CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED

31 DECEMBER 2020, 2021 AND 2022 AND THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2023



To the Board of Directors of Shenghui Cleanness Group Holdings Limited (incorporated in Cayman Islands with limited liability)

Opinion

What we have audited

The consolidated financial statements of Shenghui Cleanness Group Holdings Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which are set out on pages 5 to 74, comprise:

- the consolidated statements of financial position as at 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and 30 June 2023;
- the company statements of financial position as at 31 December 2021 and 2022 and 30 June 2023;
- the consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and the six months period ended 30 June 2023 (the "Relevant Periods");
- the consolidated statements of changes in equity for the Relevant Periods;
- · the consolidated statements of cash flows for the Relevant Periods; and
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Our opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2021 and 2022 and 30 June 2023 and the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and 30 June 2023, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the Relevant Periods in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing ("HKSAs") issued by the HKICPA. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report.

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



To the Board of Directors of Shenghui Cleanness Group Holdings Limited (Continued) (incorporated in Cayman Islands with limited liability)

Basis for Opinion (Continued)

Independence

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.

Other Matter

The comparative consolidated financial statements for the six months period ended 30 June 2022 have not been audited.

Responsibilities of Directors for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA, and 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.



To the Board of Directors of Shenghui Cleanness Group Holdings Limited (Continued) (incorporated in Cayman Islands with limited liability)

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. We report our opinion solely to you, as a body, 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 scepticism 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.



To the Board of Directors of Shenghui Cleanness Group Holdings Limited (Continued) (incorporated in Cayman Islands with limited liability)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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 the directors of the Company 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.

Restriction on Distribution and Use

The consolidated financial statements are prepared for the purpose of the preparation of financial information for inclusion in the prospectus of the Company in connection with the initial public offering of shares of the Company on the Main Board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited. As a result, the consolidated financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report is intended solely for the board of directors of the Company and should not be distributed to or used by any other parties for any purpose.

PricewaterhouseCoopersCertified Public Accountants

Hong Kong, 27 November 2023

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020, 2021 AND 2022 AND THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

		Yea	r ended 31 Decembe	er	Six months en	ded 30 June
	Notes	2020 RMB'000	2021 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000 (Unaudited)	2023 RMB'000
Revenue Cost of services	5 6	465,664 (385,746)	563,541 (474,296)	594,204 (499,795)	289,173 (243,433)	298,251 (251,074)
C						
Gross profit Selling and marketing		79,918	89,245	94,409	45,740	47,177
expenses General and	6	(3,111)	(3,076)	(3,983)	(1,966)	(2,730)
administrative expenses Impairment losses on	6	(33,682)	(45,033)	(51,060)	(26,627)	(24,042)
financial assets		(4,580)	(2,333)	(4,185)	(1,905)	(5,016)
Other income, net	7	8,238	7,155	5,109	3,437	2,235
Other loss	8	(7,345)	(3)	=	-	-
Operating profit		39,438	45,955	40,290	18,679	17,624
Finance expenses, net	11	(1,172)	(404)	(422)	(236)	(197)
Share of net profit of						
associates	18	236	-	-	-	-
Profit before income						
tax		38,502	45,551	39,868	18,443	17,427
Income tax expenses	12	(7,190)	(5,630)	(5,479)	(3,051)	(2,119)
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year/period attributable to owners of the Company		31,312	39,921	34,389	15,392	15,308
Earnings per share attributable to owners of the Company (expressed in RMB'000 per share) - Basis and diluted	14	31.3	39-9	34.4	15.4	15.3

The above consolidated statements of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020, 2021 AND 2022 AND 30 JUNE 2023

			As at 31 December		As at 30 June
		2020	2021	2022	2023
	Notes	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Assets					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	15	14,817	15,741	14,477	15,106
Investment properties	16	7,532	7,015	6,498	6,239
Right-of-use assets	17	140	-	-	-
Investments in associates	18	-	-	-	-
Deferred income tax assets	19	3,806	4,336	4,965	5,7 1 7
Deposits	21	5,410	3,154	4,809	6,536
		31,705	30,246	30,749	33,598
Current assets					
Trade and other receivables					
and prepayments	21	156,650	190,240	228,923	252,146
Financial assets at fair value					
through profit or loss	22	-	-	-	-
Restricted bank deposits	23	-	5,388	1,780	1,453
Cash and cash equivalents	23	67,437	52,191	54,722	49,858
		224,087	247,819	285,425	303,457
Total assets		255,792	278,065	316,174	337,055
Equity					
Equity attributable to owners of the company					
Share capital	24	-	-		-
Reserves	25	141,435	142,643	177,032	192,340
Total equity		141,435	142,643	177,032	192,340

The above consolidated statements of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020, 2021 AND 2022, AND 30 JUNE 2023

	Notes	2020 RMB'000	As at 31 December 2021 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000	As at 30 June 2023 RMB'000
Liabilities					
Non-current liabilities Lease liabilities	17	6,998	6,771	6,524	6,394
Current liabilities					
	26	89,392	98,735	111,755	117,963
Trade and other payables	20		19,238	20,187	19,674
Current income tax payable		17,252		20,107	-3,074
Bank borrowings	27	-	10,010		
Lease liabilities	17	715	668	676	684
		107,359	128,651	132,618	138,321
Total liabilities		114,357	135,422	139,142	144,715
Total equity and liabilities		255,792	278,065	316,174	337,055

The consolidated financial statements on pages 5 to 74 were approved by the Board of Directors on 27 November 2023 and were signed on its behalf:

Li Chenghua

Director

hen Liming

Director

The above consolidated statements of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND 2022 AND 30 JUNE 2023

		As at 31 December 2021	As at 31 December 2022	As at 30 June 2023
	Notes	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Assets				
Non-current assets Investments in subsidiaries	31(a)	108,881	108,881	108,881
Current assets				
Prepayment	31(b)	1,254	3,609	4,755
Total assets		110,135	112,490	113,636
Equity				
Share capital	24	-	-	-
Reserves	31(d)	100,752	94,541	90,644
Total equity		100,752	94,541	90,644
Current liabilities				
Other payables	31(c)	9,383	17,949	22,992
Total liabilities		9,383	17,949	22,992
Total equity and liabilities		110,135	112,490	113,636

The above statements of financial position of the Company should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020, 2021 AND 2022 AND THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Attributable	to owners of the Co	ompany
	Share capital	Reserves	Total
	(Note 24)	(Note 25)	
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
At 1 January 2020 Comprehensive income	-	107,973	107,973
Profit for the year	-	31,312	31,312
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	31,312	31,312
Transaction with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Deemed contribution from controlling shareholders	-	2,150	2,150
Total transactions with owners		2,150	2,150
Balance at 31 December 2020	<u>-</u>	141,435	141,435
At 1 January 2021 Comprehensive income	-	141,435	141,435
Profit for the year	-	39,921	39,921
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	39,921	39,921
Transaction with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Capital contribution from a shareholder (Note 1.2(i))	-	247	247
Capital reduction of a subsidiary (Note 1.2(ii))	-	(12,320)	(12,320)
Issuance of shares (Note 1.2(iv))	-	4,000	4,000
Deemed distribution to controlling shareholders (Note 1.2(vii))	-	(2,460)	(2,460)
Dividend paid to controlling shareholders (Note 13)	-	(28,180)	(28,180)
Total transactions with owners	-	(38,713)	(38,713)
Balance at 31 December 2021	-	142,643	142,643

The above consolidated statements of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020, 2021 AND 2022 AND THE SIX MONTHS
ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Attributable to owners of the Company		
	Share capital	Reserves	Total
	(Note 24)	(Note 25)	
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
At 1 January 2022 Comprehensive income	-	142,643	142,643
Profit for the year		34,389	34,389
Total comprehensive income for the year		34,389	34,389
Balance at 31 December 2022		177,032	177,032
At 1 January 2022 Comprehensive income	-	142,643	142,643
Profit for the period		15,392	15,392
Total comprehensive income for the			
period		15,392	15,392
Balance at 30 June 2022 (Unaudited)	-	158,035	158,035
At 1 January 2023 Comprehensive income	-	177,032	177,032
Profit for the period		15,308	15,308
Total comprehensive income for the			
period		15,308	15,308
Balance at 30 June 2023		192,340	192,340

The above consolidated statements of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020, 2021 AND 2022 AND THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

		Year ended 31 December			Six months ended 30 June		
	Notes	2020 RMB'000	2021 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000 (Unaudited)	2023 RMB'000	
Cash flows from operating activities Cash generated from/(used							
in) operations	28(a)	28,364	19,101	10,938	(23,214)	(1,179)	
Income tax paid	2 0(a)	(6,337)	(4,175)	(5,159)	(3,419)	(3,384)	
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities		22,027	14,926	5,779	(26,633)	(4,563)	
Cash flows from investing activities Bank interest income							
received		134	92	153	109	72	
Dividend income received		84	-	-03	-	, <u>-</u>	
Purchases of property,							
plant and equipment		(4,331)	(4,073)	(1,938)	(1,088)	(2,253)	
Acquisition of investments in financial assets at fair value through profit or		(1)66-5			(-,,	(7,00)	
loss		(142,802)	_	_	-	-	
Disposal of financial assets at fair value through							
profit or loss Decrease/(increase) in		139,818	<u>.</u>	-	-	-	
restricted bank deposits Advances to related		376	(5,388)	3,608	4,058	327	
company/parties		(726)	(88)	-	-	-	
Repayment from Mr. Li		1,337	2,034	-	-	-	
Payments for investments							
in associates		(220)	-	-	-	-	
Proceeds from disposal of							
associates		905					
Net cash (used in)/generated from							
investing activities		(5,425)	(7,423)	1,823	3,079	(1,854)	

The above consolidated statements of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020, 2021 AND 2022 AND THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

		Yea	r ended 31 Decemb	er	Six months ended 30 June		
	Notes	2020 RMB'000	2021 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000 (Unaudited)	2023 RMB'000	
Cash flows from					(47,44,4,44,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,		
financing activities							
Proceeds from bank and		00.090	10.010				
other borrowings Repayments of bank and		39,383	10,010	-	-	-	
other borrowings		(44,383)	_	(10,010)	(10,010)	_	
Bank and other		(44,303)	-	(10,010)	(10,010)	_	
borrowings interest paid		(848)	(55)	(148)	(121)	(53)	
Listing expenses paid		(677)	(713)	(1,738)	(1,036)	(366)	
Disposal of excluded		(0//)	(7-3)	(1,7,30)	(1,000)	(300)	
entities		2,100	_	_	_	_	
Interest payments of lease							
liabilities		(458)	(441)	(427)	(224)	(216)	
Principal repayments of							
lease liabilities		(489)	(274)	(239)	(105)	(122)	
Dividend paid to							
controlling shareholders	13	-	(28,180)	-	-	-	
Capital reduction of a							
subsidiary and return of							
capital to controlling							
shareholders	1.2 (ii)	-	(12,320)	-	-	-	
Capital contribution from							
a shareholder	1.2 (i)	-	247	-	-	-	
Issuance of shares	1.2 (iv)	-	4,000	-	-	-	
Repayment to related							
companies		(23)	(62)	-	-	-	
Advances from controlling					_		
shareholders		180	5,039	7,491	4,967	2,310	
Net cash (used							
in)/generated from							
financing activities		(5,215)	(22,749)	(5,071)	(6,529)	1,553	
Not in orange ((decreese)							
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash							
equivalents		11,387	(15,246)	2 521	(30,083)	(4,864)	
Cash and cash		11,307	(15,240)	2,531	(30,003)	(4,004)	
equivalents at							
beginning of the							
year/period		56,050	67,437	52,191	52,191	54,722	
G11							
Cash and cash							
equivalents at end of the year/period		67,437	E2 101	E4 700	22,108	49,858	
me year, period			52,191	54,722		49,050	

The above consolidated statements of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 General information, reorganisation and basis of presentation

1.1 General information

The Company was incorporated in the Cayman Islands on 4 January 2021 as an exempted company with limited liability under the Companies Act (Cap. 22, Act 3 of 1961, as consolidated and revised) of the Cayman Islands. The address of the Company's registered office is at the office of Conyers Trust Company (Cayman) Limited, Cricket Square, Hutchins Drive, PO Box 2681, Grand Cayman, KY1-1111, Cayman Islands.

The Company is an investment holding company and its subsidiaries (collectively the "Group") are principally engaged in the provision of cleaning and maintenance services in the People's Republic of China (the "PRC") (the "Listing Business"). Pursuant to the deed of controlling shareholders' confirmation dated 16 March 2021 entered into between Mr. Li Chenghua ("Mr. Li") and Mr. Chen Liming ("Mr. Chen"), they have reaffirmed that they have been a group of the controlling shareholders (the "Controlling Shareholders") since the establishment of the companies now comprising the Group. They are acting in concert with each other and manage the Listing Business collectively for the years ended 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended 30 June 2023 and will continue to act as such upon listing.

1.2 History and reorganisation of the Group

Prior to the incorporation of the Company and the completion of the reorganisation as described below, the Listing Business was operated through Guangzhou Shenghui Cleanness Services Co., Limited ("Guangzhou Shenghui") and its subsidiaries in the PRC during the years ended 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended 30 June 2023.

Prior to the Reorganisation (as defined below), Guangzhou Shenghui and its subsidiaries were owned by the Controlling Shareholders and are engaged in the provision of cleaning and maintenance services and the provision of sports facilities. The sports facilities were provided by Guangzhou Pengsheng Sports Development Co., Ltd. ("Guangzhou Pengsheng"), Guangzhou Shengfeng Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd. ("Guangzhou Shengfeng") and Guangzhou Mingyou Education Technology Co., Ltd. ("Guangzhou Mingyou") which were inactive and had not commenced business prior to the Reorganisation. Guangzhou Pengsheng, Guangzhou Shengfeng and Guangzhou Mingyou are not considering as part of the Listing Business and collectively referred to as the "Excluded Entities". All Excluded Entities were disposed or deregistered during the year ended 31 December 2020, hence, they became the then related companies of the Group from 1 January 2021 onwards.

Reorganisation

In preparation for the initial listing of the shares of the Company on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited, the Company and other companies now comprising the Group have undergone a reorganisation (the "Reorganisation") pursuant to which the Company has become the holding company of the other companies now comprising the Group. The major steps which have been undertaken to effect the Reorganisation were as follows:

(i) Capital contribution made by an independent pre-listing third party ("Pre-IPO Investor")

Pursuant to a capital contribution agreement dated 28 January 2021, the Pre-IPO Investor acquired 3% of the enlarged equity interest of Guangzhou Xinhui Technology Property Co., Ltd. ("Guangzhou Xinhui"), a then subsidiary of Guangzhou Shenghui, at a consideration of RMB247,423. Upon the completion of the aforesaid transaction, the registered capital of Guangzhou Xinhui was increased from RMB8,000,000 to RMB8,247,423. Guangzhou Xinhui was converted into a Sino-foreign equity joint venture, which is owned as to 97% by Guangzhou Shenghui and 3% by the Pre-IPO Investor.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 General information, reorganisation and basis of presentation (Continued)

1.2 History and reorganisation of the Group (Continued)

Reorganisation (Continued)

(ii) Reduction of registered capital of Guangzhou Shenghui

On 24 February 2021, Guangzhou Shenghui reduced its registered capital from RMB20,020,000 to RMB500,000 by a way of capital reduction in the aggregate amount of RMB19,520,000 of its registered capital. Immediately after the reduction of registered capital, Guangzhou Shenghui was owned as to 50% by Mr. Li and 50% by Mr. Chen. The Group paid a total of RMB12,320,000 to Controlling Shareholders as result of its capital reduction on 24 February 2021.

(iii) Incorporation of the Company

On 4 January 2021, the Company was incorporated in the Cayman Islands with an authorised share capital of Hong Kong Dollar ("HKD") 380,000 divided into 38,000,000 ordinary shares of HKD0.01 each. Upon its incorporation, one nil-paid ordinary share was issued to the initial subscriber at par and was transferred to Prosperity Cleanness Investment Holdings Limited ("Prosperity Cleanness"), a company incorporated in the BVI with limited liability and is wholly-owned by Mr. Li, on the same day. Also, one nil-paid ordinary share was allotted and issued to Sunrise Cleanness Investment Holdings Limited ("Sunrise Cleanness"), a company incorporated in the BVI with limited liability and is wholly-owned by Mr. Chen, on the same day. Upon completion of such transfer and allotment, the Company become owned as to 50% by Prosperity Cleanness and as to 50% by Sunrise Cleanness.

(iv) Allotment and issuance of the Company's shares to shareholders

Pursuant to a subscription agreement dated 9 February 2021 and entered into, among others, the Company, Prosperity Cleanness, Sunrise Cleanness and Dash Dazzling Investment Holdings Limited ("Dash Dazzling"), a company incorporated in the BVI with limited liabilities and is wholly-owned by the Pre-IPO Investor, in consideration of HKD5, HKD5 and RMB4,000,000 (equivalent to approximately HKD4,800,000) paid by Prosperity Cleanness, Sunrise Cleanness and Dash Dazzling, respectively, the Company (a) allotted and issued 484 shares, 484 shares and 30 shares to Prosperity Cleanness, Sunrise Cleanness and Dash Dazzling, respectively; and (b) credited as fully paid the nil-paid ordinary share held by Prosperity Cleanness, and the nil-paid ordinary share held by Sunrise Cleanness. The consideration was settled in cash as at 10 February 2021. Upon completion of the above allotments of shares, the Company was owned as to 48.5% by Prosperity Cleanness, 48.5% by Sunrise Cleanness and 3% by Dash Dazzling.

(v) Acquisition of the entire equity interest in Guangzhou Xinhui by Shenghui Cleanness (HK)
Limited ("Shenghui Cleanness (HK)")

On 9 February 2021, each of Guangzhou Shenghui and the Pre-IPO Investor entered into an equity transfer agreement with Shenghui Cleanness (HK), pursuant to which each of Guangzhou Shenghui and the Pre-IPO Investor transferred its/his entire equity interest in Guangzhou Xinhui to Shenghui Cleanness (HK) at a respective nominal consideration of RMB1. Upon completion of the aforesaid transfers, Guangzhou Xinhui is wholly-owned by Shenghui Cleanness (HK).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 General information, reorganisation and basis of presentation (Continued)

1.2 History and reorganisation of the Group (Continued)

Reorganisation (Continued)

(vi) Increasing the registered capital of Guangzhou Shenghui

On 2 March 2021, Guangzhou Shenghui increased its registered capital from RMB500,000 to RMB25,000,000 by way of capital contribution from Guangzhou Xinhui. Upon completion of the said increase of registered capital, Guangzhou Shenghui was owned by Mr. Li, Mr. Chen and Guangzhou Xinhui as to 1%, 1% and 98%, respectively.

(vii) Acquisition of the equity interest in Guangzhou Shenghui from Mr. Li and Mr. Chen

On 12 March 2021, Guangzhou Xinhui acquired the entire interest in Guangzhou Shenghui held by Mr. Li and Mr. Chen at the consideration of RMB1,230,000 and RMB1,230,000, respectively. Upon completion of the said transfer, Guangzhou Shenghui became a whollyowned subsidiary of Guangzhou Xinhui.

Upon completion of the Reorganisation, the Company became the holding company of the companies now comprising the Group. The controlling shareholders remain as Mr. Li and Mr. Chen.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- General information, reorganisation and basis of presentation (Continued)
 - 1.2 History and reorganisation of the Group (Continued)

Reorganisation (Continued)

As at 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and 30 June 2023 and as at the date of this report, the Company had direct or indirect interests in the following principal subsidiaries:

Principal activities/Place of operations	Investment holding in BVI	Investment holding in Hong Kong	Provision of cleaning and maintenance services in the PRC
As at the date of these consolidated financial statements	100%	100%	100%
Group As at 30 June 2023	100%	,100%	100%
erest of the erest of the 2022	100%	100%	100%
Attribution equity interest of the Group As at 31 December 30.	100%	100%	100%
Attribution Attrib	N/A	N/A	100%
Registered/ issued capital	USD 1	HKD1	RMB25,000,000
Country/ place of incorporation/ Registered/ establishment issued capit	BVI	НК	PRC
Date of incorporation/ establishment	18 January 2021	27 January 2021	4 August 2000
Сотрапу пате	Directly held by the Company: Shenghui Cleanness (BVI) Limited (升輝清潔(英屬維爾京群島)有限公司) (notes	Indirectly held by the Company: Shenghui Cleanness (HK) Limited (升輝清潔(香港)有限公司) (notes 1,7)	Guangzhou Shenghui Cleanness Service Co., Ltd.) (廣州市升輝清潔服務有限公司) (notes 1,2,5)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- General information, reorganisation and basis of presentation (Continued)
 - 1.2 History and reorganisation of the Group (Continued)

Reorganisation (Continued)

Principal activities/Place of operations	Provision of cleaning and maintenance services in the PRC	Provision of cleaning and maintenance services in the PRC	Provision of cleaning and maintenance services in the
As at the date of these consolidated financial statements	100%	100%	100%
As at June 2023	100%	100%	N/A
rest of the (100%	100%	N/A
Attribution equity interest of the Group As at 31 December 30.	100%	100%	N/A
Attribution Attribution As at 2020	100%	100%	N/A
Registered/ issued capital	RMB2,000,000	RMB8,000,000	RMB5,000,000
Country/ Date of place of incorporation/e incorporation/ Registered/ stablishment establishment issued capital	PRC	PRC	PRC
Date of incorporation/e stablishment	7 June 2016	14 November 2002	20 July 2023
Сотрапу пате	Indirectly held by the Company: (Continued) Guangxi Shenghui Cleanness Service Co., Ltd.) (廣西升輝清潔服務有限公司) (notes 1,2,3)	Guangzhou Xinhui Technology & Property Co., Ltd. (廣州市所輝科技物業有 限公司) (notes 1,2,4)	Shenghui Cleanness (Beijing) Limited (升輝清潔北京有限 公司) (notes 1, 2)

PRC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

General information, reorganisation and basis of presentation (Continued)

1.2 History and reorganisation of the Group (Continued)

Reorganisation (Continued)

Notes:

- (1) All subsidiaries are limited liability companies.
- (2) The English names of the subsidiaries represent the best efforts made by the management of the Company in translating their Chinese names when they do not have official English names.
- (3) No audited financial statements have been issued for this company for the years ended 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022.
- The statutory financial statements of this company for the years ended 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 were audited by 廣州中勤會計師事務所有限公司.
- (5) The statutory financial statements of this company for the years ended 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 were audited by 廣州正開會計師事務所有限公司.
- (6) No audited financial statements have been issued for these companies for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2022.
- (7) The statutory financial statements of this company for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2022 were audited by Fan Kwok Man Certified Public Accountant (Practising).

1.3 Basis of presentation

Immediately prior to and after the Reorganisation, the Listing Business is conducted through Guangzhou Shenghui and its subsidiaries and is controlled by the Controlling Shareholders. Pursuant to the Reorganisation, the Listing Business is transferred to and held by the Company. The Company has not been involved in any other business prior to the Reorganisation and does not meet the definition of a business. The Reorganisation is merely a reorganisation of the Listing Business with no change in management of such business and the Controlling Shareholders of the Listing Business remain the same.

Accordingly, the Group resulting from the Reorganisation is regarded as a continuation of the Listing Business conducted through Guangzhou Shenghui and its subsidiaries. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared and presented as a continuation of the Listing Business, with the assets and liabilities of the Group recognised and measured at the carrying amounts of the Listing Business for all the periods presented.

The consolidated financial statements have not included the financial information of the Excluded Entities during the years ended 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended 30 June 2023 as it is not part of the Listing Business.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains/losses on transactions between group companies are eliminated on consolidation.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRS") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA"). The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss which are measured at fair value.

The material accounting policies applied in preparation of the consolidated financial statements have been consistently applied by the Group to all the years or periods presented for the years ended 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended 30 June 2023, unless otherwise stated.

Other than those material accounting policies information as disclosed elsewhere in the consolidated financial statements, a summary of the other accounting policies information has been set out in Note 34.

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

New and revised standards adopted

(a) New and amended standards adopted by the Company

The Group has applied the new and amended standards effective for the financial period beginning on 1 January 2023 consistently for the years ended 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended 30 June 2023.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2 Basis of preparation (Continued)

New and revised standards adopted (Continued)

(b) New or amended standards and interpretation to existing standards that have been issued but are not effective and have not been early adopted

HKICPA has issued the following new or amended standards and interpretation to existing standards which are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Group:

Effective for

		the financial year beginning on or after
Amendments to HKAS	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current	1 January 2024
Amendments to HKAS	Non-current Liabilities with Covenants	1 January 2024
Hong Kong Interpretation 5 (2020)	Presentation of Financial Statements - Classification by the Borrower of a Term Loan that Contain a Repayment on Demand Clause	1 January 2024
Amendments to HKAS 7 and HKFRS 7	Supplier Finance Arrangements	1 January 2024
Amendments to HKFRS 16	Lease Liabilities in a Sale and Leaseback	1 January 2024
Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associates or Joint Ventures	To be determined

The Group has already commenced an assessment of the impact of these new or amended standards and interpretation, certain of which are relevant to the Group's operations. According to the preliminary assessment made by the directors of the Company, no significant impact on the financial performance and position of the Group is expected when they become effective.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3 Financial risk management

3.1 Financial risk factors

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

(i) Price risk

The Group is exposed to price risk in relation to its investments in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. The management manages this exposure by maintaining a portfolio of investments with difference risk and return profiles. All the investments in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss were disposed during the year ended 31 December 2020. The directors of the Company consider that the price risk is insignificant to the Group.

(ii) Interest rate risk

The Group's interest rate risk arises primarily from bank borrowings which are at variable rates expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk. The Group is also exposed to cash flow interest rate risk in relation to variable-rate restricted bank deposits and bank balances. Management monitors interest rate exposure and will consider hedging significant interest rate exposure should the need arises.

If interest rate risk has been 30 basis points increased/decreased, with all other variables held constant, profit before income tax for the years ended 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended 30 June 2022 and 2023 would have been RMB201,000, RMB143,000, RMB170,000, RMB20,000 and RMB77,000 higher/lower, respectively, resulting from the changes in interest income on restricted bank deposits and bank balances and finance expenses of bank borrowings.

(iii) Credit risk

The Group is exposed to credit risk in relation to its trade and other receivables including deposits, restricted bank deposits and cash and cash equivalents. The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables including deposits, restricted bank deposits and cash and cash equivalents represent the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to financial assets.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3 Financial risk management (Continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

(iii) Credit risk (Continued)

The Group expects that there is no significant credit risk associated with restricted bank deposits and cash and cash equivalents since they are substantially deposited at state-owned banks and other medium or large-sized listed banks, which the credit rating of these banks is high. Management does not expect that there will be any significant losses from non-performance by these counterparties.

For trade receivables from customers, the Group has large number of customers and there was no significant concentration of credit risk during the years ended 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended 30 June 2023. The Group has monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. The Group applies the simplified approach to provide for expected credit losses prescribed by HKFRS 9, which permits the use of the lifetime expected loss provision for trade receivables.

Other receivables mainly included deposits, amounts due from Controlling Shareholders and related companies/parties, advances to third parties and receivables from the provision of construction labor service. The Group has assessed those receivables using 12 months expected losses method depending on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If a significant increase in credit risk of a receivable has occurred since initial recognition, the impairment is measured as lifetime expected credit loss.

The Group considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of assets and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers available forward-looking information. Especially the following indicators are incorporated:

- internal credit rating
- external credit rating
- actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the individual customers and customers' ability to meet its obligations
- actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of individual customers

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3 Financial risk management (Continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

(iii) Credit risk (Continued)

A summary of the assumptions underpinning the Group's expected credit loss model on financial assets other than trade receivables is as follows:

Category	Group definition of category	Basis for recognition of expected credit loss provision
Performing	Customers have a low risk of default and a strong capacity to meet contractual cash flows	12 months expected losses. Where the expected lifetime of an asset is less than 12 months, expected losses are measured at its expected lifetime (stage 1)
Underperforming .	Receivables for which there is a significant increase in credit risk, as significant increase in credit risk is presumed if interest and/or principal repayments are past due over 180 days	Lifetime expected losses (stage 2)
Non-performing	Interest and/or principal repayments are over 365 days past due	Lifetime expected losses (stage 3)
Write-off	Interest and/or principal repayments are past due and there is no reasonable expectation of recovery	Asset is written off

The tables below detail the credit risk exposures of the Group's financial assets at amortised cost other than trade receivables, which are subject to ECL assessments.

		12-month or		Gross carryi	ing amount	
	Internal	lifetime ECL				As at
	credit rating	December	A	As at 31 Decem	nber	30 June
			2020	2021	2022	2023
			RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Restricted bank deposits	Performing	12-month ECL	-	5,388	1,780	1,453
Cash and cash equivalents	Performing	12-month ECL	67,437	52,191	54,722	49,858
Other receivables except for amount due from a related company/then related company	Performing	12-month ECL	25,599	27,745	25,102	23,410
Amount due from a related company/then related company	Non- performing	Lifetime ECL	7,136	111	-	-

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3 Financial risk management (Continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

(iii) Credit risk (Continued)

- (i) For restricted bank deposits and cash and cash equivalents, the Group determines the expected credit losses by referring to external credit rating of the related banks.
- (ii) For other receivables including amount due from a related company/then related company, for the purposes of internal credit risk management, the Group uses past due information to assess whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition.

The Group accounts for its credit risk by appropriately providing for expected credit losses on a timely basis. In calculating the expected credit loss rates, the Group considers historical loss rates for each category of receivables and adjusts for forward looking macroeconomic data.

(a) Trade receivables

The Group has applied the simplified approach in HKFRS 9 to measure the expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables. Trade receivables have been assessed for impairment on a collective group basis. In calculating the expected credit loss rates of trade receivables, the Group considers historical loss rates based on customer's historical default rates, past collection information and aging profiles of trade receivables by using a provision matrix and adjusts for forward looking macroeconomic data with the consideration on the current economy and industry outlook.

The loss allowance provision for the trade receivable with shared credit risk characteristics was determined as follows:

			As a	it 31 Decembe	er 2020		
		Less than	61–180	181 to 365	1 to 2	2 to 3	
	Current	60 days	days	days	years	years	Total
Expected loss rate Gross carrying amount	0.5%	0.8%	1.1%	20.7%	60.6%	63.0%	
(RMB'000)	100,346	28,132	5,008	2,346	2,137	646	138,615
Loss allowance provision				0.6			
(RMB'000)	501	225	55	486	1,295	407	2,969
			As a	at 31 Decemb	er 2021		
		Less than	61-180	181 to 365	1 to 2	2 to 3	
	Current	60 days	days	days	years	years	Total
Expected loss rate Gross carrying amount	0.4%	1.4%	2.0%	11.5%	38.7%	43.6%	
(RMB'000)	103,584	32,246	21,246	9,016	4,294	188	170,575
Loss allowance provision							
(RMB'000)	414	452	425	1,037	1,662	82	4,072

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial risk management (Continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

3

(iii) Credit risk (Continued)

(a) Trade receivables (Continued)

			As a	t 31 Decembe	r 2022		
		Less than	61-180	181 to 365	1 to 2	2 to 3	
	Current	60 days	days	days	years	years	Total
Expected loss rate Gross carrying amount	0.6%	1.8%	2.6%	14.5%	31.1%	31.7%	
(RMB'000)	127,226	40,411	26,140	11,473	5,203	3,633	214,086
Loss allowance provision (RMB'000)	763	727	680	1,664	1,618	1,133	6,585
			A	s at 30 June 2	023		
		Less than	A 61–180	s at 30 June 2 181 to 365	023 1 to 2	2 to 3	
	Current	Less than 60 days			=	2 to 3 years	Total
Expected loss rate Gross carrying amount	Current 0.8%		61–180	181 to 365	1 to 2	-	Total
Expected loss rate Gross carrying amount (RMB'000)		60 days	61–180 days	181 to 365 days	1 to 2 years	years	Total 243,041
Gross carrying amount	0.8%	60 days	61–180 days 2.8%	181 to 365 days 14.4%	1 to 2 years 30.7%	years 32.9%	
Gross carrying amount (RMB'000)	0.8%	60 days	61–180 days 2.8%	181 to 365 days 14.4%	1 to 2 years 30.7%	years 32.9%	

The higher expected loss rates for the time bands of 1 to 2 years and 2 to 3 years as at 31 December 2020 was mainly due to the late settlement of certain customers which caused the increase in historical loss rates. The COVID-19 outbreak during the year ended 31 December 2020 also impact the macroeconomic and therefore leading to the higher expected loss rates. During the year ended 31 December 2021, trade receivables were settled by the above-mentioned customers and therefore, the expected loss rates for the time bands of 1 to 2 years and 2 to 3 years as at 31 December 2021 were decreased accordingly. The further decrease in expected loss rates for the time bands of 1 to 2 years and 2 to 3 years as at 31 December 2022 was primarily due to the stabilisation of real estate industry in the PRC and hence relatively more positive forward looking macroeconomic data was applied in determining the expected loss rates. There is no significant increase or decrease in expected loss rates for the time bands of 1 to 2 years and 2 to 3 years as at 30 June 2023.

As at 31 December 2020, the loss allowance of individually impaired trade receivables is determined as follows:

Individual	Trade receivables RMB'000	Expected credit loss rate	Loss allowance RMB'000	Reason
Trade receivables	3,743	100%	3,743	The likelihood of recovery

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3 Financial risk management (Continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

(iii) Credit risk (Continued)

(a) Trade receivables (Continued)

As at 31 December 2021, the loss allowance of individually impaired trade receivables is determined as follows:

Individual	Trade receivables RMB'000	Expected credit loss rate	Loss allowance RMB'000	Reason
Trade receivables	5,016	100%	5,016	The likelihood of recovery

As at 31 December 2022, the loss allowance of individually impaired trade receivables is determined as follows:

Individual	Trade receivables RMB'000	Expected credit loss rate	Loss allowance RMB'000	Reason
Trade receivables	6,688	100%	6,688	The likelihood of recovery

As at 30 June 2023, the loss allowance of individually impaired trade receivables is determined as follows:

Individual	Trade receivables RMB'000	Expected credit loss rate	Loss allowance RMB'000	Reason
Trade receivables	8,916	100%	8,916	The likelihood of recovery
			·	

The movements of loss allowances for trade receivables are as follows:

	Year	Six months ended 30 June		
	2020 RMB'000	2021 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000
At beginning of the year/period Provision for loss allowance	4,799	6,712	9,088	13,273
recognised	1,913	2,376	4,185	4,913
At end of the year/period	6,712	9,088	13,273	18,186

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3 Financial risk management (Continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

(iii) Credit risk (Continued)

(b) Other receivables

Other receivables mainly included deposits, amounts due from Controlling Shareholders and related companies/parties and receivables from the provision of construction labor service. As at 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and 30 June 2023, there were neither significant increase of credit risk nor credit impaired for the balance of other receivables except for the deposits with internal credit rating of underperforming and the amount due from a related company/then related company with internal credit rating of non-performing. Management considered these receivables to be low credit risk since the counterparties have strong financial capacity to meet their contractual cash flow obligations in the near term. The expected credit losses on those other receivables are not significant.

For the deposits which are the amount paid to customers for the guarantee of performance of the provision of services, there were an increase of credit risk for the balance as at 31 December 2020 and 2021. Impairment loss of RMB985,000, RMB976,000 were recognised for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2021 respectively. No impairment loss was recognised for the year ended 31 December 2022 and the six months ended 30 June 2022 and 2023.

The movements of loss allowances for deposits are as follows:

	Year	Six months ended 30 June		
	2020	2021	2022	2023
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
At beginning of the year/period Provision for loss allowance	2,253	3,238	4,214	4,214
recognised	985	976	-	-
At end of the				
year/period	3,238	4,214	<u>4,214</u>	4,214

For the amount due from a related company/then related company with internal credit rating of non-performing, a significant increase in its credit risk has occurred since initial recognition, the impairment is measured as lifetime expected credit loss. Impairment loss of the amount due from a related company/then related company of RMB1,682,000, nil, nil, nil and nil was recognised for the years ended 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended 30 June 2022 and 2023 respectively. Reversal of impairment loss of RMB1,198,000 was recognised for the year ended 31 December 2021. Details are set out in Note 7.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3 Financial risk management (Continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

(iii) Credit risk (Continued)

(b) Other receivables (Continued)

The movements of loss allowances for amount due from a related company/then related company are as follows:

	Year 2020 RMB'000	ended 31 December 2021 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000	Six months ended 30 June 2023 RMB'000
At beginning of				
the year/period	E 401	7 110	_	_
Provision for	5,431	7,113	_	_
loss allowance	1,682		_	
Reversal of	1,002	-	_	-
impairment				
losses	_	(1,198)	-	_
Bad debts				
written off	-	(5,915)	-	-
At end of the				
year/period	7,113	-	-	-

As at 31 December 2021 and 30 June 2023, there was an increase of credit risk of tendering deposits. Impairment loss of RMB179,000 and RMB103,000 were recognised for the year ended 31 December 2021 and the six months ended 30 June 2023, respectively accordingly.

The movements of loss allowances for tendering deposits are as follows:

	Year	r ended 31 Decemi	her	Six months ended 30 June
	2020 RMB'000	2021 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000
At beginning of the year/period Provision for	-	-	179	179
loss allowance		179		103
At end of the year/period		179	179	282

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3 Financial risk management (Continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

(iv) Liquidity risk

To manage the liquidity risk, the Group monitors and maintains an adequate level of cash and cash equivalents determined by the management to finance the Group's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

The tables below analyse the Group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groups based on the remaining period at the end of the reporting periods to the contractual maturity date.

	On demand or less than 1 year RMB'000	Between 1 and 2 years RMB'000	Between 2 and 5 years RMB'000	Over 5 years RMB'000	Total undiscounted cashflow RMB'000	Carrying amount RMB'000
	KWB 000	KWB 000	KIVID 000	MAD 000	KMB 000	KWIB 000
At 31 December 2020 Trade and other payables						
(excluding payroll, bonus and social insurance payables and other tax						
payables)	31,971	-	-	-	31,971	31,971
Lease liabilities	1,157	1,094	3,265	10,286	15,802	7,713
	33,128	1,094	3,265	10,286	47,773	39,684
At 31 December 2021						
Trade and other payables (excluding payroll, bonus and social insurance payables and other tax						
payables)	44,367	=	•	-	44,367	44,367
Lease liabilities	1,094	1,087	3,264	9,200	14,645	7,439
Bank borrowings	11,382			-	11,382	10,010
	56,843	1,087	3,264	9,200	70,394	61,816
At 31 December 2022						
Trade and other payables (excluding payroll, bonus and social insurance payables and other tax						
payables)	53,029	-	•	-	53,029	53,029
Lease liabilities	1,086	1,093	3,239	8,129	13,547	7,200
	54,115	1,093	3,239	8,129	66,576	60,229
At 31 December 2022 Trade and other payables (excluding payroll, bonus and social insurance payables and other tax payables)	56,843 55,029 1,086	1,087	3,264	9,200	70,394 53,029 13,547	53,029 7,200

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3 Financial risk management (Continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

(iv) Liquidity risk (Continued)

	On demand or less than 1 year RMB'000	Between 1 and 2 years RMB'000	Between 2 and 5 years RMB'000	Over 5 years RMB'000	Total undiscounted cashflow RMB'000	Carrying amount RMB'000
At 30 June 2023 Trade and other payables (excluding payroll, bonus and social insurance payables and other tax						
payables)	57,520	-	-	-	57,520	57,520
Lease liabilities	1,086	1,093	3,320	7,587	12,996	7,078
	58,606	1,093	3,320	7,587	70,516	64,598

3.2 Fair value estimation

The carrying amounts of the Group's financial assets and liabilities approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturities of these assets and liabilities. Disclosure of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and bank borrowings is set out in Notes 22 and 27 respectively.

3.3 Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholder and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Group actively and regularly reviews and manages its capital structure to ensure optimal capital structure and enhance shareholder value in the long term. The capital structure consists of total equity and borrowings as shown in the consolidated statements of financial position. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholder, return capital to owner, or issue new shares.

The Group monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total equity. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including bank borrowings and amounts due to Controlling Shareholders and related companies under other payables as shown in the consolidated statements of financial position) less cash and cash equivalents. Total equity represents the sum of share capital and reserves, as disclosed in the consolidated statements of financial position.

As at 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and 30 June 2023, the Group has a net cash position and hence the gearing ratio has not been presented.

4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements (Continued)

4.1 Expected credit losses on receivables

The Group makes allowances on receivables based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Group used judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Group's debtors' credit history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

Where the expectation is different from the original estimates, such differences will impact the carrying amounts of trade and other receivables and the related loss allowances in the period in which such estimates are changed. The details of the expected credit losses on receivables are set out in Note 3.1 (iii).

4.2 Current taxation and deferred taxation

The Group is subject to corporate income taxes in the PRC. Judgment is required in determining the amount of the provision for taxation and the timing of payment of the related taxations. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current income tax and deferred income tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

5 Revenue and segment information

Management has determined the operating segments based on the reports reviewed by CODM. The CODM, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segment, has been identified as the executive directors of the Company.

During the years ended 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended 30 June 2023, the Group is principally engaged in the provision of cleaning and maintenance services in the PRC. CODM reviews the operating results of the business as one operating segment to make decisions about resources to be allocated. Therefore, the CODM regards that there is only one identified segment, under the requirement of HKFRS 8 "Operating Segments", which is used to make strategic decisions. No geographical segment is disclosed.

Revenue recognised during the years ended 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended 30 June 2023 are as follows:

	Year ended 31 December			Six months ended 30 June		
	2020 RMB'000	2021 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	
				(Unaudited)	,	
Revenue from contracts with customers recognised over time						
Cleaning and maintenance services income	465,664	563,541	594,204	289,173	298,251	

The Group offers comprehensive cleaning and maintenance services for office buildings, shopping malls, airport and commercial and residential premises.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5 Revenue and segment information (Continued)

The major operating entities of the Group are domiciled in the PRC. Accordingly, all of the Group's revenue were derived in the PRC during the years ended 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended 30 June 2022 and 2023. None of the individual customer of the Group contributed 10% or more of the Group's revenue for the years ended 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended 30 June 2022 and 2023.

As at 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and 30 June 2023, all of the Group's non-current assets were located in the PRC or arisen from transactions as conducted in the PRC.

(d) Contract assets

As at 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and 30 June 2023, there were no significant contract assets ecognized.

(b) Contract liabilities

As at 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and 30 June 2023, there were no significant contract liabilities ecognized as no advance payments were made by customers.

© Unsatisfied performance obligations

For the provision of cleaning and maintenance services, the Gro—ecognizedses revenue in the amount that equals to the right to invoice which corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the Group's performance to date, on a regular basis. The Group has elected the practical expedient for not to disclose the remaining performance obligations for these contracts.

(d) Asse ecognizedsed from incremental costs to obtain and fulfill a contract

During the years ended 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended 30 June 2022 and 2023, there were no significant incremental costs incurred to obtain and fulfill a contract.

(e) Accounting policies for revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when control over a service is transferred to the customer, at the amount of promised consideration to which the Group is expected to be entitled, excluding those amounts collected on behalf of third parties. Revenue excludes value added tax or other sales taxes and is after deduction of any trade discounts.

The revenue of the Group is arisen from the provision of cleaning and maintenance services. Depending on the terms of the contract, control of the service may be transferred over time or at a point in time. Control of the service is transferred over time if the Group's performance:

- provides all of the benefits received and consumed simultaneously by the customer;
- creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the Group performs; or
- 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.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5 Revenue and segment information (Continued)

(e) Accounting policies for revenue recognition (Continued)

If control of the services transfers over time, revenue is recognised over the period of the contract by reference to the progress towards complete satisfaction of that performance obligation. Otherwise, revenue is recognised at a point in time when the customer obtains control of the service.

When either party to a contract has performed, the Group presents the contract in the consolidated statements of financial position as a contract asset or a contract liability, depending on the relationship between the Group's performance and the customer's payment.

A contract asset is the Group's right to consideration in exchange for services that the Group has transferred to a customer. Incremental costs incurred to obtain a contact, if recoverable, are capitalised and presented as assets under "contract assets" and subsequently amortised when the related revenue is recognised.

If a customer pays consideration or the Group has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, before the services are provided to the customer, the Group presents the amount as a contract liability when the payment is received or a receivable is recorded (whichever is earlier).

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6 Expenses by nature

•	Year ended 31 December			Six months ended 30 June	
	2020	2021	2022	2022	2023
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
				(Unaudited)	
Employee benefit expenses					
(Note 9)	232,098	284,804	324,061	157,017	165,985
Subcontracting labor costs	149,939	188,882	172,910	84,363	85,939
Cost of cleaning materials	-491909	100,000	-/-//		-0,,0,
consumed	14,112	19,407	20,028	9,959	8,545
Listing expenses	3,892	5,777	7,859	6,428	3,233
Insurance expenses	4,594	2,261	3,664	1,958	961
Depreciation	3,358	3,803	3,719	1,849	1,883
Taxes and surcharges	1,846	2,235	2,390	1,041	1,205
Uniform expenses	969	1,702	1,808	644	834
Marketing and entertainment			•		
expenses	1,862	2,635	3,434	1,855	2,113
Motor vehicle expenses	981	1,702	1,640	752	812
Maintenance and utilities					
expenses	2,531	1,653	2,113	1,049	1,008
Office and communication					
expenses	1,851	1,958	2,118	922	1,136
Travelling expenses	694	1,174	1,706	1,284	976
Tendering expenses	611	433	549	111	617
Short-term lease expenses	769	967	2,643	1,264	1,379
Professional services fees	353	113	100	50	158
Other expenses	2,079	2,899	4,096	1,480	1,062
Total cost of services, selling					
and marketing expenses and general and administrative					
expenses	422,539 	522,405 	554,838	272,026	277,846

7 Other income, net

	Year	ended 31 Decemb	Six months ended 30 June		
	2020	2021	2022	2022	2023
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
				(Unaudited)	
Rental income (Note i)	1,345	848	2,917	1,194	1,687
Penalty on late payment of					
rental income (Note ii)	1,241	-	-	-	-
Value-added tax refund	2,425	2,107	2,193	1,093	643
Government grant	172	37	777	768	_
Net income/(losses) from the					
provision of construction					
labor services	2,656	4,328	(822)	330	_
Dividend income from					
financial assets at fair value					
through profit or loss	84	-	-	-	-
Donation	(130)	-	(50)	(50)	(70)
Others	445	(165)	94	102	(25)
	8,238	7,155	5,109	3,437	2,235

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7 Other income, net (Continued)

Notes:

- (i) Rental income arising from the investment properties and the leased shops is recognised on a straight-line basis over the terms of the lease agreements. The rental income arising from the leased car park is recognised over the lease period.
- (ii) The penalty arising from the late payment of rental income represented an interest of 0.1% charged on the outstanding rental income receivable from Guangzhou Pengsheng, one of the Excluded Entities. In February 2021, the Group reached a commercial settlement with Guangzhou Pengsheng to settle the total rental receivables at approximately RMB1,198,000 and all remaining of rental receivables and penalty on late payment of rental income previously charged, with a total of RMB5,915,000 were waived and were written off as bad debts during the year ended 31 December 2021.

8 Other loss

	Year	r ended 31 Decemb	Six months ended 30 June		
	2020	2021	2022	2022	2023
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
				(Unaudited)	
Fair value loss on financial assets at fair value through					
profit or loss ("FVTPL")	(7,114)	-	-	•	-
Loss on disposal of investments in associates,					
net	(174)	•	-	-	-
Loss on disposal of property,					
plant and equipment, net	(57)	(3)	-	-	-
	(7,345)	(3)			<u> </u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9 Employee benefit expenses

	Year ended 31 December			Six months ended 30 June	
	2020 RMB'000	2021 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000 (Unaudited)	2023 RMB'000
Salaries, wages and bonuses Social insurance and housing	222,339	269,636	308,245	149,489	158,123
provident fund contribution	9,264	14,143	14,670	7,266	7,405
Other employee benefits	495	1,025	1,146	262 —————	457
	232,098	284,804	324,061 ————	157,017	165,985

All employees of the Group participate in employee social insurance plans established in the PRC, which cover pension, medical and other welfare benefits. The plans are organised and administered by the governmental authorities. Except for the contributions made to these social insurance plans, the Group has no other material commitments owing to the employees. According to the relevant regulations, the portion of premium and welfare benefit contributions that should be borne by the companies within the Group as required by the above social insurance plans are principally determined based on percentages of the basic salaries of employees, subject to certain ceilings imposed. These contributions are expensed as incurred.

The Group received a partial exemption of the payment of social security and provident fund from February to June 2020 as part of the social insurance relief policy rolled out by the local municipal governments during the COVID-19 outbreak.

During the years ended 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended 30 June 2023, no forfeited contributions were utilised by the Group to reduces its contributions to the above-mentioned social insurance plans for the years ended 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended 30 June 2022 and 2023.

10 Directors' emoluments and five highest paid individuals' emoluments

(a) Directors' emoluments

(i) The remuneration of each director for the year ended 31 December 2020 is set out below:

	Salary and bonuses RMB'000	Other welfare RMB'000	Social insurance and housing provident fund contribution RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Executive directors:				
Mr. Li	265	-	35	300
Mr. Chen	106		16	122
	371	-	51	422

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

10 Directors' emoluments and five highest paid individuals' emoluments (Continued)

(a) Directors' emoluments (Continued)

(ii) The remuneration of each director for the year ended 31 December 2021 is set out below:

			Social	
			insurance and	
			housing	
	Salary and	Other	provident fund	
	bonuses	welfare	contribution	Total
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Executive directors:				
Mr. Li	294	-	56	350
Mr. Chen	157	-	28	185
	451	-	84	535

(iii) The remuneration of each director for the year ended 31 December 2022 is set out below:

			Social	
			insurance and	
			housing	
•	Salary and	Other	provident fund	
	bonuses	welfare	contribution	Total
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Executive directors:				
Mr. Li	333	-	67	400
Mr. Chen	187	-	33	220
	520	-	100	620

(iv) The remuneration of each director for the six months ended 30 June 2022 (unaudited) is set out below:

			Social insurance and	
	Salary and bonuses RMB'000	Other welfare RMB'000	housing provident fund contribution RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Executive directors:				
Mr. Li	135	-	34	169
Mr. Chen	64	-	17	81
	199	-	51	250

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

10 Directors' emoluments and five highest paid individuals' emoluments (Continued)

(a) Directors' emoluments (Continued)

(v) The remuneration of each director for the six months ended 30 June 2023 is set out below:

	Salary and bonuses RMB'000	Other welfare RMB'000	insurance and housing provident fund contribution RMB'000	Total RMB'ooo
Executive directors:				
Mr. Li	170	<u>.</u>	35	205
Mr. Chen	94	-	17	111
•	264		52	316

The remuneration shown above represents remuneration received by the directors in their capacity as employee to the subsidiaries of the Group.

Notes:

For the years ended 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended 30 June 2022 and 2023:

- (1) No emoluments were paid by the Group to any of the directors, supervisors or senior management as an inducement to join or upon joining the Group or as compensation for loss of office.
- (2) No emoluments, retirement benefits, payments or benefits in respect of termination of directors' services were paid or made, directly or indirectly, to the directors; nor are any payable. No consideration was provided to or receivable by third parties for making available directors' services.
- (3) Save as disclosed in Note 30 to the consolidated financial statements, there are no loans, quasi-loans or other dealings in favour of directors, their controlled bodies corporate and connected entities.
- (4) Save as disclosed in Note 30 to the consolidated financial statements, no significant transactions, arrangements and contracts in relation to the Group's business to which the Group was a party and in which a director of the Company had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, subsisted at the end of the respective year/period or at any time during the respective year/period.
- (5) None of the directors of the Company waived any emoluments.

Mr. Li and Mr. Chen were appointed as the Company's executive directors on 4 January 2021 and 16 March 2021 respectively.

Ms. Chong Sze Pui Joanne, MH, Ms. Cheung Bo Man and Ms. Yau Yin Hung were appointed as the Company's independent non-executive directors on 14 November 2023. During the years ended 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended 30 June 2022 and 2023, the independent non-executive directors have neither been appointed nor received any directors' remuneration for the capacity as directors.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

10 Directors' emoluments and five highest paid individuals' emoluments (Continued)

(b) Five highest paid individuals' emoluments

None of the directors is one of the five individuals whose emoluments were the highest in the Group during the years ended 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended 30 June 2022 and 2023. The emoluments payables to the five highest paid individuals for the years ended 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended 30 June 2022 and 2023 are as follows:

	Year ended 31 December			Six months ended 30 June	
	2020	2021	2022	2022	2023
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'ooo	RMB'000 (Unaudited)	RMB'000
Employees					
- Basic salaries and other					
allowances	1,729	1,749	1,830	910	935
Discretionary bonusesContribution to pension	25	300	280	150	140
scheme	318	348	398	197	210
	2,072	2,397 	2,508	1,257	1,285

The emoluments fell within the following bands:

	Year e	Year ended 31 December			Six months ended 30 June	
	2020	2021	2022	2022	2023	
	(Num	(Number of individuals)				
Nil-HKD1,000,000	5	5	5	5	5	

11 Finance income/(expenses), net

	Year ended 31 December			Six months ended 30 June	
	2020	2021	2022	2022	2023
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000 (Unaudited)	RMB'ooo
Finance income					
Bank interest income	134	92	153	109	72
Finance expenses					
Interest expense on bank and					
other borrowings	(848)	(55)	(148)	(121)	(53)
Interest expense on lease					
liabilities	(458)	(441)	(427)	(224)	(216)
Finance expenses, net	(1,172)	(404)	(422)	(236)	(197)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12 Income tax expenses

	Year ended 31 December			Six months ended 30 June	
	2020 RMB'000	2021 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000 (Unaudited)	2023 RMB'000
Current income tax Deferred income tax (Note 19)	6,618 572	6,160 (530)	6,108 (629)	3,337 (286)	2,871 (752)
	7,190	5,630	5,479	3,051	2,119

(a) Corporate income tax

Income tax provision of the Group in respect of operations in the PRC has been calculated at the applicable tax rate 25% on the estimated assessable profits for the respective years/periods, based on the existing legislation, interpretations and practices in respect thereof except for a subsidiary of the Group in the PRC which are granted with tax concession and hence are taxed at preferential tax rates.

Guangzhou Shenghui has been qualified as a High and New Technology Enterprise and enjoyed a preferential income tax rate of 15% since 2020, which is subject to review and renewal once every three years. The High and New Technology Enterprise Certificate was obtained and be remained valid for 3 years from December 2020 to December 2023. Guangzhou Shenghui has submitted an application for the renewal of the High and New Technology Enterprise Certificate subsequently after 30 June 2023.

No provision for Hong Kong profits tax has been made as the Group had no estimated assessable profit generated in Hong Kong during the years ended 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended 30 June 2023.

The Company is incorporated in the Cayman Islands as an exempted company with limited liability under the Companies Law of Cayman Islands and accordingly, is exempted from Cayman Islands income tax.

According to the policy promulgated by the State Bureau of the PRC, enterprises engaged in research and development activities are entitled to claim an additional tax deduction amounting to maximin 75% of the qualified research and development expenses incurred in determining its tax assessable profits for that year and the additional tax deduction rate has been increased to 100% since year 2023 (the "Super Deduction"). Guangzhou Shenghui is qualified to enjoy the Super Deduction during the years ended 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended 30 June 2022 and 2023. The research and development expenditure of RMB14,260,000, RMB19,913,000 and RMB18,367,000, RMB8,694,000 and RMB8,497,000 were recognised under general and administrative expenses for the years ended 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended 2022 and 2023 respectively.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12 Income tax expenses (Continued)

(b) The income tax expense for the years ended 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended 30 June 2022 and 2023 can be reconciled to the profit before income tax as follows:

	Year ended 31 December			Six months ended 30 June	
	2020 RMB'000	2021 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000 (Unaudited)	2023 RMB'000
Profit before income tax	38,502	45,551	39,868	18,443	17,427
Tax calculated at applicable corporate income tax rate of					
25%	9,626	11,388	9,967	4,611	4,357
Additional allowance under					
the Super Deduction	(2,674)	(3,734)	(3,736)	(1,630)	(2,124)
Preferential income tax rate					
applicable to a subsidiary	(2,312)	(3,697)	(3,635)	(2,033)	(1,451)
Effects of share of post-tax					
results of associates	(59)	-	-	-	-
Tax losses not recognised	28	29	29	13	24
Expenses not deductible for					
taxation purposes	2,581	1,644	2,854	2,090	1,313
	7,190	5,630	5,479	3,051	2,119

As at 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and 30 June 2023, the Group did not recognise deferred income tax assets in respect of tax losses of approximately RMB520,000, RMB634,000, RMB749,000 and RMB845,000, respectively, that can be carried forward against future taxable income. Tax losses of group companies operated in the PRC could only be carried forward for a maximum for five years from the year of incurrence.

13 Dividend

On 6 January 2021, a dividend of RMB28,180,000 was declared and paid to the Controlling Shareholders by Guangzhou Shenghui.

Saved as the abovementioned, no other dividend has been paid or declared by the companies now comprising the Group to the equity holders of these companies during the years ended 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended 30 June 2022 and 2023.

14 Earnings per share

(a) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the respective years/periods. In determining the weighted average number of shares in issue during the years ended 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended 30 June 2022 and 2023, the 1,000 shares issued during the year ended 31 December 2021 were deemed to have been issued on 1 January 2020 as if the Company had been incorporated by then.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

14 Earnings per share (Continued)

(a) Basic earnings per share (Continued)

	Year ended 31 December			Six months ended 30 June	
	2020	2021	2022	2022 (Unaudited)	2023
Profit attributable to owners of the Company (RMB'000) Weighted average number of	31,312	39,921	34,389	15,392	15,308
ordinary shares in issue	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Basic earnings per share					
(RMB'000)	31.3	39.9	34-4	15.4	15.3

(b) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share were the same as the basic earnings per share as there were no potentially dilutive ordinary shares outstanding during the years ended 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended 30 June 2022 and 2023.

15 Property, plant and equipment

	Building RMB'000	Plant and machinery RMB'000	Motor vehicles RMB'000	Furniture, fixtures, and office equipment RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Cost					
At 1 January 2020	7,340	11,066	7,007	1,551	26,964
Additions	-	3,651	504	176	4,331
Disposal		(1,151)	(1,153)	-	(2,304)
At 31 December 2020	7,340	13,566	6,358	1,727	28,991
Additions	156	3,117	753	47	4,073
Disposal				(58)	(58)
At 31 December 2021	7,496	16,683	7,111	1,716	33,006
Additions		1,713	225	-	1,938
At 31 December 2022	7,496	18,396	7,336	1,716	34,944
Additions		1,542	676	35 ————	2,253
At 30 June 2023	7,496 	19,938	8,012	1,751	37,197

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

15 Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

	Building RMB'000	Plant and machinery RMB'000	Motor vehicles RMB'000	Furniture, fixtures, and office equipment RMB'000	Total RMB'ooo
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 January 2020	308	6,284	6,136	1,147	13,875
Charge for the year	348	1,689	341	168	2,546
Disposal	-	(1,151)	(1,096)	-	(2,247)
At 31 December 2020	656	6,822	5,381	1,315	14,174
Charge for the year	349	2,164	442	191	3,146
Disposal	-	-	-	(55)	(55)
At 31 December 2021	1,005	8,986	5,823	1,451	17,265
Charge for the year	356	2,391	326	129	3,202
At 31 December 2022	1,361	11,377	6,149	1,580	20,467
Charge for the period	178	1,229	184	33	1,624
At 30 June 2023	1,539	12,606	6,333	1,613	22,091
Net book amount			,		
At 31 December 2020	6,684	6,744	977	412	14,817
Trigi December 2020			====		=====
At 31 December 2021	6,491	7,697	1,288	265 	15,741
At 31 December 2022	6,135	7,019	1,187	136	14,477
At 30 June 2023	5,957	7,332	1,679	138	15,106

The Group had no property ownership certificates for the building with a net carrying amount of RMB6,389,000 as at 31 December 2020. The related property ownership certificates were obtained on 11 May 2021.

As at 31 December 2021, buildings with carrying amount of RMB6,220,000 were pledged to secure a bank borrowing of the Group and the pledge was released after the bank borrowing was fully settled in March 2022 (Note 27).

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

Building	20 years
Plant and machinery	3-10 years
Motor vehicles	4-5 years
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	3 years

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

15 Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. See Note 34.7 for the other accounting policies relevant to property, plant and equipment.

The deprecation expense for property, plant and equipment is charged to the consolidated statements of comprehensive income as below:

	Year	r ended 31 Deceml	per	Six months ended 30 June	
	2020	2021	2022	2022	2023
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000 (Unaudited)	RMB'000
Cost of services General and administrative	1,914	2,463	2,572	1,267	1,336
expenses	632	683	630	323	288
	2,546	3,146	3,202	1,590	1,624

16 Investment properties

	V	J.J.a. Dansuk		Six months
	Year ended 31 December			ended 30 June
	2020	2021	2022	2023
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Cost:				
At beginning and end of the				
year/period	9,587	9,587	9,587	9,587
J/ F		7,0-7	7,0-7	
Accumulated depreciation:				
At beginning of the year/period	1,538	2,055	2,572	3,089
Charge for the year/period	517	517	517	259
charge for the year, period		51/		239
At end of the year/period	2,055	2,572	3,089	3,348
Net book value				
At end of the year/period	7,532	7,015	6,498	6,239
2 2 2 J 2 / P2 2	——————————————————————————————————————		======	-,-0,

The Group's self-owned investment properties include land use rights and buildings which are situated in the PRC with carrying amounts of RMB1,351,000, RMB1,240,000, RMB1,129,000 and RMB1,072,000 as at 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and 30 June 2023 respectively. The fair value of the self-owned investment properties is approximately RMB2,810,000, RMB3,050,000, RMB3,030,000 and RMB3,050,000 as at 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and 30 June 2023 respectively.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

16 Investment properties (Continued)

One of the investment properties was leased from an independent third party for 20 years and was sub-leased to the related company/then related company of the Group for 8 years under operating leases with rentals payable on a monthly basis. Details of the above-mentioned investment property and the related lease liabilities are as follows:

	As at 31 December			As at 30 June	
	2020 2021		2022	2023	
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	
Carrying value	6,181	5,775	5,369	5,167	
Fair value*	120	330	430	520	
Lease liabilities arose from the					
leasing arrangement	7,641	7,439	7,200	7,078	

The fair value of the investment properties as at 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and 30 June 2023 was determined by reference to a valuation as carried out by Roma Appraisals Limited. Roma Appraisals Limited is an independent firm of professional valuer not connected to the Group, who has appropriate qualifications and experience in the valuation of investment properties in the relevant locations.

The fair value of the self-owned investment properties of the Group was derived by using direct comparison approach. Direct comparison approach is based on assuming sales of the properties in its existing state by making reference to comparable market transactions as available in the relevant market. Comparable properties with similar sizes, characters and locations are analysed and weighed against all respective advantages and disadvantages of each property in order to arrive at a fair comparison of value.

* The fair value of the leased investment property of the Group was derived by using income approach. It is referred to the difference between the lease rent determined by the market and the rent agreed upon by the lessor and the lessee in the lease period and arrived at the investment value for reference purpose. It is expected the investment property will generate net rental income or cash inflows and therefore has no impairment indicator.

The fair value of the investment properties was in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy as at 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and 30 June 2023. There were no changes to the valuation technique during the years ended 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended 30 June 2023.

Depreciation of investment properties is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their costs over their estimated useful lives of ranging from 13 years to 20 years. See Note 34.8 for the other accounting policies relevant to investment properties.

Except for the depreciation of investment properties, no other direct operating expenses arising from investment properties generating rental income are recognised for the years ended 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended 30 June 2022 and 2023.

Depreciation of investment properties was charged to the "General and administrative expenses" in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

17 Leases

(a) Right-of-use assets

	As at 31 December			As at 30 June
	2020	2021	2022	2023
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Leased building	37	u	-	-
Leased machinery	103	-	-	-
	140	-	-	-

Rental contracts are typically made for periods ranging from less than 12 months to 60 months. Payments associated with short-term leases with a lease term of 12 months or less are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income. There were no additions to right-of-use assets during the years ended 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended 30 June 2023.

Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor. Leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

The total cash outflow of the lease contracts, including short term leases, are RMB1,716,000, RMB1,682,000, RMB3,309,000, RMB1,593,000 and RMB1,717,000 for the years ended 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended 30 June 2022 and 2023, respectively.

(b) Lease liabilities

The Group's lease liabilities are primarily arisen from the lease-in of the properties for sub-lease purpose as mentioned in Note 16.

A maturity analysis of lease liabilities is shown in the table below:

As at 31 December			As at 30 June	
2020	2021	2022	2023	
RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	
715	668	676	684	
628	636	659	667	
1,737	1,787	1,823	1,846	
4,633	4,348	4,042	3,881	
7,713	7,439	7,200	7,078	
	2020 RMB'000 715 628 1,737 4,633	2020 2021 RMB'000 RMB'000 715 668 628 636 1,737 1,787 4,633 4,348	2020 2021 2022 RMB'000 RMB'000 RMB'000 715 668 676 628 636 659 1,737 1,787 1,823 4,633 4,348 4,042	

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

17 Leases (Continued)

(b) Lease liabilities (Continued)

Amounts recognised in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income:

	Year	r ended 31 Decemb	oer	Six months ended 30 June	
	2020	2021	2022	2022	2023
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
				(Unaudited)	
Depreciation charge of right-					
of-use assets (included in					
cost of services and general					
and administrative					
expenses)					
- Leased building	75	37	-	-	-
- Leased machinery	220	103	-	-	-
Interest expenses (included in					
finance cost)	458	441	427	224	216
Expenses relating to short-					
term leases (included in cost					
of services and general and					
administrative expenses)	769	967	2,643	1,264	1,379

Interest expenses on lease liabilities is determined and recognised on the basis of the Group's incremental borrowing rate ranging from 5.8% to 6.3% per annum at initial recognition during the years ended 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended 30 June 2022 and 2023. The Directors considered the Group's incremental borrowing rate to be appropriate in view of the market environment and economic conditions under which each leases operate. The carrying amounts of the lease liabilities will be amortised to nil upom the expiry dates of the leases.

18 Investments in associates

				Six months
	Year	ended 30 June		
	2020 2021 2022			2023
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
At beginning of the year/period				
(Note)	1,222	=	-	-
Acquisition of associates	220	-	-	-
Share of net profit	236	-	-	-
Disposal of associates	(1,678)	-	-	-
At end of the year/period		<u> </u>	-	

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

18 Investments in associates (Continued)

Note:

The investment in associates as at 1 January 2020 comprised of the Group's investments in the equity interests in Guangzhou Pinwaipin Food Trading Co., Ltd. (廣州品外品食品貿易有限公司), Jinan Shenghui Cleanness Service Co., Ltd. (濟南升輝清潔服務有限公司), Shaanxi Shenghui Cleanness Service Co., Ltd. (陝西升輝清潔服務有限公司) and Shandong Shenghui Cleanness Service Co., Ltd. (山東升輝清潔服務有限公司) as to 40%, 40%, 25% and 40%, respectively.

All investments in associates were disposed during the year ended 31 December 2020 and hence, they became the then related companies of the Group from 1 January 2021 onwards. Other than the disposal of Guangzhou Pinwaipin Food Trading Co., Ltd. (廣州品外品食品貿易有限公司) to Mr. Li at the consideration of RMB500,000 with a minimal gain of approximately RMB1,000, the other associates were disposed to the independent third parties with a loss in total of RMB175,000. The net loss on disposal of investments in associates amounted to RMB174,000 was recognised in "other loss" in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2020.

19 Deferred income tax assets

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxation authority. The net amounts are as follows:

	As at 31 December			As at 30 June
	2020	2021	2022	2023
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Deferred income tax assets	4,754	5,202	5,771	6,492
Deferred income tax liabilities	(948)	(866)	(806)	(775)
	3,806	4,336	4,965	5,717

The movements in deferred income tax assets during the years ended 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended 30 June 2023 were as follows:

	Allowance for impairment of receivables RMB'000	Accrued expenses RMB'000	Leases RMB'000	Total RMB'000
At 1 January 2020	1,763	2,615	1,053	5,431
Charged to profit or loss	(271)	(301)	(105)	(677)
At 31 December 2020	1,492	2,314	948	4,754
Credited/(charged) to profit or loss	530		(82)	448
At 31 December 2021	2,022	2,314	866	5,202
Credited/(charged) to profit or loss	629	-	(60)	569
At 31 December 2022	2,651	2,314	806	5,771
Credited/(charged) to profit or loss	752		(31)	721
At 30 June 2023	3,403	2,314	775	6,492

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

19 Deferred income tax assets (Continued)

The movements in deferred income tax liabilities during the years ended 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended 30 June 2023 were as follows:

	Leases RMB'000	Total RMB'000
At 1 January 2020	1,053	1,053
Credited to profit or loss	(105)	(105)
At 31 December 2020	948	948
Credited to profit or loss	(82)	(82)
At 31 December 2021	866	866
Credited to profit or loss	(60)	(60)
At 31 December 2022	806	806
Credited to profit or loss	(31)	(31)
At 30 June 2023	775	775

Under the income tax laws in the PRC, withholding tax is imposed on dividend declared in respect of profit earned by the PRC subsidiaries. As at 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and 30 June 2023, the retained earnings of the Group's PRC subsidiaries not yet remitted to holding companies incorporated outside PRC, for which no deferred income tax liability had been provided, were approximately RMB113,883,000, RMB125,624,000, RMB160,013,000 and RMB175,321,000, respectively. Such earnings are expected to be retained by the PRC subsidiaries for reinvestment purposes and would not be remitted to their overseas holding companies in the foreseeable future based on management's estimation of overseas funding requirements.

20 Financial instruments by category

	2020 RMB'000	As at 31 December 2021 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000	As at 30 June 2023 RMB'000
Financial assets Financial assets at amortised cost:				
Trade and other receivables, excluding prepayments	158,030	189,966	228,210	252,685
Restricted bank deposits	-50,050	5,388	1,780	1,453
Cash and cash equivalents	67,437	52,191	54,722	49,858
	225,467	247,545	284,712	303,996
Financial liabilities Financial liabilities at amortised cost: Trade and other payables, excluding payroll, bonus and social insurance payable and other tax payable Lease liabilities Bank borrowings	31,971 7,713 -	44,367 7,439 10,010	53,029 7,200 -	57,520 7,078 -
	39,684	61,816	60,229	64,598

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

21 Trade and other receivables and prepayments

	As at 31 December As at 3			As at 30 June
	2020 RMB'000	2021 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000
Trade receivables Less: allowance for impairment	142,358 (6,712)	175,591 (9,088)	220,774 (13,273)	251,957 (18,186)
-	135,646	166,503	207,501	233,771
Deposits Less: allowance for impairment	14,760 (3,238)	16,089 (4,214)	14,971 (4,214)	13,489 (4,214)
·	11,522	11,875	10,757	9,275
Less: deposits - non-current portion	(5,410)	(3,154)	(4,809)	(6,536)
Deposits - current portion	6,112	8,721	5,948	2,739
Other receivables - Tendering deposits Less: allowance for impairment	5,044	2,051 (179)	3,174 (179)	4,464 (282)
- Amounts due from related companies/then related	5,044	1,872	2,995	4,182
companies (Note 30(b)) Less: allowance for impairment	7,136 (7,113)	111 -	-	-
 - Amounts due from Mr. Li (Note 30(b)) - Receivables from the provision 	23 2,034	111	-	-
of construction labor service (note a)	3,761	9,605	6,957	5,457
•	10,862	11,588	9,952	9,639
Prepayments on - Utilities expenses - Insurance expenses - Deferred listing expenses (note b)	760 2,071 1,199 4,030	619 1,555 1,254 3,428	743 1,170 3,609 5,522	732 510 4,755 5,997
Trade and other receivables and prepayment, net	156,650	190,240	228,923	252,146

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

21 Trade and other receivables and prepayments (Continued)

Notes:

- (a) Balance represented the amounts receivable arising from the provision of construction labor service and the related income was recognised as other income (Note 7).
- (b) Deferred listing expenses will be deducted from equity upon the issuance of new shares at the listing of the Company.
- (c) The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables are all denominated in RMB and approximate their fair values.
- (d) The aging analysis of the trade receivables based on invoice date was as follows:

		As at 30 June		
	2020	2021	2022	2023
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
o-60 days	104,346	134,254	154,862	163,734
61-180 days	25,132	24,591	28,698	36,031
181-365 days	4,008	9,616	26,245	35,763
1-2 years	4,986	3,084	7,289	10,123
2-3 years	2,079	3,118	2,149	3,420
3-4 years	1,807	928	1,531	2,886
	142,358	175,591	220,774	251,957

(e) Impairment loss of the amount due from a related company/then related company of RMB1,682,000 were recognised during the year ended 31 December 2020. No further provision was made for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended 30 June 2022 and 2023. A reversal of impairment loss of RMB1,198,000 was made for the year ended 31 December 2021. The reversal and the impairment losses of financial assets for trade and other receivables of RMB3,531,000, were netted off and reflected as a net impairment losses of RMB2,333,000 for the year ended 31 December 2021. The Group provided expected credit losses prescribed by HKFRS 9. Further details are set out in Notes 3.1(iii) and 7(ii).

22 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

The Group did have certain investments in fund and wealth management products as of 1 January 2020 and movements in these investments are as below:

	Year	Six months ended 30 June		
	2020 RMB'000	2021 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000
At beginning of the year/period Addition for the year/period	4,130 142,802		- -	-
Changes in fair value for the year/period	(7,114)	-	-	-
Disposal for the year/period At end of the year/period	(139,818)		-	
in one of the four portor				

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

22 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Continued)

The different levels of fair value measurement have been defined as follows:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1).
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (Level 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

The investments in fund as at 1 January 2020 of RMB1,130,000 were financial instruments traded in active markets and the fair value of which was determined based on quoted market prices. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for this investment held by the Group was the current bid price. The instrument was included in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. The investments were disposed during the year ended 31 December 2020.

As at 1 January 2020, the Group had also invested in a wealth management product as issued by bank in the PRC with a fair value of RMB3,000,000 which expected investment income rates were ranging from 2% to 3% per annum. The principals and returns on these wealth management product were not guaranteed, and therefore the Group designated them as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. The fair value was determined based on cash flows discounted using the expected interest rate ranging from 2% to 3% per annum and was within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy which the estimation is based on unobservable inputs. The investment was disposed during the year ended 31 December 2020.

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group acquired the investments in listed securities, exchange-traded funds and open-ended funds which were traded in active markets. The fair value of the investments was determined based on quoted market prices. The quoted market price used for these investments held by the Group is the current bid price. The instrument is included in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. Part of the investments was financing by other borrowings of RMB25,833,000 at the interest rate of 8.35% per annum. The other borrowings were settled and the investments were disposed during the year ended 31 December 2020.

Realised and unrealised changes in fair value of these financial assets and disposal gain or loss are recognised in "other loss" in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (Note 8).

23 Restricted bank deposits and cash and bank balances

		As at 31 December	r	As at 30 June
	2020	2021	2022	2023
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Restricted bank deposits		5,388	1,780	1,453
Cash and cash equivalents				
- Cash at banks and on hand	67,437	52,191	54,722	49,858

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

23 Restricted bank deposits and cash and bank balances (Continued)

Notes:

- (a) All restricted bank deposits and cash and cash equivalents are mainly denominated in RMB as at 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and 30 June 2023.
- (b) Conversion of RMB into foreign currencies is subject to the Foreign Exchange Control in the PRC for the years ended 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended 30 June 2023.
- (c) All bank balances carrying interest at variables rates with interests rates ranging from 0.20% to 0.35% per annum for the years ended 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended 30 June 2023.
- (d) As at 31 December 2021 and 2022 and 30 June 2023, the restricted bank deposits of RMB1,328,000, RMB1,780,000 and RMB1,453,000 respectively are held for the guarantee of the performance of the Group's provision of cleaning and maintenance services to customers.
- (e) As at 31 December 2021, the restricted bank deposits of RMB4,060,000 were pledged to secure the bank borrowing of the Group and the pledge was released after the related bank borrowings of RMB4,010,000 were fully settled in January 2022 (Note 27).

24 Share capital

	Number of ordinary shares	Nominal value of shares HK\$	Equivalent nominal value of shares RMB
Authorised At 4 January 2021 (date of incorporation) and 31 December 2021 and 2022 and 30 June 2023	38,000,000	380,000	317,900
Toomed and fully maid			
Issued and fully paid 2 share allotted and issued on the date of incorporation 998 shares allotted and issued in connection with the Reorganisation	2	-	-
(Note 1.2)	998	10	8
At 31 December 2021 and 2022 and 30 June 2023	1,000	10	8

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

25 Reserves

	Combined capital* RMB'000	Share premium RMB'ooo	Capital reserves (note c) RMB'000	Retained earnings RMB'000	Statutory reserves (note d) RMB'000	Total RMB'ooo
At 1 January 2020	13,320	-	(2,150)	85,111	11,692	107,973
Profit for the year Transfer from combined capital to capital reserves	-	-	•	31,312	-	31,312
(note a) Deemed contribution from Controlling Shareholders	(500)	-	500	-	-	-
(note b)	-	-	2,150	-	-	2,150
Appropriation of statutory reserves			-	(2,540)	2,540	-
At 31 December 2020	12,820		500	113,883	14,232	141,435
At 1 January 2021	12,820	-	500	113,883	14,232	141,435
Profit for the year Capital contribution from a shareholder (Note	-	-	-	39,921	-	39,921
1.2(i)) Capital reduction of a	-	-	247	-	-	247
subsidiary (Note 1.2(ii)) Issuance of shares (Note	(12,320)	-	-	-	-	(12,320)
1.2(iv)) Transfer from combined	-	4,000	<u>.</u>	-	-	4,000
capital to capital reserves Deemed distribution to Controlling Shareholders	(500)	-	500	-	-	-
(Note 1.2(vii)) Dividend paid to Controlling Shareholders	-	-	(2,460)	-	-	(2,460)
(Note 13)	-	-	-	(28,180)	-	(28,180)
At 31 December 2021	-	4,000	(1,213)	125,624	14,232	142,643
At 1 January 2022 Profit for the year	<u>-</u>	4,000	(1,213) -	125,624 34,389	14,232 -	142,643 34,389
At 31 December 2022		4,000	(1,213)	160,013	14,232	177,032
				_		

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

25 Reserves (Continued)

	Combined capital* RMB'000	Share premium RMB'000	Capital reserves (note c) RMB'000	Retained earnings RMB'000	Statutory reserves (note d) RMB'000	Total RMB'ooo
At 1 January 2022						
(Unaudited)	-	4,000	(1,213)	125,624	14,232	142,643
Profit for the period	-	-	-	15,392	-	15,392
At 30 June 2022		4,000	(1,213)	141,016	14,232	158,035
At 1 January 2023	_	4,000	(1,213)	160,013	14,232	177,032
Profit for the period	_	4,000	(1,213)	15,308	-4,232	15,308
110me for the period						
At 30 June 2023	-	4,000	(1,213)	175,321	14,232	192,340

^{*} Combined capital as at 31 December 2020 represents the combined capital of the companies now comprising the Group after elimination of inter-company investments.

Notes:

- (a) On 10 August 2020, Guangzhou Shenghui acquired Guangzhou Xinhui from Controlling Shareholders with nil consideration. The share capital of Guangzhou Xinhui was transferred to capital reserves.
- (b) As the Excluded Entities are not part of the Listing Business (Note 1.2), for the purpose of the consolidated financial statements, the surplus or shortfall of the proceed of the disposal of the investments in Excluded Entities over the investments in Excluded Entities are regarded as deemed contribution/distribution from/to the Controlling Shareholders.
- (c) The capital reserve represents the deemed contribution/distribution from/to Controlling Shareholders.
- (d) In accordance with the relevant laws and regulations of the PRC and the Articles of Association of the subsidiaries of the Group, when distributing the net profit of each year, the subsidiaries of the Group shall reserve appropriate 10% of its profit after taxation (based on the local statutory financial statements) for the statutory surplus reserve fund (except where the reserve balance has reached 50% of the Company's registered capital). As at 31 December 2021 and 2022 and 30 June 2023, the statutory reserve balances of the PRC subsidiaries have already reached 50% of the registered capital of the respective PRC subsidiaries.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

26 Trade and other payables

		As at 30 June		
	2020	2021	2022	2023
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Trade payables	28,482	32,672	31,511	30,818
Other payables				
- Utility	182	388	388	533
- Listing expenses - Amount due to Mr. Chen (Note	2,810	3,611	5,959	8,688
30(b)) - Amount due to Mr. Li (Note	180	1,405	1,405	1,405
30(b)) - Amount due to related companies/then related	-	6,274	13,765	16,075
companies (Note 30(b)) - Payroll, bonus and social	317	17	1	1
insurance payables	53,779	49,755	52,006	52,912
- Other tax payable	3,642	4,613	6,720	7,531
	60,910	66,063	80,244	87,145
Trade and other payables	89,392	98,735	111,755	117,963

The ageing analysis of trade payables based on the invoice date was as follows:

	As at 31 December				
	2020	2022	2023		
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	
o-60 days	21,660	28,755	25,302	22,802	
61-180 days	3,149	2,670	1,711	2,006	
181-365 days	1,568	174	996	2,538	
More than 1 year	2,105	1,073	3,502	3,472	
	28,482	32,672	31,511	30,818	

The amounts due to Mr. Li, Mr. Chen and related companies/then related companies are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

The carrying amounts of trade and other payables are denominated in RMB and are approximate their fair values.

27 Bank borrowings

	As at 31 December			As at 30 June
	2020 RMB'000	2021 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000
Secured short-term bank borrowings due within one year	-	10,010	_	-
-				

The bank borrowings as at 31 December 2021 were all denominated in RMB and borne interests at the interest rates ranging from 4.0% to 5.0% per annum and secured by the personal guarantee by the Controlling Shareholders.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

27 Bank borrowings (Continued)

As at 31 December 2021, buildings with carrying amount of RMB6,220,000 and the restricted bank deposits of RMB4,060,000 were pledged to secure the bank borrowings of the Group.

The carrying amounts of the Group's bank borrowings approximated their fair value as the impact of discounting is not significant.

The pledge of restricted bank deposits of RMB4,060,000 was released after the related bank borrowings of RMB4,010,000 were fully settled in January 2022. The pledge of buildings of RMB6,220,000 was also released after the related bank borrowings of RMB6,000,000 were settled in March 2022. The personal guarantee by Controlling Shareholders was released and no banking facilities were available to the Group as at 31 December 2022.

The Group has obtained banking facility of RMB20,000,000 which can be utilised by the Group duing the period from 10 March 2023 to 9 March 2024. The banking facility has not been utilised as at 30 June 2023.

28 Notes to consolidated statements of cash flows

(a) Cash generated from operations

	Year ended 31 Decembe 2020 2021 RMB'000 RMB'000		er 2022 RMB'000	Six months end 2022 RMB'000 (Unaudited)	led 30 June 2023 RMB'000
Profit before income tax	38,502	45,551	39,868	18,443	17,427
Adjustments for			-		
- Bank interest income	(134)	(92)	(153)	(109)	(72)
- Dividend income	(84)	,, ,			
- Interest expenses	1,306	496	575	345	269
- Fair value losses on	,-	.,	3,3		•
financial assets at fair					
value through profit or					
loss	7,114	-	-	₩	_
- Depreciation of property,					
plant and equipment	2,546	3,146	3,202	1,590	1,624
- Depreciation of right-of-					
use assets	295	140	_	-	-
- Depreciation of investment					
properties	517	517	517	259	259
- Loss of disposal of					
property, plant and					
equipment	57	3	=	-	-
- Share of net profit of					
associates	(236)	-	-	-	-
 Loss on disposal of 					
investments in associates	174	-	-	-	-
- Impairment losses on					
financial assets	4,580	3,531	4,185	1,905	5,016
 Reversal of impairment 					
losses on financial assets	-	(1,198)	-	-	-
Changes in working capital					
- Trade and other					
receivables and					
prepayments	(41,304)	(35,611)	(44,525)	(47,769)	(29,966)
- Trade and other payables	15,031	2,618	7,269	2,122	4,264
Cash generated from/ (used					
in) operations	28,364	19,101	10,938	(23,214)	(1,179)
m) operations	20,304	19,101	10,936	(23,214)	(1,1/9)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

28 Notes to consolidated statements of cash flows (Continued)

(b) Reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities

This section sets out the movements in liabilities from financing activities:

	Balances with Controlling Shareholders RMB'000	Balances with related companies RMB'000	Bank borrowings RMB'000	Lease liabilities RMB'000	Total RMB'000
As at 1 January 2020	_	85	5,000	8,202	13,287
Cash flows	180	(23)	(5,000)	(947)	(5,790)
Interest expenses	-	-	-	458	458
As at 31 December 2020					
and 1 January 2021	180	62	-	7,713	7,955
Cash flows	5,039	(62)	10,010	(715)	14,272
Interest expenses	-	•	-	441	441
Deemed distribution to Controlling Shareholders					
(Note 1.2(vii))	2,460	-	-	-	2,460
As at 31 December 2021					
and 1 January 2022	7,679	-	10,010	7,439	25,128
Cash flows	7,491	-	(10,010)	(666)	(3,185)
Interest expenses	-	-	-	427	427
As at 31 December 2022					
and 1 January 2023	15,170	-	-	7,200	22,370
Cash flows	2,310	-	-	(338)	1,972
Interest expenses	-	-	-	216	216
As at 30 June 2023	17,480	-		7,078	24,558

29 Commitments

The Group did not have any material capital commitments as at 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and 30 June 2023.

The Group has future aggregate minimum lease receipts under non-cancellable operating leases in respect of investment properties as follows:

	1	As at 30 June		
	2020	2021	2022	2023
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
No later than 1 year	891	848	848	2,288
Between 1 and 2 years	848	848	538	114
Between 2 and 3 years	848	538	-	-
More than 3 years	538	-	-	-
	3,125	2,234	1,386	2,402

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 Related party transactions

The following transactions were carried out with related parties/companies:

(a) Transactions with related parties/companies

Related party transactions:

		Year ended 31 December			Six months ended 30 June	
		2020 2021 2022		2022	2022	2023
	Notes	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
					(Unaudited)	
Entity jointly controlled by Controlling						
Shareholders						
- Rental income	7	1,154	-	-	-	_
- Late fee arising from rental						
income* - Travelling	7	1,241	-	-	-	-
expenses	6	32	20	-	-	-
Entity controlled by Mr. Chen - Short-term lease expenses	6	19	5	-	_	-
Controlling Shareholders - Interest						
expenses - Funds advance/re payment to Controlling Shareholde	11	-	16	-	-	-
rs - Funds advance from Controlling		11,720	16,482	400	-	-
Shareholders		13,237	23,555	7,891	4,967	2,310

The prices for the above service fees and other transactions were determined in accordance with the terms mutually agreed by the contract parties.

^{*} The related companies were disposed during the year ended 31 December 2020.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 Related party transactions (Continued)

(a) Transactions with related parties/companies (Continued)

Leases

During the years ended 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended 30 June 2023, the Group entered into lease agreements for leasing in land use right and buildings with Guangzhou Pengsheng, the related company/then related company, which was controlled by Controlling Shareholders. The leasing term was from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2024. The total contract amount was approximately RMB14,390,000. As at 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and 30 June 2023, the carrying amount of the leased investment properties amounted to approximately RMB6,181,000, RMB5,775,000, RMB5,369,000 and RMB5,167,000 and the related lease liabilities amounted to approximately RMB7,641,000, RMB7,439,000, RMB7,200,000 and RMB7,078,000 respectively.

(b) Balances due from/(to) related parties/companies

	As 2020 RMB'000	at 31 December 2021 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000	As at 30 June 2023 RMB'000
Entity jointly controlled by Controlling Shareholders				
Trade in nature and included in:				
 Amounts due to related companies 	(5)	(16)	_	_
companies	(3)	(10)		
Entity controlled by key management of the Group Trade in nature and included in:				
- Amount due to related				
companies	(247)	-	-	-
Key management of the Group				
Non-trade in nature and included in:				
- Amounts due from/(to) Mr. Li - Amounts due from related	2,034	(6,274)	(13,765)	(16,075)
parties	7,136	-	-	
Less: allowance for impairment	(7,113)			
	23	-	-	-
- Amounts due to Mr. Chen	(180)	(1,405)	(1,405)	(1,405)
Associates*				
Trade in nature and included in:				
- Amounts due to related	(-)	(4)	(-)	63
companies Non-trade in nature and included	(7)	(1)	(1)	(1)
in:				
- Amounts due to related				
companies	(58)	-	-	-

The related companies were disposed during the year ended 31 December 2020.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 Related party transactions (Continued)

(b) Balances due from/(to) related parties/companies (Continued)

Note: The balances with related parties/companies which are trade in nature mainly represent the prepayment and trade payables for providing garbage collection and cleaning service to related companies.

The balances with related parties/companies which are non-trade in nature mainly represent the amount due from/(to) Mr. Li, the amount due to Mr. Chen and the amounts due from/(to) related parties/companies.

The above amounts due from/(to) related companies/parties are unsecured, denominated in RMB, interest-free and repayable on demand except for the funds advance to Mr. Li of RMB5,600,000 during the year ended 31 December 2020, which carried an interest of RMB12,600 and the funds advance from Mr. Li of RMB11,750,000 during the year ended 31 December 2021 which carried an interest rate of 0.36% per annum, which were both settled during the year ended 31 December 2021. All the above balances will be waived before listing.

(c) Key management compensation

Key management includes directors and senior managements of the Group. The compensation paid or payable to key management is shown below:

	Year	r ended 31 Decemb	Six months ended 30 June		
	2020	2021	2022	2023	
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000 (Unaudited)	RMB'000
Salaries, wages and bonuses Social insurance and housing	1,315	1,694	1,480	1,007	1,076
provident fund contribution	245	273 	273 ———	191	210
	1,560	1,967	1,753	1,198	1,286

31 Notes to the statements of financial position of the Company

(a) Interests in subsidiaries

Interests in subsidiaries represents the deemed cost of investment in Guangzhou Xinhui amounting to RMB108,881,000 (Note 1.2).

(b) Prepayment

The amount represents the deferred listing expenses to be deducted from equity upon the issuance of new shares at the listing of the Company (Note 21(b)).

(c) Other payables

As at 31 December 2021 and 2022 and 30 June 2023, the amount mainly represents the listing expense payable of approximately RMB3,611,000, RMB5,959,000 and RMB8,688,000 respectively, and the amounts due to the Controlling Shareholders of RMB4,100,000, RMB11,990,000 and RMB14,300,000, respectively, which are unsecured, interest-free, repayable on demand and will be waived before listing.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 Notes to the statements of financial position of the Company (Continued)

(d) Movement of reserves of the Company

	Share	Other reserves	Accumulated	
	premium	(Note)	losses	Total
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
At 4 January 2021 (date of				
incorporation)	-	-	-	-
Surplus arising on issue of share in connection with the				
Reorganisation	-	108,881	-	108,881
Deemed distribution to Controlling Shareholders (Note				
1.2(vii))	-	(2,460)	-	(2,460)
Loss for the year	-	-	(9,669)	(9,669)
Issuance of shares (Note 1.2(iv))	4,000	-	-	4,000
At 31 December 2021	4.000	106,421	(9,669)	100 750
At 31 December 2021	4,000	=====	(9,009)	100,752
At 1 January 2022	4,000	106,421	(9,669)	100,752
Loss for the year	-	-	(6,211)	(6,211)
At 31 December 2022	4,000	106,421	(15,880)	94,541
V				71701
At 1 January 2022	4.000	106,421	(9,669)	100 550
Loss for the period	4,000	100,421	(6,838)	100,752
Loss for the period			(0,636)	(6,838)
At 30 June 2022 (Unaudited)	4,000	106,421	(16,507)	93,914
At 1 January 2023	4,000	106,421	(15,880)	94,541
Loss for the period	-	-	(3,897)	(3,897)
At 30 June 2023	4,000	106,421	(19,777)	90,644

Note: Other reserves of the Company represent the difference between the net asset value of the acquired subsidiaries acquired by the Company over the nominal value of the share capital of the Company issued in exchange thereof (Note 31(a)) and net off the deemed distribution to the Controlling Shareholders of RMB2,460,000.

32 Contingent liabilities

The Group has no material contingent liabilities outstanding as at 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 and 30 June 2023.

33 Subsequent events

The Group does not have any material events after the reporting period which may require adjustments or additional disclosure to the consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

34 Summary of other accounting policies

34.1 Principles of consolidation and equity accounting

34.1.1 Subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an entity (including a structured entity) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases. Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group. Non-controlling interests in the results and equity of subsidiaries, if any, are shown separately in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of financial position respectively.

34.1.2 Associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting after initially being recognised at cost.

34.1.3 Equity method

Under the equity method of accounting, interests in associates are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses and movements in other comprehensive income. When the Group's share of losses in associates equals or exceeds its interests in the associates (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associates), the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associates. Dividends received or receivable from associates are recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment.

The Group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associates is impaired. If this is the case, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associates and its carrying value and recognises the amount adjacent to 'share of net profit of associates' in consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interests in the associates. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of the associates have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

34 Summary of other accounting policies (Continued)

34.1 Principles of consolidation and equity accounting (Continued)

34.1.4 Disposals of interest in subsidiaries and associates

When the Group ceases to consolidate or equity account for an investment because of a loss of control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is re-measured to its fair value with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. It means the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss or transferred to another category of equity as specified/permitted by applicable HKFRS.

34.2 Business combinations

34.2.1 Non-common control business combinations

Acquisitions of businesses, other than business combination under common control, 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.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquired entity's net identifiable assets.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, if any, 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 acquisition date. If, after reassessment, the net amount 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.

34.2.2 Merger accounting for business combination involving businesses under common control

The consolidated statements of comprehensive income includes the results of each of the combining businesses from the earliest date presented or since the date when the combining businesses first came under the common control, where this is a shorter period.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

34 Summary of other accounting policies (Continued)

34.2 Business combinations (Continued)

34.2.2 Merger accounting for business combination involving businesses under common control (Continued)

The comparative amounts in the consolidated financial statements are presented as if the Listing Business had been consolidated at the beginning of the earliest reporting period or when they first came under common control, whichever is shorter. The consolidated financial statements include the entities that were managed by management of the Listing Business during the years/periods presented. These activities were consolidated with all intra-group balances and transactions eliminated within the Group.

34.3 Separate financial statements

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

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

34.4 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker ("CODM"), who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the executive directors of the Company that make strategic decisions.

34.5 Foreign currencies

(i) Functional and presentation currency

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

(ii) Transactions and balances

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

Foreign exchange gains and losses, if any, are presented in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income within "General and administrative expenses".

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

34 Summary of other accounting policies (Continued)

34.5 Foreign currencies (Continued)

(iii) Group companies

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

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

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate. Exchange differences arising are recognised in other comprehensive income.

34.6 Leases

The Group as a lessee

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group. Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- 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 that option; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising that option.

Payments associated with short-term leases are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less.

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

34 Summary of other accounting policies (Continued)

34.6 Leases (Continued)

The Group as a lessee (Continued)

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Group, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

The Group's right-of-use assets consist of leases for building and machinery.

Right-of-use assets resulted from lease payments are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost represents consideration paid for the rights to use the assets and other direct related costs from the date when the respective rights were granted. Depreciation of lease payments is calculated on a straight-line basis over the lease terms as stated in the lease contracts and is charged to profit or loss.

The Group as a lessor

Lease income from operating leases where the Group acts as the lessor is recognised on a straightline basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining the operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the underlying asset and recognised as expenses over the lease term on the same basis as lease income. The respective leased assets are included in the consolidated statements of financial position based on their nature.

34.7 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated in the consolidated financial statements at historical cost less subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the item.

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

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (Note 34.9).

Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within 'other loss' in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

34.8 Investment properties

Investment properties are interests in land and/or buildings in respect of which construction work and development have been completed and which are held for long-term rental yields and are not occupied by the Group. Investment properties are stated in the consolidated statements of financial position at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment, if any.

The gain or loss on disposal of an investment property is the difference between the net sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the investment properties and is recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

34 Summary of other accounting policies (Continued)

34.9 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

34.10 Financial assets

(i) Classification

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Group has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Group reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

(ii) Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

(iii) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

34 Summary of other accounting policies (Continued)

34.10 Financial assets (Continued)

(iii) Measurement (Continued)

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Group classifies its debt instruments:

- Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in "other income, net" using the effective interest rate method.
- Fair value through other comprehensive income: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in "other loss". Interest income from these financial assets is included in "other income, net" using the effective interest rate method.
- Fair value through profit or loss: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in "other loss" in the period in which it arises. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in "other income, net" when the rights to receive payment are established.

Equity instruments

The Group subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value through profit or loss. Dividends from such investments were recognised in "other income, net" when the Group's right to receive payments is established.

(iv) Impairment

The Group assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost and fair value through OCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables, the Group applies the simplified approach permitted by HKFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. Further details are set out in Note 3.1 (iii).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

34 Summary of other accounting policies (Continued)

34.11 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statements of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the company or the counterparty.

34.12 Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customer for services provided in the ordinary course of business.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognised at fair value. The Group holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Further information about the Group's accounting for trade receivables and other receivables and a description of the Group's impairment policies is set out in Note 21 and Note 3.1 (iii) respectively.

If collection of trade and other receivables is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

34.13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and at banks, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

34.14 Share capital

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

34.15 Trade and other payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest method. They are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

34.16 Borrowings

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

34 Summary of other accounting policies (Continued)

34.16 Borrowings (Continued)

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

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

34.17 Borrowing costs

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

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

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

34.18 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group. It can also be a present obligation arising from past events that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required or the amount of obligation cannot be measured reliably.

A contingent liability is not recognised but is disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. When a change in the probability of an outflow occurs so that the outflow is probable, it will then be recognised as a provision.

A contingent asset is a probable asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group.

Contingent asset is not recognised but is disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable. When inflow is virtually certain, an asset is recognised.

34.19 Current and deferred income tax

The income tax expense or credit for the years is the tax payable on the current year's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred income tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses. Current and deferred income tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

34 Summary of other accounting policies (Continued)

34.19 Current and deferred income tax (Continued)

(i) Current income tax

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

(ii) Deferred income tax

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

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only if it is probable that future taxable amount will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred income tax liabilities and assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in foreign operations where the companies are able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to the same taxation authority. Current income tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

34.20 Employee benefits

(a) Pension obligations

The Group only operates defined contribution pension plans. In accordance with the rules and regulations in the PRC, the PRC based employees of the Group participate in various defined contribution retirement benefit plans organised by the relevant municipal and provincial governments in the PRC under which the Group and the PRC based employees are required to make monthly contributions to these plans calculated as a percentage of the employees' salaries. The municipal and provincial governments undertake to assume the retirement benefit obligations of all existing and future retired PRC based employees' payable under the plans described above. Other than the monthly contributions, the Group has no further obligation for the payment of retirement and other post-retirement benefits of its employees. The assets of these plans are held separately from those of the Group in independently administrated funds managed by the governments.

The Group's contributions to the defined contribution retirement scheme are expensed as incurred.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

34 Summary of other accounting policies (Continued)

34.20 Employee benefits (Continued)

(b) Housing funds, medical insurances and other social insurances

Employees of the Group in the PRC are entitled to participate in various government-supervised housing funds, medical insurances and other social insurances. The Group contributes on a monthly basis to these funds based on certain percentages of the salaries of the employees, subject to certain ceiling. The Group's liability in respect of these funds is limited to the contributions payable in each year. Contributions to the housing funds, medical insurances and other social insurances are expensed as incurred.

(c) Employee leave entitlements

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period.

Employee entitlements to sick leave and maternity leave are not recognised until the time of leave.

34.21 Provisions

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

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

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

34.22 Government grants

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Group will comply with all attached conditions. Government grants relating to costs are deferred and recognised in profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate. Government grants relating to the purchase of assets are included in non-current liabilities as deferred income and are credited to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the expected lives of the related assets.

34.23 Dividend distribution

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

34 Summary of other accounting policies (Continued)

34.24 Related parties

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

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

34.25 Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method.

34.26 Income from the provision of construction labor service

Income is recognised over time when the service is rendered to customers and stated net of the related expenses as incurred.