2019
ANNUAL REPORT

信義香港
XINYI
HONG KONG

XINYI AUTOMOBILE GLASS HONG KONG ENTERPRISES LIMITED
信義汽車玻璃香港企業有限公司

(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)
Stock Code: 08328

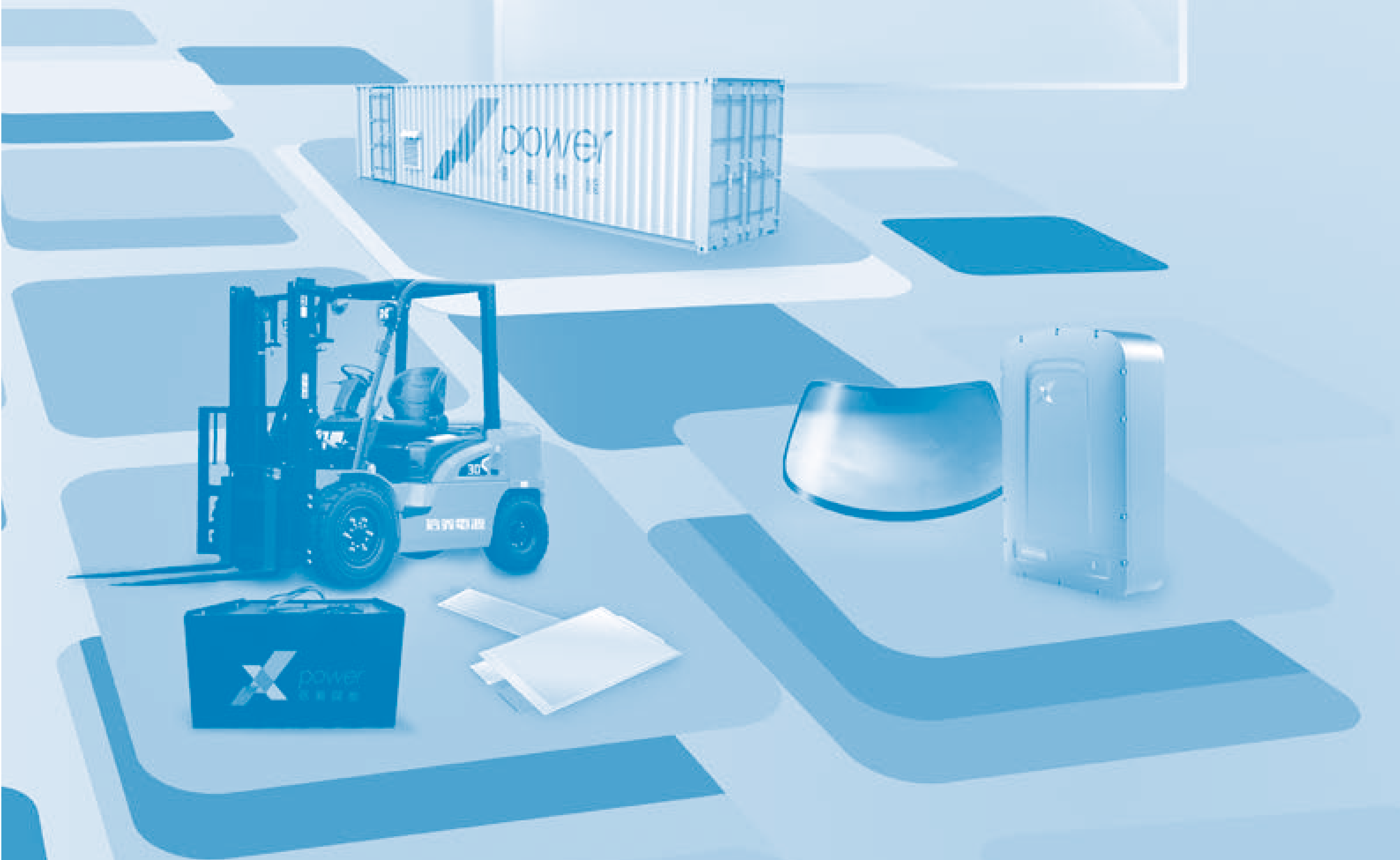
CHARACTERISTICS OF GEM OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE OF HONG KONG LIMITED (THE "STOCK EXCHANGE")

GEM has been positioned as a market designed to accommodate small and mid-sized companies to which a higher investment risk may be attached than other companies listed on the Stock Exchange. Prospective investors should be aware of the potential risks of investing in such companies and should make the decision to invest only after due and careful consideration.

Given that the companies listed on GEM are generally small and mid-sized companies, there is a risk that securities traded on GEM may be more susceptible to high market volatility than securities traded on the Main Board and no assurance is given that there will be a liquid market in the securities traded on GEM.

*This report, for which the directors (the "**Directors**") of Xinyi Automobile Glass Hong Kong Enterprises Limited (the "**Company**" or "**Xinyi Hong Kong**") collectively and individually accept full responsibility, includes particulars given in compliance with the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on GEM of the Stock Exchange (the "**GEM Listing Rules**") for the purpose of giving information with regard to the Company. The Directors, having made all reasonable enquiries, confirm that to the best of their knowledge and belief the information contained in this report is accurate and complete in all material respects and not misleading or deceptive, and there are no other matters the omission of which would make any statement herein or this report misleading.*

Contents



CORPORATE INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Executive Directors

Ms. LI Pik Yung
Mr. CHAN Chi Leung^

Non-executive Directors

Tan Sri Datuk TUNG Ching Sai *P.S.M, D.M.S.M (Chairman)*~
Mr. LEE Shing Kanø

Independent non-executive Directors

Mr. WANG Guisheng*ø<
Mr. NG Wai Hung#<
Mr. CHAN Hak Kan, B.B.S., JP#+

* Chairman of audit committee
\# Members of audit committee
\+ Chairman of remuneration committee
ø Members of remuneration committee
~ Chairman of nomination committee
< Members of nomination committee
^ Compliance officer

COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr. CHAN Chi Leung, CPA

REGISTERED OFFICE

PO Box 1350
Clifton House
75 Fort Street
Grand Cayman KY1-1108
Cayman Islands

HEADQUARTERS AND PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS IN HONG KONG

Unit 2116-2117, 21st Floor
Rykadan Capital Tower
No. 135 Hoi Bun Road, Kwun Tong
Kowloon, Hong Kong

LEGAL ADVISERS AS TO HONG KONG LAW

Squire Patton Boggs
29th Floor, Edinburgh Tower
The Landmark
15 Queen's Road Central
Hong Kong

AUDITOR

BDO Limited
Certified Public Accountant
25/F, Wing On Centre 111
Connaught Road Central
Hong Kong

PRINCIPAL BANKERS

Bank of China (Hong Kong)
DBS Bank
Fubon Bank (Hong Kong)
Hang Seng Bank
HSBC
Bank of China
Huishang Bank
Industrial Bank

PRINCIPAL SHARE REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER OFFICE IN CAYMAN ISLANDS

Estera Trust (Cayman) Limited
PO Box 1350
Clifton House
75 Fort Street
Grand Cayman KY1-1108
Cayman Islands

HONG KONG SHARE REGISTRAR

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

COMPANY'S WEBSITE

www.xyglass.com.hk

SHARE INFORMATION

Place of listing: GEM of the Stock Exchange
Stock code: 08328
Listing date: 11 July 2016
Board lot: 4,000 ordinary shares
Financial year end: 31 December
Share price as of the date of this annual report: HK$1.2
Market capitalisation as of the date of this annual report: Approximately HK$778 million

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

On behalf of the board of Directors (the "**Board**") of the Company, I am pleased to present the annual results of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively the "**Group**") for the year ended 31 December 2019.

For the year ended 31 December 2019, the Group recorded a 19.0% increase in revenue from HK$170.4 million in 2018 to HK$202.9 million in 2019. The profit attributable to owners of the Company decreased by 57.7% from HK$59.1 million in 2018 to HK$25.0 million in 2019. Excluding other gains from the disposal of unsuitable above-ground assets subsequent to the acquisition of plants and land for reconstruction in 2018, the Group recorded profit growth in 2019.

I present below an overview of the business of the Group during 2019 and key development highlights for the coming year.

BUSINESS REVIEW

Battery Packs and Energy Storage Systems and Lithium Battery Products Businesses — Fully utilises industry chain advantage to realise integrated business; Continues to upgrade and develop products to seize market opportunities

Subsequent to the commencement of lithium batteries production since 2017, the Group has also launched battery packs, energy storage systems and various battery products which have become its profit growth drivers. The Group provides integrated system products and solutions with self-produced lithium batteries as the core. These self-produced lithium batteries are for both internal use and external sales. As the Group produces batteries, the main component of battery packs and energy storage systems, and has started its own self-development and design of battery management systems ("**BMS**") partially, it has been able to control key costs of the systems more effectively and to fully utilise its business chain advantage and realise integrated research and development ("**R&D**"), design, production, system integration and service functions from lithium batteries to battery packs and energy storage systems. In addition, the Group stepped up its investment in the early stage of forklift electrification and energy storage commercialisation, which has already generated fruitful results. All these achievements have made Xinyi Hong Kong one of the main suppliers of lithium batteries in the forklift industry in China and one of the major lithium battery energy storage technology suppliers in China.

Facing the intense competition in the lithium battery and energy storage industry during the year ended 31 December 2019, the Group still managed to achieve growth in both sales revenue and gross margin through implementing measures such as expanding sales channels, improving the quality of its existing products and solutions to enhance market competiveness and strictly control costs. For the year ended 31 December 2019, total revenue and gross profit from battery packs and energy storage systems business and lithium battery products business climbed by 19.0% and 20.2% respectively, accounting for 58.7% and 56.9% of the Group's annual total revenue and gross profit respectively.

The Group has strived to expand its customer base of forklift battery packs and other products. During the year, it entered into partnerships with additional forklift manufacturers, dealers and rental companies in relation to battery packs and battery supply. The proportion of sales revenue from batteries increased, mainly attributable to the stronger demand from a small number of forklift manufacturers which drove the production and sales of the business segment. Although the gross margin of battery sales is lower than that of systems products, the battery business still plays a positive role in boosting the gross margin of battery packs, energy storage systems and different battery products owing to its increasing output which helps lower unit cost of the products. In addition, the Group strived to develop new battery packs and energy storage system products. In the year ended 31 December 2019, it introduced micro energy storage products to the market. The Group also responded to customer demand and gradually ramped up mass production of batteries with different capacities and designs for industrial vehicles including forklifts. Besides, the Group made significant progress in the R&D of BMS. Its self-developed BMS have been used in industrial energy storage products, and will gradually be expanded to other products including uninterruptible power supplies (UPS) and forklifts.

Automobile Glass Repair and Replacement Business — Continues to generate cash flow and supports core business development

During the year ended 31 December 2019, the overall business environment in Hong Kong was relatively challenging. Local consumption was weak while investment and spending shrank, and thus the Group's business performance in Hong Kong was inevitably affected. After continuous revenue growth over the years, revenue from local business decreased by 9.9% in 2019. The decrease was mainly due to the drop in revenue from customers which were not covered by insurance, such as coach companies, garages or individual clients. However, benefitting from stronger cooperation with insurance companies in recent years, revenue from insured vehicles slightly increased. Despite lower revenue and gross profit, this arm continued to generate decent cash flow to the Group and supported the development of its core businesses.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK

In 2020, the economic outlook of Mainland China and Hong Kong presents myriad uncertainties and challenges. In the short term, it is expected that the business environment will continue to be affected by the novel coronavirus outbreak, global economic growth slowdown and social events' impact in Hong Kong, but the Group's long-term prospects remain sound. Its operations will remain market-oriented, keeping abreast of the latest trends of market and customer demand. The Group will remain alert on the latest technological developments in the industry and actively optimise its product mix to strengthen its core competitiveness. The factory in Zhangjiagang is currently under construction and is expected to start production in the fourth quarter of 2020. This new factory will boast higher automation and the batteries being manufactured will mainly be square aluminium shell batteries. Besides, as national polices encourage companies to save energy and reduce emissions, lithium battery-powered forklifts are quickly replacing those powered by traditional internal combustion and lead-acid in China, driving the demand for lithium batteries in the forklift segment to increase rapidly. The Group expects battery packs and battery products to continuously benefit from this fast-growing market.

CONCLUSION

2019 was a year of opportunities and challenges for the macro economy in general as well as the lithium battery and the energy storage industry. We have full confidence in the growth potential of the Group's business despite uncertainties in the business environment in the short term. Looking ahead, the Group will continue to improve operational efficiency, optimise its product portfolio through R&D and innovation as well as explore new markets in a bid to maintain competitiveness and ultimately boost profitability. The Group is well-prepared for the accelerating application of lithium batteries in forklifts and the long-term scale-up development of the energy storage industry.

Tan Sri Datuk TUNG Ching Sai ***P.S.M, D.M.S.M***
Chairman

25 February 2020

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

OVERVIEW

The Group has production facilities for lithium battery products in the Wuhu City, Anhui Province, China, which commenced commercial sales of lithium battery products in the third quarter of 2017. Products of the Group are delivered for sale mainly in integrated systems comprising lithium batteries, battery management systems, and/or other components such as energy management systems and power conditioning systems. The Group is engaged in the development, processing and sales of energy storage facilities with lithium batteries, including without limitation to large-scale power banks for manufacturing facilities to facilitate load shifting and power stabilization, UPS and micro energy storage products. The Group also engaged in the provision of contract processing services of battery packs and energy storage products to its customers. Several of the Group's customers of power batteries and battery pack system have been engaged in the production of forklifts. The Group has also agreed with some customers to source from them forklifts for the trading of forklift business, contributing an additional source of revenue for the Group. The Group is setting up a production plant for lithium battery and energy storage products in Zhangjiagang, Jiangsu Province, China, with commercial production expected to start in the fourth quarter of 2020.

The Group currently has four service centres in Hong Kong and a motorcade service team for the provision of automobile glass repair and replacement services.

Since the third quarter of 2017, the Group has been providing wind farm management services to Xinyi Wind Power (Jinzhai) Company Limited, a company in which the Group has been holding 18% equity interest.

The Group recorded satisfactory results for the year of 2019. Sales increased by 19.0% from HK$170.4 million in 2018 to HK$202.9 million in 2019. The profit attributable to owners of the Company decreased by 57.7% from HK$59.1 million in 2018 to HK$25.0 million in 2019. The decrease was primarily due to the lack of other gains of HK$55.1 million which was recorded during the year ended 31 December 2018.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Revenue

For the year ended 31 December 2019, the Group's revenue was HK$202.9 million (2018: HK$170.4 million), representing an increase by 19.0% mainly attributable to the change in revenue contributed by business segments analysed as follows:

Revenue — by segment

	Year Ended 31 December					
	2019		2018		Increase/(decrease)	
	HK$'million	***%***	*HK$'million*	*%*	*HK$'million*	*%*
Battery pack and energy storage system	**79.7**	**39.3**	80.6	47.3	(0.9)	(1.2)
Production and sales of lithium battery products	**39.3**	**19.4**	19.4	11.4	19.9	102.8
Automobile glass repair and replacement services	**50.6**	**24.9**	56.1	32.9	(5.5)	(9.9)
Others (Trading of forklift and wind farm related business)	**33.3**	**16.4**	14.3	8.4	19.0	132.9
Total revenue	**202.9**	**100.0**	170.4	100.0	32.5	19.0

Revenue — by geographical area

	Year Ended 31 December					
	2019		2018		Increase/(decrease)	
	HK$'million	***%***	*HK$'million*	*%*	*HK$'million*	*%*
Mainland China	**151.0**	**74.4**	114.3	67.1	36.7	32.1
Hong Kong	**50.5**	**24.9**	56.1	32.9	(5.6)	(9.9)
Others	**1.4**	**0.7**	—	—	1.4	N/A
	202.9	**100.0**	170.4	100.0	32.5	19.0

Cost of revenue and gross profit

Cost of revenue comprised of HK$52.5 million (2018: HK$57.0 million) arising from the battery pack and energy storage system business, HK$38.0 million (2018: HK$19.3 million) arising from lithium battery products business, HK$38.1 million (2018: HK$36.9 million) arising from the automobile glass repair and replacement services business, HK$24.2 million (2018: HK$11.2 million) arising from others (trading of forklifts and wind farm related business).

Cost of revenue for the battery pack and energy storage system business of HK$52.5 million (2018: HK$57.0 million) and cost of revenue of lithium battery products business of HK$38.0 million (2018: HK$19.3 million) mainly represented the material cost, labour cost, depreciation expenses. The gross profit of battery pack and energy storage system business increased by approximately 14.8% from HK$23.7 million for the year ended 31 December 2018 to HK$27.2 million for the year ended 31 December 2019. The gross profit of lithium battery products business increased by 4,125.8% from HK$0.03 million for the year ended 31 December 2018 to HK$1.3 million for the year ended 31 December 2019. The increase in gross profits was due to effective cost control measures implemented and higher production level of lithium batteries which reduced unit cost.

Cost of revenue arising from automobile glass repair and replacement services increased by approximately 3.4% from HK$36.9 million for the year ended 31 December 2018 to approximately HK$38.1 million for the year ended 31 December 2019. The gross profit decreased by 35.5% from approximately HK$19.3 million for the year ended 31 December 2018 to approximately HK$12.4 million for the year ended 31 December 2019. The increase in cost of revenue arose form the increase in the rental and the other overhead expenses (including labour costs), and provision/write-off for inventories.

Cost of revenue of others mainly comprised of the purchase cost of forklifts and the staff costs for the wind farm related business.

Other income

Other income included HK$5.6 million (2018: HK$5.2 million) government grants which were mainly factory rental subsidy and tax subsidy from the PRC government.

Other (losses)/gains, net

Other losses for the year ended 31 December 2019 mainly represented the exchange losses. Other gains for the year ended 31 December 2018 mainly included the net gains on disposal of old facilities, scraps or plant and equipment arising from the site preparation of the lithium battery production plant under construction.

Expenses

Selling and marketing costs for the year ended 31 December 2019 decreased by approximately HK$1.3 million which was mainly due to the decrease in advertisement and marketing costs.

Administrative expenses decreased by approximately HK$0.6 million from HK$27.5 million for the year ended 31 December 2018 to approximately HK$26.9 million for the year ended 31 December 2019, primarily due to the decrease in professional fee of HK$0.9 million.

Finance costs

The Group's finance costs decreased from HK$0.5 million (or HK$0.9 million before capitalisation) for the year ended 31 December 2018 to nil (or HK$0.8 million before capitalisation) for the year ended 31 December 2019. The decrease was mainly attributable to the lower weighted average carrying amount of bank borrowings during the year to finance the capital expenditures for its lithium battery production facilities and higher amounts eligible for capitalisation. During the year under review, interest expense of HK$0.8 million (2018: HK$0.3 million) was capitalised into the construction costs of the lithium battery production facilities. The capitalised amounts will depreciate together with the relevant assets over their estimated useful lives.

Income tax expense

The Group incurred income tax expense of HK$3.1 million for the year ended 31 December 2019 (2018: HK$14.4 million), which represented Hong Kong profits tax and PRC corporate income tax. The effective tax rate was 11.2% for the year ended 31 December 2019 (2018: 19.6%). One of the PRC subsidiaries, being qualified as New and High Technology Enterprise, is entitled to a preferential Corporate Income Tax rate of 15% and tax incentives for research and development tax credit.

Profit before income tax and net profit for the year

The Group recorded profit before income tax for the year ended 31 December 2019 of HK$28.2 million (2018: HK$73.5 million). This was mainly attributable to the performance of the Group as analysed above.

The profit attributable to owners of the Company decreased by 57.7% from HK$59.1 million in 2018 to HK$25.0 million in 2019.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND LIQUIDITY

For the year ended 31 December 2019, the Group's primary sources of funding included its own working capital, the net proceeds from the Rights Issue in May 2018 and bank borrowings. As at 31 December 2019, the Group had net current assets of HK$231.3 million (31 December 2018: HK$247.7 million) and cash and cash equivalents of HK$220.9 million (31 December 2018: HK$213.9 million) which were placed with major banks in Hong Kong and the PRC. As at 31 December 2019, the Group had bank borrowings of HK$30 million (31 December 2018: Nil) and had unutilised banking facilities of HK$80 million (31 December 2018: HK$60 million).

The Group's gearing ratio calculated based on net debt (bank borrowings less cash and cash equivalents) divided by the shareholders' equity of the Group was not applicable as the Group had no net debt as at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The shares (the "**Shares**") of the Company have been listed on GEM since 11 July 2016. Apart from the Rights Issue in May 2018, there has been no material change in the capital structure of the Company since the Listing Date. The capital of the Group comprises only ordinary shares.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES AND COMMITMENTS

The Group incurred capital expenditures of HK$47.3 million for year ended 31 December 2019 (2018: HK$24.9 million) which was mainly related to the development and construction of lithium battery production facilities in the PRC.

Capital commitments contracted but not provided for by the Group as at 31 December 2019 amounted to HK$139.7 million (31 December 2018: HK$1.9 million), which were mainly related to the purchase of various production plants and machinery for the lithium battery plant in the PRC from independent third parties under different independent contracts.

PLEDGE OF ASSETS

No assets of the Group were pledged as security for bank borrowings as at 31 December 2019 and 2018.

EMPLOYEE AND REMUNERATION POLICIES

As at 31 December 2019, the Group had 266 (31 December 2018: 269) full-time employees of whom 206 (31 December 2018: 213) were based in the PRC and 60 (31 December 2018: 56) were based in Hong Kong. The total staff costs, including the emoluments of the Directors, amounted to HK$49.7 million (2018: HK$50.7 million) for the year ended 31 December 2019. The Group maintains good relationships with all of its employees. It provides the employees with sufficient training in business and professional knowledge including information about the applications of the Group's products and skills in maintaining good customer relationships. Remuneration packages offered to the Group's employees have been consistent with the prevailing market terms and are reviewed on a regular basis. Discretionary bonuses may be awarded to employees taking into consideration the Group's performance and that of the individual employee.

Pursuant to the applicable laws and regulations, the Group has participated in relevant defined contribution retirement schemes administrated by the responsible government authorities in the PRC for its employees in the PRC. For the Group's employees in Hong Kong, all the arrangements pursuant to the mandatory provident fund requirements prescribed by the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance (Chapter 485 of the Laws of Hong Kong) have been duly implemented.

FINAL DIVIDEND

The Directors did not recommend the payment of any final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2019 (2018: Nil).

TREASURY POLICIES AND EXPOSURE TO FLUCTUATION IN EXCHANGE RATES

The Group mainly operates in Hong Kong and the PRC with most of the transactions denominated and settled in Hong Kong dollars ("**HK$**") and Chinese Renminbi ("**RMB**"). Exchange rate fluctuations between RMB and HK$ could affect the Group's performance and asset value.

Amid the recent depreciation of RMB against HK$, the Group reported non-cash translation loss – a decrease in the reserve of its consolidated statement of financial position of HK$5.5 million (2018: HK$10.8 million), when converting RMB-denominated assets and liabilities into HK$ at 31 December 2019.

The Group transacts mainly in HK$ and RMB. However, the Group retains some bank balances in HK$ in PRC which contributed to a foreign currency translation loss of approximately HK$1.2 million (2018: HK$0.8 million) as HK$ fluctuates against RMB during the year ended 31 December 2019.

The Group has not experienced any material difficulties and liquidity problems resulting from currency exchange fluctuations. The Group may use financial instruments for hedging purposes as and when required. During the year ended 31 December 2019, the Group did not use any financial instrument for hedging purpose.

USE OF PROCEEDS OF RIGHTS ISSUE

In May 2018, the Company raised net proceeds of approximately HK$198.9 million by way of Rights Issue of 108,022,591 Shares. The table below sets out the proposed applications of the net proceeds, the actual utilisation up to 31 December 2019 and the expected utilisation for the year ending 31 December 2020:

	Proposed applications of the net proceeds *HK$'million*	Amount utilised up to 31 December 2019 *HK$'million*	Unutilised balance as at 31 December 2019 *HK$'million*	Expected amount to be utilised for the year ending 31 December 2020 *HK$'million*	Expected unutilised balance as at 31 December 2020 *HK$'million*
Set-up new production lines for lithium batteries business	135.4	46.6	88.8	88.8	—
Repay the outstanding capital expenditure of the existing lithium battery production facilities	24.7	24.7	—	—	—
General working capital	38.8	38.8	—	—	—
Total	198.9	110.1	88.8	88.8	—

The amount proposed for the repayment of the outstanding capital expenditure of existing lithium battery production facilities of HK$24.7 million and for general working capital purpose of HK$38.8 million were fully utilised as intended. As at 31 December 2019, the remaining balance of HK$88.8 million proposed to be used for the set-up of new production lines for the lithium battery business had yet to be utilised as the construction works of the factory building and the set-up of the production lines (including site preparation and formation, building design, layout design of the production lines, and selection and tendering of related equipment) have required longer period of time for completion. The remaining amount of net proceeds from the Rights Issue is expected to be fully utilised by 31 December 2020.

SIGNIFICANT INVESTMENTS HELD, MATERIAL ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSALS OF SUBSIDIARIES AND AFFILIATED COMPANIES, AND FUTURE PLANS FOR MATERIAL INVESTMENTS OR CAPITAL ASSETS

As at 31 December 2019, there were no significant investments held which exceed 5% of the total assets of the Group. There were no material acquisitions or disposals of subsidiaries and affiliated companies during the year ended 31 December 2019. Save as the disclosed plan to set up the new lithium battery production line in Zhangjiagang, Jiangsu Province, China, there were no other plans authorised by the Board for any material investments or additions of capital assets as at the date of this report.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

As at 31 December 2019, the Group did not have any significant contingent liability (31 December 2018: Nil).

PROFILE OF DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

CHAIRMAN AND NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Tan Sri Datuk TUNG Ching Sai ***P.S.M, D.M.S.M*** **(董清世)**, aged 54, is a non-executive Director and our Chairman and is responsible for the formulation of our Group's overall business strategy. Tan Sri Datuk TUNG Ching Sai joined our Group since December 1996. Tan Sri Datuk TUNG Ching Sai has been working with Xinyi Glass Holdings Limited ("**Xinyi Glass**"), a company listed on the Stock Exchange (stock code: 00868), and its subsidiaries ("**Xinyi Glass Group**") for 31 years since its inception and is currently an executive director and the chief executive officer of Xinyi Glass, the vice chairman and non-executive director of Xinyi Solar Holdings Limited ("**Xinyi Solar**"), a company listed on the Stock Exchange (stock code: 00968), and the vice chairman and executive director of Xinyi Energy Holdings Limited ("**Xinyi Energy**"), a company listed on the Stock Exchange (stock code: 03868). Tan Sri Datuk TUNG Ching Sai is a standing committee member of the twelve session of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, a member of the executive committee of All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, chairman of the Happy Hong Kong Foundation, president of Hong Kong Industrial & Commercial Association, and vice chairman of the China Architectural and Industrial Glass Association. Tan Sri Datuk TUNG Ching Sai obtained the Third Shenzhen Municipal Ten Outstanding Young Entrepreneur award in September 2001 and was awarded the"Young Industrialist Awards of Hong Kong 2006". Tan Sri Datuk TUNG Ching Sai graduated from the Sun Yat-Sen University with a senior executive master degree in business administration. Tan Sri Datuk TUNG Ching Sai is the uncle of Ms. LI Pik Yung, an executive Director, and Mr. LEE Shing Kan, a non-executive Director. Tan Sri Datuk TUNG Ching Sai is the brother-in-law of Dr. LEE Yin Yee, B.B.S., one of the Controlling Shareholders, and brother of Mr. TUNG Ching Bor, one of the Controlling Shareholders.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Ms. LI Pik Yung (李碧蓉), aged 47, is our executive Director and our Chief Operation Officer. Ms. LI is responsible for overseeing the daily management, sales and marketing activities and human resources matters of our Group, as well as the daily operations of our vehicle glass repair and replacement business. Ms. LI has been working for the Group for over 20 years and was promoted as our executive Director in December 2015. Ms. LI is a niece of Tan Sri Datuk TUNG Ching Sai and a cousin of Mr. LEE Shing Kan.

Mr. CHAN Chi Leung (陳志良), aged 39, is our executive Director, Financial Controller, Company Secretary, and Compliance Officer. Mr. CHAN is responsible for overseeing our financial, accounting, internal control and company secretarial matters. Mr. CHAN joined us as a Finance Manager in July 2015 and was promoted as our executive Director in December 2015. Mr. CHAN is a member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("**HKICPA**"). Mr. CHAN graduated from The Chinese University of Hong Kong and obtained a bachelor's degree in business administration. Prior to joining us, Mr. CHAN worked in international accounting firms for more than 11 years.

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Mr. LEE Shing Kan (李聖根), aged 40, is our non-executive Director. Mr. LEE joined our Group since April 2004. Mr. LEE has been working in Xinyi Glass for over 14 years. Mr. LEE is currently an executive director of Xinyi Glass and is responsible for overseeing the automobile glass business segment of Xinyi Glass. Mr. LEE holds a bachelor's degree in commerce from the University of Melbourne and a master's degree in applied finance from Monash University. Mr. LEE is a committee member of the Fujian Province Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference of Fujian Province. Mr. LEE was a director of Tung Wah Group of Hospitals from 2012 to 2014. Mr. LEE has been an executive committee member of the Lok Sin Tong Benevolent Society, Kowloon since April 2018. Mr. LEE is a nephew of Tan Sri Datuk TUNG Ching Sai and a cousin of Ms. LI Pik Yung. Mr. LEE is the son of Dr. LEE Yin Yee, B.B.S., one of the controlling shareholders of the Company.

INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Mr. WANG Guisheng (王貴升), aged 50, is our independent non-executive Director since June 2016. Mr. WANG obtained a master's degree in business administration from China Europe International Business School in August 2014. Mr. WANG is qualified as Certified Public Accountant with the Chinese Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the HKICPA and has been a member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants of England since April 2003. From July 2005 to October 2010, Mr. WANG served as an executive director of Maoye Commercial Company Limited (formerly known as Chengshang Group Co., Ltd.), a company listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange (stock code: 600828). From August 2007 to October 2010, Mr. WANG served as an executive director and the chief financial officer of Maoye International Holdings Limited, a company listed on the Stock Exchange (stock code: 00848). From June 2010 to October 2010, Mr. WANG served as an executive director of ZJBC Information Technology Co., Ltd. (formerly known as Qinhuangdao Bohai Logistics Holdings Corporations Ltd.), a company listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange (stock code: 000889). From May 2011 to March 2018, Mr. WANG served as an executive director and the chief financial officer of Man Wah Holdings Limited, a company listed on the Stock Exchange (stock code: 01999). Currently, Mr. WANG is the chief financial officer of Shenzhen Smoore Technology Limited (深圳麥克韋爾科技有限公司), and an independent director of Sunshine Global Circuits Co., Ltd., a company listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange (stock code: 300739).

Mr. NG Wai Hung (吳偉雄), aged 56, is our independent non-executive Director since June 2016. Mr. NG graduated from the University of Hong Kong with a bachelor's degree in laws in 1987. Mr. NG is a practising solicitor and a partner in Iu, Lai & Li, a Hong Kong firm of solicitors. Mr. NG practices in the areas of securities law, corporate law and commercial law in Hong Kong. From April 2011 to March 2017, June 2011 to May 2017, June 2015 to June 2017, August 2011 to August 2017, June 2006 to September 2017, June 2014 to December 2017 and February 2013 to December 2017, Mr. NG served as an independent non-executive director of seven companies listed on the Stock Exchange, namely, Tech Pro Technology Development Limited (stock code: 03823), GOME Retail Holdings Limited (formerly known as GOME Electrical Appliances Holding Limited) (stock code: 00493), Kingbo Strike Limited (stock code: 01421), Trigiant Group Limited (stock code: 01300), Fortune Sun (China) Holdings Limited (stock code: 00352), YTO Express (International) Holdings Limited (formerly known as On Time Logistics Holdings Limited) (stock code: 06123), and Reliance Global Holdings Limited (formerly known as Sustainable Forest Holdings Limited) (stock code: 00723) respectively. Currently, Mr. NG is also an independent non-executive director of another four companies listed on the Stock Exchange, namely, Lajin Entertainment Network Group Limited (formerly known as China Star Cultural Media Group Limited) (stock code: 08172), 1957 & Co. (Hospitality) Limited (stock code: 08495), Coolpad Group Limited (stock code: 02369) and Winshine Science Company Limited (stock code: 00209).

Mr. CHAN Hak Kan, B.B.S., JP (陳克勤), aged 43, is our independent non-executive Director since June 2016. Mr. CHAN graduated from The Chinese University of Hong Kong, obtained a bachelor's degree in social science in December 1997, and further obtained a master's degree in social science in December 2003. From January 2000 to December 2003, Mr. CHAN served as an elected member of the Sha Tin District Council. From October 2008 to October 2011, and July 2012 to June 2018, Mr. CHAN served as a member of the Council of The Chinese University of Hong Kong, and Beat Drugs Fund Association Governing Committee, respectively. Mr. CHAN has been a member of the HKSAR Legislative Council, Tung Wah Group of Hospitals Advisory Board, ICAC Advisory Committee on Corruption and Witness Protection Review Board Panel since October 2008, October 2016, January 2017 and January 2019, respectively. In June 2012, Mr. CHAN was appointed as the Justice of the Peace by the Chief Executive of Hong Kong. Currently, Mr. CHAN is also an independent non-executive director of another two companies listed on the Stock Exchange, Oshidori International Holdings Limited (formerly known as Enerchina Holdings Limited) (stock code: 00622) and Imagi International Holdings Limited) (stock code: 00585).

SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Mr. NG Ngan Ho (吳銀河), aged 55, our chief executive officer and is responsible for overseeing the daily operations and management of our Group. Mr. NG joined our Group since July 2016 and was promoted as our chief executive officer since November 2018. Mr. NG joined Xinyi Glass in August 2003 and was responsible for overseeing the finance and procurement of the industrial park in Dongguan, the PRC of Xinyi Glass. Mr. NG was appointed as an executive director of Xinyi Glass on 25 June 2004 and has been re-designated as one of its non-executive directors since 1 July 2007.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The Board recognises the importance of good corporate governance in the management structure and internal control procedures of the Group for the purpose of ensuring that all business activities of the Group and the decision-making process are properly regulated and are in full compliance with the applicable laws and regulations. For corporate governance purpose, the Company has adopted the Corporate Governance Code (the"**CG Code**") set out in Appendix 15 of the GEM Listing Rules throughout the year of 2019.

The Company has applied the principles of the CG Code and in the opinion of the Board, the Company has complied with the applicable principles and code provisions of the CG Code for the year ended 31 December 2019.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

One of the responsibilities of the Board is to prevent fraud and non-compliance issues, safeguard the assets of the Group and formulate the overall business strategies for the Group. The Board currently comprises two executive Directors, two non-executive Directors and three independent non-executive Directors, and Tan Sri Datuk TUNG Ching Sai is the Chairman of the Board. Details of the Directors are set forth on pages 12 to 14 of this annual report.

The two executive Directors are Ms. LI Pik Yung and Mr. CHAN Chi Leung. Ms. LI Pik Yung is a niece of Tan Sri Datuk TUNG Ching Sai and a cousin of Mr. LEE Shing Kan.

The two non-executive Directors are Tan Sri Datuk TUNG Ching Sai and Mr. LEE Shing Kan. Mr. LEE Shing Kan is a nephew of Tan Sri Datuk TUNG Ching Sai and a cousin of Ms. LI Pik Yung.

The three independent non-executive Directors are Mr. WANG Guisheng, Mr. NG Wai Hung and Mr. CHAN Hak Kan, B.B.S., JP.

The Company has complied with Rules 5.05(1), 5.05(2) and 5.05A of the GEM Listing Rules relating to the appointment of at least three independent non-executive directors, one independent non-executive director of which has the appropriate professional qualifications or accounting or related finance management expertise and the independent non-executive directors represent at least one-third of the Board.

Where there is any casual vacancy in the Board, candidates will be proposed and put forward to the Board for consideration and approval, with a view to appointing to the Board individuals with the appropriate capabilities to fill the casual vacancy.

Members of the Board, who come from a variety of different backgrounds, have a diverse range of business, and professional expertise. Brief biographical particulars of the Directors, together with information relating to the relationship among them, are set forth on pages 12 to 14 in this annual report.

The Board considers that its diversity is a vital asset to the business and has adopted a board diversity policy for better transparency and governance. Board appointments are based on merit and candidates are considered against objective criteria, having due regard for the benefits of diversity on the Board, including but not limited to age, cultural and educational background, ethnicity, professional experience, skills, knowledge and length of service.

Tan Sri Datuk TUNG Ching Sai is the Chairman of the Group and Mr. NG Ngan Ho is the Chief Executive Officer of the Group. The Chairman is responsible for managing and providing leadership to the Board. Tan Sri Datuk TUNG Ching Sai is responsible for ensuring that the Group has maintained strong and effective corporate governance practices and procedures.

The Chief Executive Officer is responsible for the day-to-day management of the business of the Group. With the assistance of other members of the Board and other senior management, Mr. NG closely monitors the operating and financial results of the Group, identifies any weakness in the operation and takes all necessary and appropriate steps to remedy such weakness. Mr. NG is also responsible for formulating the future business plans and strategies of the Group for the Board's approval.

The current articles of association of the Company provide that at each annual general meeting, one-third of the Directors for the time being shall retire from office by rotation and that every Director shall subject to retirement by rotation at least once every three years.

Each of the two non-executive Directors and the three independent non-executive Directors has entered into a letter of appointment with us on 25 June 2016 for a term of three years commencing from the Listing Date and such terms of appointment have been renewed for three years from 12 July 2019.

The Company has received written confirmation from each of the independent non-executive Directors in respect of his independence in accordance with the independence guidelines pursuant to Rule 5.09 of the GEM Listing Rules. The Company is of the view that all independent non-executive Directors have fulfilled the independence guidelines set forth under Rule 5.09 of the GEM Listing Rules.

Attendance records of the Directors at board meetings, board committee meetings and general meetings in 2019 are as follows:

	Meetings attended/held				
Directors	Board meetings	Audit committee meetings	Nomination committee meetings	Remuneration committee meetings	General meetings
Tan Sri Datuk TUNG Ching Sai	8/8	-/-	1/1	-/-	1/1
Ms. LI Pik Yung	8/8	-/-	-/-	-/-	1/1
Mr. CHAN Chi Leung	8/8	-/-	-/-	-/-	1/1
Mr. LEE Shing Kan	8/8	-/-	-/-	1/1	1/1
Mr. WANG Guisheng	8/8	5/5	1/1	1/1	1/1
Mr. NG Wai Hung	7/8	5/5	1/1	-/-	1/1
Mr. CHAN Hak Kan, B.B.S., JP	8/8	5/5	-/-	1/1	1/1

At least four Board meetings are scheduled to be held during the year ending 31 December 2020.

The Board is responsible for the formulation of the overall strategies and objectives of the Group, monitoring and evaluating the operating and financial performance, the review of the corporate governance measures and supervision of the overall management of the Group. The senior management of the Group is responsible for the implementation of the business strategies and the day-to-day operations of the Group under the leadership of the Chief Executive Officer. The Directors have full access to all the information of the Group in relation to the business operation and financial performance of the Group. Senior management of the Group also provides the Directors from time to time with information on the business operation of the Group.

MODEL CODE FOR SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS

The Group has adopted a code of conduct regarding securities transactions by the Directors (the"**Model Code**") on terms no less exacting than the required standard of dealings concerning securities transactions by the Directors as set out in Rules 5.48 to 5.67 of the GEM Listing Rules. Directors are reminded of their obligations under the Model Code on a regular basis. Following specific enquiries by the Company, all Directors have confirmed that they have complied with the required standard set out in the Model Code for the year ended 31 December 2019.

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The remuneration committee (the "**Remuneration Committee**") of the Board comprises three members, namely Mr. CHAN Hak Kan, B.B.S., JP, Mr. LEE Shing Kan and Mr. WANG Guisheng. The chairman of the Remuneration Committee is Mr. CHAN Hak Kan, B.B.S., JP.

The Remuneration Committee was established on 25 June 2016 and its terms of reference are posted on the websites of the Company and the Stock Exchange. The primary duties of the Remuneration Committee include reviewing the terms of the remuneration packages of and determining the award of bonuses to Directors and senior management. During the year ended 31 December 2019, one meeting of the Remuneration Committee was held to discuss and review such matters.

Details of remuneration of the Directors and the chief executive, representing senior management of the Company, is set out in Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The audit committee (the "**Audit Committee**") of the Board comprises three independent non-executive Directors, namely Mr. WANG Guisheng, Mr. NG Wai Hung and Mr. CHAN Hak Kan, B.B.S., JP. Mr. WANG Guisheng is the chairman of the Audit Committee. The audited consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2019 has been reviewed by the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee was established on 25 June 2016 and its terms of reference are posted on the websites of the Company and the Stock Exchange. The primary duties of the Audit Committee are to review and supervise the financial reporting process and risk management and internal control systems of the Group, nominate and monitor external auditors and provide advice and comments to the Board on matters related to corporate governance. During the year ended 31 December 2019, the Audit Committee held five meetings for reviewing the quarterly, interim, and annual financial results and reports as well as the financial reporting and compliance procedures, internal control and risk management systems, scope of work and appointment of external auditors.

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

The nomination committee (the "**Nomination Committee**") of the Board consists of three members, namely Tan Sri Datuk TUNG Ching Sai, Mr. WANG Guisheng and Mr. NG Wai Hung. The chairman of the Nomination Committee is Tan Sri Datuk TUNG Ching Sai.

The Nomination Committee was established on 25 June 2016 and its terms of reference are posted on the websites of the Company and the Stock Exchange. The primary duties of the Nomination Committee are to review the structure, size and diversity (including the skills, knowledge and experience) of the Board on a regular basis, assess the independence of independent non-executive Directors of the Company, and make recommendations to the Board regarding the appointment, retirement and re-election of Directors. During the year ended 31 December 2019, one meeting of the Nomination Committee was held to discuss, review and assess such matters.

NOMINATION POLICY

When making recommendations regarding the appointment of any proposed candidate to the Board or re-appointment of any existing member(s) of the Board, the Nomination Committee shall consider a variety of factors including without limitation the following in assessing the suitability of the proposed candidate:

— Reputation for integrity;

— Achieve board diversity, including but not limited to gender, age, cultural and educational background, ethnicity, professional experience, skills, knowledge and length of service;

— Merit and contribution that candidate will bring to the Board;

— Compliance with the criteria of independence as prescribed under the GEM Listing Rules for the appointment of an independent non-executive Director if the proposed candidate will be nominated as an independent non-executive Director; and

— Able to devote sufficient time and attention to the Company's business.

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

Procedures for Shareholders' nomination of any proposed candidate for election as a Director are stated in "Procedures for Shareholders to Propose a Director" and disclosed in the Company's website.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Directors acknowledge that it is their responsibilities in (i) overseeing the preparation of the financial statements of the Group with a view to ensure that such financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group, and (ii) selecting suitable accounting policies, applying the selected accounting policies consistently, and making prudent and reasonable judgments and estimates for the preparation of the financial statements of the Group. The Directors were not aware of any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions which may cast significant doubt upon the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

The statement of the auditors of the Company regarding their reporting responsibilities on the financial statements of the Group is set out in the Independent Auditor's Report on pages 38 and 42 of this annual report.

AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

PricewaterhouseCoopers resigned as the external independent auditor of the Company with effect from 28 October 2019 while BDO Limited was appointed on the same date to fill the casual vacancy arising from the resignation of PricewaterhouseCoopers to hold office until the conclusion of the forthcoming annual general meeting. There was no disagreement between the Board and the Audit Committee on the selection, appointment, resignation or dismissal of the external auditors. The professional fee charged by the external auditor of the Company, BDO Limited, for the year ended 31 December 2019 in respect of the auditing services is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements of the Group, which is HK$700,000.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL

The Board and the management of the Group maintain a sound and effective system of risk management and internal control of the Group in order to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of the operations of the Group in achieving the established corporate objectives, safeguarding assets of the Group, rendering reliable financial reporting and complying with the applicable laws and regulations. The systems are designed to provide reasonable but not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss, and to manage rather than eliminate risk of failure to meet the business objectives of the Group.

The key elements of the Group's risk management and internal control structure are as follows:

— Well-defined organisational structure with appropriate segregation of duties, limit of authority, reporting lines and responsibilities to minimise risk of errors and abuse;

— Clear and written policies and procedures have been established and regularly reviewed for major functions and operations;

— Important business functions or activities are managed by experienced, qualified and suitably trained staff;

— Continuous monitoring of the key operating data and performance indicators, timely and up-to-date business and financial reporting, immediate corrective actions are taken where necessary; and

— Internal audit function to perform independent appraisal of major operations on an ongoing basis.

The Company has established an inside information policy which contains the guidelines to the directors, officers and all relevant employees (likely possessing the unpublished inside information) of the Group to ensure that the inside information of the Group is to be disseminated to public in equal and timely manner in accordance with the applicable laws and regulation.

Through the Audit Committee and the internal audit team, the Board has conducted an annual review on the effectiveness of risk management and internal control systems of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2019.

A risk-based approach is adopted to ensure that a methodical coverage of the Group's operations and resources are focused on high risk areas. The internal audit team takes the lead to evaluate the risk management and internal control systems of the Group by reviewing the major operations of the Group on a rotational basis every year. The review covers all material controls including financial, operational and compliance controls. Review results and recommendations in the form of written reports are submitted to the Audit Committee for discussion and review. Follow up actions will be taken up by the internal audit team to ensure that findings previously identified have been properly resolved.

Based on the results of the internal control review for the year ended 31 December 2019 and the assessment of the Audit Committee thereon, no significant deficiency in risk management and internal controls systems are noted. The Board therefore is satisfied that appropriate and effective risk management and internal control systems have been maintained for the year ended 31 December 2019.

DIRECTORS' INDUCTION AND PARTICIPATION IN CONTINUOUS PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

According to the code provision A.6.5 of the CG Code, all Directors should participate in continuous professional development to develop and refresh their knowledge and skills to ensure that their contribution to the Board remains informed and relevant.

We provide to all the Directors a comprehensive induction package which includes introduction on the business operations, internal procedures and general policy of the Company and a summary of statutory and regulatory obligations of directors under the GEM Listing Rules and other relevant laws and regulations. During the year, all the Directors were provided with regular updates on the Group's business, operations, risk management and corporate governance matters to enable the Board as a whole and each Director to discharge their duties. The Directors are also encouraged to attend both in-house training and training provided by independent service providers. Directors are continually updated on the statutory and regulatory regime and the business environment to facilitate the discharge of their responsibilities. Continuing briefing and professional development for Directors will be arranged where necessary.

COMPANY SECRETARY

The company secretary is Mr. CHAN Chi Leung, a member of the HKICPA. He assists the Board by ensuring good information flow within the Board and that the policy and procedures of the Board are followed. Further information on his biography is set forth on page 12 this report. Mr. CHAN has duly complied with the relevant professional training requirement under Rule 5.15 of the GEM Listing Rules.

SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHT TO CONVENE A SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING AND PUTTING FORWARD PROPOSALS AT SHAREHOLDERS' MEETINGS

Pursuant to Article 64 of the articles of association (the "**Articles**") of the Company, an extraordinary general meeting ("**EGM**") shall also be convened on the requisition of one or more Shareholders holding, at the date of deposit of the requisition, not less than one-tenth of the paid up capital of the Company having the right of voting at general meetings. Such requisition shall be made in writing to the Board or the company secretary of the Company for the purpose of requiring an EGM to be called by the Board for the transaction of any business specified in such requisition. Such meeting shall be held within two months after the deposit of such requisition. If within 21 days of such deposit, the Board fails to proceed to convene such meeting, the requisitionist(s) himself (themselves) may do so in the same manner, and all reasonable expenses incurred by the requisitionist(s) as a result of the failure of the Board shall be reimbursed to the requisitionist(s) by the Company.

COMMUNICATION WITH SHAREHOLDERS AND INVESTORS

The Company endeavours to develop and maintain continuing relationships and effective communications with its Shareholders and investors. In an effort to facilitate and enhance the relationships and communication, the Company has established the following channels:

(i) the annual general meeting provides a forum for the Shareholders of the Company to raise comments and exchange views with the Board. The Directors are available at the annual general meetings of the Company to address shareholders'queries;

(ii) quarterly, interim and annual results are announced as early as possible, to keep the Shareholders of the Company informed of the Group's performance and operations;

(iii) the Company maintains a website at www.xyglass.com.hk, where updated key information/news of the Group is available for public access; and

(iv) Shareholders may at any time send their enquiries and concerns with sufficient contact details to the Board at the principal place of business of the Company for the attention of the Company Secretary or via e-mail to "ir@xyglass.com.hk".

A printed copy of the memorandum and articles of association of the Company has been published on the websites of the Company and the Stock Exchange. There has been no change in the Company's constitutional documents during the year ended 31 December 2019.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The Directors are pleased to present their report and the audited consolidated financial statements of the Group for the financial year ended 31 December 2019.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Company is investment holding. The principal activities of its principal subsidiaries are set forth in Note 29 to the consolidated financial statements of the Group in this annual report.

RESULTS AND APPROPRIATIONS

The Group's financial performance for the year ended 31 December 2019 is set out in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on page 43 of this annual report.

The Directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2019.

BUSINESS REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

A business review of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2019 and its future development is set out in the Chairman's Statement from pages 3 to 4 and Management Discussion and Analysis from pages 5 to 11 of this annual report.

USE OF PROCEEDS FROM THE RIGHTS ISSUE

Details of the intended uses and utilised amount are set out on page 10 of this annual report.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND PERFORMANCE

The Group's lithium battery and energy storage products production may generate air pollutants, waste water and other industrial waste at different stages of the production process. To ensure compliance with the applicable PRC environmental protection laws and regulations, the Group has implemented the following environmental protection measures:

— *Exhaust air:* The Group adopted de-ionized water, which is totally no harmful to the environment when vaporized, as a solvent for mixing of anode powders. N-Methyl Pyrrolidone (NMP) is used as cathode solvent and its recovery rate is over 95% by using the condensing technique to realize continuous recapturing and air purification.

— *Solid wastes:* Packaging material for different raw materials and chemicals, scrap electrodes and general domestic waste are the major solid wastes. Most of the packaging materials were returned to the suppliers or sold to recycling companies.

Lithium battery is a renewable energy product, which can reduce the reliance on traditional fuels and cause less damage to the environment and resources. Compared with conventional batteries, lithium-ion batteries feature an array of advantages including high energy density, light weight, tiny size, long life cycle and quick charging. They are also known as "green and new energy products" since they are free of heavy metals such as lead, cadmium and do not contain toxic substances.

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE REPORT

The Group is in the process of preparing its Environmental, Social and Governance report for the year ended 31 December 2019 and will publish it on the Stock Exchange's website and the Company's website on or before 29 June 2020.

COMPLIANCE WITH RELEVANT LAWS AND REGULATIONS

During year under review and to the best knowledge of the Company's Directors, the Group had obtained and completed all material licenses, certifications, permits and registration necessary for its business operations, and the Group had complied in all material aspects with all laws, rules and regulations that have a significant impact on the Group's business and operations.

RELATIONSHIP WITH KEY STAKEHOLDERS

The Group values relationships with, and have been maintaining good relationships with its customers, raw material and equipment suppliers, service providers and the employees of the Group. During the year ended 31 December 2019, there were no material dispute between the Group and its customers, suppliers and employees.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The business performance of the Group is subject to the following principal risks and uncertainties:

Battery pack and energy storage system, and lithium battery products business

— The levels of demand and supply of battery pack and energy storage system, and lithium battery products are not entirely within the Group's control and are generally affected by the energy storage, forklift and electric vehicle industries, the government support measures to the energy storage, forklift and electric vehicle companies, the overall macroeconomic factors in the principal lithium battery and energy storage related markets, and the production capacity of other lithium battery and energy storage product manufacturers.

— The Group also relies on a stable supply of raw materials for its production requirement.

Automobile glass repair and replacement business

— Our business and financial conditions and operating results depend on the constant supply of automobile glass and our ability to effectively manage and maintain our level of inventories.

— Our profitability is subject to the rise and fluctuation of the prices of the automobile glass.

— Any complaints or claims by our customers or negative publicity on our Group could materially and adversely affect our reputation and business.

All of the above factors could adversely and materially affect the Group's operating results and profitability.

Details of the Group's exposure to foreign exchange risk and other financial risks are set out in the section headed "Treasury Policies and Exposure to Fluctuation in Exchange Rates" in the Management Discussion and Analysis on page 10 and section headed "Financial Risk Management and Fair Value Measurement" in Note 32 to the consolidated financial statements in this annual report.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

A summary of the consolidated results of the Group for the past five years ended 31 December 2019 and the consolidated assets and liabilities of the Group as of 31 December 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 is set forth in the section headed "Financial Summary" of this annual report.

PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Details of the movements in the Group's plant and equipment during the year ended 31 December 2019 are set forth in Note 14 to the consolidated financial statements.

SHARES ISSUED DURING THE YEAR

Details of the moments in share capital of the Company during the year are set out in Note 25 to the consolidated financial statements in this annual report.

DIVIDEND POLICY

The Company has adopted a dividend policy (the "**Dividend Policy**"), pursuant to which the Company may distribute dividends to the Shareholders by way of cash or shares. Any distribution of dividends shall be in accordance with the Articles and the distribution shall achieve continuity, stability and sustainability.

The recommendation of the payment of any dividend is subject to the absolute discretion of the Board, and any declaration of final dividend will be subject to the approval by the Shareholders. The Board takes into account the following factors when considering the declaration and payment of dividends:

- liquidity position of the Company;
- financial results;
- Shareholders' interests;
- general business conditions and strategies;
- capital requirements;
- contractual restrictions on the payment of dividends by the Company to the Shareholders or by the subsidiaries to the Company, if any;
- taxation considerations;
- possible effects on the creditworthiness;
- statutory and regulatory restrictions; and
- any other factors the Board may deem relevant.

The Dividend Policy will be reviewed from time to time and there is no assurance that a dividend will be proposed or declared in any specific periods.

DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVES

Under the Companies Law of the Cayman Islands, as at 31 December 2019, share premium amounting to HK$300.6 million (31 December 2018: HK$300.6 million) was distributable to Shareholders, subject to the condition that immediately following the date on which the distribution or dividend is proposed to be made, the Company is able to pay its debts as they fall due in the ordinary course of business.

As at 31 December 2019, the Company had no distributable reserve available for distribution to Shareholders (31 December 2018: Nil) other than mentioned above.

PRE-EMPTIVE RIGHTS

There is no provision for pre-emptive rights under the Company's Articles or the laws of the Cayman Islands, which would oblige the Company to offer new shares on a pro-rata basis to existing Shareholders.

DIRECTORS

The Directors during the year and up to the date of this annual report were:

Executive Directors

Ms. LI Pik Yung
Mr. CHAN Chi Leung

Non-executive Directors

Tan Sri Datuk TUNG Ching Sai *P.S.M, D.M.S.M* *(Chairman)*
Mr. LEE Shing Kan

Independent non-executive Directors

Mr. WANG Guisheng
Mr. NG Wai Hung
Mr. CHAN Hak Kan, B.B.S., JP

In accordance with article 108 of the Company's articles of association, Tan Sri Datuk TUNG Ching Sai, Mr. WANG Guisheng and Mr. NG Wai Hung will retire and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election at the forthcoming annual general meeting of the Company (the "**Annual General Meeting**").

INDEPENDENCE OF THE INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

The Company has received from the independent non-executive Directors the annual confirmations of independence pursuant to Rule 5.09 of the GEM Listing Rules. The Company considers all the independent non-executive Directors to be independent.

DIRECTORS' SERVICE CONTRACTS

None of the Directors who are proposed for re-election at the Annual General Meeting has entered or has proposed to enter into any service agreements with the Company or any other member of the Group which is not determinable by the Company within one year without payment of compensation (other than statutory compensation).

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

The emoluments of the Directors are recommended by the Remuneration Committee and are decided by the Board, taking into account the Group's operating results, individual performance as well as market trends and practices. The Company's policies concerning remuneration of the executive Directors are:

(i) the amount of remuneration is determined on the basis of the relevant executive Director's experience, responsibility, workload and the time devoted to the Group;

(ii) non-cash benefits may be provided to the executive Directors under their remuneration package; and

(iii) the executive Directors may be granted, at the discretion of the Board, options pursuant to the share option scheme of the Company (the "**Share Option Scheme**"), as part of their remuneration package.

None of the non-executive Directors receives any emoluments (including bonus payments, whether fixed or discretionary in nature) from the Group.

Save for the remuneration of HK$180,000 for each independent non-executive Director in 2019, none of the independent non-executive Directors receives any other emoluments (including bonus payments, whether fixed or discretionary in nature) from the Group. Such emoluments were determined with reference to the duties and responsibilities of Mr. WANG Guisheng, Mr. NG Wai Hung and Mr. CHAN Hak Kan, B.B.S., JP and their mutual agreement with the Company.

Details of the remuneration of the Directors are set out in Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements in this annual report.

DIRECTORS' MATERIAL INTERESTS IN TRANSACTIONS, ARRANGEMENTS AND CONTRACTS THAT ARE SIGNIFICANT IN RELATION TO THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS

Except for the continuing connected transaction disclosed on pages 34 to 36 of this report and the related parties transactions disclosed in Note 31 to the consolidated financial statements in this annual report, no transactions, arrangements and contracts of significance in relation to the Group's business to which the Company or its subsidiaries was a party and in which a Director or an entity connected with a Director had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the year.

MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

No contracts concerning the management and administration of the whole and any substantial part of the business of the Company were entered into or existed during the year ended 31 December 2019.

SHARE OPTION SCHEME

The following table sets forth movements in the share options of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2019:

	Grant date	Exercise price (HK$)	Exercisable period	Number of share options At 1/1/2019	Granted	Forfeited	At 31/12/2019
Executive directors							
– Ms. LI Pik Yung	1/8/2017	1.523	1/4/2020 - 31/3/2021	41,088	—	—	41,088
	13/8/2018	1.946	1/4/2021 - 31/3/2022	44,000	—	—	44,000
	3/9/2019	1.170	1/4/2022 - 31/3/2023	—	44,000	—	44,000
– Mr. CHAN Chi Leung	1/8/2017	1.523	1/4/2020 - 31/3/2021	41,088	—	—	41,088
	13/8/2018	1.946	1/4/2021 - 31/3/2022	44,000	—	—	44,000
	3/9/2019	1.170	1/4/2022 - 31/3/2023	—	44,000	—	44,000
Continuous contract employees	1/8/2017	1.523	1/4/2020 - 31/3/2021	177,901	—	(40,676)	137,225
	13/8/2018	1.946	1/4/2021 - 31/3/2022	552,000	—	(197,100)	354,900
	3/9/2019	1.170	1/4/2022 - 31/3/2023	—	479,000	—	479,000
Total				900,077	567,000	(237,776)	1,229,301

The closing price of the shares immediately before the date on which the options were granted during the year ended 31 December 2019 is HK$1.150.

No shares were issued during the year ended 31 December 2019 in respect of the shares options granted as shown in the above table. As at 25 February 2020, a total of 1,229,301 option shares were still outstanding under the Share Option Scheme which represents approximately 0.2% of the issued ordinary shares of the Company.

A summary of the principal terms of the Share Option Scheme is as follows:

(i) Purpose

The Share Option Scheme is established to recognise and acknowledge the contributions the eligible participants (the "**Participants**") had or may have made to the Group and to provide the eligible participants an opportunity to have a personal stake in the Company with the view to achieving the following objectives: (i) motivate the Participants to optimise their performance efficiency for the benefit of the Group; and (ii) attract and retain or otherwise maintain on-going business relationship with the Participants whose contributions are or will be beneficial to the long-term growth of the Group.

(ii) Participants

The Participants include: (i) any employee (whether full time or part time) of the Company, any of its subsidiaries or any entity (the"**Invested Entity**") in which the Group holds any equity interest, including any executive director of the Company, any of such subsidiaries or any Invested Entity; (ii) any non-executive directors (including independent non-executive directors) of the Company, any subsidiaries or any Invested Entity; (iii) any supplier of goods or services to any member of the Group or any Invested Entity; (iv) any customer of the Group or any Invested Entity; (v) any consultants, advisers, managers, officers who provide research, development, other technological support or services to the Group or any Invested Entity; and (vi) any shareholder of any member of the Group or any Invested Entity or any holder of any securities issued by any member of the Group or any Invested Entity; and, for the purposes of the Share Option Scheme, shall include any company controlled by one or more persons belonging to any of the above classes of persons.

(iii) Maximum number of shares

The maximum number of shares which may be issued upon exercise of all options to be granted under the Share Option Scheme and any other share option schemes of the Company shall not, in the absence of Shareholders' approval, in aggregate exceed 10 per cent. in nominal amount of the aggregate of shares in issue as at the date of approval of the Share Option Scheme (the "**Scheme Mandate Limit**"). The shares underlying any options granted under the Share Option Scheme or any other share option schemes of the Company which have been cancelled (but not options which have lapsed) will be counted for the purpose of the Scheme Mandate Limit.

Notwithstanding the above, the aggregate number of shares which may be issued upon exercise of all options granted and yet to be exercised under the Share Option Scheme and any other share option schemes of the Company must not exceed 30% of the shares in issue from time to time. No share options may be granted under the Share Option Scheme if this will result in the limit being exceeded.

(iv) Maximum entitlement of each eligible participant

Unless with the approval of the Shareholders in general meeting, the maximum number of shares issued and which may fall to be issued upon exercise of the share options granted under the Share Option Scheme and any other share option schemes of the Company (including both exercised and outstanding options) to each Eligible Participant in any 12-month period up to the date of grant shall not exceed 1% of the shares in issue as at the date of grant.

(v) Option period

The period during which the share option may be exercised will be determined by the Board in its absolute discretion, save that no share option may be exercised more than 10 years after it has been granted. Save as determined by the Board and provided in the offer of the grant of the relevant share options, there is no minimum period for which a share option must be held before it can be exercised.

(vi) Acceptance and payment on acceptance

An offer for the grant of share options must be accepted within thirty days inclusive of the day on which such offer was made. The amount payable by the grantee of a share option to the Company on acceptance of the offer for the grant of share option is HK$1.00.

(vii) Option price for subscription of shares

The subscription price of a share in respect of any particular share option granted under the Share Option Scheme will be such price as determined by the Board in its absolute discretion, but in any event will not be less than the higher of:

(a) the official closing price of the Shares as stated in the daily quotation sheets issued by the Stock Exchange on the date of grant, which must be a business day;

(b) the average of the official closing prices of the Shares as stated in the daily quotation sheets issued by the Stock Exchange for the five business days immediately preceding the date of grant; and

(c) the nominal value of a Share.

(viii) Remaining life of the Share Option Scheme

The Share Option Scheme will remain in force for a period of ten years commencing on 31 May 2017.

BIOGRAPHICAL DETAILS OF DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Biographical details of the Directors and the senior management as at the date of this annual report are set forth on pages 12 to 14 of this annual report.

DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S INTERESTS AND SHORT POSITIONS IN SHARES, UNDERLYING SHARES AND DEBENTURES OF THE COMPANY OR ITS ASSOCIATED CORPORATIONS

As at 31 December 2019, the interests and short positions of each Director and chief executive of the Company in the Shares, underlying shares and debentures of the Company or any of its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (the"**SFO**") which required (a) to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to Divisions 7 and 8 of Part XV of the SFO; (b) which were required, pursuant to section 352 of the SFO, to be entered in the register referred to therein; or (c) which were required, pursuant to Rules 5.46 to 5.67 of the GEM Listing Rules relating to securities transactions by Directors, to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange, were as follows:

(i) Long positions in the shares of the Company

Director/ Chief Executive	Capacity	Name of the controlled corporations	Number of issued ordinary shares held	Percentage of the issued share capital of the Company (%)
Tan Sri Datuk TUNG Ching Sai	Interest in a controlled corporation	Copark(3) (as defined below)	37,039,885	5.71
		Full Guang(1) (as defined below)	4,436,100	0.68
	Personal interest/ Spouse interest(3)		96,977,100	14.96
	Interest in persons acting in concert(2)		449,005,649	69.28
Mr. NG Ngan Ho	Interest in a controlled corporation	Linkall(4) (as defined below)	11,798,086	1.82
		Full Guang(1) (as defined below)	4,436,100	0.68
	Personal interest		1,110,000	0.17
	Interest in persons acting in concert(2)		449,005,649	69.28

Notes:

(1) The interests in Shares are held through Full Guang Holdings Limited ("**Full Guang**"), a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands (the "**BVI**") with limited liability on 19 December 2005. Full Guang is owned by Dr. LEE Yin Yee, B.B.S. as to 33.98%, Mr. TUNG Ching Bor as to 16.20%, Tan Sri Datuk TUNG Ching Sai as to 16.20%, Mr. LEE Sing Din as to 11.85%, Mr. LI Ching Wai as to 5.56%, Mr. NG Ngan Ho as to 3.70%, Mr. LI Man Yin as to 3.70%, Mr. SZE Nang Sze as to 5.09% and Mr. LI Ching Leung as to 3.70%.

(2) Pursuant to the shareholders' agreement dated 25 June 2016 (the "**Shareholders' Agreement**"), the parties have agreed to grant a right of first offer to the other parties to the agreement if they want to sell their Shares allotted to them under the Xinyi Glass Distribution (as defined in the Prospectus).

(3) Tan Sri Datuk TUNG Ching Sai is the beneficial owner of all the issued share capital of Copark Investment Limited ("**Copark**"), a company incorporated in the BVI and wholly-owned by Tan Sri Datuk TUNG Ching Sai, which is the registered owner of 37,039,885 of our Shares. Tan Sri Datuk TUNG Ching Sai also has personal interest in 436,200 Shares held in his own name and 96,540,900 Shares held through his spouse, Puan Sri Datin SZE Tang Hung.

(4) Mr. NG Ngan Ho is the beneficial owner of all the issued share capital of Linkall Investment Limited ("**Linkall**"), a company incorporated in the BVI and wholly-owned by Mr. NG Ngan Ho.

(ii) Share options of the Company

Director	Capacity	Number of share options outstanding	Approximate percentage of the issued share capital of the Company (%)
Ms. LI Pik Yung	Personal interest	129,088	0.02
Mr. CHAN Chi Leung	Personal interest	129,088	0.02

Save as disclosed above, as at 31 December 2019, to the knowledge of the Company, none of the Directors and chief executive of the Company had or was deemed to have any interests or short positions in any shares, debentures or underlying shares of the Company and its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the SFO), which were required to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to Divisions 7 and 8 of Part XV of the SFO (including interests and short positions which they were taken or deemed to have under such provisions of the SFO) or which were required, pursuant to section 352 of the SFO, to be entered in the register referred to therein or which were required, pursuant to Rules 5.46 to 5.67 of the GEM Listing Rules relating to securities transactions by Directors, to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange.

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS' INTERESTS AND SHORT POSITIONS IN THE SHARES, DEBENTURES AND UNDERLYING SHARES OF THE COMPANY

As at 31 December 2019, the register of substantial shareholders required to be kept under section 336 of Part XV of the SFO shows that as at 31 December 2019, the Company had been notified of the following substantial shareholders' interest and short positions being 5% or more of the issued share capital of the Company.

Long positions in the Shares of the Company

Name of the Shareholders	Nature of interest and capacity	Number of issued Shares held	Percentage of the issued share capital of the Company (%)
Dr. LEE Yin Yee, B.B.S.	Interest in controlled corporation[(3)]	108,781,432	16.78
	Interest in controlled corporation[(1)]	4,436,100	0.68
	Personal interest[(3)]	34,141,500	5.27
	Interest in persons acting in concert[(2)]	449,005,649	69.28
Mr. TUNG Ching Bor	Interest in a controlled corporation[(4)]	40,014,968	6.17
	Interest in controlled corporation[(1)]	4,436,100	0.68
	Personal interest[(4)]	8,863,200	1.37
	Interest in persons acting in concert[(2)]	449,005,649	69.28

Name of the Shareholders	Nature of interest and capacity	Number of issued Shares held	Percentage of the issued share capital of the Company (%)
Mr. LEE Sing Din	Interest in a controlled corporation(5)	37,739,263	5.82
	Interest in controlled corporation(1)	4,436,100	0.68
	Personal interest	3,115,500	0.48
	Interest in persons acting in concert(2)	449,005,649	69.28
Mr. LI Ching Wai	Interest in a controlled corporation(6)	17,487,129	2.70
	Interest in controlled corporation(1)	4,436,100	0.68
	Interest in persons acting in concert(2)	449,005,649	69.28
Mr. LI Man Yin	Interest in a controlled corporation(7)	11,856,285	1.83
	Interest in controlled corporation(1)	4,436,100	0.68
	Personal interest(7)	1,551,000	0.24
	Interest in persons acting in concert(2)	449,005,649	69.28
Mr. SZE Nang Sze	Interest in a controlled corporation(8)	17,140,616	2.64
	Interest in controlled corporation(1)	4,436,100	0.68
	Personal interest	1,002,000	0.15
	Interest in persons acting in concert(2)	449,005,649	69.28
Mr. LI Ching Leung	Interest in a controlled corporation(9)	11,678,085	1.80
	Interest in controlled corporation(1)	4,436,100	0.68
	Personal interest(9)	4,273,500	0.66
	Interest in persons acting in concert(2)	449,005,649	69.28

Notes:

(1) The interests in our Shares are held through Full Guang, a company incorporated in the BVI with limited liability on 19 December 2005. Full Guang is owned by Dr. LEE Yin Yee, B.B.S. as to 33.98%, Mr. TUNG Ching Bor as to 16.20%, Tan Sri Datuk TUNG Ching Sai as to 16.20%, Mr. LEE Sing Din as to 11.85%, Mr. LI Ching Wai as to 5.56%, Mr. NG Ngan Ho as to 3.70%, Mr. LI Man Yin as to 3.70%, Mr. SZE Nang Sze as to 5.09% and Mr. LI Ching Leung as to 3.70%.

(2) Pursuant to the Shareholders'Agreement entered amongst our controlling shareholders (as defined in the GEM Listing Rules), each of the parties has agreed to grant a right of first offer to the other parties if any of them intends to sell their Shares allotted to them under the Xinyi Glass Distribution.

(3) Dr. LEE Yin Yee, B.B.S.'s interests in 108,781,432 Shares are held through Realbest Investment Limited, a company incorporated in the BVI with limited liability and wholly-owned by Dr. LEE Yin Yee, B.B.S.. Dr. LEE Yin Yee, B.B.S.'s interests in 34,141,500 Shares are held through a joint account with his spouse, Madam TUNG Hai Chi.

(4) Mr. TUNG Ching Bor's interests in 40,014,968 Shares are held through High Park Technology Limited, a company incorporated in the BVI with limited liability and wholly-owned by Mr. TUNG Ching Bor. Mr. TUNG Ching Bor's interests in 8,863,200 Shares are held through a joint account with his spouse, Madam KUNG Sau Wai.

(5) Mr. LEE Sing Din's interest in Shares are held through Telerich Investment Limited, a company incorporated in the BVI with limited liability and wholly-owned by Mr. LEE Sing Din.

(6) Mr. LI Ching Wai's interests in Shares are held through Goldbo International Limited, a company incorporated in the BVI with limited liability and wholly-owned by Mr. LI Ching Wai.

(7) Mr. LI Man Yin's interests in 11,856,285 Shares are held through Perfect All Investments Limited, a company incorporated in the BVI with limited liability and wholly-owned by Mr. LI Man Yin. Mr. LI Man Yin's interests in 1,551,000 Shares are held through a joint account with his spouse, Madam LI Sau Suet.

(8) Mr. SZE Nang Sze's interests in Shares are held through Goldpine Limited, a company incorporated in the BVI with limited liability and wholly-owned by Mr. SZE Nang Sze.

(9) Mr. LI Ching Leung's interests in 11,678,085 Shares are held through Herosmart Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in the BVI with limited liability and wholly-owned by Mr. LI Ching Leung. Mr. LI Ching Leung has personal interests in 4,213,500 Shares held in his own name and 60,000 Shares held through his spouse, Madam DY Maria Lumin.

Save as disclosed above, the Directors of the Company were not aware of any person (other than the Directors or chief executive of the Company the interests of which were disclosed above) who had an interest or short position in the securities of the Company that were required to be entered in the register of the Company pursuant to section 336 of the SFO as at 31 December 2019.

DIRECTORS' AND CONTROLLING SHAREHOLDERS' INTERESTS IN COMPETING BUSINESS

As far as the Directors are aware, during the year ended 31 December 2019, none of the Directors or the controlling shareholders (as defined in the GEM Listing Rules) and their respective associates (as defined in the GEM Listing Rules) have any interests in a business which competed or may compete with the business of the Group or have any other conflicts of interest which any such person has or may have with the Group. During the reporting period, the independent non-executive Directors have reviewed on behalf of the Company the compliance with Deed of Non-competition (as defined in the Prospectus) and are satisfied that the controlling shareholders of the Group and their associates have complied with the provisions of the Deed of Non-competition.

PERMITTED INDEMNITY PROVISIONS

During the year ended 31 December 2019, appropriate insurance covering for the Directors' and senior management's liabilities arising from or incidental to execution of duties of his/her office has been arranged by the Company. Permitted indemnity provision is currently inforce and was inforce throughout the year.

ARRANGEMENTS TO PURCHASE SHARES OR DEBENTURES

Saved as disclosed in the "Share Option Scheme" in the "Report of the Directors" section and Note 28 in the "Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements" section to the annual report, at no time during the year was the Company, or any of its subsidiaries, a party to any arrangements to enable the Directors to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of Shares in, or debentures of, the Company or any other body corporate and neither the Directors or the chief executive, nor any of their spouses or children under the age of 18, had any right to subscribe for the securities of the Company, or had exercised any such right.

MAJOR CUSTOMERS AND SUPPLIERS

During the year ended 31 December 2019, sales to the Group's five largest customers accounted for approximately 54.3% of total sales and sales to the largest customer included therein amounted to approximately 27.5% of total sales. Purchases from the Group's five largest suppliers accounted for approximately 38.7% of total purchases during the year ended 31 December 2019 and purchases from the largest supplier included therein amounted to approximately 20.3% of total purchases. Xinyi Glass Group, which has the common controlling shareholders with the Group, is one of the Group's five largest customers and one of the Group's five largest suppliers, through its several subsidiaries.

Save as disclosed above, none of the Directors, their close associates (as defined in the GEM Listing Rules) or any of the shareholder of the Company which, to the best knowledge of the Directors, own more than 5% of the Company's issued share capital, had any beneficial interest in any of the Group's five largest customers and five largest suppliers during the year ended 31 December 2019.

BANK BORROWINGS

As at 31 December 2019, the Group had bank borrowings of HK$30 million (31 December 2018: Nil). Particulars of the bank borrowings are set out in Note 23 to the consolidated financial statements in this annual report.

REWARD FOR EMPLOYEES

As at 31 December 2019, we had about 266 full-time employees and most of them are based in the PRC and Hong Kong. Remuneration packages offered to the Group's employees are consistent with the prevailing market terms and reviewed on a regular basis. Discretionary bonuses may be rewarded to employees taking into consideration of the Group's performance and the performance of the individual employee. Details of the employee benefit expenses of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2019 are set out in Note 8 to the consolidated financial statements. The Directors confirm that the Group maintains good working relationship with its employees and provides training when necessary to keep its employees informed of the latest information on developments of its products, services and business processes.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Details of the related party transactions of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2019 are set out in Note 31 to the consolidated financial statements. The related party transactions fall under the definition of connected transactions and continuing connected transactions under the GEM Listing Rules (as disclosed below) have complied with the requirements under Chapter 20 of the GEM Listing Rules. Some of these transactions also constitute "non-exempt continuing connected transactions" under Chapter 20 of the GEM Listing Rules, as identified below. Save for the aforementioned, other related party transactions as set out in Note 31 to the consolidated financial statements were entitled to full exemption from the annual review and disclosure requirements under Chapter 20 of the GEM Listing Rules.

Non-exempt continuing connected transactions

During the year ended 31 December 2019, the Group had the following non-exempt continuing connected transactions, details of which are set out below:

(1) Purchase of glass products

On 18 December 2018, the Group entered into a glass supply framework agreement ("**Glass Supply Framework Agreement**") with Xinyi International Investments Limited and Xinyi Group (Glass) Company Limited, both of which are subsidiaries of Xinyi Glass in relation to the purchase of vehicle glass products by the Group from Xinyi Glass Group. The purpose of the renewed glass supply framework agreement was to secure a stable and reliable supply source of vehicle glass products which can satisfy our specifications and quality requirements. The maximum aggregate amount to be paid was set at HK$7.2 million, HK$7.7 million and HK$8.2 million respectively for the years ended 31 December 2019, 2020 and 2021 respectively. Xinyi Glass is a company with common controlling shareholders with the Company, and is therefore a connected person of the Company under the GEM Listing Rules. Accordingly, the Glass Supply Framework Agreement constitutes a continuing connected transaction for the Company under Chapter 20 of the GEM Listing Rules.

For the year ended 31 December 2019, the purchases of vehicle glass products by the Group from Xinyi Glass Group amounted to HK$4,770,000, which were within the maximum aggregate amount of the Glass Supply Framework Agreement.

(2) Processing of lithium battery energy storage facilities

On 26 February 2018, the Group entered into lithium battery energy storage facilities ("**LESF**") processing framework agreement ("**Xinyi Glass Processing Framework Agreement**") with Xinyi Group (Glass) Company Limited, a subsidiary of Xinyi Glass and LESF processing framework agreement ("**Xinyi Solar Processing Framework Agreement**") with Xinyi Solar (Hong Kong) Limited, a subsidiary of Xinyi Solar, pursuant to which the Group is commissioned by Xinyi Glass Group and Xinyi Solar and its subsidiaries ("**Xinyi Solar Group**") to process LESF. The maximum aggregate amount to be received under the Xinyi Glass Processing Framework Agreement was set at RMB48 million (equivalent to HK$59.3 million) and RMB32 million (equivalent to HK$39.5 million) respectively for the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2019. The maximum aggregate amount to be received under the Xinyi Solar Processing Framework Agreement was set at RMB10 million (equivalent to HK$12.3 million) for each of the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2019, respectively. Xinyi Glass and Xinyi Solar are companies with common controlling shareholders with the Company, and are therefore connected persons of the Company under the GEM Listing Rules. Accordingly, the Xinyi Glass Processing Framework Agreement and Xinyi Solar Processing Framework Agreement constitute continuing connected transactions for the Company under Chapter 20 of the GEM Listing Rules.

For the year ended 31 December 2019, the processing and sale of LESF products by the Group to Xinyi Glass Group and Xinyi Solar Group amounted to HK$28,127,000 and HK$2,281,000, which were within the maximum aggregate amount of the Xinyi Glass Processing Framework Agreement and Xinyi Solar Processing Framework Agreement.

The Company confirms that it has complied with the disclosure requirements in respect of the above non-exempt continuing connected transactions in accordance with Chapter 20 of the GEM Listing Rules in so far as they are applicable.

All independent non-executive Directors of the Company have reviewed the above continuing connected transactions and confirmed that the transactions have been entered into:

(a) in the ordinary and usual course of business of the Group;

(b) either on normal commercial terms or on terms no less favorable to the Group than terms available to or from independent third parties; and

(c) in accordance with the relevant agreement governing them on terms that are fair and reasonable and in the interests of the shareholders of the Company as a whole.

In accordance with Rule 20.54 of the GEM Listing Rules, the Company's auditor was engaged to report on the Group's non-exempt continuing connected transactions in accordance with Hong Kong Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (Revised) "Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information" and with reference to Practice Note 740 "Auditor's Letter on Continuing Connected Transactions under the Hong Kong Listing Rules" issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants. The auditor has issued its unqualified letter containing its findings and conclusions in respect of the continuing connected transactions disclosed by the Group in page 35 of this annual report in accordance with Rule 20.54 of the GEM Listing Rules. A copy of the auditor's letter has been provided by the Company to the Stock Exchange.

COMPLIANCE WITH THE CORPORATE GOVERNANCE CODE

Please see the section headed "Corporate Governance Report" set out in this annual report for details of our compliance with the Corporate Governance Code.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Company established an Audit Committee on 25 June 2016 with written terms of reference in compliance with the requirements of the GEM Listing Rules. The primary duties of the audit committee are to review and supervise the financial reporting process and risk management and internal control system of the Group, nominate and monitor external auditors and to provide advice and comments to the Board on matters related to corporate governance. The members of the Audit Committee include three independent non-executive Directors, namely Mr. WANG Guisheng, Mr. NG Wai Hung and Mr. CHAN Hak Kan, B.B.S., J.P. Mr. WANG Guisheng is the chairman of the Audit Committee. The audit committee has reviewed the audited financial statements of the Company and audited consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2019.

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

For the year ended 31 December 2019, neither the Company, nor any of its subsidiaries had purchased, sold or redeemed any of the Company's listed securities.

SUFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC FLOAT

Based on the information that is publicly available to the Company and within the knowledge of the Directors, as of the date of this report, there is sufficient public float or not less than 25% of the Shares are in the hands of the public as required under the GEM Listing Rules.

EVENT AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

No significant events have taken place subsequent to 31 December 2019 and up to the date of this report.

AUDITOR

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2018 have been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers. The Board appointed BDO Limited as the auditor of the Company with effect from 28 October 2019 to fill the casual vacancy following the resignation of PricewaterhouseCoopers such that the consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2019 have been audited by BDO Limited. The retiring auditor, BDO Limited, has signified its willingness to continue in office. A resolution will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting to re-appoint BDO Limited and to authorise the Directors to fix its remuneration.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held on Friday, 15 May 2020, at 21st Floor, Rykadan Capital Tower, No. 135 Hoi Bun Road, Kwun Tong, Kowloon, Hong Kong, at 12:00 noon. A notice convening the Annual General Meeting will be published on the websites of the Stock Exchange at www.hkex.com.hk and the Company at www.xyglass.com.hk, and will be dispatched to the Shareholders in due course.

On behalf of the Board
Tan Sri Datuk TUNG Ching Sai ***P.S.M, D.M.S.M***
Chairman

Hong Kong, 25 February 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

BDO

Tel : +852 2218 8288
Fax: +852 2815 2239
www.bdo.com.hk

25th Floor Wing On Centre
111 Connaught Road Central
Hong Kong

電話：+852 2218 8288
傳真：+852 2815 2239
www.bdo.com.hk

香港干諾道中111號
永安中心25樓

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF XINYI AUTOMOBILE GLASS HONG KONG ENTERPRISES LIMITED
(incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)

OPINION

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Xinyi Automobile Glass Hong Kong Enterprises Limited ("the Company") and its subsidiaries (together "the Group") set out on pages 43 to 119, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2019, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") and have been properly prepared in compliance with the disclosure requirements of Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

BASIS FOR OPINION

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

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

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

Provision for inventories

(Refer to note 18 to the consolidated financial statements and the Group's critical accounting estimates and assumptions in relation to provision for inventories set out in note 4.1)

As at 31 December 2019, the carrying value of the Group's inventories amounted to HK$31,134,000, net of impairment provision of HK$700,000 (2018: HK$39,472,000, net of impairment provision of HK$1,730,000), which consisted mainly of lithium battery products, battery pack and energy storage system products and automobile glass for various car models. Inventories are carried at lower of cost and net realisable value in the consolidated financial statements.

As the demand of lithium battery products, battery pack and energy storage system products are subject to future changes of technology development and automobile glass are complementary to various car models that change from time to time, management applies judgement in estimating the net realisable value of inventories taking into consideration of a number of factors, including market data of lithium battery products, battery pack and energy storage system products and car models, gross margin of subsequent sales, sales and utilisation history, physical conditions and ageing of inventories. For the year ended 31 December 2019, inventories amounted to HK$881,000 (2018: HK$2,007,000) had been written off or provided for impairment after management's assessment.

We identified this area as a key audit matter because the carrying amount of inventories is a material balance to the consolidated statement of financial position and judgements are involved in estimating the provision of inventories, which might have a significant financial impact to the consolidated financial statements.

Our response:

Our procedures in relation to management's assessment on provision for inventories included:

- understood and evaluated the appropriateness and consistency of the basis management used in estimating the level of provision for inventories by comparing the historical accuracy of inventory provisioning, on a sample basis, to the realised amount; and the level of inventory write-offs or provision for impairment during the year;
- performed physical inventory observation at year end to identify whether there is any damaged or obsolete inventory;
- checked, on a sample basis, the accuracy of inventories ageing used by management to estimate the appropriate provision for inventories;
- compared the carrying amounts of a sample of inventories to their net realisable value through a review of sales subsequent to the year end to check for completeness of the associated provision; and
- reviewed the assessment performed by management, in particular whether the inventories not being provided for or written off could be supported by future sales and continuous utilisation, by referencing to historical sales pattern and forecast sales, and our industry knowledge.

Valuation of investment in equity interest of an unlisted company

(Refer to note 17 to the consolidated financial statements and the Group's critical accounting estimates and assumptions in relation to the valuation of investment in equity interest of an unlisted company set out in note 4.2)

The Group had 18% equity interest in an unlisted company (the "Investment"), which has a wind farm in the People's Republic of China (the "PRC") with grid-connection. The Investment was accounted for as a financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income and requires subsequent re-measurement at fair value at each reporting date.

Independent external valuation was obtained to support the fair value of the financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income to be HK$13,448,000 as at 31 December 2019 (2018: HK$14,084,000). The related fair value loss recognised in other comprehensive income, net of tax, during the year then ended amounted to HK$303,000 (2018: fair value gain of HK$5,761,000).

The fair value of the Investment was determined by using the discounted cash flow approach and various key assumptions and estimates, including electricity output, operational expenses and discount rate. The methodology, model, assumptions used in determining the fair value of financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income not traded in an active market require judgement, which are mainly based on market conditions existing at each reporting date.

We identified this area as a key audit matter because the assumptions, estimates and valuation methodology require the use of significant judgements and estimates. These estimates are also subject to uncertainty.

Our response:

Our procedures in relation to management's estimation of the fair value of the Investment included:

- assessed the competency, capability and objectivity of the independent professional valuer by considering its qualification, relevant experience and relationship with the Group;
- conducted discussions with management and the independent external valuer about the valuation techniques that are commonly used in the fair value estimations and assessing the appropriateness of the significant assumptions and critical judgement areas which affect the fair value estimations, including:
  - discussed with the external valuer and management to understand the rationale and assess the appropriateness and consistency of the methodology used and the assumptions and estimates applied;
  - assessed the appropriateness of the electricity output and operational expenses based on market research performed on renewable energy industry in the PRC and historical experience of the investee; and
  - evaluated the appropriateness of the discount rate by considering the investee's weighted average cost of capital and the risk profile of the investee.

OTHER MATTER

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2018 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on 22 February 2019.

OTHER INFORMATION IN THE ANNUAL REPORT

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Group's annual report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

The directors are also responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process. The Audit Committee assists the directors in discharging their responsibility in this regard.

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. This report is made solely to you, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with HKSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

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

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

- conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

BDO Limited
Certified Public Accountants

Au Yiu Kwan
Practising Certificate Number P05018

Hong Kong, 25 February 2020

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Notes	2019 HK$'000	2018 HK$'000
Revenue	5	**202,882**	170,428
Cost of revenue		**(152,847)**	(124,424)
Gross profit		**50,035**	46,004
Other income	6	**6,077**	5,177
Other (losses)/gains, net	6	**(852)**	55,053
Impairment loss on a financial asset		**—**	(460)
Selling and marketing costs		**(4,845)**	(6,166)
Administrative expenses		**(26,912)**	(27,537)
Operating profit		**23,503**	72,071
Finance income	10	**4,668**	1,923
Finance costs	10	**—**	(532)
Profit before income tax	7	**28,171**	73,462
Income tax expense	11	**(3,149)**	(14,366)
Profit for the year		**25,022**	59,096
Other comprehensive income:			
Item that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Exchange differences on translation of financial statements of operations		**(5,530)**	(10,788)
Item that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Change in fair value of a financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax		**(303)**	5,761
		(5,833)	(5,027)
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to owners of the Company		**19,189**	54,069
		HK Cents	*HK Cents*
Basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to owners of the Company for the year	12	**3.86**	9.63

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2019

	Notes	2019 *HK$'000*	2018 *HK$'000*
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES			
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	14	**140,481**	97,286
Leasehold land and land use rights	15	**—**	12,762
Intangible asset	16	**3,185**	4,063
Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income	17	**13,448**	14,084
Prepayments for plant and equipment	19	**12,908**	1,035
Deferred tax assets	24	**746**	—
		170,768	129,230
Current assets			
Inventories	18	**31,134**	39,472
Contract assets, trade and other receivables and prepayments	19	**70,978**	62,567
Cash and cash equivalents	20	**220,882**	213,887
		322,994	315,926
Current liabilities			
Contract liabilities, trade and other payables	21	**48,665**	56,527
Provision for tax		**7,506**	11,749
Lease liabilities	22	**5,553**	—
Bank borrowings	23	**30,000**	—
		91,724	68,276
Net current assets		**231,270**	247,650
Total assets less current liabilities		**402,038**	376,880

	Notes	2019 HK$'000	2018 HK$'000
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	22	**6,239**	—
Deferred tax liabilities	24	**—**	406
		6,239	406
Net assets		**395,799**	376,474
EQUITY			
Share capital	25	**6,481**	6,481
Reserves		**389,318**	369,993
Total equity		**395,799**	376,474

Tan Sri Datuk TUNG Ching Sai ***P.S.M, D.M.S.M***
Chairman

CHAN Chi Leung
Executive Director

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Share capital HK$'000 (note 25)	Share premium* HK$'000 (note 26(b))	Capital reserves* HK$'000 (note 26(a))	Share-based payments reserve* HK$'000	Exchange reserve* HK$'000	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income reserve* HK$'000	Available-for-sale financial asset reserve* HK$'000	Statutory reserves* HK$'000 (note 26(c))	Retained profits* HK$'000	Total equity HK$'000
Balance as at 1 January 2018 as originally presented	5,401	36,175	13,587	2,951	5,529	—	4,178	615	54,970	123,406
Initial application of HKFRS 9	—	—	—	—	—	4,178	(4,178)	—	—	—
Balance as at 1 January 2018 as restated	5,401	36,175	13,587	2,951	5,529	4,178	—	615	54,970	123,406
Profit for the year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59,096	59,096
Other comprehensive income										
Item that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:										
– Exchange differences on translation of financial statements of operations	—	—	—	—	(10,788)	—	—	—	—	(10,788)
Item that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:										
– Change in fair value of a financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax	—	—	—	—	—	5,761	—	—	—	5,761
Total comprehensive income for the year	—	—	—	—	(10,788)	5,761	—	—	59,096	54,069
Issuance of ordinary shares upon right issue, net of transaction costs	1,080	197,812	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	198,892
Share-based payment expense (note 28(a))	—	—	—	107	—	—	—	—	—	107
Appropriation to statutory reserve	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,001	(6,001)	—
At 31 December 2018	6,481	233,987	13,587	3,058	(5,259)	9,939	—	6,616	108,065	376,474

For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Share capital HK$'000 (note 25)	Share premium* HK$'000 (note 26(b))	Capital reserves* HK$'000 (note 26(a))	Share-based payments reserve* HK$'000	Exchange reserve* HK$'000	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income reserve* HK$'000	Statutory reserves* HK$'000 (note 26(c))	Retained profits* HK$'000	Total equity HK$'000
Balance as at 1 January 2019	6,481	233,987	13,587	3,058	(5,259)	9,939	6,616	108,065	376,474
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25,022	25,022
Other comprehensive income									
Item that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:									
– Exchange differences on translation of financial statements of operations	–	–	–	–	(5,530)	–	–	–	(5,530)
Item that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:									
– Change in fair value of a financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax	–	–	–	–	–	(303)	–	–	(303)
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	–	(5,530)	(303)	–	25,022	19,189
Share-based payment expense (note 28(a))	–	–	–	136	–	–	–	–	136
Appropriation to statutory reserve	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,974	(1,974)	–
At 31 December 2019	6,481	233,987	13,587	3,194	(10,789)	9,636	8,590	131,113	395,799

* These reserve accounts comprise the consolidated reserves of HK$389,318,000 (2018: HK$369,993,000) in the consolidated statement of financial position.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Notes	2019 HK$'000	2018 HK$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before income tax		**28,171**	73,462
Adjustments for:			
Finance costs		**—**	532
Finance income		**(4,668)**	(1,923)
Depreciation charge		**17,515**	10,203
Amortisation charge		**811**	374
Share-based compensation		**136**	107
Impairment loss of a financial asset		**—**	460
Loss on disposal of plant and equipment		**647**	—
Write-off and provision for impairment of inventories		**881**	2,007
Net gains on disposal of old facilities, scraps or plant and equipment		**—**	(55,825)
Operating profit before working capital changes		**43,493**	29,397
Decrease in inventories		**6,980**	2,557
Increase in contract assets, trade and other receivables and prepayment		**(9,659)**	(12,043)
Decrease in contract liabilities, trade and other payables		**(7,089)**	(12,733)
Cash generated from operations		**33,725**	7,178
Interest paid		**(781)**	(532)
Income tax paid		**(8,455)**	(6,223)
Net cash generated from operating activities		**24,489**	423
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of plant and equipment and land use rights		**(44,582)**	(19,716)
Purchase of intangible asset		**—**	(4,230)
Proceeds from disposal of old facilities, scraps or plant and equipment		**—**	59,854
Interest received		**4,668**	1,631
Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities		**(39,914)**	37,539
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from bank borrowings	33	**30,000**	35,000
Repayments of bank borrowings	33	**—**	(90,000)
Proceeds from issuance of shares pursuant to the rights issue, net of transaction costs		**—**	198,892
Repayment of capital element of lease liabilities	33	**(5,950)**	—
Net cash generated from financing activities		**24,050**	143,892
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**8,625**	181,854
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		**213,887**	39,498
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes, on cash held		**(1,630)**	(7,465)
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	20	**220,882**	213,887

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Xinyi Automobile Glass Hong Kong Enterprises Limited (the "Company") was incorporated in the Cayman Islands on 18 November 2015 as an exempted company with limited liability under the Companies Law, Cap 22 (Law 3 of 1961, as consolidated and revised) of the Cayman Islands. The address of its registered office is PO Box 1350, Clifton House, 75 Fort Street, Grand Cayman KY1- 1108, Cayman Islands.

The Company is an investment holding company and its subsidiaries (together the "Group") are principally engaged in the business of the automobile glass repair and replacement services in Hong Kong, the production and sales of lithium battery products, production and sales of as well as provision of contract processing services for battery pack and energy storage system in The People's Republic of China (the "PRC").

The shares of the Company have been listed on GEM of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Stock Exchange") ("GEM") since 11 July 2016 (the "Listing").

These consolidated financial statement are presented in thousands of Hong Kong dollars ("HK$'000") unless otherwise stated. These consolidated financial statements have been approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 25 February 2020.

2. ADOPTION OF HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ("HKFRSs")

2.1 Adoption of new or revised HKFRSs – effective 1 January 2019

In the current year, the Group has applied for the first time the following new or revised HKFRSs issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the "HKICPA"), which are relevant to and effective for the Group's financial statements for the annual period beginning on 1 January 2019:

HKFRS 16	Leases
HK(IFRIC)-Int 23	Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments
Amendments to HKFRS 9	Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation
Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2015-2017 Cycle	Amendments to HKAS 12, Income Taxes
Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2015-2017 Cycle	Amendments to HKAS 23, Borrowing Costs

The impact of the adoption of HKFRS 16 Leases have been summarised below. The other new or amended HKFRSs that are effective from 1 January 2019 did not have any significant impact on the Group's accounting policies.

Adoption of HKFRS 16

HKFRS 16 brings significant changes in accounting treatment for lease accounting, primarily for accounting for lessees. It replaces HKAS 17 Leases ("HKAS 17"), HK(IFRIC)-Int 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, HK(SIC)-Int 15 Operating Leases-Incentives and HK(SIC)-Int 27 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease. From a lessee's perspective, almost all leases are recognised in the statement of financial position as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, with the narrow exception to this principle for leases which the underlying assets are of low-value or are determined as short-term leases. From a lessor's perspective, the accounting treatment is substantially unchanged from HKAS 17.

2. ADOPTION OF HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ("HKFRSs") (CONTINUED)

2.1 Adoption of new or revised HKFRSs – effective 1 January 2019 (Continued)

Adoption of HKFRS 16 (Continued)

Under HKFRS 16, a lease is defined as a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration. A contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time when the customer, throughout the period of use, has both: (a) the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset; and (b) the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

Accounting as a lessee

Under HKAS 17, a lessee has to classify a lease as an operating lease or a finance lease based on the extent to which risks and rewards incidental to ownership of a lease asset lie with the lessor or the lessee. If a lease is determined as an operating lease, the lessee would recognise the lease payments under the operating lease as an expense over the lease term. The asset under the lease would not be recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position of the lessee.

Under HKFRS 16, for all leases (irrespective of they are operating leases or finance leases and except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets), the Group is required to: (a) recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position, initially measured at the present value of future lease payments; (b) recognise depreciation of right-of-use assets and interest on lease liabilities in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income; and (c) separately present the total amount of cash paid into a principal portion and interest within financing activities and operating activities in the consolidated statement of cash flows. Under HKFRS 16, right-of-use assets are tested for impairment in accordance with HKAS 36 Impairment of Assets. This replaces the previous requirement to recognise a provision for onerous lease contracts.

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise small items of office furniture.

2. ADOPTION OF HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ("HKFRSs") (CONTINUED)

2.1 Adoption of new or revised HKFRSs – effective 1 January 2019 (Continued)

Adoption of HKFRS 16 (Continued)

Transitions

The Group has applied HKFRS 16 using modified retrospective approach with a date of initial application of 1 January 2019, under which the cumulative effect of initial application is recognised as at 1 January 2019. As a result, the comparative information presented in 2018 has not been restated and continues to be reported under HKAS 17 and related interpretations as allowed by the transition provision in HKFRS 16.

The Group has recognised the lease liabilities at the date of 1 January 2019 for leases previously classified as operating leases applying HKAS 17 and measured those lease liabilities at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the Group's incremental borrowing rates as at 1 January 2019.

The Group has elected to recognise the right-of-use assets as at 1 January 2019 at an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position immediately before the date of initial application. Leasehold land and land use rights are reclassified and recognised as right-of-use assets under HKFRS 16. For all these right-of-use assets, the Group has applied HKAS 36 Impairment of Assets as at 1 January 2019 to assess if there was any impairment as on that date.

The Group has also applied the follow practical expedients: (i) applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics; (ii) applied the exemption of not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases with term that will end within 12 months of the date of initial application and accounted for those leases as short-term leases; (iii) excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at 1 January 2019; and (iv) used hindsight in determining the lease terms if the contracts contain options to extend or terminate the leases.

Impact to the consolidated financial statements

As mentioned above, the Group has applied HKFRS 16 using modified retrospective approach from 1 January 2019, but has not restated comparatives for the 2018 reporting period, as permitted under the simplified transition approach in the standard. The reclassifications and the adjustments arising from HKFRS 16 are therefore recognised in the opening balances on 1 January 2019.

The following tables summarised the impact of transition to HKFRS 16 on consolidated statement of financial position as of 31 December 2018 to that of 1 January 2019 as follows (increase/(decrease)):

	1 January 2019 ***HK$'000***
Increase in right-of-use assets	28,459
Decrease in leasehold land and land use rights	(12,762)
Increase in lease liabilities (current portion)	6,093
Increase in lease liabilities (non-current portion)	9,604

2. ADOPTION OF HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ("HKFRSs") (CONTINUED)

2.1 *Adoption of new or revised HKFRSs – effective 1 January 2019 (Continued)*

Adoption of HKFRS 16 (Continued)

Impact to the consolidated financial statements (Continued)

The following reconciliation explains how the operating lease commitments disclosed applying HKAS 17 at the end of 31 December 2018 could be reconciled to the lease liabilities at the date of initial application recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position as at 1 January 2019:

	HK$'000
Operating lease commitments disclosed as at 31 December 2018	19,055
Less: Short-term leases recognised on straight-line basis as expense	(734)
	18,321
Discounting effect	(2,624)
Lease liabilities as a result of the initial application of HKFRS 16 as at 1 January 2019	15,697
Add: Reclassification of leasehold land and land use rights	12,762
Right-of-use assets recognised as at 1 January 2019	28,459

The weighted average lessee's incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position as at 1 January 2019 is 4.42% p.a.

HK(IFRIC)-Int 23 - Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

The Interpretation supports the requirements of HKAS 12, Income Taxes, by providing guidance over how to reflect the effects of uncertainty in accounting for income taxes. Under the Interpretation, the entity shall determine whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together based on which approach better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty. The entity shall also assume the tax authority will examine amounts that it has a right to examine and have full knowledge of all related information when making those examinations. If the entity determines it is probable that the tax authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment, then the entity should measure current and deferred tax in line with its tax filings. If the entity determines it is not probable, then the uncertainty in the determination of tax is reflected using either the "most likely amount" or the "expected value" approach, whichever better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty.

Amendments to HKFRS 9 - Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation

The amendments clarify that prepayable financial assets with negative compensation can be measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") if specified conditions are met – instead of at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

2. ADOPTION OF HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ("HKFRSs") (CONTINUED)

2.1 *Adoption of new or revised HKFRSs – effective 1 January 2019 (Continued)*

Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2015-2017 Cycle – Amendments to HKAS 12, Income Taxes

The amendments issued under the annual improvements process make small, non-urgent changes to standards where they are currently unclear. They include amendments to HKAS 12 which clarify that all income tax consequences of dividends are recognised consistently with the transactions that generated the distributable profits, either in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2015-2017 Cycle – Amendments to HKAS 23, Borrowing Costs

The amendments issued under the annual improvements process make small, non-urgent changes to standards where they are currently unclear. They include amendments to HKAS 23 which clarify that a borrowing made specifically to obtain a qualifying asset which remains outstanding after the related qualifying asset is ready for its intended use or sale would become part of the funds an entity borrows generally and therefore included in the general pool.

2.2 *New or revised HKFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective*

The following new or revised HKFRSs, potentially relevant to the Group's financial statements, have been issued, but are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Group. The Group's current intention is to apply these changes on the date they become effective.

Amendments to HKFRS 3	Definition of a Business[1]
Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture[2]
Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKAS 8	Definition of Material[1]

1 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020

2 The amendments were originally intended to be effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017. The effective date has now been deferred/removed. Early application of the amendments continues to be permitted.

Amendments to HKFRS 3 – Definition of a Business

Amendments to HKFRS 3 clarify and provide additional guidance on the definition of a business. The amendments clarify that for an integrated set of activities and assets to be considered a business, it must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create output. A business can exist without including all of the inputs and processes needed to create outputs. The amendments remove the assessment of whether market participants are capable of acquiring the business and continue to produce outputs. Instead, the focus is on whether acquired inputs and acquired substantive processes together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The amendments have also narrowed the definition of outputs to focus on goods or services provided to customers, investment income or other income from ordinary activities. Furthermore, the amendments provide guidance to assess whether an acquired process is substantive and introduce an optional fair value concentration test to permit a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business.

2. ADOPTION OF HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ("HKFRSs") (CONTINUED)

2.2 New or revised HKFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective (Continued)

Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28 - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture

The amendments clarify the extent of gains or losses to be recognised when an entity sells or contributes assets to its associate or joint venture. When the transaction involves a business the gain or loss is recognised in full, conversely when the transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business the gain or loss is recognised only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in the joint venture or associate.

Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKAS 8 – Definition of Material

Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKAS 8 provide a new definition of material. The new definition states that information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements. The amendments clarify that materiality will depend on the nature or magnitude of information. A misstatement of information is material if it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions made by the primary users.

The Group has already commenced an assessment of the impact of adopting the above standards and amendments to existing standards to the Group. The directors anticipate that the application of new and amendments to HKFRSs will have no material impact on the Group's consolidated financial performance and positions and/or the disclosures to the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements on pages 43 to 119 have been prepared in accordance with HKFRSs which collective term includes all applicable individual HKFRSs, Hong Kong Accounting Standards ("HKASs") and Interpretations issued by the HKICPA and the disclosure requirements of Hong Kong Companies Ordinance. In addition, the financial statements include the applicable disclosures required by the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on GEM (the "GEM Listing Rules").

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial asset at FVOCI, which is measured at fair value. The measurement bases are fully described in the accounting policies below.

The significant accounting policies that have been used in the preparation of these financial statements are summarised below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented unless otherwise stated. The adoption of new or amended HKFRSs and impacts on the Group's financial statements, if any, are disclosed in note 2.

It should be noted that accounting estimates and assumptions are used in preparation of the financial statements. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge and judgement of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 4.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.2 Subsidiaries

(a) Consolidation

Subsidiaries are all entities (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.

Intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated. When necessary, amounts reported by subsidiaries have been adjusted to conform to the Group's accounting policies.

(b) Separate financial statements

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

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

3.3 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, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Executive Directors who make strategic decisions.

3.4 Foreign currency translation

The financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars ("HK$"), which is also the functional currency of the Company.

In the individual financial statements of the consolidated entities, foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency of the individual entity using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rates ruling at that date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the reporting date retranslation of monetary assets and liabilities are recognised in profit or loss.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.4 Foreign currency translation (Continued)

Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined and are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

In the consolidated financial statements, all individual financial statements of foreign operations, originally presented in a currency different from the Group's presentation currency, have been converted into Hong Kong dollars. Assets and liabilities have been translated into Hong Kong dollars at the closing rates at the reporting date. Income and expenses have been converted into the Hong Kong dollars at the exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates, or at the average rates over the reporting period provided that the exchange rates do not fluctuate significantly. Any differences arising from this procedure have been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated separately in the exchange reserve in equity.

Other exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign entities are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity as exchange reserve. On disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative exchange differences recognised in the exchange reserve relating to that operation up to the date of disposal are reclassified to profit or loss as part of the profit or loss on disposal.

3.5 Leasehold land and land use right

Accounting policies applied prior to 1 January 2019

Leasehold land in Hong Kong is government-owned. Land use right is the right to use certain land in the PRC. The considerations paid for leasehold land and land use right are treated as prepayments for operating leases and amortised over the lease period using the straight-line method.

Leasehold land	Over the lease period of 33 years
Land use right	Over the lease period of 35 to 42 years

3.6 Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation and impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

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

Construction in progress represents plant and machinery on which construction work has not been completed and which, upon completion, management intends to hold for production purposes. Construction in progress is carried at cost which includes development and construction expenditure incurred and interest and other direct costs attributable to the development less any accumulated impairment losses. On completion, construction in progress is transferred to appropriate categories of plant and equipment.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.6 Plant and equipment (Continued)

Depreciation of plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their costs to their residue values over the estimated useful lives.

Storage containers and structures	20 to 30 years
Machinery	5 to 10 years
Furniture and fixtures	3 to 5 years
Motor vehicles	5 to 10 years
Leasehold improvements	5 to 10 years

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

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (note 3.8).

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss within "other (losses)/gains, net".

3.7 Intangible assets

Costs associated with maintaining software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Group are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- it is technically feasible to complete the software so that it will be available for use
- management intends to complete the software and use or sell it
- there is an ability to use or sell the software
- it can be demonstrated how the software will generate probable future economic benefits
- adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software are available, and
- the expenditure attributable to the software during its development can be reliably measured.

Directly attributable costs that are capitalised as part of the software include employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads. Capitalised development costs are recorded as intangible assets and amortised from the point at which the asset is ready for use. Research expenditure and development expenditure that do not meet the criteria above are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period.

The Group amortises the internal-use software with a limited useful life using the straight-line method over 5 to 10 years. Intangible assets are tested for impairment as described below in note 3.8.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.8 Impairment of non-financial assets

Plant and equipment, intangible assets and interests in subsidiaries are subject to impairment testing.

All assets are tested for impairment whenever there are indications that the asset's carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognised as an expense immediately for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value, reflecting market conditions less costs of disposal, and value-in-use. In assessing value-in-use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of time value of money and the risk specific to the asset.

For the purposes of assessing impairment, when an asset does not generate cash inflows largely independent from those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the smallest group of assets that generate cash inflows independently (i.e. a CGU). As a result, some assets are tested individually for impairment and some are tested at CGU level. Any impairment loss is charged pro rata to the other assets in the CGU, except that the carrying value of an asset will not be reduced below its individual fair value less cost of disposal, or value-in-use, if determinable.

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a favourable change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount and only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

3.9 Financial assets

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, that is, the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the period generally established by regulation or convention in the market place.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirely when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.9 *Financial assets (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 two 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. Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate method. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

FVOCI: 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 FVOCI. Debt investments at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

Equity instruments

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group could irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in other comprehensive income. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis. Equity investments at FVOCI are measured at fair value. Dividend income are recognised in profit or loss unless the dividend income clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investments. Other net gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income and are not reclassified to profit or loss. All other equity instruments are classified as financial assets at FVTPL, whereby changes in fair value, dividends and interest income are recognised in profit or loss.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.9 Financial assets (Continued)

Impairment loss on financial assets

The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses ("ECLs") on investments in debt instruments that are measured at amortised cost. ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses, which are measured as the present value of the difference between the cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive (i.e. expected cash shortfalls). The expected cash shortfalls are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial assets. The amount of ECLs is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Group always recognises lifetime ECLs for trade receivables that result from transactions that are within the scope of HKFRS 15. Lifetime ECLs represent the ECLs that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The ECLs on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date.

For all other financial instruments, the Group recognises lifetime ECLs when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. When the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition (i.e. stage 1), the Group is required to measure the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs, which represents the portion of lifetime ECLs that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. When the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition (i.e. stage 2) or when the financial instrument is a credit-impaired financial asset (i.e. stage 3), the Group recognised lifetime ECLs.

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

- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the financial instrument's external (if available) or internal credit rating;
- existing or forecast adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations;
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor; or
- significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same debtor.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.9 *Financial assets (Continued)*

Impairment loss on financial assets (Continued)

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Group presumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

Depending on the nature of the financial instruments, the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk is performed on either an individual basis or a collective basis. When the assessment is performed on a collective basis, the financial instruments are grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics, such as past due status and credit risk ratings.

Despite the foregoing, the Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if (i) the financial instrument has a low risk of default, (ii) the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term and (iii) adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations. The Group also considers a financial asset to have low credit risk when it has an internal or external credit rating of "investment grade".

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

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

In addition, the Group considers that an event of default occurs when there is a breach of financial covenants by the counterparty; or information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Group, in full (without taking into account any collaterals held by the Group). Irrespective of the above, the Group considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.9 Financial assets (Continued)

Impairment loss on financial assets (Continued)

The Group recognises an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account. The Group writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the counterparty has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Group's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in profit or loss.

3.10 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

3.11 Equity

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.

3.12 Financial liabilities

The Group classified its financial liabilities depending on the purpose for which the liabilities were incurred.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, bank borrowings and lease liabilities. They are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred, and subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. All related finance costs are recognised in accordance with the Group's accounting policy for finance costs (see note 3.13).

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.12 *Financial liabilities (Continued)*

Trade and other payables

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

Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated 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.

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 reporting date.

Lease liabilities

The accounting policies of lease liabilities has been set out in note 3.14 below.

3.13 *Borrowing costs*

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

3.14 *Leases*

Accounting policies applied from 1 January 2019

All leases (irrespective of they are operating leases or finance leases) are required to be capitalised in the statement of financial position as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, but accounting policy choices exist for an entity to choose not to capitalise (i) leases which are short-term leases; and/or (ii) leases for which the underlying asset is of low-value. The Group has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for low-value assets and leases for which at the commencement date have a lease term less than 12 months. The lease payments associated with those leases have been expensed on straight-line basis over the lease term.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.14 Leases (Continued)

Accounting policies applied from 1 January 2019 (Continued)

Right-of-use asset

The right-of-use asset should be recognised at cost and would comprise: (i) the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability (see below for the accounting policy to account for lease liability); (ii) any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received; (iii) any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee; and (iv) an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories. The Group measures the right-of-use assets applying a cost model. Under the cost model, the Group measures the right-of-use assets at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liability.

The Group has leased a number of properties under tenancy agreements and the right-of-use asset arising from the properties under tenancy agreements are carried at depreciated cost.

Lease liability

The lease liability is recognised at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the date of commencement of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses the Group's incremental borrowing rate.

The following payments for the right-to-use the underlying asset during the lease term that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease are considered to be lease payments: (i) fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable; (ii) variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at commencement date; (iii) amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees; (iv) the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and (v) payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

Subsequent to the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability by: (i) increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability; (ii) reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made; and (iii) remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications, e.g., a change in future lease payments arising from change in an index or rate, a change in the lease term, a change in the in substance fixed lease payments or a change in assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.14 *Leases (Continued)*

Accounting policies applied prior to 1 January 2019

An arrangement, comprising a transaction or a series of transactions, is or contains a lease if the Group determines that the arrangement conveys a right to use a specific asset or assets for an agreed period of time in return for a payment or a series of payments. Such a determination is made based on an evaluation of the substance of the arrangement and is regardless of whether the arrangement takes the legal form of a lease.

Operating lease charges as the lessee

Where the Group has the right to use of assets held under operating leases, payments made under the leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease terms except where an alternative basis is more representative of the time pattern of benefits to be derived from the leased assets.

Lease incentives received are recognised in profit or loss as an integral part of the aggregate net lease payments made. Contingent rental are charged to profit or loss in the accounting period in which they are incurred.

3.15 *Revenue recognition*

(a) Sales of goods

Revenue from sales of goods of the Group comprises:

- automobile glass repair and replacement services;
- production and sales of lithium battery products;
- production and sales of battery pack and energy storage system products; and
- trading of forklift

Sales are recognised when control of the product has transferred, being when the product is delivered to the customer, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the product. Delivery occurs when the product have been transported to the specified location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

Revenue from the sales of goods is based on the price specified in the sales contracts. No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with a credit term within 30-90 days, which is consistent with market practice. The Group's obligation to repair or replace faulty products under the standard warranty terms is recognised as a provision.

Receivable is recognised when the product is delivered at the point in time when the consideration is unconditional, which only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.15 Revenue recognition (Continued)

(b) Provision of contract processing services for battery pack and energy storage system

Revenues from contract processing services for battery pack and energy storage system are recognised when or as the control of the asset is transferred to the customer. Depending on the terms of the contract and the laws that apply to the contract, control of the asset may transfer over time or at a point in time. Control of the asset is transferred over time if the Group's performance:

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

All performance obligations that do not meet the criteria for being satisfied over time should be accounted for as performance obligations satisfied at a point in time. The performance obligation is satisfied at the point in time when control of the goods or services transfers to the customer.

If control of the goods or 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 goods or service.

Contract assets and liabilities

A contract asset represents the Group's right to consideration in exchange for services that the Group has transferred to a customer that is not yet unconditional. In contrast, a receivable represents the Group's unconditional right to consideration, i.e. only the passage of time is required before payment of that consideration is due. The impairment of contract assets is measured, presented and disclosed on the same basis set out in note 3.8. A contract liability represents the Group's obligation to transfer services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer.

(c) Provision of wind-farm management service

The Group provides wind-farm management service to Xinyi Wind Power (Jinzhai) Company Limited. Revenue from provision for the wind-farm management service is recognised over time on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.15 Revenue recognition (Continued)

(d) Other income

- Interest income is presented as finance income in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, where it is earned from financial assets that are held for cash management purposes. Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for financial assets that subsequently become credit-impaired. For credit-impaired financial assets the effective interest rate is applied to the net carrying amount of the financial asset (after deduction of the loss allowance).
- Dividends received from a financial asset measured at FVOCI are recognised as other income in the consolidated statement of profit or loss when the right to receive payment is established. This applies even if they are paid out of pre-acquisition profits, unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of an investment. In this case, the dividend is recognised in other comprehensive income if it relates to an investment measured at FVOCI. However, the investment may need to be tested for impairment as a consequence.

(e) Financing component

The Group does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Group does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

3.16 Government grants

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair values 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 the profit or loss as other income over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate.

Government grants relating to the purchase of plant and equipment and land use right are initially included in liabilities as deferred government grants and when such plant and equipment and land use right are built or purchased, the received government grants are netted off with carrying value of the related assets.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.17 Financial guarantees

Financial guarantee contracts are recognised as a financial liability at the time the guarantee is issued. The liability is initially measured at fair value and subsequently at the higher of:

- the amount determined in accordance with the expected credit loss model under HKFRS 9 Financial Instruments; and
- the amount initially recognised less, where appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of HKFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

The fair value of financial guarantees is determined based on the present value of the difference in cash flows between the contractual payments required under the debt instrument and the payments that would be required without the guarantee, or the estimated amount that would be payable to a third party for assuming the obligations.

Where guarantees in relation to loans or other payables of subsidiaries are provided for no compensation, the fair values are accounted for as contributions and recognised as part of the cost of the investment.

3.18 Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions for warranties and make good obligations 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 can be 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 management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.19 Accounting for income taxes

Income tax for the year comprises current tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax assets and/or liabilities comprise those obligations to, or claims from, fiscal authorities relating to the current or prior reporting period, that are unpaid at the reporting date. They are calculated according to the tax rates and tax laws applicable to the fiscal periods to which they relate, based on the taxable profit for the year.

Deferred tax is calculated using the liability method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, tax losses available to be carried forward as well as other unused tax credits, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit including existing taxable temporary differences will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associate, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is calculated, without discounting, at tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when liability is settled or the asset realised, provided they are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Income taxes are recognised in profit or loss except when they relate to items recognised in other comprehensive income in which case the taxes are also recognised in other comprehensive income or when they relate to items recognised directly in equity in which case the taxes are also recognised directly in equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are presented in net if, and only if,

(a) the Group has the legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and

(b) intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Group presents deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities in net if, and only if,

(a) the entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and

(b) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:

   (i) the same taxable entity; or

   (ii) different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.20 Employee benefits

(i) Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulating sick leave that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the consolidated statement of financial position.

(ii) Pension obligations

The Group participates in a number of defined contribution plans, the assets of which are generally held in separate trustee-administered funds. The pension plans are generally funded by payments from employees and by the relevant group companies. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Group has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee services in the current and prior periods. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid.

The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expenses where they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

(iii) Bonus plans

The Group recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses. The Group recognises a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

(iv) Equity settled share-based payment transactions

Share-based compensation benefits are provided to employees via the Company's employee share option scheme.

The fair value of the options granted under the Company's employee option scheme is recognised as an expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted:

- including any market performance conditions (for example, an entity's share price);
- excluding the impact of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions (for example, profitability, sales growth targets and remaining an employee of the entity over a specified time period); and
- including the impact of any non-vesting conditions (for example, the requirement for employees to save or hold shares for a specified period of time).

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.20 Employee benefits (Continued)

(iv) Equity settled share-based payment transactions (Continued)

Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to vest. The total expense is recognised over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of each period, the entity revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting and service conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

In addition, in some circumstances employees may provide services in advance of the grant date and therefore the grant date fair value is estimated for the purposes of recognising the expense during the period between service commencement period and grant date.

When the options are exercised, the Company issues new shares. The proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs are credited to share capital (and share premium).

Prior to the Listing, the Group's former ultimate holding company, Xinyi Glass Holdings Limited ("Xinyi Glass") operates an equity-settled, share-based compensation plan.

When the options are exercised, the former ultimate holding company issues new shares. The proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs are credited to share capital (nominal value) and share premium of the former ultimate holding company when the options are exercised.

Prior to the Listing, the grant by the former ultimate holding company of options over its equity instruments to the employees of the Group is equity settled share based payment. The fair value of employee services received, measured by reference to the grant date fair value, is recognised over the vesting period as an employee benefit expenses, with a corresponding credit to equity.

After the Listing, the Company ceased to be a subsidiary of Xinyi Glass. The Company became a company with common controlling shareholders with Xinyi Glass. All the grant by Xinyi Glass of options over its equity instruments to the employees of the Group will be recharged back by Xinyi Glass over the vesting period. Accordingly, the fair value of employee services received, measured by reference to the grant date fair value, is recognised over the vesting period as an employee benefit expenses, with a corresponding payable to Xinyi Glass.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.21 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 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 apply:

(i) The entity and the Group are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).

(ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).

(iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.

(iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.

(v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of the employees of the Group or an entity related to the Group.

(vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).

(vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

(viii) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Group or to the Group's parent.

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 and include:

(i) that person's children and spouse or domestic partner;

(ii) children of that person's spouse or domestic partner; and

(iii) dependants of that person or that person's spouse or domestic partner.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

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

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

4.1 Write-down of inventories to net realisable value

The Group writes down inventories to net realisable value based on an estimate of the realisability of inventories. Write-downs of inventories are recorded where events or changes in circumstances indicate that the balances may not be realised. The identification of write-downs requires the use of estimates. Where the expectation is different from the original estimate, such difference will impact the carrying value of inventories and write-downs of inventories in the periods in which such estimate has been changed.

4.2 Estimation of the fair value of a financial asset at FVOCI

The Group had an 18% equity interests of an unlisted company, which has a wind-farm in the PRC with grid-connection since 2017. The investment was accounted for as a financial asset at FVOCI and requires subsequent re-measurement at fair value at each reporting date. As at 31 December 2019, the carrying amount of the financial asset at FVOCI was approximately HK$13,448,000 (2018: HK$14,084,000). The methodologies, models, assumptions used in determining the fair value of financial asset at FVOCI not traded in an active market require judgement, which are mainly based on market conditions existing at each reporting date.

4.3 Impairment of contract assets, trade and other receivables

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

4.4 Useful lives and residual values of plant and equipment

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

4.5 Impairment assessment of leasehold land and land use right and plant and equipment

Leasehold land and land use right and plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. The recoverable amounts have been determined based on fair value less cost to sell or value-in-use calculations, as appropriate, taking into account the latest market information and past experience.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (CONTINUED)

4.6 Current and deferred income tax

The Group is subject to income tax in Hong Kong and the PRC. Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for income taxes and the timing of the related payments. 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 and deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the periods in which such determination is made.

5. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Management has determined the operating segments based on the reports reviewed by the executive directors that are used to make strategic decision.

The executive directors determine the reportable segments from service/product perspective. The executive directors identified four operating segments, which represent the Group's reportable segments, respectively, including (1) battery pack and energy storage system; (2) production and sales of lithium battery products; (3) automobile glass repair and replacement services; and (4) other segments.

Battery pack and energy storage system	:	The Group is engaged in the development, processing and sale of battery pack and energy storage system facilities with lithium batteries, like large-scale power banks for manufacturing facilities to facilitate load shifting and power stabilisation, uninterruptible power supply ("UPS") and power banks for households in the PRC. The Group is also engaged in the provision of contract processing services to customers in the PRC.
Production and sales of lithium battery products	:	The Group is engaged in manufacturing business of lithium battery products in the PRC.
Automobile glass repair and replacement services	:	The Group operates four service centres and a motorcade service team for the automobile glass repair and replacement services in Hong Kong.
Others	:	(a) Trading of forklift – The Group is engaged in trading of forklift business in the PRC. (b) Wind-farm related business – The Group has an equity investment in a wind-farm project and has provided management services for the wind-farm operations and is engaged in investment and development in wind farm projects in the PRC.

5. SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

The executive directors assess the performance of the operating segments based on a measure of gross profit. Set out below is a summary list of performance indicators reviewed by the executive directors on a regular basis:

(a) Segment results

	Year ended 31 December 2019				
	Battery pack and energy storage system *HK$'000*	Production and sales of lithium battery *HK$'000*	Automobile glass repair and replacement services *HK$'000*	Others *HK$'000*	Total *HK$'000*
Reportable segment revenue	79,716	80,535	50,537	33,334	244,122
Inter-segment revenue	—	(41,240)	—	—	(41,240)
Revenue from external customers	79,716	39,295	50,537	33,334	202,882
Timing of revenue recognition					
– At a point of time	59,416	39,295	50,537	31,655	180,903
– Over time	20,300	—	—	1,679	21,979
	79,716	39,295	50,537	33,334	202,882
Cost of revenue	(52,543)	(37,985)	(38,112)	(24,207)	(152,847)
Gross profits	27,173	1,310	12,425	9,127	50,035
Depreciation charge of plant and equipment	1,091	11,119	5,280	25	17,515
Amortisation charge of intangible asset	811	—	—	—	811

5. SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(a) Segment results (Continued)

	Year ended 31 December 2018				
	Battery pack and energy storage system *HK$'000*	Production and sales of lithium battery *HK$'000*	Automobile glass repair and replacement services *HK$'000*	Others *HK$'000*	Total *HK$'000*
Reportable segment revenue	80,644	77,118	56,119	14,285	228,166
Inter-segment revenue	—	(57,738)	—	—	(57,738)
Revenue from external customers	80,644	19,380	56,119	14,285	170,428
Timing of revenue recognition					
– At a point of time	51,281	19,380	56,119	12,500	139,280
– Over time	29,363	—	—	1,785	31,148
	80,644	19,380	56,119	14,285	170,428
Cost of revenue	(56,980)	(19,349)	(36,859)	(11,236)	(124,424)
Gross profits	23,664	31	19,260	3,049	46,004
Depreciation charge of plant and equipment	1,151	7,715	1,318	19	10,203
Amortisation charge of leasehold land and land use rights and intangible asset	74	—	300	—	374

5. SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(a) Segment results (Continued)

A reconciliation of segment gross profit to profit before income tax is provided as follows:

	2019 *HK$'000*	2018 *HK$'000*
Segment gross profits	**50,035**	46,004
Unallocated items:		
Other income	**6,077**	5,177
Other (losses)/gains, net	**(852)**	55,053
Impairment loss on a financial asset	**—**	(460)
Selling and marketing costs	**(4,845)**	(6,166)
Administrative expenses	**(26,912)**	(27,537)
Finance income	**4,668**	1,923
Finance costs	**—**	(532)
Profit before income tax	**28,171**	73,462

Revenue from the following customers account for 10% or more of the total revenue:

	Battery pack and energy storage system *HK$'000*	**Production and sales of lithium battery** *HK$'000*	**Others** *HK$'000*	**Total** *HK$'000*
Year ended 31 December 2019				
Revenue from				
– Entities under common control of a related party	**28,127**	**—**	**3,345**	**31,472**
– Customer A	**21,778**	**34,091**	**—**	**55,869**
Year ended 31 December 2018				
Revenue from				
– Entities under common control of a related party	47,596	—	2,817	50,413
– Customer A	18,455	19,203	—	37,658

5. SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(b) *Disaggregation of revenue from contract with customers*

An analysis of the Group's sales by geographical area of its customers is as follows:

	2019	2018
	HK$'000	*HK$'000*
The PRC	**150,982**	114,309
Hong Kong	**50,537**	56,119
Others	**1,363**	—
	202,882	170,428

(c) *Segment assets and liabilities*

	Year ended 31 December 2019				
	Battery pack and energy storage system	**Production and sales of lithium battery**	**Automobile glass repair and replacement services**	**Others**	**Total**
	HK$'000	***HK$'000***	***HK$'000***	***HK$'000***	***HK$'000***
Total assets	**81,826**	**256,970**	**123,598**	**26,924**	**489,318**
Total assets included:					
Additions to non-current assets during the year (other than financial instruments and deferred tax assets)	**864**	**40,743**	**4,321**	**1,380**	**47,308**
Total liabilities	**(9,781)**	**(40,905)**	**(13,975)**	**(2,014)**	**(66,675)**

5. SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(c) Segment assets and liabilities (Continued)

	Year ended 31 December 2018				
	Battery pack and energy storage system HK$'000	Production and sales of lithium battery HK$'000	Automobile glass repair and replacement services HK$'000	Others HK$'000	Total HK$'000
Total assets	94,731	197,273	43,709	24,862	360,575
Total assets included:					
Additions to non-current assets during the year (other than financial instruments)	9,271	11,032	308	4,326	24,937
Total liabilities	(15,156)	(44,338)	(7,177)	(1,050)	(67,721)

Reportable segment assets/(liabilities) are reconciled to total assets/(liabilities) as follows:

	Assets		Liabilities	
	2019 **HK$'000**	2018 HK$'000	**2019** **HK$'000**	2018 HK$'000
Reportable segment assets/(liabilities)	**489,318**	360,575	**(66,675)**	(67,721)
Unallocated items:				
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables	**20**	169	**—**	—
Cash and cash equivalents	**4,424**	84,412	**—**	—
Bank borrowings	**—**	—	**(30,000)**	—
Other creditors and accruals	**—**	—	**(1,288)**	(961)
Total assets/(liabilities)	**493,762**	445,156	**(97,963)**	(68,682)

5. SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(c) *Segment assets and liabilities (Continued)*

An analysis of the Group's non-current assets other than financial asset at FVOCI and deferred tax assets by geographical area in which the assets are located is as follows:

	2019 *HK$'000*	2018 *HK$'000*
The PRC	**138,788**	103,376
Hong Kong	**17,786**	11,770
	156,574	115,146

(d) *Assets and liabilities related to contract with customers*

The Group has recognised the following assets and liabilities related to contract with customers:

	2019 *HK$'000*	2018 *HK$'000*
Contract assets:		
– Production and sales of and contract processing services for battery pack and energy storage system	**—**	6,533
Contract liabilities:		
– Production and sales of and contract processing services for battery pack and energy storage system	**—**	672
– Others	**1,708**	1,705
	1,708	2,377

(i) Significant changes in contract assets and liabilities

Contract assets have been decreased by HK$6,533,000 (2018: increased by HK$6,533,000) relating to the Group's contract processing services during the year upon completion of the contract.

Contract liabilities have been decreased by HK$669,000 (2018: increased by HK$1,977,000) during the year upon completion of the contract. The remaining contract liabilities represented receipt-in-advance as at 31 December 2019.

(ii) Revenue recognised in relation to contract liabilities

Revenue of HK$2,271,000 (2018: HK$400,000) is recognised in relation to contract liabilities in the year.

(iii) Given that all contracts are for the periods of one year or less or are billed based on progress completed to date, as permitted under HKFRS 15, the transaction price allocated to these unsatisfied contracts is not disclosed.

6. OTHER INCOME AND OTHER (LOSSES)/GAINS, NET

	2019 *HK$'000*	2018 *HK$'000*
Other income		
Government grants (note (a))	**5,638**	5,159
Others	**439**	18
	6,077	5,177
Other (losses)/gains, net		
Net gains on disposal of old facilities, scrapped materials or plant and equipment (note (b))	**351**	55,825
Exchange losses	**(1,203)**	(772)
	(852)	55,053

Notes:

(a) Government grants mainly represent grants obtained from the PRC government in relation to the factory rental subsidy and tax subsidy.

(b) The Group's production operation generates scraps or recyclable materials and assets which are available for sale and give rise to disposal gains/(losses). In 2018, the Group acquired certain long-term non-financial assets which include old production facilities, in which the Group acquired the old production facilities ("Related Assets") with a view to dispose. In 2018, the gain mainly represents the disposal proceeds of the Related Assets from independent third parties netted with the respective carrying value. Given there was no unfulfilled conditions attached to such acquisition, a non-monetary assistance, approximately the amount of the disposal gain, was netted off with the relative fair value of the Related Assets in arriving at the initial carrying value of the Related Assets recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position in accordance with HKFRSs.

7. PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX

The Group's profit before income tax is arrived at after charging:

	2019 *HK$'000*	2018 *HK$'000*
Cost of inventories (note 18)	**93,110**	67,644
Write-off and provision for impairment of inventories (note 18)	**881**	2,007
Auditor's remuneration	**700**	1,100
Depreciation charge:		
– Plant and equipment owned (note 14)	**10,912**	10,203
– Right-of-use assets (note 14)	**6,603**	—
Amortisation charge (notes 15 and 16)	**811**	374
Employee benefits expense (including directors' emoluments (note 8)	**42,156**	43,867
Expense relating to short-term leases	**1,205**	—
Operating lease charges in respect of rented premises	**—**	7,400
Research and development expenses	**8,490**	7,396

8. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSE (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS)

	2019 *HK$'000*	2018 *HK$'000*
Wages and salaries	**39,624**	38,284
Bonus	**4,809**	7,205
Share-based compensation (note 28)	**151**	136
Pension costs – defined contribution scheme (note (a))	**3,211**	3,449
Others	**1,934**	1,651
	49,729	50,725
Less: Capitalisation in inventories	**(2,546)**	(3,003)
Included in research and development expenses	**(5,027)**	(3,855)
	42,156	43,867

Notes:

(a) Pension costs – defined contribution scheme

The Group has arranged for its Hong Kong employees to join the Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme (the "MPF Scheme"), a defined contribution scheme managed by an independent trustee. Under the MPF Scheme, the Group and its employees make monthly contributions to the scheme at 5% of the employees' earnings as defined under the Mandatory Provident Fund legislation. Both the Group's and the employees' contributions were subject to a monthly cap of HK$1,500 and thereafter contributions are voluntary.

The Group's subsidiaries in the PRC also participate in defined contribution retirement schemes covering its full time PRC employees. The schemes are administered by the relevant government authorities in the PRC. The Group and the PRC eligible employees are required to make contributions based on certain percentages of the applicable payroll costs as stipulated under the requirements in the PRC and the relevant government authorities undertake to assume the retirement benefit obligations of all existing and future retired employees of the Group's subsidiaries in the PRC. No forfeited contribution is available to reduce the contribution payable in future years.

The Group has no material obligation for post-retirement benefits beyond contributions to the above schemes.

8. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSE (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS) (CONTINUED)

(b) Five highest paid individuals

The five individuals whose emoluments were the highest in the Group include two directors and the chief executive officer (2018: two directors) whose emoluments were reflected in the analysis presented in note 9. The emoluments paid to the remaining two (2018: three) individuals are as follows:

	2019 *HK$'000*	2018 *HK$'000*
Wages and salaries	1,260	2,090
Bonus	280	597
Share-based compensation	18	19
Pension cost – defined contribution scheme	26	63
	1,584	2,769

The emoluments of the remaining individuals fell within the following bands:

Emolument bands	Number of individuals 2019	 2018
Nil – HK$1,000,000	2	2
HK$1,000,000 – HK$1,500,000	—	1

(c) During the year, no amounts were paid or payable by the Group to any of the five highest paid individuals as an inducement to join or upon joining the Group, or as compensation for loss of office (2018: Nil).

9. BENEFITS AND INTERESTS OF DIRECTORS

The remuneration of every director and the chief executive officer for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2018 is set out below:

	Emoluments paid or payable in respect of a person's services as a director/chief executive whether of the Company or its subsidiary undertaking					
Name	Fees	Wages and salaries	Bonus	Share-based compensation	Pension costs – Defined contribution scheme	Total
	HK$'000	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*
Year ended 31 December 2019						
Executive directors						
LI Pik Yung	180	734	2,041	19	18	2,992
CHAN Chi Leung	180	840	70	19	18	1,127
Non-executive directors						
TUNG Ching Sai	—	—	—	—	—	—
LEE Shing Kan	—	—	—	—	—	—
Independent non-executive directors						
WANG Guisheng	180	—	—	—	—	180
NG Wai Hung	180	—	—	—	—	180
CHAN Hak Kan	180	—	—	—	—	180
Chief executive officer						
NG Ngan Ho	—	858	393	—	18	1,269
	900	2,432	2,504	38	54	5,928

9. BENEFITS AND INTERESTS OF DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

	Emoluments paid or payable in respect of a person's services as a director/chief executive whether of the Company or its subsidiary undertaking					
Name	Fees	Wages and salaries	Bonus	Share-based compensation	Pension costs – Defined contribution scheme	Total
	HK$'000	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*
Year ended 31 December 2018						
Executive directors						
LI Pik Yung	—	499	2,828	11	18	3,356
CHAN Chi Leung	—	840	70	11	18	939
Non-executive directors						
TUNG Ching Sai	—	—	—	—	—	—
LEE Shing Kan	—	—	—	—	—	—
Independent non-executive directors						
WANG Guisheng	180	—	—	—	—	180
NG Wai Hung	180	—	—	—	—	180
CHAN Hak Kan	180	—	—	—	—	180
Chief executive officer						
NG Ngan Ho (appointed on 14 November 2018)	—	111	—	—	3	114
SHI Chit Yuk (resigned on 14 November 2018)	—	323	—	—	16	339
	540	1,773	2,898	22	55	5,288

(a) Directors' emoluments

The remuneration shown above represents remuneration received from the Group by these directors and the chief executive in their capacities as employees of the Group.

During the year, none of the directors waived the remuneration and there were no amounts paid or payable by the Group to the directors as an inducement to join or upon joining the Group or as compensation for loss of office (2018: none).

9. BENEFITS AND INTERESTS OF DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

(b) *Directors' retirement benefits*

No retirement benefits were paid to or receivable by any directors in respect of their other services in connection with the management of the affairs of the Company or its subsidiary undertaking during the year ended 31 December 2019 (2018: Nil).

(c) *Directors' termination benefits*

No payment was made to any directors as compensation for the early termination of the appointment during the year ended 31 December 2019 (2018: Nil).

(d) *Consideration provided to third parties for making available directors' services*

No payment was made to the former employer of any directors for making available the services of them as a director of the Company during the year ended 31 December 2019 (2018: Nil).

(e) *Information about loans, quasi-loans and other dealings in favour of directors, controlled bodies corporate by and connected entities with such directors*

There are no loans, quasi-loans and other dealings in favour of directors, controlled bodies corporate by and connected entities with such directors during the year ended 31 December 2019 (2018: Nil).

(f) *Directors' material interests in transactions, arrangements or contracts*

No significant transactions, arrangements and contracts in relation to the Group's business to which the Company 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 year or at any time during the year ended 31 December 2019 (2018: Nil).

10. FINANCE INCOME AND COSTS

	2019 *HK$'000*	2018 *HK$'000*
Finance income		
Interest income from bank deposits	**4,668**	1,923
Finance costs		
Interest on bank borrowings	**67**	852
Interest on lease liabilities (notes 14 and 22)	**714**	—
Less: amounts capitalised (note)	**(781)**	(320)
	—	532

Note:

The capitalisation rate of 4.80% (2018: 2.82%) used to determine the amount of borrowing costs to be capitalised is the weighted average interest rate applicable to the entity's general borrowings during the year.

11. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	2019 *HK$'000*	2018 *HK$'000*
Current income tax		
– Hong Kong profits tax	**652**	1,728
– PRC Corporate Income Tax	**3,597**	14,335
	4,249	16,063
Overprovision in prior year	**—**	(202)
Deferred tax (note 24)	**(1,100)**	(1,495)
	3,149	14,366

Hong Kong profits tax has been provided at the two-tiered rate of 8.25% for the first HK$2 million of the estimated assessable profits for one of the Group's Hong Kong subsidiaries for the year and 16.5% on the remaining estimated assessable profits for the years.

One of the PRC subsidiaries, being qualified as a New and High Technology Enterprise, is entitled to a preferential Corporate Income Tax rate of 15% (2018: 15%). Other subsidiaries of the Group in the PRC are subject to standard tax rate of 25% (2018: 25%). Provision for the PRC Corporate Income Tax is calculated at 15% - 25% (2018: 15% - 25%) on estimated assessable profit for the year ended 31 December 2019.

11. INCOME TAX EXPENSE (CONTINUED)

The tax on the Group's profit before income tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the tax rate applicable to the Group as follows:

	2019 HK$'000	2018 HK$'000
Profit before income tax	**28,171**	73,462
Tax on profit before taxation, calculated at the rates applicable to profits in the tax jurisdictions concerned	**3,943**	15,718
Tax effect of non-taxable income	**(240)**	(108)
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	**543**	238
Tax effect of additional tax reduction enacted by tax authority	**(1,243)**	(1,906)
Tax effect of temporary differences not recognised	**166**	656
Overprovision in prior year	**—**	(202)
Tax credit	**(20)**	(30)
Income tax expense	**3,149**	14,366

12. 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 year (2018: weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year, as adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued as a result of the rights issue completed in May 2018).

	2019 HK$'000	2018 HK$'000
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	**25,022**	59,096
	('000)	*('000)*
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issues	**648,136**	613,876
	HK Cents	*HK Cents*
Basic earnings per share	**3.86**	9.63

12. EARNINGS PER SHARE (CONTINUED)

(b) *Diluted earnings per share*

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

For the year ended 31 December 2019, the outstanding share options were anti-dilutive.

For the year ended 31 December 2018, the Company had dilutive potential ordinary shares from share options. The calculation for share options was determined by the number of shares that could have been acquired at fair value (determined as the average annual market share price of the Company's shares) based on the monetary value of the subscription rights attached to the outstanding share options. The number of shares calculated as above was compared with the number of shares that would have been issued assuming the exercise of the share options. The number of shares that would have been issued assuming the exercise of the share options less the number of shares that could have been issued at fair value (determined as the average market price per share for the year) for the same total proceeds was the number of shares issued for no consideration. The resulting number of shares issued for no consideration was included in the weighted average number of ordinary shares as the denominator for calculating diluted earnings per share.

	2019 ***HK$'000***	2018 *HK$'000*
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	**25,022**	59,096
	('000)	*('000)*
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issues	**648,136**	613,876
Adjustment for share options	**—**	26
	648,136	613,902
	HK Cents	*HK Cents*
Diluted earnings per share	**3.86**	9.63

13. DIVIDENDS

No final dividend was proposed during the year (2018: Nil).

14. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Storage containers and structures *HK$'000*	Furniture and fixtures *HK$'000*	Machinery *HK$'000*	Motor vehicles *HK$'000*	Leasehold improvements *HK$'000*	Right-of-use assets *HK$'000*	Construction-in-progress ("CIP") *HK$'000*	Total *HK$'000*
At 1 January 2018								
Cost	1,467	849	71,958	6,122	4,146	—	19,133	103,675
Accumulated depreciation	(315)	(359)	(2,212)	(3,780)	(1,354)	—	—	(8,020)
Net carrying amount	1,152	490	69,746	2,342	2,792	—	19,133	95,655
Year ended 31 December 2018								
Opening net carrying amount	1,152	490	69,746	2,342	2,792	—	19,133	95,655
Additions	—	430	348	447	298	—	14,694	16,217
Capitalisation of borrowing cost	—	—	—	—	—	—	320	320
Transferral from CIP	—	—	12,692	—	181	—	(12,873)	—
Depreciation	(73)	(320)	(8,271)	(690)	(849)	—	—	(10,203)
Exchange realignment	—	(27)	(3,562)	(51)	(54)	—	(1,009)	(4,703)
Closing net carrying amount	1,079	573	70,953	2,048	2,368	—	20,265	97,286
At 31 December 2018 and 1 January 2019								
Cost, as originally presented	1,467	1,233	81,003	6,510	4,557	—	20,265	115,035
Initial application of HKFRS 16 (note 2.1)	—	—	—	—	—	28,459	—	28,459
Cost, as restated	1,467	1,233	81,003	6,510	4,557	28,459	20,265	143,494
Accumulated depreciation	(388)	(660)	(10,050)	(4,462)	(2,189)	—	—	(17,749)
Net carrying amount	1,079	573	70,953	2,048	2,368	28,459	20,265	125,745
Year ended 31 December 2019								
Opening net carrying amount	1,079	573	70,953	2,048	2,368	28,459	20,265	125,745
Additions	—	366	3,917	2,082	—	2,182	26,107	34,654
Capitalisation of borrowing cost	—	—	—	—	—	—	781	781
Disposals	—	(6)	(641)	—	—	—	—	(647)
Transferral from CIP	—	159	5,714	—	—	—	(5,873)	—
Depreciation	(95)	(373)	(8,924)	(753)	(767)	(6,603)	—	(17,515)
Exchange realignment	—	(10)	(1,435)	(22)	(16)	(303)	(751)	(2,537)
Closing net carrying amount	984	709	69,584	3,355	1,585	23,735	40,529	140,481
At 31 December 2019								
Cost	1,467	1,723	88,195	8,565	4,543	32,090	40,529	177,112
Accumulated depreciation	(483)	(1,014)	(18,611)	(5,210)	(2,958)	(8,355)	—	(36,631)
Net carrying amount	984	709	69,584	3,355	1,585	23,735	40,529	140,481

14. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

Depreciation charge of HK$12,637,000 (2018: HK$7,361,000) and HK$1,226,000 (2018: HK$785,000) has been charged in cost of revenue and administrative expenses for the year and depreciation charge of HK$3,652,000 (2018: HK$2,057,000) has been capitalised in inventories for the year (note 18).

The analysis of the net carrying amount of right-of-use assets by class of underlying assets is as follows:

	Leasehold land *HK$'000*	Land use rights *HK$'000*	Lease contracts *HK$'000*	Total *HK$'000*
As at 1 January 2019	8,281	4,481	15,697	28,459
Additions	—	—	2,182	2,182
Depreciation	(300)	(218)	(6,085)	(6,603)
Exchange realignment	—	(169)	(134)	(303)
As at 31 December 2019	7,981	4,094	11,660	23,735

	2019 *HK$'000*	2018 *HK$'000*
Interest on lease liabilities (note 10)	714	—
Expense relating to short-term leases	1,205	—
Total minimum lease payments for leases previously classified as operating leases under HKAS 17	—	7,400

Details of total cash outflow for leases, the maturity analysis of lease liabilities and the future cash outflows arising from leases that are not yet commenced are set out in notes 22 and 32(c) respectively.

15. LEASEHOLD LAND AND LAND USE RIGHTS

	Leasehold land *HK$'000*	Land use rights *HK$'000*	Total *HK$'000*
At 1 January 2018			
Cost	10,005	—	10,005
Accumulated amortisation	(1,424)	—	(1,424)
Net carrying amount	8,581	—	8,581
Year ended 31 December 2018			
Opening net carrying amount	8,581	—	8,581
Additions	—	4,715	4,715
Amortisation	(300)	(74)	(374)
Exchange realignment	—	(160)	(160)
Closing net carrying amount	8,281	4,481	12,762
At 31 December 2018 and 1 January 2019			
Cost	**10,005**	**4,553**	**14,558**
Accumulated amortisation	**(1,724)**	**(72)**	**(1,796)**
Net carrying amount, as originally presented	**8,281**	**4,481**	**12,762**
Initial application of HKFRS 16 (note 2.1)	**(8,281)**	**(4,481)**	**(12,762)**
Net carrying amount, as restated	**—**	**—**	**—**

16. INTANGIBLE ASSET

	Internal-use software HK$'000
At 1 January 2018	
Cost and net carrying amount	—
Year ended 31 December 2018	
Opening net carrying amount	—
Additions	4,230
Exchange realignment	(167)
Closing net carrying amount	4,063
At 31 December 2018 and 1 January 2019	
Cost and net carrying amount	**4,063**
Year ended 31 December 2019	
Opening net carrying amount	**4,063**
Amortisation	**(811)**
Exchange realignment	**(67)**
Closing net carrying amount	**3,185**
At 31 December 2019	
Cost	**3,981**
Accumulated amortisation	**(796)**
Net carrying amount	**3,185**

Amortisation charge of HK$811,000 (2018: Nil) has been charged in cost of revenue for the year.

17. FINANCIAL ASSET AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	2019 *HK$'000*	2018 *HK$'000*
As at 1 January	**14,084**	8,641
(Loss)/gain recognised in other comprehensive income	**(356)**	6,102
Exchange realignment	**(280)**	(659)
As at 31 December	**13,448**	14,084

The Group has classified its 18% equity interest of an unlisted company as financial asset at FVOCI. The entity has a wind farm in the PRC with grid-connection and is controlled by Xinyi Glass, a related party. Details about the methods and assumptions used in determining fair value of the equity interest are set out in note 32(d).

18. INVENTORIES

	2019 HK$'000	2018 HK$'000
Raw materials	**3,294**	8,789
Work in progress	**2,826**	4,419
Finished goods	**25,358**	27,520
Other consumables	**356**	474
	31,834	41,202
Less: Provision for impairment of inventories	**(700)**	(1,730)
As at 31 December	**31,134**	39,472

The cost of inventories recognised as expense and included in cost of revenue amounted to HK$93,110,000 (2018: HK$67,644,000) for the year (note 7).

The write-off and provision for impairment of inventories included in cost of revenue amounted to HK$881,000 (2018: HK$2,007,000) (note 7).

19. CONTRACT ASSETS, TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PREPAYMENTS

	2019 HK$'000	2018 HK$'000
Trade receivables (note (a))		
– Third parties	**39,471**	16,085
– Related companies (note 31 (d))	**1,867**	3,533
Less: Loss allowance	**(431)**	(442)
	40,907	19,176
Contract assets	**—**	6,533
Bills receivables (note (b))	**18,132**	29,031
Prepayments	**15,454**	2,135
Value-added tax recoverable	**2,701**	1,535
Deposits and other receivables	**6,692**	5,192
	83,886	63,602
Less: Non-current portion	**(12,908)**	(1,035)
Current portion	**70,978**	62,567

19. CONTRACT ASSETS, TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PREPAYMENTS (CONTINUED)

(a) Trade receivables

Majority of credit period granted by the Group to its customers is 30 to 90 days (2018: 30 to 60 days). Ageing analysis of the Group's trade receivables based on the invoiced date was as follows:

	2019 HK$'000	2018 HK$'000
0 – 90 days	37,863	9,141
91 – 180 days	2,221	9,346
181 – 365 days	573	94
Over 365 days	250	595
	40,907	19,176

(b) Bills receivables

The maturity dates of bills receivables are within 12 months (2018: 12 months).

(c) The carrying amounts of the Group's contract assets, trade and other receivables and prepayments are denominated in the following currencies:

	2019 HK$'000	2018 HK$'000
HK$	6,341	6,623
Chinese Renminbi ("RMB")	77,545	56,979
	83,886	63,602

20. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2019 HK$'000	2018 HK$'000
Cash at banks	220,766	213,723
Cash on hand	116	164
	220,882	213,887

20. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (CONTINUED)

Cash and cash equivalents are denominated in the following currencies:

	2019 HK$'000	2018 HK$'000
HK$	96,630	146,428
RMB	122,644	67,459
United States Dollar	1,572	—
Canadian Dollar	36	—
	220,882	213,887

As at 31 December 2019, the Group had cash and banks balances amounted to approximately HK$124,362,000 (2018: HK$113,079,000), which was held at the banks in the PRC. These cash and bank balances are subject to the rules and regulations of foreign exchange control promulgated by the PRC government.

21. CONTRACT LIABILITIES, TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2019 HK$'000	2018 HK$'000
Trade payables (note (a))		
– Third parties	13,497	8,043
– Related companies (note 31(d))	2,862	953
	16,359	8,996
Contract liabilities (note (b))	1,708	2,377
Accrued salaries and bonus	13,232	11,994
Other payables for purchase of plant and equipment and land use right	11,215	23,993
Other creditors and accruals	5,036	3,474
Retention payables for disposal of old facilities or scraps	1,115	5,693
	48,665	56,527

The carrying amounts of contract liabilities, trade and other payables approximate to their fair value and were mainly denominated in the following currencies:

	2019 HK$'000	2018 HK$'000
HK$	13,254	7,970
RMB	35,411	48,557
	48,665	56,527

21. CONTRACT LIABILITIES, TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES (CONTINUED)

(a) *Trade payables*

Ageing analysis of the Group's trade payables based on the invoiced date was as follows:

	2019 HK$'000	2018 HK$'000
Within 30 days	**13,502**	7,821
31 – 90 days	**1,899**	736
91 – 180 days	**788**	344
Over 180 days	**170**	95
	16,359	8,996

(b) *Contract liabilities*

As at 31 December 2019, the contract liabilities are receipt in advance that are related to sales of battery pack and energy storage system as well as trading of forklifts not yet delivered to customers.

Revenue totalled approximately HK$2,271,000 (2018: HK$400,000) was recognised in current reporting period that was included in the contract liabilities balances at the beginning of the year. Movement in contract liabilities during the years is shown as follows:

	2019 HK$'000	2018 HK$'000
Balance as at 1 January	**2,377**	400
Decrease in contract liabilities as a result of recognising revenue during the year that was included in the contract liabilities at the beginning of the year	**(2,271)**	(400)
Increase in contract liabilities as a result of receiving payments during the year in respect of sales of energy pack and energy storage system as well as trading of forklifts not yet delivered to customers as at 31 December	**1,650**	2,389
Exchange realignment	**(48)**	(12)
Balance as at 31 December	**1,708**	2,377

Management expects that the majority of the contract amounts allocated to unsatisfied performance obligations as of 31 December 2019 will be recognised as revenue during the next reporting period.

22. LEASE LIABILITIES

The Group leases various offices, warehouses, retail stores and plant. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods. 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, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

The present value of future lease payments of the Group's leases is analysed as:

	2019 *HK$'000*
Current	5,553
Non-current	6,239
	11,792

Movement of the Group's leases liabilities is analysed as follows:

	2019 *HK$'000*
As at 1 January 2019	15,697
Additions	2,182
Interest expense	714
Interest element of lease payment	(714)
Capital element of lease payment	(5,950)
Exchange realignment	(137)
As at 31 December 2019	11,792

22. LEASE LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

The future lease payments of the Group's leases (excluding short-term leases) were scheduled to repay as follows:

	Minimum lease payments *HK$'000*	Interest *HK$'000*	Present value *HK$'000*
As at 31 December 2019			
Not later than one year	6,261	(708)	5,553
Later than one year but not later than five years	10,419	(4,180)	6,239
	16,680	(4,888)	11,792
As at 1 January 2019			
Not later than one year	6,572	(479)	6,093
Later than one year but not later than five years	11,749	(2,145)	9,604
	18,321	(2,624)	15,697

23. BANK BORROWINGS

Bank borrowings represent the revolving loan drawn by the Group which are due for repayment within one year. The carrying amounts of the Group's bank borrowings approximate their fair values and are denominated in HK$. As at 31 December 2019, the effective interest rate of the bank borrowings was 3.9% p.a. As at 31 December 2019, the Group has undrawn borrowing facilities of HK$80,000,000 (2018: HK$60,000,000), which are facilities subject to periodic review.

The Company has given corporate guarantee to the financial institution in connection with the bank borrowings.

24. DEFERRED INCOME TAX

The analysis of deferred tax assets and liabilities is as follows:

	2019 *HK$'000*	2018 *HK$'000*
Deferred tax assets to be recovered after more than 12 months	**2,890**	1,956
Deferred tax liabilities to be settled after more than 12 months	**(2,144)**	(2,362)
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities), net	**746**	(406)

The net movement on the deferred tax account is as follows:

	2019 *HK$'000*	2018 *HK$'000*
As at 1 January	**(406)**	(1,588)
Credited to profit or loss (note 11)	**1,100**	1,495
Credited/(charged) to other comprehensive income	**53**	(341)
Exchange realignment	**(1)**	28
As at 31 December	**746**	(406)

The movement in deferred income tax assets during the year, without taking into consideration the offsetting of balances within the same tax jurisdiction, is as follows:

Deferred tax assets

	Provision *HK$'000*	Decelerated tax depreciation *HK$'000*	Total *HK$'000*
As at 1 January 2018	—	—	—
Credited to profit or loss	1,433	604	2,037
Exchange realignment	(57)	(24)	(81)
At 31 December 2018 and 1 January 2019	**1,376**	**580**	**1,956**
Credited to profit or loss	**978**	**—**	**978**
Exchange realignment	**(33)**	**(11)**	**(44)**
As at 31 December 2019	**2,321**	**569**	**2,890**

24. DEFERRED INCOME TAX (CONTINUED)

Deferred tax assets are recognised for tax loss carried forwards to the extent that the realisation of the related tax benefit through future taxable profits is probable. The Group did not recognise deferred tax assets of approximately HK$975,000 (2018: HK$532,000) in respect of tax losses amounting to approximately HK$3,899,000 (2018: HK$2,128,000) at 31 December 2019 that can be carried forward against future taxable income. These tax losses will expire between 2022 and 2024 (2018: expire in 2022 and 2023).

The movement in deferred income tax liabilities during the year, without taking into consideration the offsetting of balances within the same tax jurisdiction, is as follows:

Deferred tax liabilities

	Accelerated tax depreciation *HK$'000*	Accumulated gains on a financial asset at FVOCI *HK$'000*	Total *HK$'000*
As at 1 January 2018	(139)	(1,449)	(1,588)
Charged to profit or loss	(542)	—	(542)
Charged to other comprehensive income	—	(341)	(341)
Exchange realignment	25	84	109
At 31 December 2018 and 1 January 2019	**(656)**	**(1,706)**	**(2,362)**
Credited to profit or loss	**122**	**—**	**122**
Credited to other comprehensive income	**—**	**53**	**53**
Exchange realignment	**9**	**34**	**43**
As at 31 December 2019	**(525)**	**(1,619)**	**(2,144)**

Deferred tax liabilities of HK$8,715,000 (2018: HK$6,617,000) have not been recognised for withholding tax that would be payable on the undistributed distributable reserves amounting to HK$87,146,000 (2018: HK$66,168,000) of the Company's subsidiaries in the PRC earned after 1 January 2008 using a 10% withholding tax rate. Such amounts are not intended to be distributed in the foreseeable future to the group companies outside of the PRC.

25. SHARE CAPITAL

	2019		2018	
	Number of shares	HK$'000	Number of shares	HK$'000
Authorised:				
Ordinary shares of HK$0.01 each	**2,000,000,000,000**	**20,000**	2,000,000,000,000	20,000
Issued and fully paid:				
As at 1 January	**648,135,553**	**6,481**	540,112,962	5,401
Issue of ordinary shares upon rights issue (note)	—	—	108,022,591	1,080
As at 31 December	**648,135,553**	**6,481**	648,135,553	6,481

Note:

On 16 March 2018, the Company invited its shareholders to subscribe to a rights issue of 108,023,000 shares at an issue price of HK$1.85 per share on the basis of one share for every five existing shares held. The issue was fully subscribed. Proceeds of approximately HK$199.84 million were received and the related transaction costs of approximately HK$0.95 million were netted off with the proceeds. These shares rank pari passu in all respect with the then existing shares in issue. The excess over the par value of the shares were credited to the share premium account.

26. OTHER RESERVES

(a) Capital reserves

On 7 December 2015, it was agreed with Xinyi Glass that two-third and one-third of the listing expenses of the Group were borne by Xinyi Glass and the Company, respectively. Upon payment of these expenses in 2015 and 2016 by Xinyi Glass, a capital contribution from Xinyi Glass were recorded in the Company's equity.

(b) Share premium

Share premium comprised of (i) HK$36,175,000 from the difference between the proceeds of HK$38,500,000 from issuance of ordinary shares upon initial public offering on 11 July 2016 over the nominal value of the share capital of the Company issued of HK$550,000, net of the transaction costs of HK$1,775,000; and (ii) HK$197,812,000 from the difference between the proceeds of HK$199,842,000 from issuance of ordinary shares upon rights issue on 16 May 2018 over the nominal value of the share capital of the Company issued of HK$1,080,000, net of the transaction costs of HK$950,000.

26. OTHER RESERVES (CONTINUED)

(c) Statutory reserves

The PRC companies are required to allocate 10% of the companies' retained profits to the statutory reserves fund until such fund reaches 50% of the companies' registered capitals. The statutory reserves fund can be utilised, upon approval by the relevant authorities, to offset accumulated losses or to increase registered capital of the companies, provided that such fund is maintained at a minimum of 25% of the companies' registered capitals.

During the year ended 31 December 2019, the respective board of directors of certain PRC subsidiaries of the Group resolved to appropriate approximately HK$1,974,000 (2018: HK$6,001,000) from retained profits to statutory reserves.

27. THE COMPANY'S STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Notes	2019 *HK$'000*	2018 *HK$'000*
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES			
Non-current assets			
Investments in subsidiaries		**66,882**	66,731
Current assets			
Prepayments and deposits		**20**	170
Amounts due from subsidiaries		**247,268**	249,485
Cash and cash equivalents		**4,424**	4,413
		251,712	254,068
Current liabilities			
Other payables and accruals		**1,288**	964
Net current assets		**250,424**	253,104
Net assets		**317,306**	319,835
EQUITY			
Share capital	25	**6,481**	6,481
Reserves (note)		**310,825**	313,354
Total equity		**317,306**	319,835

27. THE COMPANY'S STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

Note:

	Share premium *HK$'000*	Capital reserves *HK$'000*	Share-based payment reserve *HK$'000*	Retained profits/ (Accumulated losses) *HK$'000*	Total *HK$'000*
As at 1 January 2018	102,769	13,487	—	2,201	118,457
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	—	—	—	(3,051)	(3,051)
Transactions with owners					
Issuance of ordinary shares upon rights issue, net of transaction costs	197,812	—	—	—	197,812
Share-based payment expense	—	—	136	—	136
	197,812	—	136	—	197,948
At 31 December 2018 and 1 January 2019	**300,581**	**13,487**	**136**	**(850)**	**313,354**
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(2,680)**	**(2,680)**
Transactions with owners					
Share-based payment expense	**—**	**—**	**151**	**—**	**151**
At 31 December 2019	**300,581**	**13,487**	**287**	**(3,530)**	**310,825**

28. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

(a) Share option scheme established in 2017

In May 2017, the Company adopted a share option scheme ("Share Option Scheme 2017") which will be valid for a period of ten years from the date of adoption of the scheme. Under the Share Option Scheme 2017, the Company's directors may, at their sole discretion, grant options to any employee of the Group subscribe for shares of the Company at the highest of (i) the official closing price of the shares of the Company as stated in the daily quotation sheet of the Stock Exchange on the day of the offer of grant; (ii) the average official closing price of the shares of the Company as stated in the Stock Exchange's daily quotation sheet for the five business days immediately preceding the day of the offer of the grant; and (iii) the nominal value of shares. A nominal consideration of HK$1 is payable on acceptance of the grant of an option.

The total number of shares which may be issued upon exercise of all options to be granted under the Share Option Scheme 2017 and any other share option scheme of the Company must not, in aggregate, exceed 10% of the shares in issue on the adoption date, the date on which the Share Option Scheme 2017 becomes unconditional upon fulfillment of the conditions of (i) passing by the shareholders of an ordinary resolution at the Annual General Meeting to approve the adoption of the share option scheme; and (ii) the Listing Department of the Stock Exchange granting the approval for the listing of, and permission to deal in, the shares to be issued pursuant to the exercise of any share options which may be granted under the share option scheme, unless the Company obtains further approval from the shareholders.

28. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (CONTINUED)

(a) Share option scheme established in 2017 (Continued)

Notwithstanding the above, the maximum number of shares to be issued upon the exercise of all outstanding options granted and yet to be exercised under the Share Option Scheme 2017 and any other share option scheme of the Company must not, in aggregate, exceed 30% of the relevant shares or securities of the Company in issue from time to time. Grant of options to directors, chief executives or substantial shareholders must be approved by the independent non-executive directors of the Company.

Movements in the number of share options granted by the Company to the directors and the employees of the Group and their related weighted average exercise prices are as follows:

	2019		2018	
	Average exercise price in HK$ per share	**Options (unit)**	Average exercise price in HK$ per share	Options (unit)
As at 1 January	**1.82**	**900,077**	1.56	312,000
Adjustment on rights issue	**—**	**—**	1.52	8,493
Granted	**1.17**	**567,000**	1.95	684,000
Forfeited	**1.87**	**(237,776)**	1.70	(104,416)
As at 31 December	**1.51**	**1,229,301**	1.82	900,077

On 1 August 2017, 312,000 share options were granted to the then chief executive officer of the Company, two executive directors of the Company and certain employees of the Group. The exercise price is HK$1.56 per share, which is equal to the average closing price of the Company's share for the five business days immediately preceding the date of grant. The validity period of the options is from 1 August 2017 to 31 July 2021. One-third of the options will vest on each of the year-end date of 2017, 2018 and 2019 if each grantee has met the conditions of vesting as stated in the letter of grant. The options can be exercised from 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021.

On 13 August 2018, 684,000 share options were granted to the then chief executive officer of the Company, two executive directors of the Company and certain employees of the Group. The exercise price is HK$1.95 per share, which is equal to the average closing price of the Company's share for the five business days immediately preceding the date of grant. The validity period of the options is from 13 August 2018 to 31 March 2022. One third of the options will vest on each of the year-end date of 2018, 2019 and 2020 if each grantee has met the conditions of vesting as stated in the letter of grant. The options can be exercised from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022.

On 3 September 2019, 567,000 share options were granted to two executive directors of the Company and certain employees of the Group. The exercise price is HK$1.17 per share, which is equal to the closing price of the Company's share on the date of grant. The validity period of the options is from 3 September 2019 to 31 March 2023. One third of the options will vest on each of the year-end date of 2019, 2020 and 2021 if each grantee has met the conditions of vesting as stated in the letter of grant. The options can be exercised from 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023.

28. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (CONTINUED)

(a) *Share option scheme established in 2017 (Continued)*

Out of the above outstanding share options, no options were exercisable as at 31 December 2019 (2018: Nil).

These outstanding share options as at 31 December 2019 have the following expiry dates and exercise prices:

Expiry date	Adjusted average exercise price in HK$ per share	2019 Units	2018 Units
31 March 2021	1.52	**219,401**	260,077
31 March 2022	1.95	**442,900**	640,000
31 March 2023	1.17	**567,000**	—
		1,229,301	900,077

The weighted average fair values of these options granted were determined using the Black-Scholes valuation model, which were performed by an independent valuer, Greater China Appraisal Limited, and were approximately HK$0.31 (2018: HK$0.64) per option respectively. The significant inputs into the model are as follows:

Grant date	3 September 2019	31 August 2018
Closing share price, at the grant date (HK$)	**1.17**	1.90
Exercise price (HK$)	**1.17**	1.95
Volatility (%)	**35.77%**	47.28%
Dividend yield (%)	**0.00%**	0.00%
Expected share option life (years)	**3.07**	3.13
Annual risk-free interest rate	**1.36%**	1.87%

The volatility measured at the standard deviation of continuously compounded share returns is based on statistical analysis of daily share prices over the previous year.

For the year ended 31 December 2019, share-based compensation expense of HK$136,000 (2018: HK$107,000) were recognised in the profit or loss for share options granted under the Share Option Scheme 2017 to the directors and employees of the Group.

28. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (CONTINUED)

(b) Share option scheme established in 2005

Xinyi Glass, the former ultimate holding company prior to the Listing, adopted a share option scheme in 2005 (the "Share Option Scheme 2005"). Under the Share Option Scheme 2005, directors of Xinyi Glass may, at their sole discretion, grant options to any employee of Xinyi Glass and its subsidiaries to subscribe for shares of the former ultimate holding company at the highest of:

(i) The closing price of shares of the Xinyi Glass as stated in the daily quotation sheet of the Stock Exchange on the day of the offer of grant;

(ii) The average closing price of the shares of the Xinyi Glass as stated in the Stock Exchange's daily quotation sheet for the five trading days immediately preceding the day of the offer of the grant; and

(iii) The nominal value of Xinyi Glass shares.

A nominal consideration of HK$1 is payable on acceptance of the grant of option.

The total number of shares which may be issued upon exercise of all options to be granted under the Share Option Scheme 2005 and any other share option scheme of Xinyi Glass must not, in aggregate, exceed 10% of the shares in issue upon completion of the placing and the capitalisation issue of the shares of Xinyi Glass, unless Xinyi Glass obtains further approval from the shareholders. Notwithstanding the above, the maximum number of shares to be issued upon the exercise of all outstanding options granted and yet to be exercised under the Share Option Scheme 2005 and any other share option scheme of Xinyi Glass must not, in aggregate, exceed 30% of the relevant shares or securities of Xinyi Glass in issue from time to time.

Movements in the number of share options granted by Xinyi Glass to the directors and the employees of the Group and their related weighted average exercise prices are as follows:

	2019		2018	
	Average exercise price in HK$ per share	**Options (unit)**	Average exercise price in HK$ per share	Options (unit)
As at 1 January	**4.81**	**186,000**	4.77	601,000
Exercised	**4.81**	**(186,000)**	4.75	(258,000)
Forfeited	**—**	**—**	4.77	(157,000)
As at 31 December	**—**	**—**	4.81	186,000

Out of the above outstanding share options, none of the share options (2018: 136,000) were exercisable as at 31 December 2019. During 2019, 186,000 share options were exercised (2018: 258,000).

These outstanding share options at the end of the year have the following expiry dates and exercise prices:

Expiry date	**Adjusted average exercise price in HK$ per share**	**2019 Units**	2018 Units
31 March 2020	4.81	**—**	186,000

29. INTERESTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

Particulars of the principal subsidiaries at 31 December 2019 are as follows:

Company name	Place of incorporation/ registration and type of legal entity	Particulars of issued and paid-up share capital	Effective equity interest held by the Company (%) 2019	2018	Principal activities/Place of operation
Indirectly owned					
Xinyi Automobile Glass Company Limited	Hong Kong, limited liability company	Ordinary share of HK$100,000	**100%**	100%	Installation of automobile glass products, Hong Kong
Champion Goal Investments Limited	Hong Kong, limited liability company	Ordinary share of HK$1	**100%**	100%	Investment holding, Hong Kong
Auhui Xinyi Power Source Company Limited* (安徽信義電源有限公司)	The PRC, Sino-Foreign equity joint ventures	RMB50,000,000	**100%**	100%	Research, production and sales of lithium battery products, battery pack and energy storage system, trading of forklift and investment holding, the PRC
Xinyi Energy Storage Micro-grid Research Institute (Dongguan) Company Limited* (信義儲能微電網研究院(東莞)有限公司)	The PRC, limited liability company	RMB1,800,000	**100%**	100%	Energy storage system development, the PRC
Wuwei Xinyi Wind Power Company Limited* (無為信義風能有限公司)	The PRC, wholly foreign owned enterprise	RMB50,000	**100%**	100%	Wind power facility development, the PRC
Mengcheng Xinyi Wind Power Company Limited* (蒙城信義風能有限公司)	The PRC, wholly foreign owned enterprise	Registered RMB50,000 & no paid up capital	**100%**	100%	Wind power facility development, the PRC
Xinyi Power (Suzhou) Company Limited* (信義電源(蘇州)有限公司)	The PRC, wholly foreign owned enterprise	HK$89,000,000	**100%**	100%	Research, production and sales of lithium battery products, battery pack and energy storage system and trading of forklift, the PRC

* The official names of the above entities are in Chinese. English translations are for reference only.

30. COMMITMENTS

(a) *Capital commitments*

The capital expenditure contracted but no yet incurred is as follows:

	2019 *HK$'000*	2018 *HK$'000*
Contracted but not provided for in respect of		
– Construction of production plant and purchase of plant and equipment	**139,731**	1,896

(b) *Operating lease commitments*

As at 31 December 2018, the Group leased its office, shop premises and warehouse in Hong Kong and the production facilities in the PRC. The majority of lease agreements were non-cancellable with lease terms ranged from 2 to 6 years. The lease expenses charged to profit or loss during 2018 are disclosed in note 7.

The future aggregate minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases in relation to office, shop premises, warehouse and production facilities were as follows:

	2018 *HK$'000*
Not later than one year	7,306
Later than one year and not later than five years	11,749
	19,055

31. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties are those parties that have the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control.

As at 31 December 2019, the Group is controlled by Dr. LEE Yin Yee, B.B.S., Mr. TUNG Ching Bor, Tan Sri Datuk TUNG Ching Sai, Mr. LEE Sing Din, Mr. LI Ching Wai, Mr. LI Man Yin, Mr. SZE Nang Sze, Mr. NG Ngan Ho, and Mr. LI Ching Leung acting in concert, (collectively as the "controlling shareholders") which in aggregate owns 69.28% (2018: 69.28%) of the Company's shares.

The following is a summary of the significant transactions carried out between the Group and its related parties in the ordinary course of business, and balances arising from related party transactions.

31. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

(a) Name and relationship with related parties

Name of related parties	Relationship with the Company
Xinyi Glass	Tan Sri Datuk TUNG Ching Sai is a common controlling shareholder of Xinyi Glass
Xinyi Solar Holdings Limited ("Xinyi Solar")	Tan Sri Datuk TUNG Ching Sai is a common controlling shareholder of Xinyi Solar
Mr. LEE Shing Kan ("Mr. LEE")	Non-executive director of the Company
Mr. TUNG Fong Ngai	Close family member of one of the controlling shareholders of the Company

(b) Transactions with related parties

	2019 *HK$'000*	2018 *HK$'000*
Purchase of automobile glass from subsidiaries of Xinyi Glass (note (i))	**4,770**	5,494
Purchase of consumables from subsidiaries of Xinyi Glass (note (i))	**—**	481
Share option expenses recharged by Xinyi Glass (note (ii))	**15**	29
Sales of forklift battery chargers to subsidiaries of Xinyi Glass (note (i))	**1,669**	1,002
Sales of and provision of contract processing services for battery pack and energy storage system to subsidiaries of Xinyi Glass (note (i))	**28,127**	47,596
Sales of forklift battery chargers to subsidiaries of Xinyi Solar (note (i))	**701**	540
Sales of and provision of contract processing services for battery pack and energy storage system to subsidiaries of Xinyi Solar (note (i))	**2,281**	2,976
Management fee received from a subsidiary of Xinyi Glass (note (iii))	**1,676**	1,815
Operating lease payments in respect of office premises paid to subsidiaries of Xinyi Glass (note (i))	**305**	265
Operating lease payments in respect of shop premises paid to Mr. LEE and Mr. TUNG Fong Ngai (note (i))	**484**	456
Operating lease payments in respect of office premises received from an entity controlled by a controlling party (note (i))	**272**	—
Electricity expenses paid to subsidiaries of Xinyi Solar (note (i))	**1,714**	1,492

Notes:

(i) Purchase of automobile glass and consumables, sales of forklift battery chargers, sales of and provision of contract processing services for battery pack and energy storage system, operating lease payments and electricity expenses are paid/received with price and terms mutually agreed with related parties.

(ii) After the Listing, share option expenses in relation to the Share Option Scheme 2005 were charged at expenses incurred by Xinyi Glass.

(iii) Management fee represented service fee of managing wind farm in the PRC, which is mutually agreed with a subsidiary of Xinyi Glass.

31. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

(c) Key management compensations

Key management includes directors (executive and non-executive) and senior management. The compensation paid or payable to key management for employee services is shown below:

	2019 HK$'000	2018 HK$'000
Wages and salaries	**3,332**	5,105
Bonus	**2,504**	3,646
Share-based compensation	**38**	47
Pension costs – defined contribution scheme	**54**	146
	5,928	8,944

(d) Amounts due from/(to) related parties

	2019 HK$'000	2018 HK$'000
Trade		
Trade receivables due from subsidiaries of Xinyi Glass	**1,364**	1,911
Trade receivables due from subsidiaries of Xinyi Solar	**503**	1,622
Trade payables due to subsidiaries of Xinyi Glass	**(2,862)**	(953)

32. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

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

Management regularly manages the financial risks of the Group. Because of the simplicity of the financial structure and the current operations of the Group, no hedging activities are undertaken by management.

(a) Foreign exchange risk

The Group mainly operates in Hong Kong and the PRC with majority of the transactions settled in HK$ and RMB. Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions or recognised assets or liabilities and net investments of foreign operations denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency. The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk primarily with respect to translation of assets or liabilities denominated in currencies other than the entity's functional currency.

As at 31 December 2019, certain bank balances held by subsidiaries in the PRC, whose functional currency is RMB, were denominated in HK$. If HK$ has weakened/strengthened by 5% against RMB, with all other variables held constant, the profit before tax for the year would have been approximately HK$7,000 (2018: HK$2,311,000) lower/higher, mainly as a result of foreign exchange losses/gains on translation of HK$ denominated bank balances.

32. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (CONTINUED)

(b) Credit risk

The Group's credit risk arises from cash at banks and contract assets, trade and other receivables. Management has a credit policy in place and the exposures to these credit risks are monitored on an ongoing basis. The carrying amounts of these balances represent the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to financial assets which are stated as follows:

	2019 HK$'000	2018 HK$'000
Contract assets, trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments and value-added tax recoverable) (note 19)	65,731	59,932
Cash at banks (note 20)	220,766	213,723
Maximum exposure to credit risk	286,497	273,655

As at 31 December 2019, all the bank deposits were deposited with reputable banks in Hong Kong and the PRC. The credit quality of cash and cash equivalents has been assessed by reference to external credit ratings or to historical information about the counterparty default rates. The existing counterparties do not have defaults in the past.

In respect of trade and other receivables, the Group has policies in place to ensure that the sales of products are made to customers with appropriate credit history and the Group performs credit evaluations of its customers.

The credit period of the majority of the Group's trade receivables is due within 30 to 90 days and largely comprises amounts receivable from corporate customers.

As at 31 December 2019, trade receivables from the top five customers accounted for approximately 58% (2018: 69%) of the Group's trade receivables. In order to minimise the credit risk, the management of the Group has delegated two teams responsible for determination of credit limits, credit approvals and other monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up actions are taken to recover overdue debts for trade receivables from the sales of automobile glass and the sales of lithium battery products, battery pack and energy storage system products.

In respect of the contract assets and trade receivables, the Group applies the HKFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all contract assets and trade receivables.

The Group categorises its contract assets and trade receivables, except those individually assessed, based on geographical location and the days past due to measure the expected credit losses. The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of 12 months and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables.

For contract assets and trade receivables relating to accounts which are long overdue with known insolvencies or non-response to collection activities, they are assessed individually for loss allowance. Accordingly, no specific loss allowance (2018: HK$460,000) was made during the year ended 31 December 2019.

32. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (CONTINUED)

(b) Credit risk (Continued)

Given the track record of regular repayment of remaining trade receivables and contract assets, the directors are of the opinion that the risk of default by these customers is not significant and does not expect any losses from non-performance by customers. Therefore, expected credit loss rate of the remaining trade receivables and contract assets is assessed to be close to zero and no loss allowance was made as at 31 December 2019 and 2018 respectively.

The closing loss allowance for contract assets and trade receivables as at 31 December 2019 reconcile to the opening loss allowance is as follows:

	2019 *HK$'000*	2018 *HK$'000*
Opening loss allowance as at 1 January	**442**	—
Increase in loss allowance recognised in profit or loss during the year	—	460
Exchange realignment	**(11)**	(18)
Closing loss allowance as at 31 December	**431**	442

For other financial assets at amortised cost, including deposits and other receivables, management considers that its credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition with reference to the counterparty historical default rate and current financial position. The impairment provision is determined based on the 12-month expected credit losses which is close to zero.

Impairment losses on other financial assets at amortised cost are presented as net impairment losses within operating profit. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the same line item.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or other financial assets.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents and the availability of funding. Due to the nature of the underlying businesses, the Group's management responsible for treasury function aims to maintain flexibility in funding by keeping sufficient cash and committed banking facilities available.

32. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (CONTINUED)

(c) *Liquidity risk (Continued)*

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

	Carrying amount *HK$'000*	Total contractual undiscounted cash flow *HK$'000*	On demand or within one year *HK$'000*	More than 1 year but less than 2 years *HK$'000*	More than 2 years but less than 5 years *HK$'000*
As at 31 December 2019					
Trade payables	**16,359**	**16,359**	**16,359**	**—**	**—**
Accrued salaries and bonus	**13,232**	**13,232**	**13,232**	**—**	**—**
Other payables for purchase of plant and equipment and land use right	**11,215**	**11,215**	**11,215**	**—**	**—**
Other creditors and accruals	**5,036**	**5,036**	**5,036**	**—**	**—**
Retention payables for disposal of old facilities or scraps	**1,115**	**1,115**	**1,115**	**—**	**—**
Bank borrowings	**30,000**	**30,000**	**30,000**	**—**	**—**
Lease liabilities	**11,792**	**16,680**	**6,261**	**4,191**	**6,228**
	88,749	**93,637**	**83,218**	**4,191**	**6,228**
As at 31 December 2018					
Trade payables	8,996	8,996	8,996	—	—
Accrued salaries and bonus	11,994	11,994	11,994	—	—
Other payables for purchase of plant and equipment and land use right	23,993	23,993	23,993	—	—
Other creditors and accruals	3,474	3,474	3,474	—	—
Retention payables for disposal of old facilities or scraps	5,693	5,693	5,693	—	—
	54,150	54,150	54,150	—	—

32. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (CONTINUED)

(d) *Fair value measurement*

The Group followed HKFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures which introduce a three-level hierarchy for fair value measurement disclosures and additional disclosures about the relative reliability of fair value measurements.

The following table presents financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position in accordance with the fair value hierarchy. The hierarchy groups financial assets and liabilities into three levels based on the relative reliability of significant inputs used in measuring the fair value of these financial assets and liabilities. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

– Level 1: quoted price (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities;

– Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable of the asset and liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and

– Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the financial asset or liability is categorised in its entirety is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

The financial assets measured at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position are grouped into the fair value hierarchy as follows:

	Level 1 *HK$'000*	Level 2 *HK$'000*	Level 3 *HK$'000*	Total *HK$'000*
As at 31 December 2019				
Financial asset at FVOCI	—	—	**13,448**	**13,448**
As at 31 December 2018				
Financial asset at FVOCI	—	—	14,084	14,084

32. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (CONTINUED)

(d) Fair value measurement (Continued)

As at 31 December 2019 and 2018, instruments included in level 3 represent unlisted equity interest, which was classified as financial asset at FVOCI.

The fair value of the unlisted equity interest classified as financial assets at FVOCI is determined using discounted cash flows approach. The following table summarises the quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in level 3 fair value measurements.

Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range of inputs	Favourable/(Unfavourable) change to the fair value	
			2019 *HK$'000*	2018 *HK$'000*
Discounted cash flows approach	Electricity outputs	+/-5%	**2,871/(2,871)**	3,522/(3,522)
	Operating expenses	+/-5%	**(106)/106**	(385)/385
	Discount rate	+/-1%	**(301)/303**	(330)/343

There have been no transfers between level 1, 2 and 3 in the reporting period. The methods and valuation techniques used for the purpose of measuring fair value are unchanged compared to the previous reporting period.

32. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (CONTINUED)

(e) *Categories of financial assets and liabilities*

The carrying amounts presented in the consolidated statements of financial position relate to the following categories of financial assets and financial liabilities:

	2019 Carrying amount *HK$'000*	2019 Fair value *HK$'000*	2018 Carrying amount *HK$'000*	2018 Fair value *HK$'000*
Financial assets				
Financial asset at FVOCI	13,448	13,448	14,084	14,084
At amortised cost:				
– Contract assets	—	—	6,533	6,533
– Trade receivables	40,907	40,907	19,176	19,176
– Bills receivables	18,132	18,132	29,031	29,031
– Deposits and other receivables	6,692	6,692	5,192	5,192
– Cash and cash equivalents	220,882	220,882	213,887	213,887
	300,061	300,061	287,903	287,903
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:				
– Trade payables	16,359	16,359	8,996	8,996
– Accrued salaries and bonus	13,232	13,232	11,994	11,994
– Other payables for purchase of plant and equipment and land use right	11,215	11,215	23,993	23,993
– Other payables and accruals	5,036	5,036	3,474	3,474
– Retention payables for disposal of old facilities or scraps	1,115	1,115	5,693	5,693
– Bank borrowings	30,000	30,000	—	—
– Lease liabilities	11,792	11,792	—	—
	88,749	88,749	54,150	54,150

33. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Bank borrowings (note 23) *HK$'000*	Lease liabilities (note 22) *HK$'000*	Total *HK$'000*
At 1 January 2018	55,000	—	55,000
Proceeds from bank borrowings	35,000	—	35,000
Repayment of bank borrowings	(90,000)	—	(90,000)
Total changes from financing cash flows	(55,000)	—	(55,000)
At 31 December 2018	—	—	—
Result of the initial application of HKFRS 16	—	15,697	15,697
At 1 January 2019	**—**	**15,697**	**15,697**
Proceeds from bank borrowings	**30,000**	**—**	**30,000**
Repayment of capital element of lease liabilities	**—**	**(5,950)**	**(5,950)**
Total changes from financing cash flows	**30,000**	**(5,950)**	**24,050**
Other changes:			
Exchange realignment	**—**	**(137)**	**(137)**
Additions	**—**	**2,182**	**2,182**
At 31 December 2019	**30,000**	**11,792**	**41,792**

34. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing goods and services commensurately with the level of risk.

The Group actively and regularly reviews its capital structure and make adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payables to shareholders, issue new shares or raise and repay debts. The Group's capital management objectives, policies or processes were unchanged during the current and previous years.

34. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by the total equity. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including "bank borrowings" as shown in the consolidated statement of financial position) less cash and cash equivalents. The Group aims to maintain the gearing ratio at a reasonable level. The gearing ratios as at the reporting date were as follows:

	2019 *HK$'000*	2018 *HK$'000*
Bank borrowings	30,000	—
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(220,882)	(213,887)
Net debt	(190,882)	(213,887)
Total equity	395,799	376,474
Gearing ratio	N/A	N/A

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

The following is a summary of the consolidated results and of the assets and liabilities of the Group for the last five financial years as extracted from the published financial statements:

	Year ended 31 December				
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
	HK$'000	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*
RESULTS					
Revenue	**202,882**	170,428	110,305	49,320	45,864
Cost of revenue	**(152,847)**	(124,424)	(86,321)	(35,229)	(28,357)
Gross profit	**50,035**	46,004	23,984	14,091	17,507
Profit/(loss) before income tax	**28,171**	73,462	13,075	1,547	(2,649)
Income tax expense	**(3,149)**	(14,366)	(3,687)	(1,484)	(1,894)
Profit/(loss) for the year attributable to owners of the Company	**25,022**	59,096	9,388	63	(4,543)
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES					
Total assets	**493,762**	445,156	244,453	143,354	78,550
Total liabilities	**(97,963)**	(68,682)	(121,047)	(41,018)	(15,745)
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	**395,799**	376,474	123,406	102,336	62,805