy. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Depreciation is recognised to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment other than construction in progress and stripping costs (see the accounting policy below), over their estimated useful lives and after taking into account of their estimated residual values, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Con'd)

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Con'd)

Stripping costs

Stripping costs incurred during the development of a limestone mine and during the production phase which provide improved access to ore are capitalised into property, plant and equipment when it is probable that its future economic benefits associated with such costs will flow to the Group. The costs of normal ongoing operational stripping activities are accounted for in accordance with IAS 2. Depreciation of capitalised stripping costs is provided on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.

Mining rights

Mining rights acquired separately and with finite useful lives are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation of mining rights with finite useful lives is provided on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.

Intangible assets

Research and development expenditure

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

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are recognised separately from goodwill and are initially recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date (which is regarded as their cost).

Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets with finite useful lives are carried at costs less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately. Intangible assets acquired in a business combination with indefinite useful lives are carried at cost less any subsequent accumulated impairment loss.

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains and losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Con'd)

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Con'd)

Impairment of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, mining rights and other intangible assets other than goodwill

At the end of the reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and mining rights to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the relevant asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that they may be impaired.

The recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, mining rights and other intangible assets are estimated individually. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount individually, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. In addition, the Group assesses whether there is indication that corporate assets may be impaired.

In testing a cash-generating unit for impairment, corporate assets are allocated to the relevant cash-generating unit when a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be established, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be established. The recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit or group of cash-generating units to which the corporate asset belongs, and is compared with the carrying amount of the relevant cash-generating unit or group of cash-generating units.

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

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or a cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. For corporate assets or portion of corporate assets which cannot be allocated on a reasonable and consistent basis to a cash-generating unit, the Group compares the carrying amount of a group of cash-generating units, including the carrying amounts of the corporate assets or portion of corporate assets allocated to that group of cash-generating units, with the recoverable amount of the group of cash-generating units. In allocating the impairment loss, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill (if applicable) and then to the other assets on a pro-rata basis based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Con'd)

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Con'd)

Impairment of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, mining rights and other intangible assets other than goodwill (Con'd)

The carrying amount of an asset is not reduced below the highest of its fair value less costs of disposal (if measurable), its value in use (if determinable) and zero. The amount of the impairment loss that would otherwise have been allocated to the asset is allocated pro rata to the other assets of the unit or the group of cash-generating units. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs are calculated using the weighted average method. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. Costs necessary to make the sale include incremental costs directly attributable to the sale and non-incremental costs which the Group must incur to make the sale.

Provisions

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

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

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Con'd)

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Con'd)

Provisions (Con'd)

Provision for environmental restoration

The Group is required to incur costs for environment restoration after the underground sites have been mined. Provision for restoration costs were recognised when the Group has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle that obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provision is measured at the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of each reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (where the effect of the time value of the money is material).

Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a present obligation arising from past events but is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Where the Group is jointly and severally liable for an obligation, the part of the obligation that is expected to be met by other parties is treated as a contingent liability and it is not recognised in the consolidated financial statements.

The Group assesses continually to determine whether an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits has become probable. If it becomes probable that an outflow of future economic benefits will be required for an item previously dealt with as a contingent liability, a provision is recognised in the consolidated financial statements in the reporting period in which the change in probability occurs, except in the extremely rare circumstances where no reliable estimate can be made.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a group entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Con'd)

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Con'd)

Financial instruments (Con'd)

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value except for trade receivables arising from contracts with customers which are initially measured in accordance with IFRS 15. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability and of allocating interest income and interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts and payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Financial assets

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost:

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

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at FVTPL.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Con'd)

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Con'd)

Financial instruments (Con'd)

Financial assets (Con'd)

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets (Con'd)

A financial asset is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is a part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

(i) Amortised cost and interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method for financial assets measured subsequently at amortised cost. Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired (see below). For financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset from the next reporting period. If the credit risk on the credit-impaired financial instrument improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset from the beginning of the reporting period following the determination that the asset is no longer credit impaired.

(ii) Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for being measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") or designated as FVTOCI are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any fair value gains or losses recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss includes any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Con'd)

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Con'd)

Financial instruments (Con'd)

Financial assets (Con'd)

Impairment of financial assets and other items subject to impairment assessment under IFRS 9

The Group performs impairment assessments under expected credit loss ("ECL") model on financial assets (including trade and other receivables, bills receivables, amounts due from associates, pledged deposits, cash, deposits and bank balances) and other items including financial guarantee contracts which are subject to impairment assessment under IFRS 9. The amount of ECL is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition.

Lifetime ECL represents the ECL that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of the relevant instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. Assessment are done based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current conditions at the reporting date as well as the forecast of future conditions.

The Group always recognises lifetime ECL for trade receivables. The ECL on these assets are assessed individually for debtors with significant balances and/or collectively using a provision matrix with appropriate groupings and circumstances.

For all other instruments, the Group measures the loss allowance equal to 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, in which case the Group recognises lifetime ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognised is based on significant increases in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition.

(i) Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Group considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Con'd)

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Con'd)

Financial instruments (Con'd)

Financial assets (Con'd)

Impairment of financial assets and other items subject to impairment assessment under IFRS 9 (Con'd)

(i) Significant increase in credit risk (Con'd)

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

- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the financial instrument's external (if available) or internal credit rating;
- significant deterioration in external market indicators of credit risk, e.g. a significant increase in the credit spread, the credit default swap prices for the debtor;
- existing or forecast adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations;
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor;
- an actual or expected significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic, or technological environment of the debtor that results in a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations.

For financial guarantee contracts, the date that the Group becomes a party to the irrevocable commitment is considered to be the date of initial recognition for the purposes of assessing the financial instrument for impairment. In assessing whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition for financial guarantee contracts, the Group considers the changes in the risk that the specified debtor will default on the contract.

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

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Con'd)

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Con'd)

Financial instruments (Con'd)

Financial assets (Con'd)

Impairment of financial assets and other items subject to impairment assessment under IFRS 9 (Con'd)

(ii) Definition of default

For internal credit risk management, the Group considers an event of default occurs when information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Group, in full (without taking into account any collaterals held by the Group).

(iii) Credit-impaired financial assets

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

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider; or
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.

(iv) Write-off policy

The Group writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, for example, when the counterparty has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Group's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event. Any subsequent recoveries are recognised in profit or loss.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Con'd)

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Con'd)

Financial instruments (Con'd)

Financial assets (Con'd)

Impairment of financial assets and other items subject to impairment assessment under IFRS 9 (Con'd)

(v) Measurement and recognition of ECL

The measurement of ECL is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data and forward-looking information. Estimation of ECL reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. The Group assess individually for debtors with significant balance or uses a practical expedient in estimating ECL on trade receivables using a provision matrix taking into consideration historical credit loss experience and forward looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

Generally, the ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at the effective interest rate determined at initial recognition.

For a financial guarantee contract, the Group is required to make payments only in the event of a default by the debtor in accordance with the terms of the instrument that is guaranteed. Accordingly, the ECL is the present value of the expected payments to reimburse the holder for a credit loss that it incurs less any amounts that the Group expects to receive from the holder, the debtor or any other party.

For ECL on financial guarantee contracts for which the effective interest rate cannot be determined, the Group will apply a discount rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks that are specific to the cash flows but only if, and to the extent that, the risks are taken into account by adjusting the discount rate instead of adjusting the cash shortfalls being discounted.

Lifetime ECL for certain trade receivables are considered on a collective basis taking into consideration past due information and relevant credit information such as forward looking macroeconomic information.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Con'd)

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Con'd)

Financial instruments (Con'd)

Financial assets (Con'd)

Impairment of financial assets and other items subject to impairment assessment under IFRS 9 (Con'd)

(v) Measurement and recognition of ECL (Con'd)

For collective assessment, the Group takes into consideration the following characteristics when formulating the grouping:

- Past-due status;
- Nature, size and industry of debtors; and
- External credit ratings where available.

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

Interest income is calculated based on the gross carrying amount of the financial asset unless the financial asset is credit impaired, in which case interest income is calculated based on amortised cost of the financial asset.

For financial guarantee contracts, the loss allowances are recognised at the higher of the amount of the loss allowance determined in accordance with IFRS 9; and the amount initially recognised less, where appropriate, cumulative amount of income recognised over the guarantee period.

Except for financial guarantee contracts, the Group recognises an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial assets measured at amortised cost by adjusting their carrying amount, with the exception of trade receivables and other receivables where the corresponding adjustment is recognised through a loss allowance account.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

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

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Con'd)

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Con'd)

Financial instruments (Con'd)

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

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

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

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is (i) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination to which IFRS 3 applies, (ii) held for trading or (iii) it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative, except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Con'd)

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Con'd)

Financial instruments (Con'd)

Financial liabilities and equity instruments (Con'd)

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities including trade and other payables, other financial liabilities, loan from an associate, guaranteed notes, long-term corporate bonds, borrowings and other long-term payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contract liabilities are measured initially at their fair values. It is subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount of the loss allowance determined in accordance with IFRS 9; and
- the amount initially recognised less, where appropriate, cumulative amortisation recognised over the guarantee period.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

Modification of financial liabilities such as borrowings, trade and other payables, etc.

When the contractual terms of a financial liability are modified, the Group assess whether the revised terms result in a substantial modification from original terms taking into account all relevant facts and circumstances including qualitative factors. If qualitative assessment is not conclusive, the Group considers that the terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received, and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10 per cent different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. Accordingly, such modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognised as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment. The exchange or modification is considered as non-substantial modification when such difference is less than 10 per cent.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Con'd)

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Con'd)

Financial instruments (Con'd)

Financial liabilities and equity instruments (Con'd)

Modification of financial liabilities such as borrowings, trade and other payables, etc. (Con'd)

For non-substantial modifications of financial liabilities that do not result in derecognition, the carrying amount of the relevant financial liabilities will be calculated at the present value of the modified contractual cash flows discounted at the financial liabilities' original effective interest rate. Transaction costs or fees incurred are adjusted to the carrying amount of the modified financial liabilities and are amortised over the remaining term. Any adjustment to the carrying amount of the financial liability is recognised in profit or loss at the date of modification.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date when derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of the reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Option or forward contracts to buy an investee or an acquiree that will result in a business combination within the scope of IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* at a future acquisition date are accounted for as derivative financial instruments within the scope of IFRS 9, except for the term of the forward contract for acquisition of business that is within a reasonable period normally necessary to obtain any required approvals and to complete the transaction.

Offsetting a financial asset and a financial liability

A financial asset and a financial liability are offset and the net amount presented in the consolidated statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

4. KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in Note 3, the directors of the Company are required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

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

Estimated impairment of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and mining rights

Property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and mining rights are stated at costs less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. The directors of the Company review their impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable at the end of each reporting period. An impairment loss is recognised 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 of disposal and value in use.

In determining whether an asset is impaired or the event previously causing the impairment no longer exists, the directors of the Company require an estimation of recoverable amount of an individual asset or the cash-generating units to which the asset belongs, and has to exercise judgement and make significant degree of estimation in determining the recoverable amount of the assets, particularly in assessing: (1) whether an event has occurred or any indicators that may affect the asset's value; (2) whether the carrying value of an asset can be supported by the recoverable amount, in the case of value in use, the net present value of future cash flows which are estimated based upon the continued use of the asset; and (3) the appropriate key assumptions to be applied in estimating the recoverable amounts including cash flow projections and an appropriate discount rate. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the assets belongs, including allocation of corporate assets when a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be established, otherwise recoverable amount is determined at the smallest group of cash-generating units, for which the relevant corporate assets have been allocated. Changing the assumptions selected by management to determine the level of impairment, including cement price and sales volume growth rates, gross profit ratio or discount rate assumptions in the cash flow projections, could materially affect the recoverable amounts.

4. KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (Con'd)

Estimated impairment of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and mining rights (Con'd)

As disclosed in Note 17, in view of the substantial decrease in profit of a subsidiary of the Company located in Central China during the year, there is indication that its property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and mining rights with an aggregate net carrying amount of RMB435,300,000 (2020: RMB459,387,000) may suffer an impairment loss, and the directors of the Company had conducted an impairment testing. The recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (the "CGU") to which these assets belongs has been determined based on a value in use calculation. Based on the management's estimation of the recoverable amount of the CGU as at 31 December 2021, no impairment is recognised in the current year. Changing the assumptions selected by the management including forecasts of cement price, sales volume growth rates, gross profit ratio and discount rate to determine the level of impairment could materially affect the net present value used in the impairment testing.

In prior years, impairment loss of RMB58,251,000 for property, plant and equipment in respect of a subsidiary of the Company located in Northeast China was made. Further details are set out in Note 17. In determining whether there is indication that the above property, plant and equipment has suffered a further impairment loss or the event previously causing the impairment no longer exists in the current year, the directors of the Company has to exercise judgement and make estimation, in particular, on cement price, sales volume growth rates, gross profit ratio and discount rate.

Details of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and mining rights are disclosed in Notes 17, 19 and 20, respectively.

Estimated impairment of goodwill

Determining whether goodwill is impaired requires a significant degree of estimates made by the directors of the Company in determining the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) to which goodwill has been allocated, which is the higher of the value in use or fair value less costs of disposal. The recoverable amount has been determined by a value in use calculation of the relevant cash-generating units, to which goodwill has been allocated, primarily based on the cash flow projections and a discount rate. The key assumptions and inputs used in cash flow projections including cement price, sales volume growth rate, gross profit ratio, and discount rate. Where the actual future cash flows are less than expected, or change in facts and circumstances which results in downward revision of future cash flows or upward revision of discount rate, a material impairment loss or further impairment loss may arise.

As at 31 December 2021, the carrying amount of goodwill is RMB300,857,000 (2020: RMB294,014,000). Details are disclosed in Note 21.

4. KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (Con'd)

Useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment

In determining the useful lives and residual values of items of property, plant and equipment, the Group has to consider various factors, such as technical or commercial obsolescence arising from changes or improvements in production, or from a change in the market demand for the product or service output of the asset, expected usage of the asset, expected physical wear and tear, the care and maintenance of the asset, and legal or similar limits on the use of the asset. The estimation of the useful life of the asset is based on the experience of the Group with similar assets that are used in a similar way. Adjustment to depreciation is made if the estimated useful lives and/or the residual values of items of property, plant and equipment are different from the previous estimation. Useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting period based on changes in circumstances.

5. REVENUE

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers:

	Year ended 31/12/2021 RMB'000	Year ended 31/12/2020 RMB'000
Sales of cement	**11,405,703**	10,940,108
Sales of clinker	**425,285**	442,271
Sales of limestone aggregate	**885,787**	788,375
	12,716,775	12,170,754
Timing of revenue recognition:		
A point in time	**12,716,775**	12,170,754

The Group sells cement, clinker and limestone aggregate directly to external customers and revenue is recognised when control of goods has transferred to the customers, being when the goods have been delivered to the customers for the current year. The normal credit term is 180 days upon delivery of goods.

The Group receives deposits from certain customers when they sign the sale and purchase agreements. Such advance payments are recorded as contract liabilities and revenue is being recognised when the control of the goods is transferred to the customer.

6. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Segment information has been identified on the basis of internal management reports, which are regularly reviewed by an executive committee, which composed of executive directors of the Company and top management (being the chief operating decision maker), in order to allocate resources to the operating segments and to assess their performance.

The Group's chief operating decision maker reviews the Group's internal reporting which is mainly based on two broad geographical locations for the purposes of resource allocation and performance assessment. This is the basis upon which the Group is organised. Management has determined the operating segments based on these reports. No operating segments identified by the chief operating decision maker have been aggregated in arriving at the reportable segments of the Group.

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

	Segment revenue		Segment profit	
	Year ended 31/12/2021 RMB'000	Year ended 31/12/2020 RMB'000	**Year ended 31/12/2021 RMB'000**	Year ended 31/12/2020 RMB'000
Central China	**9,350,926**	9,213,617	**1,175,520**	2,172,267
Northeast China	**3,365,849**	2,957,137	**375,668**	289,364
Total	**12,716,775**	12,170,754	**1,551,188**	2,461,631
Unallocated corporate administrative expenses			**(203,379)**	(175,989)
Unallocated other gains and losses, net			**92,174**	148,554
Gain/(loss) from changes in fair value of financial assets at FVTPL			**13,120**	(66,094)
Profit before tax			**1,453,103**	2,368,102

The accounting policies of the reportable and operating segments are the same as the Group's accounting policies described in Note 3.2. Segment profit represents the profit before tax without allocation of certain corporate administrative expenses including directors' emoluments, certain other gains and losses, and changes in fair value of financial assets at FVTPL.

Segment revenues are derived from sales to external customers. There are no inter-segment sales.

6. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Con'd)

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

	31/12/2021 RMB'000	31/12/2020 RMB'000
SEGMENT ASSETS		
Central China	**26,859,712**	26,738,678
Northeast China	**5,578,116**	5,382,470
Total segment assets	**32,437,828**	32,121,148
Derivative financial instruments	**1,155**	1,246
Financial assets at FVTPL	**9,694**	2,408
Deferred tax assets	**155,771**	156,836
Unallocated other receivables	**23,966**	9,775
Unallocated cash, deposits and bank balances	**29,821**	148,088
Total assets	**32,658,235**	32,439,501
SEGMENT LIABILITIES		
Central China	**13,922,621**	13,805,047
Northeast China	**2,144,803**	3,066,111
Total segment liabilities	**16,067,424**	16,871,158
Deferred tax liabilities	**167,217**	176,176
Current tax liabilities	**331,676**	525,694
Unallocated other payables	**23,640**	43,575
Total liabilities	**16,589,957**	17,616,603

For the purposes of monitoring segment performances and allocating resources between segments:

— all assets are allocated to operating and reportable segments other than derivative financial instruments, financial assets at FVTPL, deferred tax assets, certain unallocated other receivables and cash, deposits and bank balances; and

— all liabilities are allocated to operating and reportable segments other than deferred tax liabilities, current tax liabilities and certain unallocated other payables.

6. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Con'd)

Other segment information

Amounts included in the measure of segment profit or loss and segment assets:

For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Central China RMB'000	Northeast China RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Additions to property, plant and equipment	362,634	106,814	469,448
Additions to right-of-use assets	34,571	1,158	35,729
Additions to mining rights	42,653	—	42,653
Finance costs	900,084	101,370	1,001,454
Provision for environmental restoration	44,439	3,169	47,608
Depreciation and amortisation before capitalisation	901,529	287,070	1,188,599
(Reversal)/impairment loss under expected credit loss model, net of reversal	(597)	(2,222)	(2,819)
Loss/(gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net	2,955	(207)	2,748
Value-added tax refund	(213,733)	(55,651)	(269,384)
Incentive subsidies	(39,300)	(3,569)	(42,869)
Interest income	(84,546)	(8,200)	(92,746)
Share of results of associates	(35,057)	—	(35,057)
Investment in associates	1,111,346	—	1,111,346

6. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Con'd)

Other segment information (Con'd)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Central China RMB'000	Northeast China RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Additions to property, plant and equipment	404,298	147,151	551,449
Additions to right-of-use assets	24,605	9,250	33,855
Additions to mining rights	648,454	—	648,454
Finance costs	930,281	250,789	1,181,070
Provision for environmental restoration	25,063	2,349	27,412
Depreciation and amortisation before capitalisation	875,709	294,698	1,170,407
Impairment loss under expected credit loss model, net of reversal	2,245	9,860	12,105
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net	(1,607)	(9,228)	(10,835)
Value-added tax refund	(278,509)	(67,485)	(345,994)
Incentive subsidies	(27,182)	(6,908)	(34,090)
Interest income	(67,359)	(4,900)	(72,259)
Share of results of associates	(93,458)	—	(93,458)
Investment in associates	1,076,289	—	1,076,289

Revenue from major products has been disclosed in Note 5. All of the Group's operations, as well as all external customers and its non-current assets, are located in the PRC.

No revenue from a single customer contributing over 10% of the total revenue of the Group for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020.

7. OTHER INCOME

	Year ended 31/12/2021 RMB'000	Year ended 31/12/2020 RMB'000
Value-added tax refund (Note (i))	**269,384**	345,994
Incentive subsidies (Note (ii))	**42,869**	34,090
Interest income on bank deposits	**84,139**	69,382
Interest income from loans to an associate	**8,607**	2,877
Rental income	**26,833**	3,259
Release of deferred income (Note 42)	**12,821**	8,584
Release of financial guarantee liability	**11,745**	10,051
Income from sundry operations (Note (iii))	**45,777**	24,914
Software service income (Note (iv))	**18,176**	6,203
Others	**1,553**	930
	521,904	506,284

Notes:

(i) Value-added tax refund represents incentives approved by relevant government authorities as a result of utilising industrial waste as part of the production materials.

(ii) Amounts mainly represent subsidies granted by certain local governments for encouraging domestic business development and recognised upon receipt. There are no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies relating to these subsidies.

(iii) The balances comprise income from sundry operations incidental to the main revenue-generating activities of the Group including sales of scrap and raw materials etc.

(iv) Software service income is generated from provision of software development.

8. IMPAIRMENT LOSSES UNDER EXPECTED CREDIT LOSS MODEL, NET OF REVERSAL

	Year ended 31/12/2021 RMB'000	Year ended 31/12/2020 RMB'000
Impairment losses/(reversal of impairment losses) recognised on:		
Trade receivables — goods and services	**(5,322)**	4,216
Other receivables	**2,503**	7,889
	(2,819)	12,105

Details of impairment assessment are set out in Note 51.

9. OTHER GAINS AND LOSSES

	Year ended 31/12/2021 RMB'000	Year ended 31/12/2020 RMB'000
Foreign exchange gain, net	**88,351**	142,466
(Loss)/gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net	**(2,748)**	10,835
Others	**666**	(8,499)
	86,269	144,802

10. FINANCE COSTS

	Year ended 31/12/2021 RMB'000	Year ended 31/12/2020 RMB'000
Interest on:		
Bank and other borrowings	**518,709**	515,170
Bills discounted with recourse*	**224,933**	232,082
Lease liabilities	**2,834**	3,646
Guaranteed notes	**115,976**	117,881
Long-term corporate bonds	**11,335**	193,624
Loan from an associate	**47,662**	34,065
Other financial liabilities	**93,835**	108,250
	1,015,284	1,204,718
Less: amounts capitalised in the cost of qualifying assets	**(13,830)**	(23,648)
	1,001,454	1,181,070

* Interest on bills discounted with recourse includes interest on discounted bills issued among subsidiaries of the Group for intra-group transactions of RMB11,760,000 (2020: RMB7,012,000).

11. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	Year ended 31/12/2021 RMB'000	Year ended 31/12/2020 RMB'000
Current tax:		
PRC Enterprise Income Tax ("EIT")	**199,863**	422,161
Overprovision in prior years:		
EIT	**(16,888)**	(44,482)
Deferred tax (Note 41)	**(11,394)**	19,973
	171,581	397,652

No provision for Hong Kong taxation has been made during both years as the Group's income neither arisen nor is derived from Hong Kong.

Certain subsidiaries operating in the PRC are eligible for preferential tax rate of 15% under relevant preferential tax policy for high-technology enterprises starting from financial year 2020 for a period of 3 years.

Under the Law of the PRC on Enterprise Income Tax (the "EIT Law") and Implementation Regulation of the EIT Law, except for the preferential treatments available to certain subsidiaries as mentioned above, other subsidiaries within the Group operating in the PRC are subject to EIT at the statutory rate of 25% (2020: 25%).

11. INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Con'd)

The tax charge for the year can be reconciled to profit before tax per consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as follows.

	Year ended 31/12/2021 RMB'000	Year ended 31/12/2020 RMB'000
Profit before tax	**1,453,103**	2,368,102
Tax at the applicable rate of 25% (2020: 25%)	**363,276**	592,026
Share of results of associates	**(8,764)**	(23,364)
Tax effect of income not subject to tax	**(16,524)**	(18,426)
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible	**8,376**	24,123
Tax effect of tax losses not recognised	**7,851**	21,317
Effect of PRC tax concessions and preferential tax rates	**(123,534)**	(137,154)
Tax effect of deductible temporary differences not recognised	**—**	2,801
Overprovision in prior years	**(16,888)**	(44,482)
Utilisation of tax losses previously not recognised	**(16,128)**	(28,501)
Net decrease in deferred tax assets resulting from a decrease in applicable tax rate for certain subsidiaries	**—**	3,387
Others	**1,510**	5,925
Income tax expense for the year	**171,581**	397,652

12. PROFIT AND TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR

Profit and total comprehensive income for the year has been arrived at after charging:

	Year ended 31/12/2021 RMB'000	Year ended 31/12/2020 RMB'000
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**1,054,862**	1,056,480
Amortisation of right-of-use assets	**47,698**	42,685
Amortisation of mining rights, included in cost of sales	**86,039**	71,242
Total depreciation and amortisation	**1,188,599**	1,170,407
Less: Amounts capitalised to inventories	**(780,755)**	(740,013)
Amounts included in other expenses (note)	**(44,282)**	(44,573)
	363,562	385,821
Cost of inventories recognised as an expense	**9,482,950**	7,972,793
Employee benefits expense (including contributions to retirement benefit scheme, and directors' emoluments)	**567,362**	502,192
Less: Amounts capitalised to inventories	**(203,865)**	(187,238)
	363,497	314,954
Auditor's remuneration	**2,700**	2,700
Research and development costs recognised as an expense (included in administrative expenses)	**462,611**	362,336

Note:

Depreciation and amortisation amounting to RMB44,282,000 (2020: RMB44,573,000) during the temporary suspension period due to seasonal effect are included in other expenses on the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

13. DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S EMOLUMENTS

The emoluments paid or payable to each of the directors of the Company were as follows:

	Year ended 31/12/2021				Year ended 31/12/2020			
	Fee RMB'000	Salaries and other allowances RMB'000	Contributions to retirement benefit schemes RMB'000	Total emoluments RMB'000	Fee RMB'000	Salaries and other allowances RMB'000	Contributions to retirement benefit schemes RMB'000	Total emoluments RMB'000
Executive directors								
Mr. Xu Wuxue	—	450	11	461	—	400	6	406
Mr. Li Jiangming	—	818	—	818	—	505	6	511
Mr. Ding Jifeng	—	499	19	518	—	450	8	458
Ms. Li Fengluan	—	240	—	240	—	90	—	90
	—	2,007	30	2,037	—	1,445	20	1,465
Non-executive director								
Mr. Li Liufa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Independent non-executive directors								
Mr. Kong Xiangzhong	200	—	—	200	200	—	—	200
Mr. Wang Ping	196	—	—	196	202	—	—	202
Mr. Du Xiao Tang	196	—	—	196	202	—	—	202
	592	—	—	592	604	—	—	604
Total	592	2,007	30	2,629	604	1,445	20	2,069

The executive directors' emoluments shown above were mainly for their services in connection with the management of the affairs of the Group. The independent non-executive directors' emoluments shown above were mainly for their services as directors of the Company.

The emoluments of all directors were calculated based on their respective actual terms of office within the year.

The chief executive of the Company is not appointed. In the meantime, the board of directors of the Company established an executive committee, which composed of two executive directors and top management members of the Group whose emoluments has been disclosed in Note 14.

There was no arrangement under which a director waived or agreed to waive any remuneration during the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020.

14. EMPLOYEES' EMOLUMENTS

The emoluments of the five highest paid individuals included three (2020: three) directors (details of whose emoluments are set out in Note 13 above), the emoluments of the remaining two (2020: two) highest paid individuals for the year were as follows:

	Year ended 31/12/2021 RMB'000	Year ended 31/12/2020 RMB'000
Salaries and other allowances	**780**	810
Performance related incentive payment	**166**	90
Contributions to retirement benefit schemes	**11**	6
	957	906

The emolument of each of the above employees in both years is no more than HK$1,000,000 (equivalent to approximately RMB817,600).

No emoluments were paid by the Group to the directors of the Company or the five highest paid individuals as an inducement to join or upon joining the Group or as compensation for loss of office during the both years.

The performance related incentive payment is determined based on the employee's contribution to the operating results of the Group for each of the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020.

15. EARNINGS PER SHARE

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

	Year ended 31/12/2021 RMB'000	Year ended 31/12/2020 RMB'000
Earnings		
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	**1,200,590**	1,860,580

	Year ended 31/12/2021 '000	Year ended 31/12/2020 '000
Number of shares		
Weighted average number of shares for the purpose of basic earnings per share	**2,938,282**	2,938,282

Diluted earnings per share is presented as the same as basic earnings per share for both 2021 and 2020 as there were no potential ordinary shares in issue for the Company for both 2021 and 2020.

16. DIVIDEND

No dividend was paid or proposed for ordinary shareholders of the Company during 2021, nor has any dividend been proposed since the end of the reporting period (2020: nil).

17. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Buildings RMB'000	Plant and machinery RMB'000	Motor vehicles RMB'000	Office equipment RMB'000	Stripping costs RMB'000	Construction in progress RMB'000	Total RMB'000
COST							
At 1 January 2020	8,022,905	8,068,463	176,769	129,146	1,792,261	862,829	19,052,373
Additions	19,205	63,526	20,641	349	51,143	396,585	551,449
Disposals	(25,821)	(34,506)	(11,228)	(47)	—	—	(71,602)
Transfer	671,586	269,240	12,590	333	26,723	(980,472)	—
At 31 December 2020	**8,687,875**	**8,366,723**	**198,772**	**129,781**	**1,870,127**	**278,942**	**19,532,220**
Acquisition from a subsidiary	**141,707**	**35,214**	**206**	**11,340**	**—**	**—**	**188,467**
Additions	**2,880**	**89,459**	**8,742**	**3,382**	**41,826**	**323,159**	**469,448**
Disposals	**(2,389)**	**(32,733)**	**(13,990)**	**(911)**	**—**	**—**	**(50,023)**
Transfer	**64,330**	**98,309**	**3,315**	**2,040**	**—**	**(167,994)**	**—**
At 31 December 2021	**8,894,403**	**8,556,972**	**197,045**	**145,632**	**1,911,953**	**434,107**	**20,140,112**
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION							
At 1 January 2020	2,205,434	4,708,495	112,581	113,996	702,823	—	7,843,329
Provided for the year	273,451	481,399	30,514	3,111	268,005	—	1,056,480
Eliminated on disposals	(1,802)	(24,125)	(9,880)	(45)	—	—	(35,852)
At 31 December 2020	**2,477,083**	**5,165,769**	**133,215**	**117,062**	**970,828**	**—**	**8,863,957**
Provided for the year	**274,655**	**477,368**	**37,671**	**6,451**	**258,717**	**—**	**1,054,862**
Eliminated on disposals	**(177)**	**(31,573)**	**(11,344)**	**(862)**	**—**	**—**	**(43,956)**
At 31 December 2021	**2,751,561**	**5,611,564**	**159,542**	**122,651**	**1,229,545**	**—**	**9,874,863**
ACCUMULATED IMPAIRMENT							
At 1 January 2020	26,851	69,277	—	—	—	—	96,128
Provided for the year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At 31 December 2020 and 2021	**26,851**	**69,277**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**96,128**
NET CARRYING AMOUNTS							
At 31 December 2021	**6,115,991**	**2,876,131**	**37,503**	**22,981**	**682,408**	**434,107**	**10,169,121**
At 31 December 2020	6,183,941	3,131,677	65,557	12,719	899,299	278,942	10,572,135

17. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Con'd)

The above items of property, plant and equipment, other than construction in progress and stripping costs, are depreciated over their useful lives, after taking into account the estimated residual value, on a straight-line basis:

Buildings	20 to 30 years
Plant and machinery	5 to 15 years
Motor vehicles	5 to 10 years
Office equipment	5 years

Stripping costs are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives ranged from 5 to 20 years. Costs incurred on stripping activity which provide improved access to the whole of the remaining ore body are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the relevant mines. Costs incurred in respect of an identified component of the ore body that is made more accessible by the activity are depreciated over a shorter period than the life of the mine. The management considers that the straight-line basis is more appropriate due to difficulty in determining the pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits reliably as the quantity of outputs to be extracted may be impacted by economical and geographical reasons.

Impairment assessment

During the year, in view of the substantial decrease in profit of Yongan Cement (as defined in Note 21), a subsidiary of the Company located in Central China, there is indication that its property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and mining rights with a net aggregate carrying amount as at 31 December 2021 of RMB435,300,000 (2020: RMB459,387,000), including property, plant and equipment of RMB388,885,000 (2020: RMB411,222,000), right-of-use assets of RMB17,312,000 (2020: RMB17,753,000) and mining rights of RMB29,103,000 (2020: RMB30,412,000), may suffer an impairment loss, and the management of the Group has conducted impairment testing. The carrying amount of goodwill arising from the acquisition of Yongan Cement in prior years amounted to RMB126,293,000 (2020: RMB126,293,000) as at 31 December 2021. The recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (the "Yongan CGU") to which such goodwill, property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and mining rights belong has been determined based on a value in use calculation. That calculation uses cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by the management of the subsidiary covering 5 years. In the first year, the cash flow from the projections uses an annual cement price growth rate consist with the fourth quarter cement price of 2021 (2020: an annual cement price growth rate consist with the fourth quarter cement price of 2020), annual sales volume growth rate of 5% (2020: 1%), gross profit rate of 23% (2020: 25%) and pre-tax discount rate of 13% (2020: 13%). For the following 4 years, the cash flow from the projections uses an annual cement price growth rate of 2% (2020: 2%), annual sales volume growth rate nil (2020: 1%), gross profit rate of 23% (2020: 25%) and pre-tax discount rate ranging from 13% (2020: 13%). Cash flows beyond the 5-year period are extrapolated using a steady expected inflation rate of 2% (2020: 2%) per annum. The above growth rates and other key assumptions for the value in use calculations relate to the estimation of cash inflows/outflows in the cash flow projections, including gross profit ratio and discount rate, are determined based on the Yongan CGUs' past performance and management expectations for the market development. As a result of the above assessment, the directors of the Company consider that no impairment loss is recognised in the current year.

17. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Con'd)

Impairment assessment (Con'd)

Management believes that any reasonably possible change in any of these assumptions would not cause the carrying amount of the Yongan CGU to exceed its recoverable amount. If the annual cement price growth rate decreased 3%, while other parameters remain constant, or the gross profit rate decreased 2%, while other parameters remain constant, the recoverable amount of the Yongan CGU would still exceed its recoverable amount.

In prior years, in view of the continuous losses of a subsidiary of the Company located in Northeast China for more than two consecutive years, there was indication that its property, plant and equipment may suffer an impairment loss, and the management of the Group had conducted impairment testing. As a result of the impairment testing, the management of the Group considers that there is an impairment of RMB58,251,000 for property, plant and equipment in respect of that subsidiary. In determining whether there is indication that the above property, plant and equipment has suffered a further impairment loss or the event previously causing the impairment no longer exists in the current year, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which such property, plant and equipment belongs has been determined based on a value in use calculation. That calculation uses cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by the management of the subsidiary covering the 5 following years with an annual cement price growth rate of 2% (2020: 2%), annual sales volume growth rate nil (2020: nil), gross profit rate of 18% (2020:12%) and pre-tax discount rate of 13% (2020: 13%). Cash flows beyond the 5-year period are extrapolated using a steady expected inflation rate of 2% (2020: 2%) per annum. These growth rates are based on the relevant industry growth forecasts and does not exceed the average long-term growth rate for the relevant industry.

Based on management's assessment, there is no indication that the above property, plant and equipment have suffered a further impairment loss or the event previously causing the impairment no longer exists in the current year.

Details of the property, plant and equipment pledged by the Group to secure the bank borrowings granted to the Group are set out in Note 45.

The carrying amounts of buildings, which the application to obtain the ownership certificates is still in process, are approximately RMB523,494,000 as at 31 December 2021 (2020: RMB549,741,000).

18. LONG-TERM DEPOSITS

	31/12/2021 RMB'000	31/12/2020 RMB'000
Deposits paid for acquiring property, plant and equipment, land use rights and mining rights	**101,654**	176,298
Deposits and advances paid for acquisition of businesses (Note)	**221,439**	506,480
	323,093	682,778
Less: deposits and advances paid for acquisition of businesses classified under current assets (Note (ii))	**(104,959)**	—
	218,134	682,778

Note:

These deposits and advances relate to the acquisition of certain businesses which are expected to be completed in the coming few years. The balances mainly included:

(i) deposits of RMB116,480,000 (2020: RMB116,480,000) paid for the proposed acquisition of the remaining 60% interest in an associate which is engaged in the manufacturing and sale of clinker in the PRC; and

(ii) deposits of RMB390,000,000 as at 31 December 2020 were paid for the acquisition of the controlling interests of Liaoning Dayi Material Equipment Technology Co., Limited (遼寧大易材料裝備科技有限公司, "Dayi Equipment"), a transportation company in the PRC. Per the Acquisition Agreement (defined in Note 52), the deposits of RMB390,000,000 were settled, of which 1) RMB60,000,000 were settled as consideration for the acquisition of the 100% interests in Dayi Equipment on 22 June 2021; 2) RMB225,041,000 were settled with original shareholder of Dayi Equipment — 中原大易科技有限公司 (Central Dayi Technology Co., Ltd, "Dayi Technology") to assume the loan from shareholder on 22 June 2021; and 3) RMB104,959,000 was refunded in March 2022.

19. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

	Land use rights RMB'000	Leased properties RMB'000	Total RMB'000
At 1 January 2020	884,012	17,252	901,264
Additions	11,815	22,040	33,855
Released to profit or loss	(33,559)	(9,126)	(42,685)
As at 31 December 2020	**862,268**	**30,166**	**892,434**
Additions	**35,729**	**—**	**35,729**
Acquisition from a subsidiary	**133,497**	**—**	**133,497**
Released to profit or loss	**(34,880)**	**(12,818)**	**(47,698)**
As at 31 December 2021	**996,614**	**17,348**	**1,013,962**

Land use rights are amortised over the lease term of the respective leases. The remaining lease periods range from approximately 7 to 48 years (2020: 8 to 49 years). The carrying amounts of land use rights, of which certificates have yet to obtain amounted to approximately RMB31,330,000 as at 31 December 2021 (2020: RMB32,925,000).

Leased properties including leased buildings and office premises are amortised over the lease term of the respective leases, of which are all fixed payment. The remaining lease periods range from approximately 1 to 23 years (2020: 1 to 24 years).

During the year, expense relating to short-term leases with lease terms end within 12 months amounted to RMB714,000 (2020: RMB1,427,000). The total cash outflow for leases during the year amounted to RMB64,273,000 (2020: RMB35,787,000).

Details of the land use rights pledged by the Group to secure the bank borrowings granted to the Group are set out in Note 45.

20. MINING RIGHTS

	RMB'000
COST	
At 1 January 2020	1,055,032
Additions (Note)	648,454
At 31 December 2020	**1,703,486**
Additions	**42,653**
At 31 December 2021	**1,746,139**
ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION	
At 1 January 2020	224,089
Amortisation during the year	71,242
At 31 December 2020	**295,331**
Amortisation during the year	**86,039**
At 31 December 2021	**381,370**
NET CARRYING AMOUNTS	
At 31 December 2021	**1,364,769**
At 31 December 2020	1,408,155

Note: The Group has paid RMB225,184,000 in late 2020 to acquire mining rights and the remaining consideration of RMB525,200,000 would be settled by 10 yearly instalments from November 2021. The acquired mining right is initially measured at the amount of RMB637,712,000. The instalments due after one year of RMB343,361,000 (31 December 2020: RMB371,275,000) are classified as other long-term payable, and the amount due within one year of RMB43,188,000 (31 December 2020: RMB41,253,000) is classified under current liabilities (Note 32).

The above mining rights are related to limestone sites located in the PRC and amortised over their respective estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives of the mining range from 10 to 32 years.

Details of the mining rights pledged by the Group to secure the bank borrowings granted to the Group are set out in Note 45.

21. GOODWILL

	31/12/2021 RMB'000	31/12/2020 RMB'000
At 1 January	**294,014**	294,014
Arising on acquisition of a subsidiary (Note 52)	**6,843**	—
At 31 December	**300,857**	294,014

The carrying amounts of goodwill allocated to CGUs of the relevant subsidiaries, represent the lowest level within the Group at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purpose, as are set out below:

	31/12/2021 RMB'000	31/12/2020 RMB'000
Weihui Shi Tianrui Cement Company Limited	**10,502**	10,502
Zhengzhou Tianrui Cement Company Limited	**1,773**	1,773
Pingdingshan Tianrui Yaodian Cement Company Limited	**6,689**	6,689
Liaoyang Tianrui Liaota Cement Company Limited (遼陽天瑞遼塔水泥有限公司), Liaoyang Tianrui Liaodong Cement Company Limited (遼陽天瑞遼東水泥有限公司) and Liaoyang Tianrui Liaota Mining Company Limited (遼陽天瑞遼塔礦業有限公司)	**29,284**	29,284
Xinyang Tianrui Cement Company Limited (信陽天瑞水泥有限公司)	**16,624**	16,624
Shenyang Tiger Cement Company Limited (瀋陽老虎水泥有限公司)	**3,974**	3,974
Haicheng the First Cement Company Limited (海城市第一水泥有限公司)	**29,249**	29,249
Haicheng Tianying Construction Stone Mining Company Limited (海城市天鷹建築石材採掘有限公司)	**5,637**	5,637
Panjin Jinrun Cement Company Limited (盤錦金潤水泥有限公司)	**3,178**	3,178
Henan Yongan Cement Company Limited (河南永安水泥有限責任公司) ("Yongan Cement") (Note)	**126,293**	126,293
Tianrui Xindeng Zhengzhou Cement Company Limited (天瑞新登鄭州水泥有限公司) ("Xindeng Cement")	**60,811**	60,811
Liaoning Dayi Material Equipment Technology Co., Limited (遼寧大易材料裝備科技有限公司) ("Dayi Equipment") (Note 52)	**6,843**	—
	300,857	294,014

Note:

For the purpose of impairment assessment, the recoverable amount of the goodwill arising from the acquisition of Dayi Equipment belongs to the Dayi CGU and is determined together with the license of Port operation (the "Port Operation License") with indefinite useful lives set out in Note 22.

21. GOODWILL (Con'd)

The basis of the recoverable amounts of the above CGUs excluding Yongan CGU and their major underlying assumptions are summarised below:

The recoverable amounts of the relevant CGUs have been determined based on a value in use calculation. That calculation uses cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by the management of the respective subsidiaries covering 5 years. In the first year, the cash flow from the projections uses an annual cement price growth rate ranging from 2% to 8% (2020: 2% to 5%), annual sales volume growth rate from 1% to 3% (2020: 1% to 3%), gross profit rate ranging from 21% to 23% (2020: 25% to 35%) and pre-tax discount rate ranging from 12.5% to 13% (2020: 12.5% to 13%). For the following 4 years, the cash flow from the projections uses an annual cement price growth rate of 2% (2020: 2%), annual sales volume growth rate nil (2020: 1%), gross profit rate ranging from 21% to 35% (2020: 25% to 35%) and pre-tax discount rate ranging from 12.5% to 13% (2020: 12.5% to 13%). Cash flows beyond the 5-year period are extrapolated using a steady expected inflation rate of 2% (2020: 2%) per annum. These growth rates are based on the relevant industry growth forecasts and does not exceed the average long-term growth rate for the relevant industry. The above growth rates and other key assumptions for the value in use calculations relate to the estimation of cash inflows/outflows in the cash flow projections, including gross profit ratio and discount rate, are determined based on the CGUs' past performance and management expectations for the market development.

The directors of the Company believes that any reasonably possible change in any of these assumptions would not cause the carrying amount of the CGUs to exceed its recoverable amount. If the annual cement price growth rate decreased 3%, while other parameters remain constant, or the gross profit rate decreased 2%, while other parameters remain constant, the recoverable amount of the CGUs would still exceed its recoverable amount.

22. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSET

Other intangible asset represents the Port Operation License obtained by acquiring 100% interests of Dayi Equipment. The Port Operation License has a legal life of 3 years and is renewable every 3 years at minimal cost. The directors of the Company are of the opinion that the Group would renew the Port Operation License continuously and has the ability to do so.

As a result, the Port Operation License is considered by the directors of the Company as having an indefinite useful life because it is expected to contribute to net cash inflows as the operation of Dayi Equipment indefinitely. The Port Operation License will not be amortised until its useful life is determined to be finite. Instead it will be tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that it may be impaired. The Port Operation License is allocated to the CGU of Dayi Equipment for impairment testing, disclosed in Note 21.

23. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES

	31/12/2021 RMB'000	31/12/2020 RMB'000
Cost of investments in associates	**1,257,791**	1,257,791
Share of post-acquisition losses and other comprehensive expenses	**(146,445)**	(181,502)
	1,111,346	1,076,289

Details of the Group's associates as at the end of reporting period are as follows:

Name of company	Place of establishment and operation	Proportion of ownership interests held by the Group		Proportion of voting rights held by the Group		Principal activities
		31/12/2021	31/12/2020	**31/12/2021**	31/12/2020	
Pingdingshan Ruiping Shilong Cement Company Limited* ("Pingdingshan") (平頂山瑞平石龍水泥有限公司)	The PRC	**40%**	40%	**40%**	40%	Manufacture and sale of clinker in the PRC
Tianrui Group Finance Company Limited* ("Tianrui Finance") (天瑞集團財務有限公司)	The PRC	**25.5%**	25.5%	**25.5%**	25.5%	Provision of financing and relevant services in the PRC
Xinan Zhonglian Wanji Cement Company Limited* ("Wanji Cement") (新安中聯萬基水泥有限公司)	The PRC	**49%**	49%	**49%**	49%	Manufacture and sale of cement and clinker in the PRC

* The English name is translation of its Chinese name and is included for identification purpose only, and should not be regarded as its official English translation.

Summarised financial information in respect of each of the Group's associates is set out below. The summarised financial information below represents amounts shown in the associates' financial statements, adjusted for any differences in accounting policies and the effect of fair value adjustments on acquisition. All associates are accounted for using the equity method in these consolidated financial statements.

23. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES (Con'd)

Pingdingshan

	31/12/2021 RMB'000	31/12/2020 RMB'000
Current assets	**1,576,207**	1,523,178
Non-current assets	**289,704**	328,876
Current liabilities	**(1,098,582)**	(1,117,933)
Net assets	**767,319**	734,121

	Year ended 31/12/2021 RMB'000	Year ended 31/12/2020 RMB'000
Revenue	**821,796**	810,783
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	**33,198**	135,932

Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the interests in Pingdingshan recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

	31/12/2021 RMB'000	31/12/2020 RMB'000
Net assets	**767,319**	734,121
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest in the associate	**40%**	40%
Carrying amount of the Group's interest in the associate	**306,927**	293,648

23. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES (Con'd)

Tianrui Finance

	31/12/2021 RMB'000	31/12/2020 RMB'000
Current assets	**3,497,126**	3,422,807
Non-current assets	**239**	273
Current liabilities	**(2,366,020)**	(2,320,323)
Net assets	**1,131,345**	1,102,757

	Year ended 31/12/2021 RMB'000	Year ended 31/12/2020 RMB'000
Revenue	**104,574**	96,427
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	**28,588**	27,129

Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the interests in Tianrui Finance recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

	31/12/2021 RMB'000	31/12/2020 RMB'000
Net assets	**1,131,345**	1,102,757
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest in the associate	**25.5%**	25.5%
Carrying amount of the Group's interest in the associate	**288,493**	281,203

23. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES (Con'd)

Wanji Cement

	31/12/2021 RMB'000	31/12/2020 RMB'000
Current assets	**638,166**	509,435
Non-current assets	**700,817**	713,642
Current liabilities	**(757,336)**	(693,784)
Net assets	**581,647**	529,293

	Year ended 31/12/2021 RMB'000	From the date of Completion of the acquisition to 31/12/2020 RMB'000
Revenue	**685,687**	401,225
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	**52,353**	75,141

Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the interests in Wangji Cement recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

	31/12/2021 RMB'000	31/12/2020 RMB'000
The carrying amount of net assets	**581,647**	529,293
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest in the associate	**49%**	49%
The Group's share of net assets of Wanji Cement	**285,007**	259,354
Goodwill arose from the acquisition of Wanji Cement	**92,373**	92,373
Fair value adjustment upon acquisition	**159,205**	159,205
Adjustment to depreciation and amortisation relating to the fair value adjustment	**(20,659)**	(9,494)
Carrying amount of the Group's interest in Wanji Cement	**515,926**	501,438

24. INVENTORIES

	31/12/2021 RMB'000	31/12/2020 RMB'000
Raw materials and consumables	**517,022**	629,208
Work-in-progress	**4,772**	14,651
Finished goods	**328,927**	395,504
	850,721	1,039,363

25. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	RMB'000
Derivative financial assets	
At 1 January 2020	49,427
Loss from changes in fair value	(48,181)
At 31 December 2020 and 1 January 2021	**1,246**
Loss from changes in fair value	**(91)**
At 31 December 2021, at fair value	**1,155**

The Group and Tianrui Group, controlled by Mr. Li Liufa, a non-executive director of the Company, entered into an amended deed of non-competition undertaking in favor of the Company ("Amended Non-competition Deed"). The details of the Amended Non-competition Deed are set out in the Company's circular dated 31 October 2014 (the "Circular"). Under the Amended Non-competition Deed, Tianrui Group was allowed to pursue the business which is or may be in competition, directly or indirectly, with the business of the Group (the "New Business Opportunity") subject to certain restrictions and an option in favor of the Company over the business subsequently developed by Tianrui Group. The Group is entitled to exercise the option at any time during the relevant restricted period as defined in the Amended Non-competition Deed (the "Restricted Period").

In addition, Tianrui Group have further undertaken that during the Restricted Period, without the Company's prior written consent, Tianrui Group and/or their respective associate(s) shall not transfer or dispose of any business subsequently developed from the New Business Opportunity (the "New Business") or any interest in the New Business to any third party, or create any mortgage, pledge, lien or any other encumbrance or third party's rights over the New Business or any interest in it.

25. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Con'd)

Under the Amended Non-competition Deed, the Group has the option to acquire the New Business or any interest in it in accordance with (a) commercial terms which (i) will not be less favorable than those applicable to the acquisition of the same New Business Opportunity by Tianrui Group in the first instance, provided that the Company shall reimburse Tianrui Group for the acquisition costs (including tax expenses, financing costs, professional fees and travelling expenses) incurred by them in respect of their acquisition of such New Business Opportunity; and (ii) have been opined by an independent financial adviser of the Company as being normal commercial terms arrived at in the ordinary course of business of the Company, fair and reasonable and in the interest of the Company and the Shareholders (as defined in the Amended Non-competition Deed) as a whole; and (b) any requirement under the Listing Rules in relation to the acquisition of the New Business and any interest in it.

During the year ended 31 December 2015, Tianrui Group has acquired 28.16% equity interests in China ShanShui Cement Group Limited ("Shanshui Cement"), a company listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. The company engages in cement related businesses and hence fulfilled the definition of New Business pursuant to the Amended Non-competition Deed. Accordingly, the Group has the options to acquire the equity interests at any time during the Restricted Period. The option falls within the scope of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* as derivative financial instruments. For valuation purpose, the option is fair valued for the company separately as the Group is able to exercise the option independently. The Group has not exercised the option to acquire the equity interests in Shanshui Cement up to 31 December 2021.

In respect of the options to acquire the equity interests in Shanshui Cement, the fair value as at 31 December 2021 amounted to RMB1,155,000 (2020: RMB1,246,000), with the loss in changes in fair value during the year of RMB91,000 (2020: loss in changes in fair value during the year of RMB48,181,000). The details for the fair value measurement of the options are detailed in Note 51.3.

26. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	31/12/2021 RMB'000	31/12/2020 RMB'000
Trade receivables	**234,797**	214,788
Less: allowances for credit losses	**(54,597)**	(59,919)
	180,200	154,869
Other receivables	**377,311**	328,382
Less: allowances for credit losses	**(49,843)**	(47,340)
	327,468	281,042
Bills receivables (Note (a))	**3,269,271**	3,762,867
Bills endorsed to suppliers (Note (a))	**2,911,568**	2,298,442
Prepayments to suppliers (Note (b))	**2,445,109**	2,343,961
Prepayments for various taxes	**35,034**	89,539
	9,168,650	8,930,720
Less: Prepayment to suppliers classified under non-current assets (Note (b))	**(817,400)**	(850,391)
	8,351,250	8,080,329

Notes:

(a) Bills receivables amounted to RMB380,000,000 as at 31 December 2021 (2020: RMB403,016,000) were discounted to banks to obtain borrowings of which RMB50,000,000 (2020: RMB90,000,000) relates to bills receivables issued among subsidiaries of the Group for intra-group transactions (See Notes 27 and 36).

All bills received by the Group are with a maturity period of less than one year.

(b) The Group has a practice to make advance payments to suppliers to maintain stable supply of raw materials for the production of cement and clinker. Of which, an aggregate amount of RMB817,400,000 (2020: RMB850,391,000) is expected to be utilised after one year.

26. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (Con'd)

The credit term granted to customers is normally 180 days upon delivery of goods. The aged analysis of the Group's trade receivables (net of allowances for credit losses) prepared based on the goods delivery date at the end of each reporting period is as follows:

	31/12/2021 RMB'000	31/12/2020 RMB'000
Within 90 days	**144,063**	144,540
91–180 days	**16,112**	3,993
181–365 days	**18,863**	6,209
1–2 years	**1,162**	127
Total	**180,200**	154,869

The Group does not hold any collateral over the above balances.

Details of impairment assessment of trade and other receivables are set out in Note 51.2.

27. TRANSFERS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

As at 31 December 2021, bills receivables with an aggregate carrying amount of RMB242,137,000 (31 December 2020: RMB163,016,000) were transferred to banks by discounting those receivables on a full recourse basis and the carrying amount of the associated liability was RMB235,980,000 (31 December 2020: RMB158,377,000). As the Group has not transferred the significant risks and rewards relating to these receivables, it continues to recognise the full carrying amount of the receivables and has recognised the cash received on the transfer as a secured borrowing (see Note 36). These financial assets are carried at amortised cost in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position.

As at 31 December 2021, bills receivables with an aggregate carrying amount of RMB2,911,568,000 (31 December 2020: RMB2,298,442,000) were endorsed to suppliers on a full recourse basis. As the Group has not transferred the significant risks and rewards relating to these receivables, it continues to recognise the full carrying amount of the receivables and the related payables.

In addition, bills receivables issued among subsidiaries of the Group for intra-group transactions amounting to RMB50,000,000 (31 December 2020: RMB90,000,000) were transferred to banks by discounting those receivables on a full recourse basis to secure bank borrowings amounting to RMB48,337,000 (31 December 2020: RMB87,202,000) (see Note 36) and these bills receivables and the related intra-group payables have been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

28. AMOUNTS DUE FROM ASSOCIATES

	31/12/2021 RMB'000	31/12/2020 RMB'000
Advance payments to Pingdingshan for the purchase of goods (Note (a))	1,258,077	1,130,000
Amount due from Wanji Cement (Note (b))	189,431	189,431
	1,447,508	1,319,431
Less: Amounts shown under non-current assets (Notes (a) and (b))	(518,878)	(415,431)
Amounts shown under current assets	928,630	904,000

Notes:

(a) The Group has a practice to make advance payments to Pingdingshan to maintain stable supply of clinker for the production of cement. As at 31 December 2021, advance payments expected to be utilised after one year amounted to RMB329,447,000 (2020: RMB226,000,000) are classified under non-current assets at the end of the reporting year. The advance payments as at 31 December 2020 has been mostly utilised during the year.

(b) The amount represents the shareholder's loan of RMB189,431,000 (2020:RMB189,431,000) from Wanji Cement, and the shareholder's loan is unsecured, bear interest at 5% per annum and has no fixed repayment terms.

29. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	31/12/2021 RMB'000	31/12/2020 RMB'000
PRC investment fund, at fair value	9,694	2,408

The PRC investment fund is held for trading purpose. During the year, the Group refunded the principal of PRC investment fund amounting to RMB5,925,000 and recognised the profit from the changes in fair value amounting to RMB13,211,000 (2020: loss of RMB17,913,000).

30. PLEDGED BANK BALANCES

	31/12/2021 RMB'000	31/12/2020 RMB'000
Bank balances pledged for:		
Bank borrowings granted to the Group	**1,738,608**	562,455
Trade facilities such as bills payables and bankers' guarantee (Note 45)	**2,631,273**	2,980,974
Restoration of limestone mines (Note 45)	**47,076**	108,148
	4,416,957	3,651,577
Balances classified under current assets	**(4,369,881)**	(3,543,429)
Balances classified under non-current assets	**47,076**	108,148

The pledged bank balances carry market interest rate ranging from 0.3% to 2.1% per annum as at 31 December 2021 (31 December 2020: 0.35% to 2.1% per annum).

31. CASH, DEPOSITS AND BANK BALANCES

	31/12/2021 RMB'000	31/12/2020 RMB'000
Cash	**453**	495
Bank balances placed in banks	**1,182,131**	1,229,691
Deposits placed with Tianrui Finance, a non-bank financial institution	**1,128,047**	1,181,929
	2,310,631	2,412,115

As at 31 December 2021, bank balances placed in bank carry interest at market rates ranging from 0.3% to 1.8% per annum (31 December 2020: ranging from 0.35% to 1.8% per annum).

The deposits placed with Tianrui Finance are unsecured, repayable on demand, and carry interest at interest rates ranging from 0.45% to 1.95% per annum as at 31 December 2021 (31 December 2020: ranging from 0.3% to 1.85% per annum). Tianrui Finance is a non-bank financial institution subject to the supervision of China Banking Regulatory Commission and is authorised to provide a variety of financial services including deposit services.

32. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	31/12/2021 RMB'000	31/12/2020 RMB'000
Trade payables	**721,593**	867,343
Bills payables	**2,676,427**	3,170,900
Construction costs payables	**463,282**	364,376
Other advances	**93,969**	81,773
Other tax payables	**130,864**	52,026
Other long-term payable — current portion (Note 20)	**43,188**	41,253
Other payables and accrued expenses	**144,249**	138,043
	4,273,572	4,715,714

The aged analysis of the Group's trade payables presented from the goods receipt date as at the end of each reporting period is as follows:

	31/12/2021 RMB'000	31/12/2020 RMB'000
Within 90 days	**317,532**	418,228
91–180 days	**188,717**	156,686
181–365 days	**119,501**	97,253
Over 1 year	**95,843**	195,176
Total	**721,593**	867,343

The maturity date of the Group's bills payables is ranging from 1 month to 1 year.

33. CONTRACT LIABILITIES

	31/12/2021 RMB'000	31/12/2020 RMB'000
Receipts in advance from customers for the sales of cement	**526,892**	368,242

The revenue recognised during the year ended 31 December 2021 relates to carried-forward contract liabilities in relation to sales of goods as at 1 January 2021 amounted to RMB368,242,000 (2020: RMB371,604,000).

34. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	31/12/2021 RMB'000	31/12/2020 RMB'000
Other financial liabilities	**1,207,860**	1,231,245
Less: Amounts classified under current liabilities	**(992,110)**	(464,859)
Amounts due after one year	**215,750**	766,386

Notes:

(i) On 29 December 2018, the Group and CCB Financial Asset Investment Co., Ltd ("CCB") entered into capital injection agreements, share repurchase agreements and supplementary agreements (collectively the "Agreements") pursuant to which CCB conditionally agreed to inject capital into certain wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company. The capital injection was completed in 2019 and the aggregate amount of capital injection is RMB905,000,000 which involved three wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Group (the "Subsidiaries"). Subsequent to the capital injection, CCB holds ranging from 28.33% to 40.21% equity interests in the Subsidiaries.

According to the Agreements, the Group is required to repurchase the shares of the Subsidiaries held by CCB at the investment amount plus a premium as stipulated in the Agreements after 4 years due on 31 December 2022 or the Subsidiaries fail to meet the minimum return requirement for two consecutive fiscal years. In addition, Tianrui Group has also entered into a profit guarantee agreement with CCB to guarantee a minimum annual return rate of 9% on the capital injected. In the current year, the Subsidiaries have failed to meet the minimum return requirement for two consecutive fiscal years and accordingly, the relevant balance amounting to RMB992,110,000 as at 31 December 2021 had been reclassified to current liabilities (2020: one of the Subsidiaries amounting to RMB464,859,000).

(ii) On 20 August 2020, the Group and Henan Green Mining Fund ("Henan Fund") entered into a capital injection agreement and a supplementary agreement (collectively "Henan Fund Agreements") pursuant to which Henan Fund has agreed to inject RMB200,000,000 capital into a subsidiary of the Group, which represents 26.85% equity interests in that subsidiary upon the completion of the capital injection. According to the Henan Fund Agreements, Henan Fund entitles a fixed return for the capital injected and the Group will repurchase the said equity interests from Henan Fund after three years due on 20 August 2023. According to the Henan Fund Agreements, the Group is required to repurchase the shares of that subsidiary held by Henan Fund at the investment amount plus the minimum return as stipulated in the Henan Fund Agreements if that subsidiary fail to meet the minimum return requirement for two consecutive fiscal years.

Despite the Agreements and the Henan Fund Agreements involve legal form of capital injections, the Group accounted for the above transactions as borrowings in accordance with the substance of the arrangements. These borrowings are classified as other financial liabilities and measured at amortised cost in the Group's consolidated financial statements. The above borrowings bear effective interest rates ranging from 7.88% to 10.7% per annum.

35. LOAN FROM AN ASSOCIATE

	31/12/2021 RMB'000	31/12/2020 RMB'000
Loan from Tianrui Finance	**1,200,000**	1,200,000
Less: Amounts due within one year	**(400,000)**	(1,200,000)
Amounts due after one year	**(800,000)**	—

The loan from Tianrui Finance is unsecured, bears interest rate of 3.68% per annum (2020: ranging from 3.05% to 4.56% per annum).

36. BORROWINGS

	31/12/2021 RMB'000	31/12/2020 RMB'000
Bank borrowings:		
Fixed-rate	**4,646,243**	3,474,542
Variable-rate	**631,000**	510,000
Other borrowings from non-bank financial institutions:		
Fixed-rate	**1,592,846**	1,462,673
Variable-rate	**152,922**	—
	7,023,011	5,447,215
Bank borrowings relating to bills discounted with recourse (Note)	**284,317**	245,579
	7,307,328	5,692,794
Secured	**5,466,958**	3,239,790
Unsecured	**1,840,370**	2,453,004
	7,307,328	5,692,794

36. BORROWINGS (Con'd)

The ranges of effective interest rates (which are also equal to contracted interest rates) on the Group's borrowings are as follows:

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
Effective interest rate:		
Fixed-rate borrowings	**3.95% to 12.00%**	4.05% to 14.40%
Variable-rate borrowings	**4.35% to 5.22%**	4.35% to 8.00%

The Group's variable-rate borrowings carry interest at the Loan Prime Rate published by PRC National Interbank Funding Center (2020: HIBOR).

Note: The amounts represented the cash received on bills receivables discounted to various banks with full recourse of which RMB48,337,000 (2020: RMB87,202,000) relates to discounted bills issued among subsidiaries of the Group for intra-group transactions (Note 27). The discounted bills carried fixed interests ranging from 2.5% to 3.3% per annum (2020: 3.2% to 4.3% per annum).

The borrowings are repayable as follows*:

	31/12/2021 RMB'000	31/12/2020 RMB'000
Within one year	**5,785,130**	3,978,711
More than one year, but not exceeding two years	**592,397**	511,660
More than two years, but not exceeding five years	**929,801**	1,202,423
	7,307,328	5,692,794
Less: Amounts due within one year shown under current liabilities	**(5,785,130)**	(3,978,711)
Amounts due after one year	**1,522,198**	1,714,083

* The amounts due are based on scheduled repayment dates set out in the loan agreements.

36. BORROWINGS (Con'd)

During the year, the Group discounted bills receivables with recourse in an aggregate amount of RMB292,137,000 (2020: RMB253,016,000) to banks for short term financing. As at 31 December 2021, the associated borrowings amounting to RMB235,980,000 (2020: RMB158,377,000). The relevant cash flows of these borrowings are presented as operating cash flows in the consolidated statement of cash flows as the directors of the Company considers that the cash flows are, in substance, the receipts from trade customers.

The Group's borrowings that are denominated in currencies other than functional currencies of the relevant group entities are set out below:

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
	RMB'000	RMB'000
United State Dollars ("US$")	**62,208**	519,186
Hong Kong Dollars ("HK$")	**600,000**	504,984
	662,208	1,024,170

Details of assets pledged to secure bank and other borrowings are set out in Note 45.

Certain of the borrowings are guaranteed by related parties as set out in Note 49.

37. FINANCIAL GUARANTEE CONTRACTS

	31/12/2021 RMB'000	31/12/2020 RMB'000
Financial guarantee contracts	**10,929**	11,641

As at 31 December 2021, outstanding financial guarantees in respect of bank facilities provided by the Group to Tianrui Group, and three subsidiaries of Tianrui Group, including Ruzhou Tianrui Coking Company Limited (汝州天瑞煤焦化有限公司) ("Tianrui Coking"), Tianrui Group Travel Company Limited (天瑞旅遊集團股份有限公司) ("Tianrui Travel") and Tianrui Foundry Company Limited (天瑞集團鑄造有限公司) ("Tianrui Foundry"), amounting to RMB50,000,000 (2020: RMB293,363,000), RMB280,000,000 (2020: RMB300,000,000), RMB1,209,000,000 (2020: RMB992,000,000) and RMB260,000,000 (2020: RMB424,000,000), respectively, of which utilised and drawn down facilities amounted to RMB50,000,000 (2020: RMB230,000,000), RMB110,000,000 (2020: RMB7,200,000), RMB714,850,000 (2020: RMB685,000,000) and RMB260,000,000 (2020: RMB380,000,000), respectively. At 31 December 2021, undrawn guaranteed bank facilities amounted to RMB664,150,000 (2020: RMB707,163,000). The above bank facilities cannot be reused upon repayments of the related loans.

As at 31 December 2021, outstanding financial guarantees in respect of bank facilities included the financial guarantee provided by the Company to the immediate holding company of the Company, Yu Kuo Company Limited amounting to USD10,000,000 (equivalent to RMB64,601,000) (2020: RMB84,164,000), of which utilised and drawn down facilities amounted to USD7,400,000 (equivalent to RMB47,805,000) (2020: RMB84,164,000).

The total fair value of financial guarantee contracts at initial recognition issued during the year ended 31 December 2021 was RMB11,032,000 (2020: RMB6,786,000), which was calculated using the guarantee fee rate estimated by reference to the probability of default of the debtors and considered as deemed distribution to the immediate holding company and debited to other reserves on the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

38. GUARANTEED NOTES

	RMB'000
At 1 January 2020	934,566
Interest charged to profit or loss	117,881
Interest paid	(91,551)
Exchange realignment	(63,182)
At 31 December 2020	**897,714**
Interest charged to profit or loss	**115,976**
Interest paid	**(107,889)**
Exchange realignment	**(20,888)**
At 31 December 2021	**884,913**

On 28 June 2019, the Group issued guaranteed notes due in 2022 with an aggregate principal amount of US$140,000,000 (approximately RMB976,668,000) (the "Notes") with a term of three years and an interest rate of 12% per annum, payable in arrear on each of the six-month period commencing on (and including) the issue date and each successive six-month period. The Notes are guaranteed by Yu Kuo Company Limited, the immediate holding company, and Tianrui (International) Holding Company Limited, an intermediate holding company of the Company.

After the occurrence of an Event of Default, which include, inter alia, change of controlling shareholder of the Company, the shares of the Company cease to be listed, the Group does not pay on the due date any amount payable by it under any Notes documents, etc., the noteholder (which hold at least 25% in aggregate principal amount of the Notes then outstanding) may demand the Group to redeem all the Notes held by the noteholder immediately at an aggregate redemption price that is equal to the sum of the 100% of the principal amount of the Notes then outstanding, the interest accrued and outstanding, and an amount calculated from the date which amounts were due but not paid to the noteholder at the rate of 17% per annum.

The balance has been reclassified to current liabilities as at 31 December 2021.

39. LONG-TERM CORPORATE BONDS

	31/12/2021 RMB'000	31/12/2020 RMB'000
Long-term corporate bonds	**64,591**	2,202,781
Less: Amounts due within one year	**(37,610)**	(2,136,291)
Amounts due after one year	**26,981**	66,490

Notes:

(i) long-term corporate bonds in an aggregate principal amount of RMB2,000,000,000 issued on 6 February 2013 with a term of eight years and an interest rate of 7.21% per annum. According to the terms and conditions of the bonds, the Group has the option to adjust the bonds rate for the sixth to eighth year at the end of the fifth year by giving a notice to the bond holders. The bond holders may accordingly at their option to require the Group to redeem the bonds at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal plus accrued and unpaid interest to such redemption date. The remaining unredeemed bonds will be subject to the interest rate offered by the Group at the end of the fifth year until the maturity date. On 6 February 2018, the Group exercised its rights to adjust the interest to 8% per annum and no redemption was exercised by the bondholders and the maturity date of these bonds is 4 February 2021. All the outstanding bonds were fully settled and cancelled upon the maturity date.

These bonds were issued through a lead underwriter, Hua Xi Securities Co., Ltd (華西證券有限責任公司) to non-specific buyers. These bonds are jointly and severally guaranteed by Tianrui Foundry and Tianrui Travel, two subsidiaries of Tianrui Group. The guarantees have been provided at no cost to the Group.

(ii) long-term corporate bonds in an aggregate principal amount of HK$86,500,000 (approximately RMB70,722,000) which including the issuance of first tranche of HK$45,540,000 issued on 2 December 2014, the second tranche of HK$33,460,000 issued on 15 July 2015 and the third tranche of HK$7,500,000 issued on 9 January 2016, with a term of eight years each and an interest rate of 6.50% per annum each. These bonds were issued through the lead underwriter, Convoy Investment Service Limited (康宏證券投資服務有限公司), to non-specific buyers. Up to 31 December 2021, an aggregate principal amount of HK$7,500,000 of the bonds has been redeemed.

40. LEASE LIABILITIES

	31/12/2021 RMB'000	31/12/2020 RMB'000
Lease liabilities payable:		
Within one year	**12,128**	24,996
Within a period of more than one year but not exceeding two years	**2,640**	12,128
Within a period of more than two year but not exceeding five years	**415**	3,498
Within a period of more than five years	**3,553**	3,110
	18,736	43,732
Less: Amounts due for settlement with 12 months shown under current liabilities	**(12,128)**	(24,996)
Amounts due for settlement after 12 months shown under non-current liabilities	**6,608**	18,736

The weighted average incremental borrowing rates applied to lease liabilities is 7.32% (2020: 7.32%).

41. DEFERRED TAXATION

The following are the major deferred tax assets/(liabilities) recognised by the Group, and the movements thereon, during the year:

	Impairment of assets RMB'000	Fair value adjustments arising from acquisition of subsidiaries RMB'000	Tax losses RMB'000	Withholding tax RMB'000	Deferred income RMB'000	Unrealised profits on intra-group transactions RMB'000	Accelerated depreciation RMB'000	Others RMB'000	Total RMB'000
At 1 January 2020	37,890	(59,870)	71,697	(121,234)	9,670	29,035	—	33,445	633
(Charged)/credit to profit or loss during the year	(585)	1,375	(24,835)	—	(1,342)	11,944	(5,025)	1,882	(16,586)
Effect of change of tax rate	(5,862)	3,958	—	—	(1,483)	—	—	—	(3,387)
At 31 December 2020	**31,443**	**(54,537)**	**46,862**	**(121,234)**	**6,845**	**40,979**	**(5,025)**	**35,327**	**(19,340)**
(Charged)/credit to profit or loss during the year	**(776)**	**1,378**	**—**	**—**	**(2,062)**	**13,811**	**558**	**(1,515)**	**11,394**
Arising from acquisition of a subsidiary	**—**	**(3,500)**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(3,500)**
At 31 December 2021	**30,667**	**(56,659)**	**46,862**	**(121,234)**	**4,783**	**54,790**	**(4,467)**	**33,812**	**(11,446)**

41. DEFERRED TAXATION (Con'd)

For the purpose of presentation in the consolidated statement of financial position, certain deferred tax assets and liabilities have been offset. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances for financial reporting purposes:

	31/12/2021 RMB'000	31/12/2020 RMB'000
Deferred tax assets	**155,771**	156,836
Deferred tax liabilities	**(167,217)**	(176,176)
	(11,446)	(19,340)

At 31 December 2021, the Group had unused tax losses of approximately RMB409,487,000 (2020: RMB520,334,000) available for offset against future profits. A deferred tax asset has been recognised in respect of RMB187,448,000 (2020: RMB187,448,000) of such losses.

No deferred tax asset has been recognised in respect of the remaining tax losses of RMB222,039,000 (2020: RMB332,886,000) due to the unpredictability of future profit streams in respective subsidiaries. The unrecognised tax losses will be expired as follows:

	31/12/2021 RMB'000	31/12/2020 RMB'000
Year		
2021	—	94,645
2022	**67,939**	84,817
2023	**59,938**	90,664
2024	**40,040**	40,040
2025	**22,720**	22,720
2026	**31,402**	—
	222,039	332,886

In addition, the Group had deductible temporary differences in respect of impairment of financial assets and property, plant and equipment of RMB114,977,000 (2020: RMB114,977,000) as at 31 December 2021. No deferred tax asset has been recognised in relation to such deductible temporary differences as it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Under the PRC EIT Law, withholding tax is imposed on dividends declared in respect of profits earned by PRC subsidiaries from 1 January 2008 onwards. Deferred taxation has not been provided for in the consolidated financial statements in respect of temporary differences attributable to accumulated profits of the PRC subsidiaries amounting to RMB14,736,020,000 as at 31 December 2021 (2020: RMB12,689,484,000) as the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the temporary differences will not be reversed in the foreseeable future.

42. DEFERRED INCOME

	31/12/2021 RMB'000	31/12/2020 RMB'000
Assets-related government grants	**209,460**	140,379

The assets-related government grants represent the subsidies received by the Group for the purpose of acquiring land use rights to build new production lines in the PRC and acquiring qualified energy conservation equipment. In 2021, an amount of RMB81,902,000 was acquired from a subsidiary. An amount of approximately RMB12,821,000 was released to "other income" during the year ended 31 December 2021 (2020: RMB8,584,000).

43. PROVISION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION

	RMB'000
At 1 January 2020	23,679
Provision for the year	27,412
Utilisation of provision	(11,875)
At 31 December 2020	**39,216**
Provision for the year	**47,608**
Utilisation of provision	**(43,402)**
At 31 December 2021	**43,422**

According to the regulation issued in 2009 by the Ministry of Land and Resources (國土資源部), the user of a mine should undertake the obligation of environmental restoration. After taking into account the quantity of limestone mined and the timing of mine restoration in future, a provision has been recognised for the costs expected to be incurred for the restoration of the Group's limestone mines. During the year, additional provision of RMB47,608,000 (2020: RMB27,412,000) is recognised.

44. SHARE CAPITAL

The Company

	Number of shares	Share capital	
		HK$'000	RMB'000
Authorised shares			
Ordinary share of HK$0.01 each:			
As at 1 January 2020,			
31 December 2020 and 2021	10,000,000,000	100,000	81,070
Issued shares			
As at 1 January 2020,			
31 December 2020 and 2021	2,938,281,647	29,383	24,183

45. PLEDGE OF ASSETS

As at the end of the reporting period, the carrying amount of the assets of the Group pledged to secure the bank and other borrowings granted to the Group is analysed as follows:

	31/12/2021 RMB'000	31/12/2020 RMB'000
Property, plant and equipment	**2,177,855**	3,033,573
Right-of-use assets	**224,276**	479,559
Mining rights	**118,372**	177,057
Pledged bank balances	**1,738,608**	562,455
	4,259,111	4,252,644

In addition, as at 31 December 2021, pledged bank balances amounting to RMB2,631,273,000 (2020: RMB2,980,974,000) were pledged to banks for issuing trade facilities such as bills payables and bankers' guarantee, and deposits amounting to RMB47,076,000 (2020: RMB108,148,000) were pledged to bank for restoration of limestone mines.

45. PLEDGE OF ASSETS (Con'd)

Apart from the assets pledged set out above, the table below gives information about the Group pledged all of its equity interests of subsidiaries to secure loans.

Loans	Balance (RMB'000) 31/12/2021	31/12/2020	Subsidiaries
The short-term variable-rate loans	**250,000**	580,000	Tianrui Group Zhoukou Cement Company Limited (天瑞集團周口水泥有限公司); Liaoyang Tianrui Liaota Cement Company Limited (遼陽天瑞遼塔水泥有限公司); Weihui Tianrui Group Cement Company Limited (衛輝市天瑞水泥有限公司); Shangqiu Tianrui Cement Company Limited (商丘天瑞水泥有限公司); Tianrui Group Xuchcang Cement Company Limited (天瑞集團許昌水泥有限公司); and Zhengzhou Tianrui Cement Company Limited (鄭州天瑞水泥有限公司).
The long-term fixed-rate loans	**1,000,000**	394,250	Yingkou Tianrui Group Cement Company Limited (營口天瑞水泥有限公司); Henan Yongan Cement Company Limited (河南永安水泥有限責任公司); Tianrui Group Xiaoxian Cement Company Limited (天瑞集團蕭縣水泥有限公司); Tianrui Group Yuzhou Cement Company Limited (天瑞集團禹州水泥有限公司); and Xinyang Tianrui Cement Company Limited (信陽天瑞水泥有限公司).

In addition, bills receivables (including those issued among subsidiaries of the Group for intra-group transactions) amounting to RMB380,000,000 as at 31 December 2021 (31 December 2020: RMB403,016,000) were discounted to banks to obtain borrowings. Details are set out in Notes 26, 27 and 36.

46. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

	31/12/2021 RMB'000	31/12/2020 RMB'000
Capital expenditure of the Group in respect of acquisition of property, plant and equipment — contracted for but not provided for in the consolidated financial statements	**334,921**	295,428

47. OPERATING LEASES

The Group as lessor

Certain of the Group's plant and machinery are held for rental purposes which have committed lessees for next 3 years. As at 31 December 2021, undiscounted lease payments receivable on leases of these plant and machinery are as follows:

	31/12/2021 RMB'000	31/12/2020 RMB'000
Within one year	**2,004**	2,032
In the second year	**837**	2,004
In the third year	**6**	837
In the fourth year	**—**	6
	2,847	4,879

48. RETIREMENT BENEFIT SCHEMES

The Group operates a Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme (the "MPF Scheme") established under the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance in Hong Kong for all qualifying employees of its Hong Kong incorporated subsidiaries. The assets of the MPF Scheme are held separately from those of the Group in funds under the control of trustees. The Group contributed 5% of the relevant payroll costs to the MPF Scheme but limited to the cap of HK$1,500.

The PRC employees of the Group are members of state-managed retirement benefit schemes operated by the local governments. The Group is required to contribute a specified percentage of their payroll costs to the retirement benefit schemes to fund the benefits. The retirement benefit costs charged to profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2021 amounting to RMB43,150,000 (2020: RMB5,639,000).

During the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020, the Group had no forfeited contributions under those schemes which may be used by the Group to reduce the existing level of contributions. There were also no forfeited contributions available at 31 December 2021 and 2020 under the schemes which may be used by the Group to reduce the contribution payable in future years.

49. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

In addition to the transactions and balances detailed elsewhere in these consolidated financial statements, the Group had the following material transactions with related parties during the year:

	Year ended 31/12/2021 RMB'000	Year ended 31/12/2020 RMB'000
Purchase of goods from an associate	**821,796**	810,783
Purchase of goods from subsidiaries of Tianrui Group	**7,086**	10,129
Office rental expenses to Tianrui Group	**1,800**	1,800

The above sale and purchase transactions were carried out in accordance with the terms and conditions mutually agreed by the parties involved.

In addition, the Group provided financial guarantee to banks in respect of bank facilities of Tianrui Foundry, Tianrui Coking, Tianrui Travel and Tianrui Group, and the immediate holding company, Yu Kuo Company Limited. Details of the above guarantees are disclosed in Note 37.

Remuneration to key management personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group, directly and indirectly, including the directors of the Company and top management. The key management personnel compensations during the year are as follows:

	Year ended 31/12/2021 RMB'000	Year ended 31/12/2020 RMB'000
Salaries and other allowances	**4,636**	4,733
Retirement benefit schemes contributions	**47**	34
	4,683	4,767

Financial guarantees

In addition to the financial guarantees provided by the Group or related parties detailed elsewhere in these consolidated financial statements, the Group had the following material financial guarantees with related parties during the year:

49. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (Con'd)

Financial guarantees (Con'd)

Guarantees provided by related parties

As at 31 December 2021, bank borrowings amounting to RMB1,625,400,000 (2020: RMB1,196,000,000) and other borrowings amounting to RMB150,000,000 (2020: Nil) were guaranteed by Tianrui Group, Mr. Li Liufa and his spouse Ms. Li Fengluan.

As at 31 December 2021, bank borrowings amounting to RMB606,890,000 (2020: RMB246,660,000) and other borrowings amounting to RMB252,921,600 (2020: Nil) were guaranteed by Mr. Li Liufa and his spouse Ms. Li Fengluan, and bank borrowings amounted to RMB100,000,000 (2020: RMB330,000,000) were guaranteed by Tianrui Group. In addition, bank borrowings amounting to RMB550,000,000 (2020: Nil), and other borrowings amounting to RMB400,000,000 (2020: RMB394,250,000) were guaranteed by Tianrui Group, Tianrui Travel, Mr. Li Liufa and his spouse.

50. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The directors of the Company manage its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to shareholders through the optimisation of the debts and equity balance. The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged from the prior year.

The capital structure of the Group consists of debts, which includes borrowings, guaranteed notes, long-term corporate bonds, other financial liabilities, loan from an associate and equity attributable to owners of the Company, comprising share capital and reserves and retained earnings.

The directors of the Company review the capital structure on a yearly basis. As part of this review, the directors of the Company consider the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. The Group will balance its overall capital structure through the payment of dividends and new share issues as well as the issue of new debt or the redemption of existing debts.

51. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

51.1 Categories of financial instruments

	31/12/2021 RMB'000	31/12/2020 RMB'000
Financial assets:		
Financial assets at amortised cost	**13,826,965**	13,256,823
Financial assets at FVTPL	**—**	2,408
Derivative financial instruments	**1,155**	1,246
Financial liabilities:		
Amortised cost	**15,056,788**	16,177,724
Financial guarantee contracts	**10,929**	11,641

51. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Con'd)

51.2 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's major financial assets and liabilities include trade and bills receivables, long-term deposits and other receivables, deposits placed with Tianrui Finance, restricted and pledged bank balances, cash and bank balances, derivative financial instruments, financial assets at FVTPL, trade and other payables, guaranteed notes, borrowings, amounts due from associates, other financial liabilities, long-term corporate bonds and other long-term payable. Details of these financial instruments are disclosed in the respective notes. The risks associated with these financial instruments include market risk (interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The policies on how to mitigate these risks are set out below. The directors of the Company manage and monitors these exposures to ensure appropriate measures are implemented on a timely and effective manner.

Market risk

Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to fair value interest rate risk in relation to fixed-rate borrowings, guaranteed notes, long-term corporate bonds and other long-term payable. Besides, the Group is also exposed to cash flow interest rate risk in relation to restricted and pledged bank balances, amounts due from associates, loans to associates, deposits placed with Tianrui Finance, bank balances, other long-term payable and variable-rate borrowings.

The Group closely monitors the interest rate trend and aims to lower the effective interest rate.

The Group's cash flow interest rate risk is mainly concentrated on the fluctuation of Loan Prime Rate ("LPR") published by PRC National Interbank Funding Center.

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for non-derivative instruments at the end of the reporting period. No sensitivity analysis has been presented for bank balances as the directors of the Company consider that the fluctuation in interest rates on bank balances is minimal. For variable-rate borrowings, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. A 25 basis points (2020: 25 basis points) increase or decrease in LPR, as appropriate, represents the directors of the Company's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 25 basis points (2020: 25 basis points) higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Group's post-tax profit for the year would be decreased/increased by approximately RMB1,117,000 (2020: RMB886,000) and the amount of borrowing costs capitalised in respect of the Group's qualifying assets would be increased/decreased by approximately RMB88,000 for the year ended 31 December 2021 (2020: RMB93,000).

51. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Con'd)

51.2 Financial risk management objectives and policies (Con'd)

Market risk (Con'd)

Currency risk

The Group has certain pledged bank balances and other receivables and borrowings denominated in HK$ or US$, hence exposures to exchange rate fluctuation arises. The Group currently does not have a foreign currency hedging policy in respect of foreign currency exposure. However, directors of the Company monitor the HK$, which is pegged with US$ and US$ exposure closely and will consider hedging significant currency exposure should the need arise.

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

	31/12/2021 RMB'000	31/12/2020 RMB'000
Assets:		
HK$ denominated bank balances and other receivables	**18,172**	12,170
US$ denominated bank balances	**6,456**	307
	24,628	12,477
Liabilities:		
HK$ denominated borrowings and long-term corporate bonds	**555,150**	571,474
US$ denominated borrowings	**1,289,218**	1,432,672
	1,844,368	2,004,146

51. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Con'd)

51.2 Financial risk management objectives and policies (Con'd)

Market risk (Con'd)

Currency risk (Con'd)

Sensitivity analysis

The Group is mainly exposed to the effects of fluctuation in RMB against HK$ and US$. The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 5% (2020:5%) increase or decrease in RMB against HK$ and US$. The percentage represents directors of the Company's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rate. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items, and adjust their translation at the end of the reporting period for a 5% (2020: 5%) change in foreign currency rate. A positive number below indicates an increase in post-tax profit where RMB strengthens 5% (2020: 5%) against HK$ and US$. For a 5% (2020: 5%) weakening of RMB against HK$ and US$, there would be an equal and opposite impact on the profit and the balances below would be negative.

	Year ended 31/12/2021 RMB'000	Year ended 31/12/2020 RMB'000
Post-tax profit for the year	**68,240**	74,687

Other price risk

The Group is exposed to price risk through its derivative financial instruments and financial assets at FVTPL. The Group monitors the price risk and will consider hedging the risk exposure should the need arise.

No sensitivity analysis has been presented as the directors of the Company consider that the impact on profit or loss for the current year is not significant.

51. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Con'd)

51.2 Financial risk management objectives and policies (Con'd)

Credit risk and impairment assessment

As at 31 December 2021, other than those financial assets whose carrying amounts best represent the maximum exposure to credit risk, the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk which will cause a financial loss to the Group arising from the amount of contingent liabilities in relation to financial guarantees provided by the Group as disclosed in Note 37.

In order to minimise the credit risk arising from the respective recognised financial assets as stated in the consolidated statement of financial position, the directors of the Group has delegated a team responsible for determination of credit limits, credit approvals and other monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. For trade receivables, the Group performs impairment assessment under ECL model on trade balances individually. For other receivables, the Group reviews the recoverable amount of each individual balance at the end of the reporting period to ensure that adequate impairment losses are made. In this regard, the directors of the Company consider that the Group's credit risk is significantly reduced.

For the amounts due from associates, the Group has significant influence over its associates and their financial positions are regularly monitored in order to minimise the credit risk associated with receivables due from associates. The credit risk in relation to the deposits placed with Tianrui Finance, an associate, is also limited because Tianrui Finance is a non-bank financial institution subject to the regulation and supervision of China Banking Regulatory Commission.

In order to minimise the credit risk arising from the contingent liabilities in relation to financial guarantee issued by the Group, a special committee has been established by the Group to review and approve the guarantee to be issued.

The credit risk on restricted and pledged bank balances and bank balances is limited because the counterparties are reputable banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

Apart from the deposits placed with an associate, the Group does not have any significant concentration of credit risk, with exposure spread over a large number of counterparties and customers.

51. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Con'd)

51.2 Financial risk management objectives and policies (Con'd)

Credit risk and impairment assessment (Con'd)

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

Internal credit rating	Description	Trade receivables	Other financial assets/other items
Low risk	The counterparty has a low risk of default and does not have any past-due amounts	Lifetime ECL — not credit-impaired	12-month ECL
Doubtful	There have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition through information developed internally or external resources	Lifetime ECL — not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL — not credit-impaired
Loss	There is evidence indicating the asset is credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL — credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL — credit-impaired
Write-off	There is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the Group has no realistic prospect of recovery	Amount is written off	Amount is written off

The tables below detail the credit risk exposures of the Group's financial assets and financial guarantee contracts, which are subject to ECL assessment:

	Internal credit rating	12-month or lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount	
			31/12/2021 RMB'000	31/12/2020 RMB'000
Financial assets at amortised cost				
Trade receivables (Note 26) (Note (a))	Low	Lifetime ECL — Not credit-impaired	**140,863**	129,442
	Doubtful	Lifetime ECL — Not credit-impaired	**43,358**	33,896
	Loss	Lifetime ECL — Credit-impaired	**50,576**	51,450
			234,797	214,788

51. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Con'd)

51.2 Financial risk management objectives and policies (Con'd)

Credit risk and impairment assessment (Con'd)

	Internal credit rating	12-month or lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount	
			31/12/2021 RMB'000	31/12/2020 RMB'000
Financial assets at amortised cost (Con'd)				
Long-term deposits (Note 18)	Low	12-month ECL	**221,439**	506,480
Amounts due from associates (Note 28)	Low	12-month ECL	**189,431**	189,431
Pledged bank balances (Note 30)	Low	12-month ECL	**4,416,957**	3,651,577
Cash and bank balances (Note 31)	Low	12-month ECL	**1,182,584**	1,230,186
Deposits placed with an associate (Note 31)	Low	12-month ECL	**1,128,047**	1,181,929
Other receivables (Note 26)	Low	12-month ECL	**296,993**	282,654
	Doubtful	Lifetime ECL — Not credit-impaired	**41,725**	3,174
	Loss	Lifetime ECL — Credit-impaired	**38,593**	42,554
			377,311	328,382
Bills receivables (Note 26)	Low	12-month ECL	**3,269,271**	3,762,867
Bills endorsed to suppliers (Note 26)	Low	12-month ECL	**2,911,568**	2,298,442
Other items				
Financial guarantee contracts (Note 37) (Note (b))	Low	12-month ECL	**1,182,655**	1,386,364

Notes:

(a) For trade receivables, the Group has applied the simplified approach in IFRS 9 to measure the loss allowance at lifetime ECL.

(b) For financial guarantee contracts, the gross carrying amount represents the utilised banking facilities that the Group has guaranteed under the relevant contract.

51. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Con'd)

51.2 Financial risk management objectives and policies (Con'd)

Credit risk and impairment assessment (Con'd)

The exposure to credit risk, trade receivables are assessed based on provision matrix as at 31 December 2021 within lifetime ECL. The Group uses debtors' aging to assess the impairment for its customers in relation to its operation because these customers consist of a large number of small customers with common risk characteristics that are representative of the customer' abilities to pay all amounts due in accordance with the contractual terms. The estimated loss rates estimated are based on historical observed default rates over the expected life of the debtors and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

The Group writes off a receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings.

The following table shows the movement in lifetime ECL that has been recognised for trade receivables under the simplified approach.

	Lifetime ECL (not credit-impaired) RMB'000	Lifetime ECL (credit-impaired) RMB'000	Total RMB'000
As at 1 January 2020	14,806	40,897	55,703
Impairment losses recognised	4,009	10,553	14,562
Impairment losses reversed	(10,346)	—	(10,346)
As at 31 December 2020	**8,469**	**51,450**	**59,919**
Impairment losses recognised	**1,211**	**—**	**1,211**
Impairment losses reversed	**(5,659)**	**(874)**	**(6,533)**
As at 31 December 2021	**4,021**	**50,576**	**54,597**

At 31 December 2021, the Group provided RMB54,597,000 (2020: RMB59,919,000) impairment allowance, net, for trade receivables, which was made on debtors based on the individual assessment.

51. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Con'd)

51.2 Financial risk management objectives and policies (Con'd)

Credit risk and impairment assessment (Con'd)

The following tables show reconciliation of loss allowances that has been recognised for other receivables.

	12-month ECL RMB'000	Lifetime ECL (not credit-impaired) RMB'000	Lifetime ECL (credit-impaired) RMB'000	Total RMB'000
As at 1 January 2020	—	6,738	32,713	39,451
Impairment losses recognised	—	4,092	9,841	13,933
Impairment losses reversed	—	(6,044)	—	(6,044)
As at 31 December 2020	**—**	**4,786**	**42,554**	**47,340**
Impairment losses recognised	**—**	**9,989**	**—**	**9,989**
Impairment losses reversed	**—**	**(3,525)**	**(3,961)**	**(7,486)**
As at 31 December 2021	**—**	**11,250**	**38,593**	**49,843**

At 31 December 2021, the Group provided RMB49,843,000 (2020: RMB47,340,000) impairment allowance (net of reversal) for other receivables which was made on debtors based on the individual assessment.

For financial guarantee contracts, the maximum amount that the Group has guaranteed under the relevant contract was RMB1,583,601,000 (2020: RMB2,093,527,000). At the end of the reporting period, the directors of the Company have performed impairment assessment, and concluded that there has been no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition of the financial guarantee contracts. Details of the financial guarantee contracts are set out in Note 37.

51. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Con'd)

51.2 Financial risk management objectives and policies (Con'd)

Liquidity risk

In the management of the liquidity risk, the Group monitors and maintains a level of cash and bank balances deemed adequate by the directors of the Company to finance the Group's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. The directors of the Company monitor the utilisation of bank borrowings. When there is non-compliance with loan covenants, the directors of the Company would liaise with lenders and follow up actions will be taken promptly as appropriate to ensure sufficient liquidity is available if the lenders demand immediate repayment.

The Company has net current liabilities amounting to RMB1,412,630,000 as at 31 December 2021 (Note 56), which exposed the Company to liquidity risk. The Company will repay borrowings due within one year amounting to RMB490,560,000 and guaranteed notes amounting to RMB884,913,000 in 2022 included in current liabilities. The Group opened cross border two-way RMB cash pool account to prepay the borrowings, guaranteed notes and corporate bonds of the Company upon maturity. The Group has unused banking facilities of RMB325,000,000 in aggregate available which have been obtained before 31 December 2021 and bank balance of RMB2,310,631,000 as at 31 December 2021.

The following table details the Group's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities, derivative instruments and lease liabilities. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows for financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay.

The maturity dates for other non-derivative financial liabilities are based on the agreed repayment dates.

51. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Con'd)

51.2 Financial risk management objectives and policies (Con'd)

Liquidity risk (Con'd)

The tables include both interest and principal cash flows. To the extent that interest flows are variable-rate, the undiscounted amount is derived from interest rate at the end of each reporting period.

	Weighted average interest rate	On demand or 0–30 days	31 to 180 days	181 to 365 days	1–2 years	2–3 years	Over 3 years	Total undiscounted cash flows	Carrying amounts
	%	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
As at 31 December 2021									
Trade and other payables	—	1,534,197	872,231	1,867,144	—	—	—	4,273,572	4,273,572
Other financial liabilities	7.88–10.73	—	986,450	15,750	297,200	—	—	1,299,400	1,207,860
Loan from an associate	3,68	3,696	416,016	14,784	814,784	—	—	1,249,280	1,200,000
Borrowings	6.21	1,526,757	2,184,220	2,373,056	677,063	958,298	—	7,719,394	7,307,328
Guaranteed notes	12.00	—	53,556	954,117	—	—	—	1,007,673	884,913
Long-term corporate bonds	6.50	—	2,099	40,655	27,668	—	—	70,422	64,591
Other long-term payable	4.65	—	—	52,520	52,520	52,520	315,120	472,680	343,361
		3,064,650	4,514,572	5,318,026	1,869,235	1,010,818	315,120	16,092,421	15,281,625
Financial guarantee liabilities		1,182,655	—	—	—	—	—	1,182,655	10,929
Lease liabilities	7.32	—	6,550	6,561	3,010	661	4,445	21,227	18,736
As at 31 December 2020									
Trade and other payables	—	557,565	2,076,196	1,906,901	—	—	—	4,540,662	4,540,662
Other financial liabilities	7.88–10.73	—	464,859	60,750	576,886	215,750	—	1,318,245	1,231,245
Loan from an associate	3.75	3,749	386,428	853,331	—	—	—	1,243,508	1,200,000
Borrowings	7.55	679,108	1,606,467	1,991,031	601,376	1,271,560	—	6,149,542	5,692,794
Guaranteed notes	12.00	—	54,809	62,772	961,240	—	—	1,078,821	897,714
Long-term corporate bonds	7.82	—	2,142,208	2,161	46,619	28,326	—	2,219,314	2,202,781
Other long-term payable	4.65	—	—	52,520	52,520	52,520	367,640	525,200	412,528
		1,240,422	6,730,967	4,929,466	2,238,641	1,568,156	367,640	17,075,292	16,177,724
Financial guarantee liabilities	—	1,386,364	—	—	—	—	—	1,386,364	11,641
Lease liabilities	7.32	126	7,546	20,158	13,111	3,310	5,106	49,357	43,732

The amounts included above for financial guarantee contracts are the maximum amounts the Group could be required to settle under the arrangement for the full guaranteed amount if that amount is claimed by the counterparty to the guarantee. Based on expectations at the end of the reporting period, the Group considers that it is more likely than not that no amount will be payable under the arrangement. However, this estimate is subject to change depending on the probability of the counterparty claiming under the guarantee which is a function of the likelihood that the financial receivables held by the counterparty which are guaranteed suffer credit losses.

51. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Con'd)

51.3 Fair value measurements

Fair value of the Group's financial assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis

Certain of the Group's financial assets are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. The following table gives information about how their fair values are determined (in particular, the valuation technique(s) and inputs used), as well as the level of the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurements are categorised (levels 1 to 3) based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements is observable.

Financial assets	**Fair value (RMB'000)**		**Fair value hierarchy**	**Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)**	**Significant unobservable input(s)**	**Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value**
	31/12/2021	31/12/2020				
Option granted by Tianrui Group (see Note 25)	**Assets 1,155**	Assets 1,246	Level 3	The binomial option pricing model. The key inputs are stock price volatility rate, spot price, exercise price, risk free rate, dividend yield, exit rate, exercise multiples, time to maturity and vesting date.	Stock price volatility rate	Note (i)
PRC investment funds (see Note 29)	**Assets 9,694**	Assets 2,408	Level 2	Market price or fair value of underlying investments held by funds.	N/A	N/A

Note:

(i) A slight increase in the stock price volatility rate used in isolation would result in an increase in the fair value. A 5% increase in the stock price volatility rate, holding all other variables constant, would increase the carrying amount of the option by RMB2,557,000 (2020: RMB2,096,000) for the year ended 31 December 2021. A 5% decrease in the stock price volatility rate, holding all other variables constant, would decrease the carrying amount of the option by RMB875,000 (2020: RMB949,000) for the year ended 31 December 2021.

There is no transfer between level 1 and level 2 during the current and prior years.

51. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Con'd)

51.3 Fair value measurements (Con'd)

Fair value of the Group's financial assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis (Con'd)

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements

As detailed in Note 25, the options granted by Tianrui Group are classified as derivative financial assets. The options were measured at fair value on Level 3 fair value measurement.

The following are reconciliation of the options:

	RMB'000
FAIR VALUE:	
At 1 January 2020	49,427
Changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss	(48,181)
At 31 December 2020	**1,246**
Changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss	**(91)**
At 31 December 2021	**1,155**

Fair value of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis (but fair value disclosures are required)

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

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

52. ACQUISITION OF A SUBSIDIARY

On 31 May 2021, the Group had entered into an equity transfer agreement with Dayi Technology to acquire the 100% interests of Dayi Equipment (the "Acquisition Agreement). Under the Acquisition Agreement, Dayi Technology agreed to sell the 100% interests of Dayi Equipment with a consideration amounting to RMB193,032,000, of which 1) the Group should inject USD capital amounting to USD20,600,000 (equivalent to RMB133,072,000) to Dayi Equipment as consideration; 2) settled by the deposits and advances paid for acquisition of businesses of RMB60,000,000 to Dayi Technology.

The Group completed the USD capital injection and obtained the control of Dayi Equipment on 22 June 2021. The acquisition has been accounted as acquisition of business using the acquisition method.

	Total
Consideration transferred:	
Cash	133,072
Deposit and advances paid (Note 18) in prior year	60,000
Total	193,072

	RMB'000
Assets acquired and liabilities recognised at the date of acquisition are as follows:	
Property, plant and equipment	188,467
Right-use-right assets	133,497
Other intangible assets (Note 22)	14,000
Inventories	1,407
Trade and other receivables	147,081
Cash and bank balances	12,615
Trade and other payables	(395)
Loan from shareholder (Note 18)	(225,041)
Deferred income	(81,902)
Deferred tax liabilities	(3,500)
	186,229
Goodwill arising on acquisition:	
Consideration transferred	193,072
Less: net assets acquired	(186,229)
Goodwill	6,843
Net cash outflow arising on acquisition:	
Cash consideration	(133,072)
Cash and cash equivalents acquired	12,615
	(120,457)

52. ACQUISITION OF A SUBSIDIARY (Con'd)

The trade and other receivables (which principally comprised trade receivable, bill receivables, prepayment and other receivable) at the date of acquisition amounted to RMB147,081,000. The best estimate at acquisition date of contractual cash flows not expected to be collected is very minor.

Goodwill arose on the acquisition because the cost of the combination included a control premium. In addition, the consideration paid for the combination effectively included amounts in relation to the benefit of expected synergies, revenue growth and future market development of the company. These benefits are not recognised separately from goodwill because they do not meet the recognition criteria for identifiable intangible assets.

Included in the profit for the year is RMB0.1 million attributable to the additional business generated by Dayi Equipment. Revenue for the year includes RMB12.0 million generated from Dayi Equipment. Had the acquisition of Dayi Equipment been completed on 1 January 2021, revenue for the year of the Group would have been RMB14.6 million, and profit for the year would have been RMB0.6 million. The pro forma information is for illustrative purposes only and is not necessarily an indication of revenue and results of operations of the Group that actually would have been achieved had the acquisition been completed on 1 January 2021, nor is it intended to be a projection of future results. In determining the 'pro-forma' revenue and profit of the Group had Dayi Equipment been acquired at the beginning of the current year, the directors of the Company calculated depreciation of property, plant and equipment and amortisation of right-use-assets based on the recognised amounts of property, plant and equipment and right-use-assets respectively at the date of the acquisition.

53. RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

The table below details major changes in the Group's liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are those for which cash flows were or future cash flows will be classified in the Group's consolidated statement of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities.

	Borrowings RMB'000 (Note 36)	Long-term corporate bonds RMB'000 (Note 39)	Guaranteed notes RMB'000 (Note 38)	Lease liabilities RMB'000 (Note 40)	Loan from an associate RMB'000 (Note 35)	Other financial liabilities RMB'000 (Note 34)	Total RMB'000
At 1 January 2020	8,285,182	2,145,364	934,566	40,590	950,000	1,004,445	13,360,147
Financing cash flows	(2,644,833)	(136,207)	(91,551)	(22,545)	215,935	118,550	(2,560,651)
Interest expenses	747,252	193,624	117,881	3,646	34,065	108,250	1,204,718
New leases entered	—	—	—	22,041	—	—	22,041
Decrease in discounted bills with recourse presented under operating cash flows	(809,833)	—	—	—	—	—	(809,833)
Others	115,026	—	(63,182)	—	—	—	51,844
At 31 December 2020	**5,692,794**	**2,202,781**	**897,714**	**43,732**	**1,200,000**	**1,231,245**	**11,268,266**
Financing cash flows	**827,449**	**(2,149,525)**	**(107,889)**	**(27,830)**	**(47,662)**	**(117,220)**	**(1,622,677)**
Interest expenses	**743,642**	**11,335**	**115,976**	**2,834**	**47,662**	**93,835**	**1,015,284**
Increase in discounted bills with recourse presented under operating cash flows	**77,603**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**77,603**
Others	**(34,160)**	**—**	**(20,888)**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(55,048)**
At 31 December 2021	**7,307,328**	**64,591**	**884,913**	**18,736**	**1,200,000**	**1,207,860**	**10,683,428**

54. MAJOR NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS

During the year, short term borrowings drawn on discounted bills with recourse of RMB284,317,000 (2020: RMB245,579,000) have been settled through bills receivables discounted to the relevant financial institutions.

During the year, trade payables with carrying amount of RMB2,213,069,000 (2020: RMB2,157,623,000) have been settled by bills receivables endorsed to suppliers on a full recourse basis.

During the year, the Group acquired 100% equity interests in Dayi Equipment at a consideration of RMB193,072,000 (Note 52). The consideration of RMB60,000,000 for the acquisition and the shareholder loan of RMB225,041,000 taken from the previous controlling shareholder (Note 18), were settled by deposits and advances paid for acquisition of businesses of the same amount paid in prior years.

55. PARTICULARS OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES OF THE COMPANY

General information of subsidiaries

Details of the principal subsidiaries directly and indirectly held by the Company at the end of the reporting period are set out below:

Name of company	Place of incorporation/ establishment and operations	Paid up issued/ registered capital	Proportion of ownership interest held by the Company		Proportion of voting power held by the Company		Principal activities
			2021 %	2020 %	**2021 %**	2020 %	
China Tianrui (Hong Kong) Company Limited 中國天瑞(香港)有限公司	Hong Kong	US$1	**100**	100	**100**	100	Investment holding
Tianrui Cement Group Company Limited 天瑞水泥集團有限公司	The PRC	US$594,052,471	**100**	100	**100**	100	Manufacture and sale of cement and clinker
Tianrui Group Ruzhou Cement Company Limited 天瑞集團汝州水泥有限公司	The PRC	RMB180,000,000	**71.39**	71.39	**71.39**	71.39	Manufacture and sale of cement and clinker
Weihui Shi Tianrui Cement Company Limited 衛輝市天瑞水泥有限公司	The PRC	RMB240,000,000	**71.67**	71.67	**71.67**	71.67	Manufacture and sale of cement, clinker and limestone aggregate
Tianrui Group Zhoukou Cement Company Limited 天瑞集團周口水泥有限公司	The PRC	RMB81,000,000	**100**	100	**100**	100	Manufacture and sale of cement
Tianrui Group Yuzhou Cement Company Limited 天瑞集團禹州水泥有限公司	The PRC	RMB250,000,000	**100**	100	**100**	100	Manufacture and sale of cement and clinker
Dalian Tianrui Cement Company Limited 大連天瑞水泥有限公司	The PRC	RMB350,000,000	**100**	100	**100**	100	Manufacture and sale of cement and clinker
Yingkou Tianrui Cement Company Limited 營口天瑞水泥有限公司	The PRC	RMB111,300,000	**100**	100	**100**	100	Manufacture and sale of cement
Tianrui Group Nanzhao Cement Company Limited 天瑞集團南召水泥有限公司	The PRC	RMB200,000,000	**100**	100	**100**	100	Manufacture and sale of cement and clinker
Liaoyang Tianrui Cement Company Limited 遼陽天瑞水泥有限公司	The PRC	RMB213,680,000	**100**	100	**100**	100	Manufacture and sale of cement and clinker
Tianrui Group Xuchang Cement Company Limited 天瑞集團許昌水泥有限公司	The PRC	RMB80,000,000	**100**	100	**100**	100	Manufacture and sale of cement

55. PARTICULARS OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES OF THE COMPANY (Con'd)

General information of subsidiaries (Con'd)

Name of company	Place of incorporation/ establishment and operations	Paid up issued/ registered capital	Proportion of ownership interest held by the Company		Proportion of voting power held by the Company		Principal activities
			2021 %	2020 %	**2021 %**	2020 %	
Tianrui Group Guangshan Cement Company Limited 天瑞集團光山水泥有限公司	The PRC	RMB280,000,000	**59.79**	59.79	**59.79**	59.79	Manufacture and sale of cement, clinker and limestone aggregate
Tianrui Group Zhengzhou Cement Company Limited 天瑞集團鄭州水泥有限公司	The PRC	RMB520,000,000	**93.29**	93.29	**93.29**	93.29	Manufacture and sale of cement, clinker and limestone aggregate
Tianrui Group Xiaoxian Cement Company Limited 天瑞集團蕭縣水泥有限公司	The PRC	RMB241,958,000	**100**	100	**100**	100	Manufacture and sale of cement and clinker
Tianjin Tianrui Cement Company Limited ("Tianjin Tianrui Cement") 天津天瑞水泥有限公司	The PRC	RMB100,000,000	**60**	60	**60**	60	Manufacture and sale of cement
Liaoyang Tianrui Weiqi Cement Company Limited 遼陽天瑞威企水泥有限公司	The PRC	RMB39,000,000	**100**	100	**100**	100	Manufacture and sale of cement
Liaoyang Tianrui Chengxing Cement Company Limited 遼陽天瑞誠興水泥有限公司	The PRC	RMB20,000,000	**70**	70	**70**	70	Manufacture and sale of cement
Liaoyang Tianrui Liaota Cement Company Limited 遼陽天瑞遼塔水泥有限公司	The PRC	RMB205,000,000	**100**	100	**100**	100	Manufacture and sale of cement and clinker
Dalian Tianrui Jinhaian Cement Company Limited 大連天瑞金海岸水泥有限公司	The PRC	RMB45,000,000	**100**	100	**100**	100	Manufacture and sale of cement
Haicheng The First Cement Company Limited 海城市第一水泥有限公司	The PRC	RMB100,000,000	**100**	100	**100**	100	Manufacture and sale of cement and clinker
Yongan Cement 河南永安水泥有限公司	The PRC	RMB572,600,000	**100**	100	**100**	100	Manufacture and sale of cement
Xindeng Cement 天瑞新登鄭州水泥有限公司	The PRC	RMB294,667,600	**55**	55	**55**	55	Manufacture and sale of cement and limestone aggregate

Except for China Tianrui (Hong Kong) Company Limited, all entities are indirectly held by the Company.

55. PARTICULARS OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES OF THE COMPANY (Con'd)

General information of subsidiaries (Con'd)

The above table lists the subsidiaries of the Company which, in the opinion of the directors of the Company, principally affected the results or assets of the Group. To give details of other subsidiaries would, in the opinion of the directors of the Company, result in particulars of excessive length.

Details of non-wholly owned subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests

The table below shows details of non-wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Group that have material non-controlling interests:

Name of subsidiary	Place of establishment and principal place of business	Proportion of ownership interests held by non-controlling interests		Proportion of voting rights held by non-controlling interests		Profit/(loss) allocated to non-controlling interests		Accumulated non-controlling interests	
		At 31/12/2021 %	At 31/12/2020 %	**At 31/12/2021 %**	At 31/12/2020 %	**Year ended 31/12/2021 RMB'000**	Year ended 31/12/2020 RMB'000	**At 31/12/2021 RMB'000**	At 31/12/2020 RMB'000
Tianjin Tianrui Cement	The PRC	**40**	40	**40**	40	**10,580**	22,146	**(141,673)**	(152,253)
Xindeng Cement	The PRC	**45**	45	**45**	45	**63,284**	96,216	**328,216**	290,042
Individually immaterial subsidiaries with non-controlling interests						**7,068**	(8,492)	**(1,873)**	(8,941)
						80,932	109,870	**184,670**	128,848

Summarised financial information in respect of the Group's subsidiaries that has material non-controlling interests is set out below. The summarised financial information below represents amounts before intragroup eliminations.

55. PARTICULARS OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES OF THE COMPANY (Con'd)

Details of non-wholly owned subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests (Con'd)

Tianjin Tianrui Cement

	31/12/2021 RMB'000	31/12/2020 RMB'000
Current assets	**123,258**	98,329
Non-current assets	**257,753**	264,427
Current liabilities	**(747,105)**	(741,046)
Non-current liabilities	**(1,963)**	(2,342)
Net liabilities	**(368,057)**	(380,632)
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	**(226,384)**	(228,379)
Non-controlling interests of Tianjin Tianrui Cement	**(141,673)**	(152,253)
	(368,057)	(380,632)

	Year ended 31/12/2021 RMB'000	Year ended 31/12/2020 RMB'000
Revenue	**188,566**	159,194
Expenses	**(162,117)**	(103,827)
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	**26,449**	55,367
Profit and total comprehensive income attributable to:		
Owners of the Company	**15,869**	33,221
Non-controlling interests of Tianjin Tianrui Cement	**10,580**	22,146
	26,449	55,367
Net cash from operating activities	**48,059**	26,593
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities	**(5,283)**	10,708
Net cash inflows	**42,776**	37,301

55. PARTICULARS OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES OF THE COMPANY (Con'd)

Details of non-wholly owned subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests (Con'd)

Xindeng Cement

	31/12/2021 RMB'000	31/12/2020 RMB'000
Current assets	**334,493**	330,961
Non-current assets	**1,039,586**	1,054,073
Current liabilities	**(289,856)**	(357,341)
Non-current liabilities	**(354,854)**	(376,809)
Net assets	**729,369**	650,884
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	**401,153**	360,842
Non-controlling interests of Xindeng Cement	**328,216**	290,042
	729,369	650,884

	Year ended 31/12/2021 RMB'000	Year ended 31/12/2020 RMB'000
Revenue	**732,259**	683,937
Expenses	**(591,628)**	(470,121)
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	**140,631**	213,816
Profit and total comprehensive income attributable to:		
Owners of the Company	**77,347**	117,600
Non-controlling interests of Xindeng Cement	**63,284**	96,216
	140,631	213,816
Dividend declared attributable to non-controlling interests	**25,110**	117,050
Net cash from operating activities	**161,176**	222,653
Net cash used in investing activities	**(59,169)**	(250,847)
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities	**(20,575)**	19,000
Net cash inflows/(outflows)	**81,432**	(9,194)

56. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AND RESERVES OF THE COMPANY

	31/12/2021 RMB'000	31/12/2020 RMB'000
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Investment in a subsidiary	**1,925,778**	1,925,778
Amounts due from subsidiaries	**1,995,310**	2,412,627
Equipment	**15**	16
Derivative financial instruments	**1,155**	1,246
	3,922,258	4,339,667
CURRENT ASSETS		
Other receivables	**10,162**	56,644
Cash and bank balances	**6,982**	12,522
	17,144	69,166
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Borrowings due within one year	**490,560**	195,747
Corporate bonds within one year	**37,610**	—
Guaranteed notes within one year	**884,913**	—
Other payables	**16,691**	18,607
	1,429,774	214,354
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES	**(1,412,630)**	(145,188)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES	**2,509,628**	4,194,479
CAPITAL AND RESERVES		
Share capital	**24,183**	24,183
Reserves	**2,084,501**	2,240,092
TOTAL EQUITY	**2,108,684**	2,264,275
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Borrowings due after one year	**252,286**	852,158
Guaranteed notes	**—**	889,752
Long-term corporate bonds	**26,981**	66,490
Deferred tax liabilities	**121,044**	121,044
Financial guarantee contracts	**633**	760
	400,944	1,930,204
	2,509,628	4,194,479

56. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AND RESERVES OF THE COMPANY (Con'd)

Movements in reserves of the Company

	Share premium RMB'000	Other reserves RMB'000	Retained earnings RMB'000	Total RMB'000
At 1 January 2020	1,066,648	228,480	1,057,781	2,352,909
Loss and total comprehensive expense for the year	—	—	(112,817)	(112,817)
At 31 December 2020 and at 1 January 2021	**1,066,648**	**228,480**	**944,964**	**2,240,092**
Loss and total comprehensive expense for the year	**—**	**—**	**(155,591)**	**(155,591)**
At 31 December 2021	**1,066,648**	**228,480**	**789,373**	**2,084,501**

Financial Summary

Financial summary — in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS

	For the year ended 31 December				
	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000	2018 RMB'000	2017 RMB'000
Revenue	**12,716,775**	12,170,754	12,087,532	10,060,647	8,420,551
Profit before tax	**1,453,103**	2,368,102	2,667,671	1,742,572	1,354,025
Income tax expense	**(171,581)**	(397,652)	(733,166)	(490,762)	(361,255)
Profit for the year	**1,281,522**	1,970,450	1,934,505	1,251,810	992,770
Attributable to:					
Owners of the Company	**1,200,590**	1,860,580	1,819,423	1,212,547	1,001,764
Non-controlling interests	**80,932**	109,870	115,082	39,263	(8,994)
	1,281,522	1,970,450	1,934,505	1,251,810	992,770

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION

	As at 31 December				
	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000	2018 RMB'000	2017 RMB'000
Total assets	**32,658,235**	32,439,501	32,324,304	28,553,706	25,904,081
Total liabilities	**(16,589,957)**	(17,616,603)	(19,348,713)	(17,474,586)	(15,968,310)
Total equity	**16,068,278**	14,822,898	12,975,591	11,079,120	9,935,771
Attributable to:					
Owners of the Company	**15,883,608**	14,694,050	12,839,563	11,017,674	9,820,855
Non-controlling interests	**184,670**	128,848	136,028	61,446	114,916
	16,068,278	14,822,898	12,975,591	11,079,120	9,935,771