China Golden Classic Group Limited
中國金典集團有限公司

(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)

Stock Code: 8281

Annual Report 2021

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

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This report, for which the directors (the "Directors") of China Golden Classic Group Limited (the "Company") collectively and individually accept full responsibility, includes particulars given in compliance with the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the 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.

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Corporate Information

DIRECTORS

Executive Directors

Ms. Li Qiuyan *(Chairman)*
Mr. Tong Xing *(Chief Executive Officer)*
Ms. Du Yongwei

Independent Non-executive Directors

Mr. Ye Jingzhong
Mr. Pan Qingwei
Mr. Tang Wai Yau

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Mr. Tang Wai Yau *(Chairman)*
Mr. Ye Jingzhong
Mr. Pan Qingwei

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Mr. Ye Jingzhong *(Chairman)*
Mr. Pan Qingwei
Ms. Li Qiuyan

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

Ms. Li Qiuyan *(Chairman)*
Mr. Ye Jingzhong
Mr. Pan Qingwei

COMPLIANCE OFFICER

Ms. Li Qiuyan

COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr. Xiang Dongliang
Mr. Raymond Chi Ho Wong *(resigned 31 August 2021)*

REGISTERED PIE AUDITOR

SHINEWING (HK) CPA Limited

LEGAL ADVISER

Seyfarth Shaw
as to Hong Kong Law

PRINCIPAL BANK

Jiangyin Rural Commercial Bank Co., Limited
Qiaoqi Sub-branch

REGISTERED OFFICE

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75 Fort Street
Grand Cayman KY1-1108
Cayman Islands

HEAD OFFICE IN THE PRC

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PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS IN HONG KONG

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CAYMAN ISLANDS PRINCIPAL SHARE REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER OFFICE

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Clifton House
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Cayman Islands

HONG KONG BRANCH SHARE REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER OFFICE

Tricor Investor Services Limited
Level 54, Hopewell Centre
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COMPANY WEBSITE

www.goldenclassicbio.com

STOCK CODE

8281

Chairman's Statement

Dear Shareholders,

On behalf of the board (the "Board") of directors (the "Directors") of China Golden Classic Group Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively the "Group"), I am pleased to present our annual report for the year ended 31 December 2021 (the "Year").

BUSINESS REVIEW

The Year was full of challenges for the Group and the management team, which remain dedicated to creating value for the shareholders of the Company. On one hand, COVID-19 and its highly contagious variants have continued to spread across the world and cast a shadow upon the economy, impacting offline business channels .The turnover of the Group slightly decreased by approximately 3.3% from approximately RMB305.8 million in 31 December 2020 (the "Last Corresponding Period") to approximately RMB295.7 million for the Year. On the other hand, China's producer price index, which takes into account the inflation impact on manufacturers, continues to stand high. Our gross profit margin accordingly decreased by 4.2% from approximately 43.3% for the Last Corresponding Period to approximately 39.1% for the Year.

The Group generated a profit of approximately RMB12.8 million, which decreased by approximately 29.3% compared to the Last Corresponding Period. Net profit margin for the Year was approximately 4.3%, representing a decrease of approximately 1.6% as compared to the Last Corresponding Period (2020: 5.9%).

With a heightened awareness of health and hygiene, the demand for personal and household hygiene products with sanitization and sterilization functions has surged. In response to this market trend, the Group has taken all necessary action to leverage upon these business opportunities. Firstly, the Group's new household hygiene products' workshop constructed with an internet of things ("IOT") platform has already been deployed during the Year. The production workshop qualified for the Wuxi special funds list for the new era of information technology. Secondly, the Directors strengthened the research and development investments on household hygiene products to accommodate the imminent demands of the consumers.

The Directors have been satisfied with the financial performance of our household hygiene products in recent years and continue to be optimistic.

Details of the revenues generated from our household hygiene products are summarized as follows:

	Year ended 31 December			
	2018	2019	2020	**2021**
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	**RMB'000**
Revenue	92,754	110,293	129,950	**151,485**

During the Year, the Group attained commendable achievements on the technology and corporate governance front. In November 2021, the Company was recognized as a high-tech enterprise in the Jiangsu Province by the Department of Science and Technology of Jiangsu Province, the Department of Finance of Jiangsu Province and Jiangsu provincial taxation bureau and subsequently will enjoy income tax concessions in the upcoming two years. The Company drafted the QB/T5601-2021 light industry standards for "Oral care and cleansing products – Determination of the antibacterial activity of enzymes in toothpastes and oral rinses". In September 2021, the Company was selected to be included in the list of exemplary digital industrial enterprises of the Jiangsu Provincial Department of Industry and Information Technology. In February 2021, the Company attained the energy management system certification (ISO50001:2018) administered by the China Quality Certification Centre.

PROSPECTS

The economic situation in 2022 is still full of uncertainties and challenges. The epidemic situation in China became increasingly severe after the Chinese lunar year. This has inevitably impacted the local economy, which has been further exacerbated by the rippling economic effects across the world triggered by the Russia-Ukraine war. However, due to the high vaccination rate in China, the number of critical illness cases and the death rate continue to remain low. In view of the robust epidemic prevention measures implemented by the Chinese government, the company is still optimistic about China's domestic economy. In response to the recent economic set-backs, the management of the Company has formulated the following strategies for the Group:

(1) the Group will continue to strengthen its epidemic prevention measures, which include but are not limited to a strict control of personnel movements into and out of the production plant and sterilization of all production plant facilities;

(2) the Directors will exert their best efforts to strengthen corporate governance, explore market opportunities and safeguard the interests of shareholders;

(3) the Group will increase the inventory level of the Company's raw materials to reduce the impact of raw-material shortages and low productivity rates caused by the COVID-19 outbreak;

(4) the Group will further expand the market share of the Company's nursing products and vigorously expand the sales of the Company's products in the markets of Northeast and Northern China;

(5) the Group will participate in the Shanghai Beauty Expo to expand the OEM market of the Company's hygiene products and improve the utilization efficiency of the new hygiene and oral care production workshop;

(6) the Group will continue to promote the online sales channels of the Company's products and boost the market performance of the Company's products, especially oral care products, across new retail channels; and

(7) the Group will sign long-term agreements with major suppliers to reduce the impact of large fluctuations in raw materials on the gross profit margin of the Company's products.

APPRECIATION

Finally, I would like to extend, on China Golden Classic Group Limited's behalf, my heartfelt gratitude to the shareholders, members of the Board, management, staff, customers and business partners of the Group for their continuing support and confidence in the Company.

Ms. Li Qiuyan
Chairman and Executive Director
Hong Kong, 25 March 2022

BUSINESS REVIEW

During the Year and up to the date of this report, the Group had been principally engaged in the manufacturing and trading of oral care, household hygiene and leather care products in China and overseas.

Business Review

For the Year, the Group recorded a turnover of approximately RMB295.7 million, which slightly decreased by approximately 3.3% as compared to the Last Corresponding Period. The net profit for the Year was approximately RMB12.8 million, which decreased by approximately 29.3% compared to the Last Corresponding Period. Net profit margin for the Year was approximately 4.3%, representing a decrease of approximately 1.6% as compared to the Last Corresponding Period (2020: 5.9%).

The decrease in profit for the Year was mainly attributable to (i) the shrinked sales of oral care products; (ii) the rise in the price of raw materials and packaging materials.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Turnover

Turnover of the Group slightly decreased by approximately 3.3% from approximately RMB305.8 million for the Last Corresponding Period to approximately RMB295.7 million for the Year. The decrease in the Group's total turnover was mainly attributable to the decreased turnover of oral care products. The turnover of oral care products decreased by approximately RMB32.4 million or 21.0% from approximately RMB154.6 million for Last Corresponding Period to approximately RMB122.2 million for the Year. Such decrease was mainly due to (i) the reduced customer traffic in China's physical retail stores during the Year, being the main channel for selling our oral care products; and (ii) the weak online traffic on retail platforms of oral care products.

On the other hand, the turnover of household hygiene products recorded an increase of approximately RMB21.5 million or 16.6% from approximately RMB130.0 million for the year ended 31 December 2020 to approximately RMB151.5 million for the Year. Such increase was mainly due to (i) the sustained enhanced promotion of household hygiene products; (ii) the efforts of the company to crack down on the manufacturing of counterfeit goods; (iii) the new household hygiene products workshop which had been partially put into use in the third quarter of the year provided more products to the market. We are pleased to announce that the Group's kitchen degreaser products have become one of most famous products in the Northwestern part of China and has proven to be very popular across China. With the launch of more competitive products in the near future, the turnover of household hygiene products is projected to be optimistic.

The turnover of our leather care products increased by approximately RMB0.7 million or 3.4%, from approximately RMB21.3 million for the year ended 31 December 2020 to approximately RMB22.0 million for the Year. Such increase was mainly due to the enhanced promotion of the products.

Details of the segment revenue, cost and profit for the Year and the Last Corresponding Period are summarised as follows:

	For the year ended 31 December 2021				For the year ended 31 December 2020			
	Oral care products RMB'000	**Leather care products RMB'000**	**Household hygiene products RMB'000**	**Total RMB'000**	Oral care products RMB000	Leather care products RMB'000	Household hygiene products RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Segment revenue	**122,201**	**22,013**	**151,485**	**295,699**	154,555	21,289	129,950	305,794
Segment cost	**69,367**	**16,198**	**94,447**	**180,012**	81,380	16,734	76,131	174,245
Segment profit	**52,834**	**5,815**	**57,038**	**115,687**	73,175	4,555	53,819	131,549

Cost of sales

Cost of sales increased from approximately RMB173.5 million for the Last Corresponding Period to approximately RMB180.0 million for the Year, showing an increase of approximately 3.7%. The change was mainly due to the rise in the price of raw materials and packaging materials.

Gross profit and gross profit margin

Gross profit of the Group decreased by approximately 12.5% from approximately RMB132.3 million for the Last Corresponding Period to approximately RMB115.7 million for the Year. The decrease was mainly attributable to (i) the shrinked sales of oral care products, which has a higher profit margin than the other two segments' products; and (ii) the rise in the price of raw materials and packaging materials.

In addition, our gross profit margin decreased by 4.2% from approximately 43.3% for the Last Corresponding Period to approximately 39.1% for the Year.

Selling and distribution costs

Selling and distribution costs decreased by approximately RMB5.4 million or 8.4% from approximately RMB64.3 million for the Last Corresponding Period to approximately RMB58.9 million for the Year. The decrease was mainly attributable to the reduced engagement of temporary sales personnel and decreased travelling costs.

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses incurred for the Year was approximately RMB46.3 million, representing a decrease of approximately RMB3.4 million or approximately 6.9%, as compared to approximately RMB49.7 million for Last Corresponding Period. The main reason for the reduction was driven by the decrease in depreciation for property, plant and equipment and repair and maintenance.

Finance costs

Finance costs incurred for the Year, which mainly represent interest expenses, was approximately RMB0.8 million. It decreased by approximately RMB1.9 million as compared to RMB2.6 million in the Last Corresponding Period, representing a decrease of approximately 71.0%. The reduction was mainly attributable to the decrease in the average balance of the interest-bearing loans during the Year.

Income tax expenses

Income tax expenses incurred for the Year, approximately RMB1.9 million, decreased by approximately RMB2.7 million as compared to RMB4.6 million for the Last Corresponding Period, representing a sharp decrease of approximately 58.4%. The major reason for this decrease is due to the Group being re-accredited as a high-tech enterprise during the Year. The Group will subsequently also enjoy a preferential tax rate in the next following two years.

Profit for the Year

As a result of the foregoing, our net profit for the Year was approximately RMB12.8 million, which represents a decrease of approximately 29.3% as compared with the profit of approximately RMB18.2 million for the Last Corresponding Period. Net profit margin was approximately 4.3%, representing a decrease of approximately 1.6% as compared to the Last Corresponding Period (2020: approximately 5.9%).

LIQUIDITY, FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The capital of the Group only comprises of ordinary shares and there was no change in the capital structure of the Group during the Year.

The total shareholders' equity of the Group as at 31 December 2021 was approximately RMB248.0 million (31 December 2020: RMB235.5 million). The Group had current assets of approximately RMB180.4 million (31 December 2020: RMB189.0 million) and current liabilities of approximately RMB103.7 million (31 December 2020: RMB122.2 million). The current ratio was 1.74 and 1.55 as at 31 December 2021 and 2020, respectively.

During the Year, the Group generally financed its operations with internally generated cash flow and credit facilities provided by its principal bankers in China. As at 31 December 2021, the Group had outstanding bank borrowings of approximately RMB15.0 million (31 December 2020: RMB20.0 million). These bank loans were secured by certain buildings, prepaid lease payments and right-of-use assets owned by the Group. As at 31 December 2021, the Group maintained bank balances and cash of approximately RMB68.6 million (31 December 2020: RMB74.7 million). The Group's net cash-to-equity ratio (total bank borrowings net of cash and cash equivalents over shareholders' equity) was 0.22 and 0.23 as at 31 December 2021 and 2020 respectively.

The Directors believe that with the current capital and the available banking facilities, the Group possesses sufficient cash to meet its commitments and working capital requirements.

CAPITAL COMMITMENT

The Group had approximately RMB3.7 million of capital commitments, which were not provided for in respect of property, plant and equipment as at 31 December 2021 (31 December 2020: approximately RMB4.4 million). The capital commitments mainly arose from the renovation and upgrading costs of the Group's production workshop and warehouse for household hygiene products.

FUTURE PLANS FOR MATERIAL INVESTMENTS AND CAPITAL ASSETS

Save as disclosed in the Company's prospectus dated 30 June 2016 (the "Prospectus") and this report, the Group did not have other plans for material investments and capital assets as at 31 December 2021.

GEARING RATIO

As at 31 December 2021, the Group's gearing ratio was approximately 6.0% (31 December 2020: approximately 8.5%), based on total debt of approximately RMB15.0 million and total equity of approximately RMB248.0 million. The decrease is mainly attributable to the decrease in the average balance of the interest-bearing loans during the Year as compared to the Last Corresponding Period.

Note: Gearing ratio is calculated as the total debt divided by total equity. Total debt includes bank and other borrowings.

CHARGE OVER ASSETS OF THE GROUP

As at 31 December 2021, bank borrowings were secured by certain buildings and right-of-use asset in aggregate of RMB17.0 million (2020: RMB18.4 million). As at 31 December 2021 and 2020, bill payables were secured by trademarks with carrying amount of nil.

SIGNIFICANT INVESTMENTS, ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSALS

There have been no material acquisitions or disposals of subsidiaries or affiliated companies of the Group for the Year.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

As at 31 December 2021, the Group had no material contingent liabilities (2020: nil).

FOREIGN EXCHANGE EXPOSURE

Most of the sales and cost of production of the Group are settled in Renminbi ("RMB"). There are only limited sales and administrative expenses which are denominated in United Stated Dollars ("US$") and Hong Kong Dollars ("HK$"). Therefore, the Group was not exposed to material foreign exchange risks. The Group currently does not have a foreign currency hedging policy in respect of foreign currency transactions, assets and liabilities. However, the Directors will continuously monitor the related foreign exchange exposure and will consider hedging significant foreign currency exposure should the need arise.

EMPLOYEES AND REMUNERATION POLICIES

As at 31 December 2021, the Group had a total of approximately 268 employees (2020: 273). The Group's staff cost for the Year amounted to approximately RMB27.3 million (2020: approximately RMB28.1 million). The decrease was mainly due to the reduced sales and marketing during the Year. The Group's remuneration policies are in line with the prevailing market practice and are determined on the basis of performance, qualification and experience of the individual employee. The Group recognises the importance of maintaining a good relationship with its employees. The remuneration payable to its employees includes salaries and allowance.

In the PRC, the Group's employees have participated in various security insurance schemes including social insurance prescribed by the Social Insurance Law of PRC* (中華人民共和國社會保險法) and housing provident fund prescribed by the Regulations on Management of Housing Provident Fund* (住房公積金管理條例).

SUBSEQUENT EVENT

Since the end of the Year and up to the date of this report, there was no material event or change in the operation or financial conditions of the Group.

Given the stringent national policies implemented by the government of China, the risk of China experiencing another large-scale COVID-19 outbreak is relatively low. Nonetheless, certain regional outbreaks can still negatively and substantially affect the supply chain system of the Group. To minimise such risk, the management has implemented the following measures in 2021:

(i) setting up epidemic prevention mechanisms, actively monitoring the body temperature of the employees, and encouraging the employees to take the COVID-19 vaccination;

(ii) further improving the automation rate of the production process to reduce the reliance on production workers;

(iii) exploring and approaching more alternative suppliers, adequately increasing the stock volume of particular production materials and packaging materials to prevent production disruptions caused by late delivery of a single supplier;

(iv) further improving the Group's online sales performance, establishing online and offline selling channels.

RETIREMENT BENEFITS PLANS

Particulars of retirement benefits plans of the Group as at 31 December 2021 are set out in note 27 to the consolidated financial statements.

Pursuant to the applicable PRC laws and regulations, the Group contributes to various security insurance including social insurance and housing provident fund.

No forfeited contributions are available to reduce the contribution payable by the Group in future years.

* English names are translated for identification purpose only

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange rate risk refers to the risk that movement in foreign currency exchange rates will affect the Group's financial results and cash flows. Since the Group's sales and productions are primarily in China, the Group is not expected to incur a significant amount of sales, assets and liabilities denominated in a currency other than RMB. However, certain administrative expenses related to legal and professional fees are denominated in HK$. In this case, the Group would be exposed to risks related to the exchange rate and the currency in which the Group's assets and liabilities is denominated. A depreciation of the RMB would require the Group to use more RMB funds to service the same amount of foreign currency liabilities, or a depreciation of foreign currency against RMB would result in receipts from receivables substantially less than the contractual amounts in terms of RMB at the settlement date. The Group neither has a formal foreign currency hedging policy nor engages in hedging activities designed or intended to manage such exchange rate risk during the Year. Since RMB is not freely convertible, the Group's ability to reduce foreign exchange rate risk is limited.

Credit risk

The Group is exposed to credit risk primarily arising from trade receivables, other receivables, advances to employees and independent third parties loans to employees and bank balances. Trade receivables are substantially from customers with good collection track records with the Group. For trade receivables, the Group delegated a team responsible for the determination of credit limits, credit approvals and other monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts and to mitigate credit risks. Reversal of the impairment losses on trade receivables recognised during the Year was RMB2,000 under the expected credit loss model ("ECL") (2020: impairment loss of RMB91,000). The remaining amounts are still considered recoverable because there were subsequent settlements or no historical default of payments by the respective customers.

The Group is also subject to concentration of credit risk arising from its trade receivables as approximately 9% (2020: 3%) and approximately 32% (2020: approximately 15%) of these receivables are due from the Group's largest customer and the top five customers respectively as at the year ended 31 December 2021.

The credit risk for bank balances is considered minimal as such amounts are placed with banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies or with good reputation.

The maximum exposure to credit risk in the event that the counterparties fail to perform their obligations as of the end of each reporting period in relation to each class of recognised financial assets was the carrying amounts of those assets as stated on the Group's consolidated statements of financial position.

Liquidity risk

The Group's financial liabilities are all falling due within the next 12 months from the end of the Year. As at 31 December 2021, the Group had net current assets and net assets of RMB76.7 million and RMB248.0 million, respectively. As a result, the Group is not exposed to liquidity risk. The Group manages the liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash and banking facilities to enable the Group to meet the Group's normal operating and capital commitments.

Interest rate risk

The Group's interest rate risk relates primarily to the Group's bank balances as well as bank borrowings. The Group currently has not entered into any interest rate swaps to hedge against the Group's exposure to changes in fair values of the Group's borrowings. It is the Group's policy to maintain an appropriate level between the Group's borrowings so as to balance the fair value and cash flow interest rate risk. In addition, to the extent that the Group may need to raise debt financing in the future, upward fluctuations in interest rates will increase the cost of new debts. Fluctuations in interest rates can also lead to significant fluctuations in the fair values of the Group's debt obligations. The Group currently does not use any derivative instruments to manage the Group's interest rate risk. To the extent the Group decides to do so in the future, there can be no assurance that any future hedging activities will protect the Group from fluctuations in interest rates.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND PERFORMANCE

The Group has implemented environmental protection measures, including procedures and programs related to noise control and waste discharge management, including waste water, solid waste and gases. The Group has sought to optimise the production procedure by adopting low energy consumption and pollution control techniques, implementing environmental-friendly waste disposal methods and enhancing the environmental awareness of our employees through regular training. To ensure compliance with applicable regulations, the Group has dedicated staff responsible for supervising and monitoring compliance with statutory regulations and the internal standards relating to environmental protection. Ms. Li Qiuyan, the chairman and executive Director of the Company, has the overall responsibility for environmental protection matters within the Group. The Group's operations were in compliance in all material respects with currently applicable national and local environmental protection laws and regulations in the PRC during the Year.

COMPLIANCE WITH THE RELEVANT LAWS AND REGULATIONS

As far as the Board and the management are aware, the Group has complied in material respects with the relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the business and operation of the Group. During the Year, there was no material breach of or non-compliance with the applicable laws and regulations by the Group.

RELATIONSHIP WITH SUPPLIERS, CUSTOMERS AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

The Group understands the importance of maintaining a good relationship with its suppliers and customers to meet its immediate and long-term goals. The Group has maintained a good relationship with suppliers and customers. During the Year, there was no material and significant dispute between the Group and its suppliers and/or customers. Firstly, comprehensive training was provided to employees to enhance their abilities to cope with customers. Secondly, the production and defective rate of our products were strictly controlled to ensure product quality and prevent product shortages. Thirdly, we encouraged our customers to participate in designing new products. Major suppliers have maintained years of cooperation with us as we strive to grow with our suppliers.

Biographies of Directors and Senior Management

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Ms. Li Qiuyan (李秋雁) ("Ms. Li"), aged 61, is the chairman and the controlling Shareholder (as defined under the GEM Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited ("GEM Listing Rules")) of our Company. Ms. Li was first appointed as a director of our Company on 29 July 2015, and was redesignated as our executive Director on 17 June 2016. She was also appointed as the chairman of the nomination committee of the Board and a member of the remuneration committee of the Board on 25 May 2021. She is responsible for the overall management and formulation of business strategy of our Group. Ms. Li is the step-mother of Mr. Tong Xing, our executive Director and the chief executive officer of our Company. She is also the cousin of Ms. Du Yongwei, our executive Director.

Ms. Li was accredited as a senior economist by Jiangsu Province Human Resources and Social Protection Agency* (江蘇省人力資源和社會保障廳) in October 2012. She passed the Jiangyin City Advanced Enterprise Capital Management Training Course and Jiangsu Province Small and Medium-sized Enterprises Advanced Business Administration Training Course held by Nanjing University (南京大學) in the PRC in September 2011 and September 2012, respectively.

Ms. Li joined our Group in October 1992. She was the deputy head of factory of the school-run factory of Jiangyin Province Center Primary School* (江陰縣要塞中心小學校辦廠) (the "School-run Factory"), the predecessor of Jiangsu Snow Leopard Household Chemical Co. Limited ("Jiangsu Snow Leopard"), from 1992 to August 1994. She was a deputy general manager of the School-run Factory and Jiangsu Snow Leopard from September 1994 to March 2002, and from April 2002 to October 2010, respectively. Ms. Li was the general manager of Jiangsu Snow Leopard from November 2010 to March 2012, and she has been the chairman of the board of directors of Jiangsu Snow Leopard since November 2010.

Mr. Tong Xing (童星) ("Mr. Tong"), aged 46, was appointed as a director of our Company on 29 July 2015, and was redesignated as our executive Director on 17 June 2016. Mr. Tong is also the chief executive officer and a substantial Shareholder (as defined under the GEM Listing Rules) of our Company. He is primarily responsible for the overall management and operation of our Group. Mr. Tong is the step-son of Ms. Li, an executive Director and the chairman of our Company.

Mr. Tong was accredited as a senior economist by the Jiangsu Province Human Resources and Social Protection Agency* (江蘇省人力資源和社會保障廳) in August 2014. He completed an advanced MBA seminar provided by Tongji University (同濟大學) in the PRC in July 2003. In June 2019, Mr. Tong was also accredited as Jiangsu Engineering technology entrepreneur (江蘇省科技企業家) by the Organization Department of CPC Jiangsu Committee (中共江蘇省委組織部).

Mr. Tong joined our Group in April 1994. He worked at the School-run Factory, the predecessor of Jiangsu Snow Leopard, as a deputy business manager of the marketing department from April 1994 to August 1994, and was promoted to the position of business manager during the period between September 1994 and March 2002. From April 2002 to October 2010, Mr. Tong was the head of the marketing department of Jiangsu Snow Leopard. Mr. Tong was the vice chairman of the board of directors and deputy general manager of Jiangsu Snow Leopard from November 2011 to March 2012. He has been the general manager of Jiangsu Snow Leopard since April 2012.

Ms. Du Yongwei (杜永衛), also known as Ms. Du Yongwei (杜咏衛) ("Ms. Du"), aged 51, was appointed as a director of our Company on 29 July 2015, and was redesignated as our executive Director on 17 June 2016. She is primarily responsible for the overall financial and operation of our Group. Ms. Du is the cousin of Ms. Li, an executive Director and the chairman of our Company.

Ms. Du was accredited as a senior economist by the Jiangsu Province Human Resources and Social Protection Agency* (江蘇省人力資源和社會保障廳) in October 2015. In December 2011, Ms. Du was also accredited as a brand manager by China General Chamber of Commerce (中國商業聯合會).

From October 1992 to March 1994, Ms. Du worked as an accountant at the School-run Factory, the predecessor of Jiangsu Snow Leopard. Ms. Du was the deputy administrative officer of the School-run Factory from April 1994 to March 2002. She was the administrative officer of Jiangsu Snow Leopard between April 2002 and March 2012, and was also a director of Jiangsu Snow Leopard from November 2010 to March 2012. Ms. Du has been the deputy general manager of Jiangsu Snow Leopard since April 2012.

Ms. Du is also a director of Shanghai Jielan Daily Chemical Company Limited* (上海潔瀾日化有限公司).

INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Mr. Ye Jingzhong (葉敬仲), aged 71, was appointed as an independent non-executive Director on 17 June 2016, the chairman of the remuneration committee of the Board, and a member of each of the audit committee and nomination committee of the Board on 17 June 2016. He is primarily responsible for overseeing the management of our Group independently.

Mr. Ye graduated from Fudan University in the PRC majoring in microbiology in January 1977 and has more than 34 years of experience in educational administrative role. From February 1978 to August 1982, Mr. Ye was a student mentor at the School of Life Sciences (the "School") of Fudan University. From August 1982 to May 1995, he was the administrative officer of the School. Mr. Ye became the associate dean of the School in May 1995 and served until April 1998. Thereafter, he served as the executive associate dean of the School from April 1998 to June 2003. Mr. Ye also undertook the position of secretary of the Communist Party Committee of the School from July 2002 to May 2012, and higher education management researcher from May 2008 to May 2012.

Mr. Ye is also a supervisor of Shanghai Bodao Genetic Technology Company Limited* (上海博道基因技術有限公司).

Mr. Pan Qingwei (潘慶偉), aged 50, was appointed as an independent non-executive Director on 12 November 2019, a member of audit committee and nomination committee and remuneration committee of the Board on 12 November 2019. Mr. Pan has over 19 years of experience in administration management and education. Mr. Pan started to work at Jiangnan University from February 2001. Over the years, he took various positions at Jiangnan University, including secretary of the youth league and office chief of the chemistry and materials engineering faculty from February 2001 to May 2005, section chief of the property management section in the logistics management department from May 2005 to May 2008, assistant division chief and deputy chief of the logistics management department and facility department from May 2008 to May 2011, deputy general secretary of the party of logistics security system, deputy chief of the logistics liaison office, deputy division chief of the property department and facility department from May 2011 to May 2013, and deputy division chief of the logistics management department and chief of the food department from May 2013 to March 2016. From March 2016 until present, Mr. Pan has been the general secretary of the party of the chemistry and materials engineering faculty of Jiangnan University.

Mr. Pan graduated from the faculty of applied chemistry of Jiangnan University majoring in polymer materials in July 1995. He then finished a correspondence study program provided by East China University of Science and Technology majoring in chemistry engineering and technology in July 2001. In May 2004, he completed the advanced course for postgraduate in Marxist theory and political ideology education provided by Southeast University. In December 2009, he completed his study in the chemistry engineering and domain engineering major and was awarded the master degree in engineering by Jiangnan University. In July 2011, he finished the United States higher education management program for Jiangnan University provided by University of California, Davis. He was awarded as an outstanding member of the Communist party from 1996 to 1998 and in 2001.

Mr. Tang Wai Yau (鄧維祐), aged 47, was appointed as our independent non-executive Director on 17 June 2016 and the chairman of the audit committee of the Board on 17 June 2016. He is primarily responsible for overseeing the management of our Group independently.

Mr. Tang is currently the chief operating officer of Alliance Capital Group Limited and a director of LF Consulting Company Limited. Mr Tang obtained a Bachelor's Degree in Accountancy from the Hong Kong Polytechnic University in 1997 and a Master's Degree of Laws from The University of Hong Kong in 2019. He is also a fellow member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants and a Certified Public Accountant of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountant. Mr. Tang has over 20 years of experience in the accounting profession.

SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Ms. Zhu Liyan (朱麗燕), aged 43, has been the chief financial officer of our Group since 14 August 2019. Ms. Zhu is responsible for the overall financial management. She obtained her bachelor's degree in accounting from Shanghai University of Finance and Economics in January 2010. She obtained her accountant's license from the Finance Bureau of Jiangyin in September 2001. She then achieved the intermediate qualification level for her accounting qualification by the Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China in May 2007. She was also awarded the qualifications of Registered Tax Agent by the Human Resources and Social Security Department of Jiangsu Province in September 2010 and International Registered Internal Auditor by the China Institute of Internal Audit in November 2012, respectively. She was accredited as a senior accountant by the Jiangsu Province Human Resources and Social Protection Agency* (江蘇省人力資源和社會保障廳) in August 2019.

She was the head of finance department of our principal operation subsidiary Jiangsu Snow Leopard, responsible for its overall financial management, before she was promoted to the position of CFO. Over the years, she has accumulated 17 years of experience in the field of accounting and finance. Ms. Zhu started her career with Jiangsu Snow Leopard as an accountant in December 2002. After 8 years of service with our Group, she worked for Jiangyin Daqiao Accounting Firm* (江陰大橋會計師事務所) from December 2010 to May 2011 as an auditor. From May 2011 to January 2016, she was the group finance manager of Jetion Solar Technology Co., Limited* (中建材浚鑫科技有限公司).

Mr. Xiang Dongliang (項東亮), aged 40, was appointed as the joint company secretary of the Company on 28 August 2018. With effect from 31 August 2021, Mr. Xiang was granted approval from the Hong Kong Stock Exchange Limited (the "Hong Kong Stock Exchange") to qualify and act as the sole company secretary under Rule 5.14 of the GEM Listing Rules and Mr. Raymond Chi Ho Wong, the previous joint secretary, resigned on 31 August 2021 accordingly. Mr. Xiang is responsible for the company secretarial work of our Group. He has been employed by the Group since January 2012 and has been under the direct supervision of the Company's three executive directors throughout the years as the head of the Group's planning department. From his long service in the Group and performance of his responsibilities in respect of administrative support, strategic planning and internal training of the Company, as well as the fact that he was involved in the entire initial public offering procedure of the Company and has been assisting the former company secretary Mr. Lau Shun Pong Johnson (劉信邦) in handling certain corporate governance and company secretarial matters after the Company was listed, Mr. Xiang has gained a high degree of familiarity with both the administrative and the operational affairs of the Group, and a reasonable level of understanding in the corporate governance and company secretarial procedure of a listed company.

Mr. Xiang obtained a bachelor's degree in Engineering (Chemical Engineering) and completed a second major in International Economics and Trade from Jiangnan University (江南大學) in the PRC in June 2005. Mr. Xiang also obtained a Master's degree in Engineering (Food Science and Engineering, Food Trade and Culture) from Jiangnan University in the PRC in June 2008. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Xiang worked at Ningguo Lake Forest Science and Technology Park Company Limited* (寧國森林湖科技園有限責任公司) from June 2008 to June 2010. At the time of his departure, Mr. Xiang was the deputy general manager and assistant to the chairman.

Mr. Xu Zhiliang (徐志良), aged 59, has been the head of research and development department of our Group since June 2003 and is responsible for technology research and development of our Group.

Mr. Xu was accredited as an engineer by the People's Government of Chongming County* (崇明縣人民政府) in September 1995. He graduated from the Shanghai Jiao Tong University (上海交通大學) in the PRC majoring in Standardisation in April 1993. He has been a committee member of China Oral Care Industry Association since May 2014.

Prior to joining our Group, Mr. Xu worked at Shanghai Shengli Rihua Factory* (上海市勝利日化廠) as a technician from 1980 to 1982. He worked as the head of technical division at Shanghai Shengli Rihua jointly-operated Factory* (上海市勝利日化聯營廠) during the period between 1983 and 1993, and was a factory manager from 1994 to 1997. He worked as a deputy general manager of Shanghai Victoria Bio-Chemical Products Factory* (上海維多俐生物化學品廠) from 1998 to 2003.

* *English names are translated for identification purpose only*

Directors' Report

The Directors present to the Shareholders this report and the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries for the Financial Year ended 31 December 2021.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal business activity of the Company is investment holding. The principal activities and other particulars of the Company's subsidiary are set out in notes 1 and 32 to the consolidated financial statement in this report. There were no significant changes in the nature of the Group's activities during the Year.

RESULTS

The results of the Group for the Year are set out in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on page 46 of this report.

BUSINESS REVIEW

Further discussion and analysis of these activities, including a discussion of the principal risks and uncertainties facing the Group and an indication of likely future developments in the Group's business, can be found in the section headed "Management Discussion and Analysis" on pages 7 to 13 of this report. These discussions form part of this directors' report.

FINAL DIVIDEND

The Company has adopted a policy on payment of dividends in compliance with code provision E.1.5 of the Corporate Governance Code contained in Appendix 15 to the GEM Listing Rule (the "Code"), which establishes an appropriate procedure on declaring and recommending the dividend payment of the Company. The Company will declare and/or recommend the payment of dividends to Shareholders after considering the Company's ability to pay dividends, which will depend upon, among other things, its actual and expected financial results, cash flow, general business conditions and strategies, current and future operations, statutory, contractual and regulatory restrictions and so on. The Board has complete discretion on whether to pay a dividend, subject to Shareholders' approval, where applicable. Even if the Board decides to recommend and pay dividends, the form, frequency and amount will depend upon the operations and earnings, capital requirements and surplus, general financial condition, contractual restrictions and other factors of and affecting the Group. The Board may also consider declaring special dividends from time to time, in addition to the interim and/or final dividends. The Company shall review and reassess the Dividend Policy and its effectiveness on a regular basis or as required.

The Board does not recommend the payment of a final dividend for the Year (2020: nil) in light of the profit level of the Company during the Year. There is no arrangement where a Shareholder has waived or agreed to waive any dividend.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING AND CLOSURE OF THE REGISTER OF MEMBERS

The forthcoming annual general meeting ("AGM") of the Company will be held on 25 May 2022 (Wednesday) at conference room, No. 35 Yingbin Road, Xiake Town, Jiangyin City, Jiangsu Province, the PRC. For the purpose of determining entitlement to attend the forthcoming AGM, the register of members of the Company will be closed from 19 May 2022 (Thursday) to 25 May 2022 (Wednesday), both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares of the Company (the "Shares") will be registered. In order to qualify for attending the forthcoming AGM, all transfer of Shares accompanied by the relevant share certificates and transfer forms must be lodged with the Company's branch share registrar and transfer office in Hong Kong, Tricor Investor Services Limited at Level 54, Hopewell Centre, 183 Queen's Road East, Hong Kong before 4:30 p.m. on 18 May 2022 (Wednesday).

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Details of movements in the property, plant and equipment of the Group during the Year are set out in note 15 to the consolidated financial statements in this report.

SUBSIDIARIES

Particulars of the Company's principal subsidiaries as at 31 December 2021 are set out in note 32 to the consolidated financial statements.

SEGMENT INFORMATION

An analysis of the Group's performance for the Year by operating segment is set out in note 7 to the consolidated financial statements.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

A summary of the results, assets and liabilities of the Group for the last five financial years, as extracted from the published audited consolidated financial statements is set out on page 110. This summary does not form part of the audited consolidated financial statements in this report.

BANK BORROWINGS

Details of the Group's bank borrowings as at 31 December 2021 are set out in note 23 to the consolidated financial statements in this report.

SHARE CAPITAL

Details of the Company's share capital for the Year are set out in note 25(a) to the consolidated financial statements in this report.

PRE-EMPTIVE RIGHTS

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

EQUITY-LINKED AGREEMENTS

Save for the Share Option Scheme as set out in this section, no equity-linked agreements were entered into by the Group, or existed during the Year.

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

Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries has purchased, sold or redeemed any of the Company's listed securities during the Year and up to the date of this report.

TRANSFER TO RESERVES

No appropriation from profit attributable to equity shareholders has been transferred to reserves during the Year. Other movements in reserves are set out in the consolidated statement of changes in equity on page 48 of this report.

MATERIAL ACQUISITIONS, DISPOSALS AND SIGNIFICANT INVESTMENT

During the Year and up to the date of this report, there was no material acquisition, disposal or investment by the Group.

MAJOR CUSTOMERS AND SUPPLIERS

Sales to the Group's five largest customers accounted for approximately 18% of the total sales for the Year, and sales to the largest customer included therein accounted for approximately 8% of the total sales for the Year. Purchase from the Group's five largest suppliers accounted for approximately 38% of the total purchase for the Year, and purchase from the Group's largest supplier included therein accounted for approximately 13% of the total purchase for the Year.

None of the Directors or any of their close associates or any Shareholders (which, to the best knowledge of the Directors, own more than 5% of the Company's issued share capital) had any material beneficial interest in the Group's five largest customers and suppliers.

DIRECTORS

During the Year and up to the date of this report, the Directors are:

Executive Directors:

Ms. Li Qiuyan *(Chairman)*
Mr. Tong Xing *(Chief executive officer)*
Ms. Du Yongwei

Independent non-executive Directors:

Mr. Ye Jingzhong
Mr. Pan Qingwei
Mr. Tang Wai Yau

By virtue of Article 108(a) of the articles of association of the Company, Ms. Du Yongwei and Mr. Ye Jingzhong will retire at the forthcoming AGM and, being eligible to offer themselves for re-election at the said meeting.

DIRECTORS' SERVICE CONTRACT

Each of the Directors has entered into a service contract or letter of appointment with the Company which may only be terminated in accordance with the provision of the service contract or by (i) the Company giving to any Director not less than three months prior notice in writing or (ii) any Director giving to the Company not less than three months prior notice in writing, and are subject to rotation and re-election at the AGMs of the Company in accordance with the articles of association of the Company.

No Director proposed for re-election at the forthcoming AGM has a service contract with the Company which is not determinable by the Company within one year without payment of compensation, other than statutory compensation.

BIOGRAPHIES OF DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

The biographical details of Directors and senior management are disclosed in the section headed "Biographies of Directors and Senior Management" on pages 14 to 17 of this report.

DIRECTORS', CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S AND FIVE HIGHEST PAID INDIVIDUALS' REMUNERATION

Details of the Directors' emoluments and the five individuals with the highest emoluments are set out in note 14 respectively to the consolidated financial statements in this report.

INTERESTS OF DIRECTORS AND CONTROLLING SHAREHOLDERS IN CONTRACTS

Save as disclosed in the section headed "Related Party Disclosures" in note 30 to the consolidated financial statements, no contracts of significance to which the Company or any of its subsidiaries was a party and in which a Director had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, subsisted at the end of the Year or at any time during the Year. No contract of significance has been entered into during the Year between the Company or any of its subsidiaries and the controlling Shareholders or any its subsidiaries.

No contract of significance for the provision of services to the Company or any of its subsidiaries by the controlling Shareholders of the Company or any of its subsidiaries was entered into during the Year and as at the date of this report.

MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

No contracts concerning the management and administration of the whole or any substantial part of the business of the Company were entered into or existed during the Year.

DIRECTORS' AND CONTROLLING SHAREHOLDERS' INTERESTS IN COMPETING BUSINESS

Each of the Directors or the controlling Shareholders and their respective close associates (as defined in the GEM Listing Rules) has confirmed that none of them had any business or interest in any company that competes or may compete with the business of the Group or any other conflict of interests with the interests of the Group during the year and up to the date of this report.

DISTRIBUTION RESERVES

As at 31 December 2021, the Company's reserves available for distribution to the Shareholders represented the share premium, other reserve, net of accumulated losses amounted to approximately RMB121.7 million.

Details of movements in the reserves of the Company and the Group during the Year are set out in note 26(b) to the consolidated financial statements and in the consolidated statement of changes in equity respectively.

CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS

During the Year, there were no connected transactions or continuing connected transactions of the Company under Chapter 20 of the GEM Listing Rules which are required to comply with any of the reporting, announcement or independent shareholders' approval requirements under the GEM Listing Rules. Details of significant related party transactions undertaken in the usual course of business are set out in note 30 to the consolidated financial statements. None of these related party transactions constitute a discloseable connected transaction as defined under the GEM Listing Rules.

DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVES' INTERESTS AND/OR SHORT POSITIONS IN SHARES, UNDERLYING SHARES AND DEBENTURES OF THE COMPANY OR ANY ASSOCIATED CORPORATIONS

As at 31 December 2021, the interest and short position of the Directors and chief executive of the Company in the shares, underlying shares and debentures of the Company or its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the Securities and Futures Ordinance ("SFO")), (i) as 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/or short positions which they are taken or deemed to have under such provisions of the SFO), or (ii) as required to be recorded in the register maintained by the Company pursuant to Section 352 of the SFO, or (iii) as otherwise notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to the required standard of dealings by directors of the Company as referred to in Rule 5.46 of the GEM Listing Rules were as follows:

Long position in the ordinary shares of the Company:

Name of Director	Capacity/Nature	No. of Shares held/ interested in	Approximate percentage of interest
Ms. Li Qiuyan	Interest in a controlled corporation *(Note 1)*	575,625,000	57.56%
Mr. Tong Xing	Interest in a controlled corporation *(Note 2)*	106,875,000	10.69%

Notes:

1. Ms. Li beneficially owns the entire issued share capital of ChongBo Mary Investment Limited ("ChongBo Mary"). Therefore, Ms. Li is deemed, or taken to be, interested in the shares of the Company held by ChongBo Mary for the purposes of the SFO. Ms. Li is a director of ChongBo Mary.

2. Mr. Tong beneficially owns the entire issued share capital of Tong Xing Holding Group Limited ("Tong Xing Holding"). Therefore, Mr. Tong is deemed, or taken to be, interested in the shares of the Company held by Tong Xing Holding for the purposes of the SFO. Mr. Tong is a director of Tong Xing Holding.

Long position in the shares of associated corporation:

Name of Director	Name of associated corporation	Capacity/Nature	No. of Shares held/ interested in	Approximate percentage of interest
Ms. Li	ChongBo Mary	Beneficial owner	1	100%

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

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS' AND OTHER PERSONS' INTERESTS AND SHORT POSITIONS IN THE SHARES AND UNDERLYING SHARES OF THE COMPANY

As at 31 December 2021, so far as the Directors are aware, the following persons (not being Directors or chief executives of the Company) had interests or short positions in the shares and underlying shares of the Company which would fall to be disclosed to the Company under the provisions of Divisions 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO or which would be recorded in the register required to be kept under Section 336 of the SFO and/or who are directly or indirectly interested in 5% or more of the nominal value of any class of share capital carrying rights to vote in all circumstances at general meetings of any other member of the Group:

Long position in the ordinary shares of the Company:

Name of Director	Capacity/Nature	No. of Shares held/ interested in	Approximate percentage of interest
ChongBo Mary	Beneficial owner	575,625,000	57.56%
Tong Xing Holding	Beneficial owner	106,875,000	10.69%
Ms. Zhang Li	Interest of spouse *(Note 1)*	106,875,000	10.69%

Note:

1. Ms. Zhang Li is the spouse of Mr. Tong. Accordingly, Ms. Zhang Li is deemed, or taken to be, interested in the Shares held by Mr. Tong for the purposes of the SFO.

Save as disclosed above, As at 31 December 2021, the Directors are not aware of any other persons who had any interests or short positions in the shares or underlying shares of the Company which would fall to be disclosed to the Company under the provisions of Divisions 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO or which would be recorded in the register required to be kept under section 336 of the SFO, and/or who are directly or indirectly interested in 5% or more of the nominal value of any class of share capital carrying rights to vote in all circumstances at general meetings of any other member of the Group.

DIRECTORS' RIGHT TO ACQUIRE SHARES OR DEBENTURES

Apart from as disclosed under the paragraphs headed "Directors' and chief executives' interests and/or short positions in shares, underlying shares and debentures of the Company or any associated corporations" above, and "Share Option Scheme" below, at no time during the Year was the Company, its holding company, or subsidiaries a party to any arrangement to enable the Directors or the chief executive of the Company or their associates to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

SHARE OPTION SCHEME

The Company adopted a share option scheme (the "Share Option Scheme") on 17 June 2016 (the "Adoption Date"). The following is a summary of the principal terms and conditions of the Share Option Scheme.

1. Purpose

The purpose of the Share Option Scheme is to attract and retain the best available personnel, to provide additional incentive to employees (full-time and part-time), directors, consultants, advisers, distributors, contractors, suppliers, agents, customers, business partners or service providers of the Group and to promote the success of the business of the Group.

2. Participants

The Board may, at its absolute discretion and on such terms as it may think fit, grant any employee (full-time or part-time), director, consultant or adviser of the Group, or any substantial shareholder of the Group, or any distributor, contractor, supplier, agent, customer, business partner or service provider of the Group, options to subscribe at a price calculated in accordance with the terms of the Share Option Scheme.

The basis of eligibility of any participant to the grant of any option shall be determined by the Board (or as the case may be, including, where required under the GEM Listing Rules, the independent non-executive Directors) from time to time on the basis of the participant's contribution or potential contribution to the development and growth of the Group.

3. Maximum Number of Shares

The maximum number of Shares in respect of which options may be granted under the Share Option Scheme shall not in aggregate exceed 10% of all the Shares in issue as at the Listing Date of the Company (i.e. a total of 100,000,000 Shares representing 10% of the issued share capital of the Company as at the date of this report).

4. Maximum Entitlement of Each Participant and Connected Persons

The total number of Shares issued and to be issued upon exercise of options granted to each participant (including both exercised and outstanding options) under the Share Option Scheme or any other share option scheme of the Company in any 12-month period up to the date of grant shall not exceed 1% of the Shares in issue.

5. Time of Exercise of Option

An option may be exercised in accordance with the terms of the Share Option Scheme at any time during a period as the Board may determine which shall not exceed ten years from the date of grant subject to the provisions of early termination thereof.

6. Performance Target

Save as determined by the Board and provided in the offer of the grant of the relevant options, there is no performance target which must be achieved before any of the options can be exercised.

7. Price of Shares

The subscription price of a Share in respect of any particular option granted under the Share Option Scheme shall be a price solely determined by the Board and notified to a participant and shall be at least the higher of: (i) the closing price of the Shares as stated in the Stock Exchange's daily quotations sheet on the date of grant of the option, which must be a business day; (ii) the average closing price of the Shares as stated in the Stock Exchange's daily quotations sheets for the five business days immediately preceding the date of grant of the option; and (iii) the nominal value of a Share on the date of grant of the option, provided always that for the purpose of calculating the subscription price, where the Company has been listed on the Stock Exchange for less than five business days, the new issue price shall be used as the closing price for any business day falling within the period before Listing.

8. Rights are Personal to Grantee

An option shall not be transferable or assignable and shall be personal to grantee of the option. No grantee shall in any way sell, transfer, charge, mortgage, encumber or create any interest (legal or beneficial) in favor of any third party over or in relation to any option (where the grantee is a company, any change of its major shareholder or any substantial change in its management will be deemed to be a sale or transfer of interest as aforesaid). Any breach of these restrictions will automatically render the option lapsed.

9. Period of the Share Option Scheme

The Share Option Scheme will remain in force for a period of ten years commencing on the Adoption Date and shall expire at the close of business on the business day immediately preceding the tenth anniversary thereof.

Since the adoption of the Share Option Scheme and up to the date of this report, no share options have been granted pursuant to the Share Option Scheme.

There is no option outstanding, granted, cancelled and lapsed during the Year.

EMPLOYEES AND REMUNERATION POLICY

As at 31 December 2021, the Group had 268 employees (2020: 273), including the Directors. The Directors and senior management received compensation in the form of fees, salaries, allowances, benefits in kind and/or discretionary bonuses relating to the performance of the Group. When reviewing and determining the specific remuneration package for the Directors and senior management, the Company took into consideration factors such as, among other things, the economic situation, the market level of salaries paid by comparable companies, the respective responsibilities and duties of the individual and the performance of the individual and the Group. The remuneration committee of the Board has been set up for reviewing the Group's emolument policy and structure for the remuneration of the Directors.

The Group's remuneration to employees included salaries and allowances.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Information on the corporate governance practices adopted by the Company is set out in the section headed "Corporate Governance Report" on pages 28 to 40 of this report.

CHARITABLE DONATIONS

During the Year, the Group had made charitable and other donation of RMB430,000. (2019: RMB205,000).

CONFIRMATION OF INDEPENDENCE

The Company has received from the independent non-executive Directors an annual confirmation pursuant to Rule 5.09 of the GEM Listing Rules and considers that all the independent non-executive Directors are independent to the Company.

PERMITTED INDEMNITY PROVISION

A permitted indemnity provision for the benefit of the Directors has been in force since the Listing Date and as at the date of this report. The Company has taken out and maintained appropriate insurance cover in respect of potential legal actions against its Directors.

PUBLIC FLOAT

Based on the information that is publicly available to the Company and within the knowledge of the Directors, the Company has maintained sufficient public float since the Listing Date and up to the date of this report as required under the GEM Listing Rules.

AUDITORS

SHINEWING (HK) CPA Limited has acted as auditors of the Company during the Year. The Company has not changed its external auditors during the Year and up to the date of this report.

SHINEWING (HK) CPA Limited will retire and being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment at the forthcoming AGM. A resolution for the re-appointment of SHINEWING (HK) CPA Limited as auditors of the Company is to be proposed at the forthcoming AGM.

By Order of the Board of
China Golden Classic Group Limited
Ms. Li Qiuyan
Chairman

Hong Kong, 25 March 2022

Corporate Governance Report

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRACTICES

Pursuant to Rule 18.44 of the GEM Listing Rules, the Board is pleased to present the corporate governance report of the Company for the Year (this "Report").

The Board recognises the value and importance of achieving high corporate governance standards and is committed to upholding good corporate standards and procedures for the best interest of the Shareholders.

During the Year, the Company has complied with all the applicable code provisions in the Code. The principles of the Code have been applied throughout in order to enable the Shareholders to evaluate how the principles have been applied.

CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Pursuant to the code provision A.2.1 of the Code, the roles of the chairman and the chief executive officer should be separate and should not be performed by the same individual. The division of responsibilities between the chairman and the chief executive officer is clearly established and set out in writing. To ensure a balance of power and authority, the Company has been fully supportive of the division of responsibility between the chairman and the chief executive officer. The roles of the chairman and the chief executive officer have been segregated and performed by Ms. Li Qiuyan and Mr. Tong Xing, respectively. Ms. Li Qiuyan has been primarily responsible for making sure that adequate information about the Company's business is provided to the Board on a timely basis, and that all directors were properly briefed on issues arising at board meetings. Apart from providing information, Ms. Li Qiuyan has also been providing leadership for the Board, ensuring that all issues are discussed in a timely manner, and good corporate governance practices and procedures has been established, and encouraging all directors to make full and active contribution to the Board's affairs to ensure it acts in the best interests of the Company. Ms. Li Qiuyan has also been promoting a culture of openness and debate by facilitating effective contribution of all directors. Also, she has been ensuring that appropriate steps have been taken to provide effective communication with Shareholders and that their views have been communicated to the Board as a whole.

Mr. Tong Xing has been primarily responsible for the overall management and operation of the Group, and implementation of the objectives, policies and strategies approved by the Board.

Ms. Li Qiuyan has held a meeting with the independent non-executive Directors without the presence of other Directors on 26 March 2021.

APPOINTMENT, RE-ELECTION AND RETIREMENT OF THE DIRECTORS

The Company has implemented a formal and transparent procedure for appointment of directors in compliance with the Code. Pursuant to Article 108(a) of the articles of association of the Company, at every AGM annual general meeting of the Company, one third of the Directors for the time being (or, if their number is not three or a multiple of three, then the number nearest to, but not less than, one-third) shall retire from office by rotation provided that every Director (including those appointed for a specific term) shall be subject to retirement by rotation at least once every three years. A retiring Director shall retain office until the close of the meeting at which he retires and shall be eligible for re-election thereat. The Company at any annual general meeting at which any Directors retire may fill the vacated office by electing a like number of persons to be Directors. Accordingly, Ms. Du Yongwei and Mr. Ye Jingzhong will retire at the AGM and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

DIRECTORS SERVICE CONTRACTS AND APPOINTMENT LETTERS

Each of the Directors has entered into a service contract or letter of appointment with the Company for an initial term of three years commencing from the Listing Date, which may only be terminated in accordance with the provision of the service contract or by (i) the Company giving to any Director not less than three months' prior notice in writing or (ii) any Director giving to the Company not less than three month's prior notice in writing.

No Director proposed for re-election at the forthcoming AGM has a service contract with the Company which is not determinable by the Company within one year without payment of compensation, other than statutory compensation.

SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS BY DIRECTORS

The Company has adopted as the code of conduct regarding securities transactions by Directors in respect of the shares of the Company (the "Code of Conduct") the required standard of dealings as set out in Rules 5.48 to 5.67 of the GEM Listing Rules. Having made specific enquiry of all Directors, the Directors confirmed that they have complied with the Code of Conduct during the Year and up to the date of this Report.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board comprised three executive Directors and three independent non-executive Directors as at the date of this Report, details of which are set out below:

Executive Directors:

Ms. Li Qiuyan *(Chairman)*
Mr. Tong Xing *(Chief executive officer)*
Ms. Du Yongwei

Independent non-executive Directors:

Mr. Ye Jingzhong
Mr. Pan Qingwei
Mr. Tang Wai Yau

The brief biographic details of the Directors are set out in the section headed "Biographies of Directors and Senior Management" on pages 14 to 17 of this Report.

Ms. Li Qiuyan is the step-mother of Mr. Tong Xing, our executive Director and the chief executive officer of our Company. She is also the cousin of Ms. Du Yongwei, our executive Director.

The list of Directors identifying their names, roles and functions are set out on the Company's website and on the GEM website.

FUNCTIONS OF THE BOARD

The Board supervises the management of the business and affairs of the Company. The Board's primary duties are to ensure the business viability of the Company and to ensure that it is managed in the best interests of the Shareholders while taking into account the interests of other stakeholders. The Group has adopted internal guidelines in compliance with the Code, setting forth matters that require the Board's approval. Apart from its statutory responsibilities, the Board approves the Group's strategic plan, key operational initiatives, major investment and funding decisions. It also reviews the Group's financial performance, identifies principal risks of the Group's business and ensures implementation of appropriate systems to manage these risks. Daily business operations and administrative functions of the Group are delegated to the management.

The Board also delegated the corporate governance functions under code provision D.3.1 of the Code. After reviewing the Company's corporate governance policies and practices, training and continuous professional development of Directors and senior management, policies and practices on compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, compliance with the Code of Conduct and compliance manual, and the compliance with the Code and disclosure in this Report, the Board is satisfied with the effectiveness of the Company's corporate governance policy.

BOARD MEETING AND PROCEDURES

Board members were provided with complete, adequate and timely information to allow them to fulfill their duties properly in compliance with the Code. In compliance with code provision A.1.3 of the Code, at least 14 days' notice has been given for a regular Board meeting to give all Directors an opportunity to attend. Notice, agenda and board papers of regular Board meetings are sent to all Directors with reasonable time and at least 3 days prior to the meetings to ensure all directors are given an opportunity to include matters in the agenda for regular board meetings and are able to make informed decisions on matters placed before them. The management has supplied the Board and its committees with adequate and reliable information, and all Directors can make further enquiries as to the board meetings.

Directors are free to contribute and share their views at meetings and major decisions will only be taken after deliberation at Board meetings.

Independent non-executive Directors are also encouraged to give the Board and any committees on which they serve the benefit of their skills, expertise and varied backgrounds and qualifications through regular attendance and active participation. They have made a positive contribution to the development of the Company's strategy and policies through independent, constructive and informed comments.

Directors who are considered to have conflict of interests or material interests in the proposed transactions or issues to be discussed will not be counted in the quorum of meeting and will abstain from voting on the relevant resolutions.

Full minutes are prepared after the meetings and the draft minutes are sent to all Directors for their comments on the final version of which are endorsed in the subsequent Board meeting.

Each of the executive Directors and independent non-executive Directors has entered into a service agreement or letter of appointment with the Company for an initial term of three years commencing from the Listing Date.

Every Director is subject to re-election on retirement by rotation in accordance with the articles of association of the Company.

Details of the attendance of the Board meetings, audit committee (the "Audit Committee") meeting, remuneration committee (the "Remuneration Committee") meeting and nomination committee (the "Nomination Committee") meeting of the Company held for the Year are summarised as follows:

	Board meetings	Audit Committee meetings	Remuneration Committee meetings	Nomination Committee meetings	Annual General Meeting
Executive Directors					
Ms. Li Qiuyan	5/5	N/A	1/1	1/1	1/1
Mr. Tong Xing	5/5	N/A	N/A	N/A	1/1
Ms. Du Yongwei	5/5	N/A	N/A	N/A	1/1
Independent non-executive Directors					
Mr. Ye Jingzhong	5/5	4/4	1/1	1/1	1/1
Mr. Pan Qingwei	5/5	4/4	1/1	1/1	1/1
Mr. Tang Wai Yau	5/5	4/4	N/A	N/A	1/1

BOARD COMMITTEES

The Board has established specific committees, namely the Audit Committee, the Remuneration Committee and the Nomination Committee, with written terms of reference which are available for viewing on the website of the Company to assist them in the efficient implementation of their functions Specific responsibilities have been delegated to the above committees, and sufficient resources have been given by the Company to each of the committees to perform its duties.

Corporate Governance Function

In compliance with the code provision D.3.1 of the Code, the Directors have been collectively responsible for performing the corporate governance duties of the Company, which included developing and reviewing the Company's policies and practices on corporate governance and make recommendations to the Board; reviewing and monitoring the training and continuous professional development of the Directors and senior management of the Company; reviewing and monitoring the Company's policies and practices on compliance with legal and regulatory requirements; developing, reviewing and monitoring the Code of Conduct and compliance manual applicable to employees and Directors of the Company; and reviewing and ensuring the Company's compliance with the Code from time to time adopted by the Company and the disclosure in the Corporate Governance Report to be contained in the Company's annual reports.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Company established the Audit Committee on 17 June 2016 with written terms of reference which are in compliance with Rule 5.28 to 5.33 of the GEM Listing Rules and code provision C.3.3 and C.3.7 of the Code. The primary duties of the Audit Committee are to make recommendations to the Board on appointment or reappointment and removal of external auditors; review financial statements of the Company and judgments in respect of financial reporting; and oversee internal control procedures and risk management system of the Company. As at 31 December 2021, the Audit Committee is chaired by Mr. Tang Wai Yau (an independent non-executive Director), and consists of two other independent non-executive Directors, namely Mr. Ye Jingzhong and Mr. Pan Qingwei. None of them acted as former partner of the Company's existing auditing firm within 2 years immediately prior to their respective date of appointment. All of them do not have any material interest in any principal business activity of the Group, nor is or was any of them involved in any material business dealing with the Group or with any core connected persons of the Group within 1 year immediately prior to their respective date of appointment.

During the Year, the Audit Committee had reviewed the Group's unaudited quarterly results for the three months ended 31 March 2021, the nine months ended 30 September 2021 and the unaudited interim results for the six months ended 30 June 2021 as well as audited annual results for the year ended 31 December 2021 and the Group's internal controls for the Year. The Group's results for the Year had been reviewed by the Audit Committee before submission to the Board for approval. The Audit Committee had also reviewed this Report, and confirmed that this Report complies with the GEM Listing Rules.

The Audit Committee held 4 meetings during the Year. Details of the attendance of the Audit Committee at the Audit Committee meetings are set out in the section headed "Board Meeting and Procedures".

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The Company established the Remuneration Committee on 17 June 2016 with written terms of reference which are in compliance with Rule 5.34 of the GEM Listing Rules and code provision B.1.2 of the Code. The Remuneration Committee is provided with adequate resources to perform its duties. The primary duties of the Remuneration Committee are to make recommendations to the Board on the policy and structure for all Directors and senior management remuneration and on the establishment of a formal and transparent procedure for developing remuneration policy; to review and approve the management's remuneration proposals with reference to the Board's corporate goals and objectives; and to make recommendations to the Board on the remuneration packages of individual executive Directors and senior management. As at 31 December 2021, the Remuneration Committee is chaired by Mr. Ye Jingzhong (an independent non-executive Director), and consists of two other members, namely Ms. Li Qiuyan (an executive Director) and Mr. Pan Qingwei (an independent non-executive Director).

The Remuneration Committee has reviewed the remuneration packages and emoluments of the Directors and senior management and considered that the remuneration packages and emoluments are fair and reasonable during the Year.

One Remuneration Committee meeting was held during the Year. Details of the attendance of the Remuneration Committee at the Remuneration Committee meeting are set out in the section headed "Board Meeting and Procedures".

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

The Company established the Nomination Committee on 17 June 2016 with written terms of reference which are in compliance with the code provision A.5 of the Code. The primary duties of the Nomination Committee are to review the structure, size and composition of the Board annually; identify individuals suitably qualified to become Board members; assess the independence of the independent non-executive Directors; and make recommendations to the Board on relevant matters relating to appointment or re-appointment of Directors. As at 31 December 2021, the Nomination Committee is chaired by Ms. Li Qiuyan, who is also the chairman of the Board, and consists of two other members, namely Mr. Ye Jingzhong (an independent non-executive Director) and Mr. Pan Qingwei (an independent non-executive Director).

One Nomination Committee meeting was held during the Year. Details of the attendance of the Nomination Committee at the Nomination Committee meeting are set out in the section headed "Board Meeting and Procedures".

BOARD NOMINATION POLICY

The Company has adopted a nomination policy in compliance with the Code. It has written guidelines for the nomination committee to identify individuals suitably qualified to become Board members and make recommendations to the Board on the selection of individuals nominated for directorships with reference to the formulated criteria. The Board is ultimately responsible for selection and appointment of new Directors. The Board, through the delegation of its authority to the nomination committee, has used its best efforts to ensure that Directors appointed to the Board possess the relevant background, experience and knowledge in business, finance and management skills critical to the Group's business to enable the Board to make sound and well considered decisions. Collectively, the Directors have competencies in areas which are relevant and valuable to the Group.

NOMINATION PROCESS

The nomination committee has been responsible for assessing whether any vacancy on the Board has been created or is expected on a regular basis or as required. The nomination committee utilises various methods for identifying director candidates, including recommendations from Board members, management, and professional search firms. All director candidates, including incumbents and candidates nominated by Shareholders are evaluated by the nomination committee based upon the director qualifications. Director candidates will be evaluated on the same criteria through a review of his/her resume, personal interview and of background checks. The nomination committee retains the discretion to establish the relative weighting of such criteria, which may vary based on the composition, skill sets, age, gender and experiences of the collective Board rather than on the individual candidate for the purpose of diversity perspectives appropriate to the requirement of the Company's business.

SELECTION CRITERIA

The nomination committee will take into account whether a candidate has the qualifications, skills, experience and gender diversity that add to and complement the range of skills, experience and background of existing Directors by considering the highest personal and professional ethics and integrity of the director candidates, proven achievement and competence in the nominee's field and the ability to exercise sound business judgment, skills that are complementary to those of the existing Board, the ability to assist and support management and make significant contributions to the Company's success and such other factors as it may deem are in the best interests of the Company and its Shareholders. The Company shall review and reassess the nomination policy and its effectiveness on a regular basis or as required.

DIVERSITY OF THE BOARD

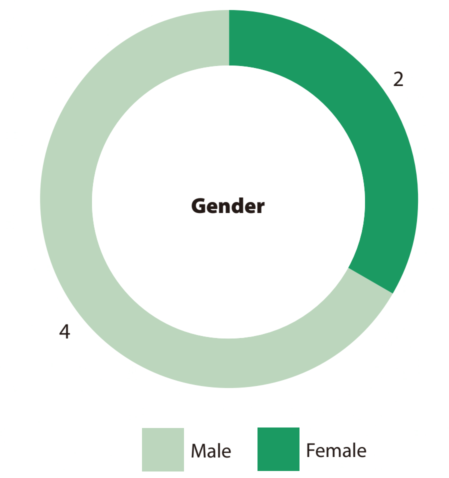
The composition of the Board is reviewed on an annual basis by the nomination committee to ensure that the Board has the appropriate mix of expertise and experience, and collectively possesses the necessary core competence for informed decision-making and effective functioning. The Company adopted its own board diversity policy and recognised the benefits of having diversity in the composition of the Board.

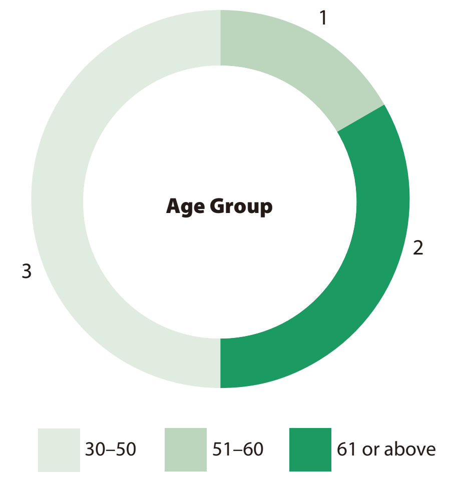
The Company noted that that people from different backgrounds and with different professional and life experiences would likely approach problems in different ways and accordingly, members of the Board with diverse backgrounds will bring different concerns and questions to the table, and allow the Board to consider a wider range of options and solutions when deciding on corporate issues and formulating policies for the Group. In determining the Board's composition and selection of candidates to the Board, nomination committee will consider factors including but not limited to gender, age, cultural and educational background, ethnicity, professional experience, skills, industry knowledge and length of service.

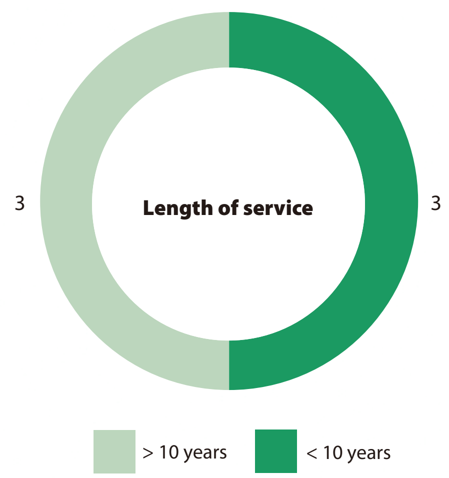
All Board appointments will be based on meritocracy, and candidates will be considered against the selection criteria, having regard for the benefits of diversity on the Board, the business model and specific needs of the Group. The ultimate decision will be based on merit and contribution that the selected candidates will bring to the Board.

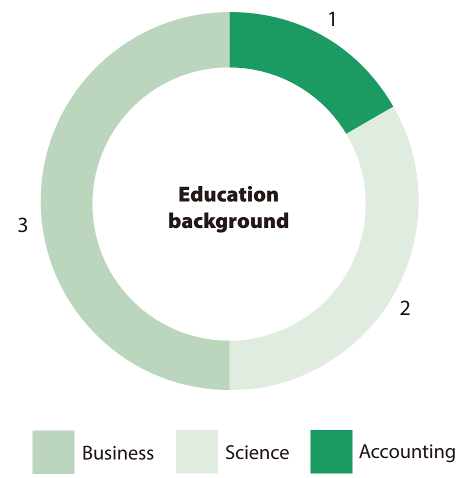
COMPOSITION OF THE DIVERSIFIED BOARD

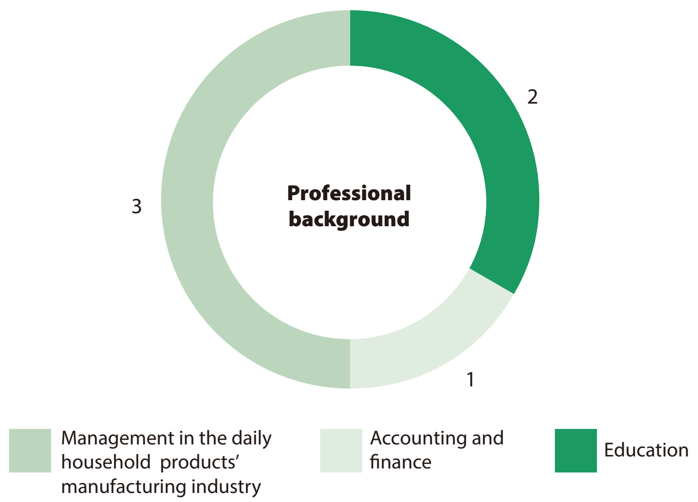
As at the date of this Report, the Board comprises six Directors, two of which are females. The following diagram and/or table further illustrate the composition and diversity of the Board in terms of position, gender, age group, length of service with the Group, education background and professional background as of the date of this Report:


Gender
2
4
Male
Female


Age Group
1
2
3
30–50
51–60
61 or above


Length of service
3
3
> 10 years
< 10 years


Education background
1
3
2
Business
Science
Accounting


Professional background
2
3
1
Management in the daily household products' manufacturing industry
Accounting and finance
Education

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE DIRECTORS

In compliance with the code provision A.6.5 of the Code, all Directors participated in continuous professional development to develop and refresh their knowledge and skills to ensure that their contribution to the Board remains informed and relevant. The Directors have provided the relevant record to the Company for the Year.

The Company is committed to arranging and funding suitable training to all Directors for their continuous professional development. Each Director is briefed and updated from time to time to ensure that he/she is fully aware of his/her responsibilities under the GEM Listing Rules and applicable legal and regulatory requirements and the governance policies of the Group. All the Directors also understand the importance of continuous professional development and are committed to participate in any suitable training to develop and refresh their knowledge and skills.

During the Year, each of the Directors, namely Ms. Li Qiuyan, Mr. Tong Xing, Ms. Du Yongwei, Mr. Ye Jingzhong, Mr. Pan Qingwei, and Mr. Tang Wai Yau received from the Company from time to time updates on laws, rules and regulations which might be relevant to their roles, duties and functions as director of a listed company.

All Directors, namely Ms. Li Qiuyan, Mr. Tong Xing, Ms. Du Yongwei, Mr. Ye Jingzhong, Mr. Pan Qingwei, and Mr. Tang Wai Yau, were updated with the latest developments regarding the Listing Rules and other applicable regulatory requirements to ensure compliance and enhance their awareness of good corporate governance practices. Continuing briefing and professional development to Directors will be arranged whenever necessary.

HANDLING AND DISSEMINATION OF INSIDE INFORMATION

The Group has adopted its own information disclosure policy aiming to provide a general guide to the directors and senior management of the Company in handling of confidential information and/or monitoring of information disclosure pursuant to applicable laws and regulations, particularly the GEM Listing Rules and Securities and Futures Ordinance Cap. 571. The Group has strictly prohibited unauthorised use of confidential or inside information and has a system of internal procedures for processing and publication of information in order to ensure the timely, accurate and appropriate disclosure of relevant information to the public and regulatory authorities. The Board authorised only the authorised representatives registered in the Stock Exchange for responding on behalf of the Company.

COMPANY SECRETARY

The Board appointed Mr. Xiang Dongliang (“Mr. Xiang”) and Mr. Raymond Chi Ho Wong (“Mr. Wong”) as joint company secretaries (the “Joint Company Secretaries”). Mr. Wong tendered his resignation as a joint company secretary of the Company since Mr. Xiang was qualified to act as the company secretary under Rule 5.14 of the GEM Listing Rules of the Stock Exchange from 31 August 2021. Following the resignation of Mr. Wong, Mr. Xiang has acted as the sole company secretary of the Company. Mr Xiang became an authorised representative of the Company on 28 August 2018.

All Directors have access to the advice and services of the company secretary. The company secretary reports to the Chairman on board governance matters, and are responsible for ensuring that board procedures are followed and facilitating communications among Directors as well as with Shareholders and management. For the Year, the Joint Company Secretaries confirmed that both of them have undertaken no less than 15 hours of relevant professional training.

The company secretary’s biography is out in the section headed “Biographies of Directors and Senior Management” of this report.

SENIOR MANAGEMENT REMUNERATION

The Senior Management's remuneration payment of the Group in the Year falls within the following band:

	Number of individuals
HK$1,000,000 or below	3
HK$1,000,001 to HK$1,500,000	Nil
HK$1,500,001 to HK$2,000,000	Nil

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements of the Group for each financial period to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and of the results and cash flows for that period in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong. The financial statements are prepared with sufficient explanation and information provided by the management to the Board, where the management provides the Board with monthly updates giving balanced and understandable assessment of the Company's performance, position and prospects in detail. The goal is for the Board to present a balanced, clear and understandable assessment in annual and interim reports, and other financial disclosures required by the GEM Listing Rules. The statement by auditors of the Company about their responsibilities for the financial statements is set out in the independent auditors' report contained in this report. The Directors have adopted the going concern approach in preparing the consolidated financial statements and are not aware of any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

An analysis of the Company's performance is set out under the section "Management Discussion and Analysis" which discusses the group's performance, explains the basis on which Company generates/preserves value over the longer term, and explains the strategy for delivering the Company's objectives.

EXTERNAL AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

The Company engaged SHINEWING (HK) CPA Limited as its external auditors for the Year. There was no disagreement between the Board and the Audit Committee on the selection, appointment, resignation or dismissal of the external auditors. During the Year, the fee paid or payable to SHINEWING (HK) CPA Limited in respect of its statutory audit services provided to the Group was RMB604,000. Fees for non-audit services for the same period were RMB497,000, consisting of the non-audit service of the Group's financial results for the three months ended 31 March 2021, the six months ended 30 June 2021 and the nine months ended 30 September 2021.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROLS

The Board recognises its responsibility to ensure the Company maintains an effective risk management and internal control systems, where it oversees the systems on an ongoing basis and ensures that the review of the effectiveness of the systems is adequate.

The Group has an Internal Audit ("IA") function, which consists of professional staff with relevant expertise (such as a Certified Public Accountant). The IA function is independent of the Group's daily operations and carries out appraisal of the risk management and internal control systems by conducting interviews, walkthroughs and tests of the internal control system's operating effectiveness.

During the year ended 31 December 2021, the audit committee of the Company conducted an annual review based on the internal control framework developed by the IA function which comprises assessment on the financial reporting process and the bank and cash management procedure of the Group. Such internal control system adopted by the Company is compatible with the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") 2013 framework. This framework enables the Group to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of operations, reliability of financial reporting and compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The components of the framework are control environment, risk assessment, control activities, information and communication, and monitoring.

The controls built into the risk management system are intended to manage, not eliminate, significant risks in the Group's business environment.

The Group adopts a risk management system which manages the risks associated with its business and operations. The system comprises the following phases:

- Risk identification
- Risk analysis
- Risk evaluation
- Risk treatment
- Risk monitoring and reporting

Based on the IA function's rigorous evaluation, no significant deficiencies were identified in the Group's operation. The Company's audit committee reviewed the internal control review report and the Company's risk management and internal control systems for the Year, and are of the view that they are effective and adequate. The Board also assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control systems by considering the internal control review report and reviews performed by the audit committee and concurred with the same. The Company will perform ongoing assessments to identity material risk factors and take measures to manage these risks on a regular basis. In any case, reviews on risk management and internal control system are conducted annually.

In order to enhance the Group's system of handling inside information, and to ensure the truthfulness, accuracy, completeness and timeliness of its public disclosures, the Group also adopts and implements an inside information policy and procedures. Certain reasonable measures have been adopted from time to time to ensure that proper safeguards exist to prevent a breach of a disclosure requirement in relation to the Group, which include:

- restricting the access of information to a limited number of employees on a need-to-know basis. Employees who are in possession of inside information are fully conversant with their obligations to preserve confidentiality;
- confidentiality agreements are in place when the Group enters into significant negotiations;
- the Executive Directors are designated persons who speak on behalf of the Company when communicating with external parties such as the media, analysts or investors; and
- the Company has a retained compliance adviser and legal adviser during the Year and have consulted them in the event where inside information may have arisen.

GENERAL MEETING WITH SHAREHOLDERS

One general meeting had been held during the Year and the Company's forthcoming AGM will be held on 25 May 2022.

THE SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHTS TO CONVENE AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

Pursuant to Article 64 of the articles of association of the Company, extraordinary general meetings shall 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 Joint Company Secretaries for the purpose of requiring an extraordinary general meeting 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.

COMMUNICATIONS WITH SHAREHOLDERS AND INVESTORS

In order to keep Shareholders well informed of the business activities and direction of the Group, information about the Group has been provided to the Shareholders through financial reports and announcements. The Company has established its own corporate website (www.goldenclassicbio.com) as a channel to facilitate effective communication with its Shareholders and the public. The Company will continue to enhance communications and relationships with its Shareholders and investors. A shareholders communication policy was adopted on 17 June 2016 to comply with code provision E.1.4 of the Code.

Shareholders, investors and interested parties can make enquiries directly to the Company through the following e-mail: Xiangdongliang@126.com.

PROCEDURES FOR DIRECTING SHAREHOLDERS' ENQUIRIES TO THE BOARD

Shareholders may at any time send their enquiries and concerns to the Board in writing. Contact details are as follows:

Address:	Flat B, 19/F, Times Media Centre, 133 Wan Chai Road, Wan Chai, Hong Kong
Tel:	3152 3579
E-mail:	Xiangdongliang@126.com

Shareholders' enquiries and concerns will be forwarded to the Board and/or relevant Board committees of the Company, where appropriate, to answer the Shareholders' questions.

PROCEDURES FOR PUTTING FORWARD PROPOSALS AT GENERAL MEETINGS BY SHAREHOLDERS

Pursuant to Article 113 of the articles of association of the Company, no person, other than a retiring Director, shall, unless recommended by the Board for election, be eligible for election to the office of Director at any general meeting, unless notice in writing of the intention to propose that person for election as a Director and notice in writing by that person of his willingness to be elected shall have been lodged at the head office or at the registration office of the Company. The period for lodgment of the notices required under the articles of association of the Company will commence no earlier than the day after the dispatch of the notice of the general meeting appointed for such election and end no later than 7 days prior to the date of such general meeting and the minimum length of the period during which such notices to the Company may be given will be at least 7 days.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN CONSTITUTIONAL DOCUMENTS

There were no changes in the constitutional documents of the Company during the Year.

SHINEWING (HK) CPA Limited
43/F., Lee Garden One, 33 Hysan Avenue
Causeway Bay, Hong Kong

信永中和(香港)會計師事務所有限公司
香港銅鑼灣希慎道33號
利園一期43樓

TO THE MEMBERS OF CHINA GOLDEN CLASSIC GROUP LIMITED

(incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)

OPINION

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of China Golden Classic Group Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Group") set out on pages 46 to 109, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2021, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the "HKICPA") and have been properly prepared in compliance with the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

BASIS FOR OPINION

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

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

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

VALUATION OF INVENTORIES

Refer to note 18 to the consolidated financial statements and the accounting policies on page 61.

The key audit matter

We have identified valuation of inventories as a key audit matter because the Group has significant amount of inventories of approximately RMB32,560,000 representing 18% of the Group's current assets as at 31 December 2021.

The management of the Group reviews ageing analysis of inventories at the end of each reporting period and makes allowance for obsolete and slow-moving items identified that are no longer suitable for sale or use. The Group makes allowance for inventories based on the assessment of the net realisable value. The management estimates the net realisable value for inventories based primarily on the latest invoice prices, the costs necessary to make the sale and current market conditions.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

Our audit procedures were designed to assess the judgement and assumptions used by the management in calculating the inventory provisions. We reviewed management's identification of slow moving and obsolete inventories, and critically assessed whether appropriate provisions had been established for slow-moving and obsolete items. When considering management's assessment, we have also taken into account the most recent prices achieved on sales across the product lines and the adequacy of provision for inventories.

We have challenged the methodology and assumptions and compared to those used in prior years for consistency. We also assessed the reliability of management's assessment by considering the utilisation or release of previously recorded provisions and the net realisable value for all classes of inventories.

RECOVERABILITY OF TRADE RECEIVABLES

Refer to note 19 to the consolidated financial statements and the accounting policies on pages 63–66.

The key audit matter

We have identified recoverability of trade receivables as a key audit matter because the Group has significant amount of trade receivables of approximately RMB48,169,000 representing 27% of the Group's current assets as at 31 December 2021.

The measurement of impairment losses under expected credit loss ("ECL") model across trade receivables requires management judgement, in particular, the impairment calculation adopted by the Group is based on the Group's historical credit loss experience and forward-looking information at the end of the reporting period. ECL are assessed collectively using a provision matrix with appropriate groupings.

The allowance for impairment of trade receivables is considered to be a matter of significance as it requires the application of judgement and use of subjective assumptions by management.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

Our procedures were designed to review the management's assessment of the ECL and challenge the reasonableness of the methods and assumptions used to estimate the allowance for doubtful debts.

We have considered element of the ECL model that affect the judgements and estimates, including historical default data, criteria for assessing determination of forward looking information.

We have assessed the reasonableness of management's loss allowance estimates by examining the information used by management to form such judgements, including evaluating whether the historical loss rates are appropriately adjusted based on current economic conditions and forward-looking information and examining the actual losses recorded and assessing whether there was an indication of management bias when recognising loss allowances.

OTHER INFORMATION

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

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

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

RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS AND THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE 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 HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA and the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

As part of an audit in accordance with HKSAs, we exercise professional 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 those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Ms. Tang Kwan Lai.

SHINEWING (HK) CPA Limited
Certified Public Accountants
Tang Kwan Lai
Practising Certificate Number: P05299

Hong Kong
25 March 2022

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
Revenue	*7*	**295,699**	305,794
Cost of sales		**(180,012)**	(173,537)
Gross profit		**115,687**	132,257
Other income and gain	*8*	**4,989**	7,105
Selling and distribution costs		**(58,871)**	(64,270)
Administrative expenses		**(46,296)**	(49,735)
Finance costs	*9*	**(760)**	(2,621)
Profit before tax		**14,749**	22,736
Income tax expenses	*10*	**(1,904)**	(4,578)
Profit for the year	*11*	**12,845**	18,158
Other comprehensive expense for the year			
Item that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Exchange difference arising on translation of foreign operations		**(346)**	(779)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**12,499**	17,379
Earnings per share			
– Basic and diluted (RMB cents)	*13*	**1.28**	1.82

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	15	**146,720**	147,161
Right-of-use assets	16	**17,118**	17,586
Intangible assets	17	**–**	–
Deposits paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment		**8,137**	4,732
Deferred tax assets	24	**606**	606
		172,581	170,085
Current assets			
Inventories	18	**32,560**	33,622
Trade and other receivables	19	**74,583**	69,813
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")	20	**4,695**	10,940
Bank balances and cash	21	**68,596**	74,660
		180,434	189,035
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	22	**56,865**	64,449
Contract liabilities	22	**29,982**	34,460
Lease liabilities	16	**–**	17
Tax payable		**1,900**	3,295
Bank borrowings	23	**15,000**	20,000
		103,747	122,221
Net current assets		**76,687**	66,814
Non-current liability			
Deferred tax liabilities	24	**1,253**	1,383
		248,015	235,516
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	25(a)	**8,606**	8,606
Reserves		**239,409**	226,910
		248,015	235,516

The consolidated financial statements on pages 46 to 109 were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 25 March 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Ms. Li Qiuyan
Director

Mr. Tong Xing
Director

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Share capital RMB'000 *Note 25*	**Share premium RMB'000** *Note 25(b)(i)*	**Capital reserve RMB'000** *Note 25(b)(iii)*	**PRC statutory reserves RMB'000** *Note 25(b)(ii)*	**Translation reserve RMB'000**	**Retained profits RMB'000**	**Total RMB'000**
At 1 January 2021	**8,606**	**74,386**	**15**	**42,898**	**2,111**	**107,500**	**235,516**
Profit for the year	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**12,845**	**12,845**
Other comprehensive expenses for the year:							
Exchange difference arising on translation of foreign operations	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(346)**	**–**	**(346)**
Total comprehensive (expense) income for the year	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(346)**	**12,845**	**12,499**
At 31 December 2021	**8,606**	**74,386**	**15**	**42,898**	**1,765**	**120,345**	**248,015**

	Share capital RMB'000 *Note 25*	Share premium RMB'000 *Note 25(b)(i)*	Capital reserve RMB'000 *Note 25(b)(iii)*	PRC statutory reserves RMB'000 *Note 25(b) (ii)*	Translation reserve RMB'000	Retained profits RMB'000	Total RMB'000
At 1 January 2020	8,606	74,386	15	42,898	2,890	89,342	218,137
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	–	18,158	18,158
Other comprehensive expense for the year:							
Exchange difference arising on translation of foreign operations	–	–	–	–	(779)	–	(779)
Total comprehensive (expense) income for the year	–	–	–	–	(779)	18,158	17,379
At 31 December 2020	8,606	74,386	15	42,898	2,111	107,500	235,516

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December 2021

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	**14,749**	22,736
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**16,562**	17,030
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	**468**	517
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	**–**	708
Finance costs	**760**	2,621
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**–**	24
Fair value changes on financial assets at FVTPL	**(238)**	(2,560)
Bank interest income	**(353)**	(347)
Reversal of impairment loss in respect of trade receivables	**(2)**	(91)
Government grants	**(1,315)**	(438)
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital	**30,631**	40,200
Decrease in inventories	**1,062**	4,903
Increase in trade and other receivables	**(5,055)**	(773)
Decrease in trade and other payables	**(8,447)**	(363)
(Decrease) increase in contract liabilities	**(4,478)**	2,016
Cash generated from operations	**13,713**	45,983
Income taxes paid	**(3,429)**	(1,301)
NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**10,284**	44,682
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	**(13,831)**	(9,774)
Deposit paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	**(6,198)**	(4,271)
Repayment from loans to employees *(note 19)*	**1,291**	2,450
Purchase of financial assets at FVTPL	**(4,500)**	(77,900)
Proceeds on disposal of financial assets at FVTPL	**10,983**	80,492
Interest received	**353**	347
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	**75**	124
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	**(11,827)**	(8,532)

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2021

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Bank borrowings raised	**15,000**	20,000
Government grants received	**1,315**	438
Repayment of bank borrowings	**(20,000)**	(60,000)
Repayment of lease liabilities	**(17)**	(73)
Interests paid	**(760)**	(2,618)
NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES	**(4,462)**	(42,253)
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**(6,005)**	(6,103)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	**74,660**	80,871
EFFECT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES	**(59)**	(108)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR, represented by bank balances and cash	**68,596**	74,660

1. GENERAL

China Golden Classic Group Limited (the "Company") is an investment holding company and its subsidiaries (hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Group") are principally engaged in the manufacture and trading of oral care, leather care and household hygiene products.

The Company was incorporated in the Cayman Islands on 29 July 2015 as an exempted company with limited liability under the Cayman Companies Law, Chapter 22 (Law 3 of 1961, as combined and revised) of the Cayman Islands. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is Flat B, 19/F, Times Media Centre, 133 Wan Chai Road, Wan Chai, Hong Kong. The Company's shares were listed on GEM of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Stock Exchange").

The functional currency of the Company and the Group's principal subsidiaries is Renminbi ("RMB"). As the Group mainly operates in the People's Republic of China (the "PRC"), the directors of the Company consider that it is appropriate to present the consolidated financial statements in RMB.

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ("HKFRS(s)")

In the current year, the Group has applied, for its first time, the amendments to HKFRSs issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the "HKICPA") which are effective for the Group's financial year beginning 1 January 2021:

Amendments to HKFRS 16	Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions
Amendments to HKFRS 9, HKAS 39, HKFRS 4 and HKFRS 16	Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2

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

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ("HKFRS(s)") (Continued)

New and amendments to HKFRSs issued but not yet effective

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

HKFRS 17	Insurance Contracts and related Amendments[3]
Amendments to HKFRS 9 and HKFRS 17	Comparative Information[3]
Amendments to HKFRS 3	Reference to Conceptual Framework[2]
Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture[4]
Amendment to HKFRS 16	COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021[1]
Amendments to HKAS 1	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and the related amendments to Hong Kong Interpretation 5 (2020) Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification by the Borrower of a Term Loan that Contains a Repayment on Demand Clause[3]
Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKFRS Practice Statement 2	Disclosure of Accounting Policies[3]
Amendments to HKAS 8	Definition of Accounting Estimates[3]
Amendments to HKAS 12	Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction[3]
Amendments to HKAS 16	Property, plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use[2]
Amendments to HKAS 37	Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract[2]
Amendment to HKFRSs	Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2018–2020 cycle[2]

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

The directors of the Company anticipate that the application of the new and amendments to HKFRSs will have no material impact on the results and the financial position of the Group.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA. In addition, the consolidated financial statements include applicable disclosures required by the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on GEM of the Stock Exchange and by the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial asset that are measured at fair values, at the end of each reporting period. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. Details of fair value measurement are explained in the accounting policies set out below.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company and its subsidiaries. If a subsidiary prepares its financial statements using accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to that subsidiary's financial statements in preparing the consolidated financial statements to ensure conformity with the Group's accounting policies.

Control is achieved where the Group has: (i) the power over the investee; (ii) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and (iii) the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the Group's returns.

The Company reassesses whether it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of these elements of control stated above.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control of the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary.

Income and expenses of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Group gains control and until the date when the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Specifically, the Group uses a 5-step approach to revenue recognition:

- Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer
- Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract
- Step 3: Determine the transaction price
- Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
- Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

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

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

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

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

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

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer, excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties, discounts and sales related taxes.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Revenue recognition (Continued)

Contract liabilities
A contract liability represents the Group's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration from the customer.

The Group manufactures and sells a range of oral care products, leather care products and household hygiene products to external customers.

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at the point when control of the products has been transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customers' designated location and the customers have inspected and accepted the products. Customers have full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no more unfulfilled obligation that could affect the acceptance of the products. The risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customers when either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, or the Group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

The Group typical receives a deposit on acceptance of sale order, giving rise to a contract liability until the customer obtains control of the goods.

The Group's obligations to provide a refund for faulty products are under the standard warranty terms. Accumulated experience is used to estimate such returns at the time of sales. Because of the large size and low value of each individual product, the amounts of products returned were immaterial. It is highly probable that a significant reversal in the cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. Therefore, no refund liability for goods return was recognised. The validity of this assumption and the estimated amount of returns are reassessed at each reporting date.

Consideration payable to a customer
Consideration payable to a customer includes rebate for promotional activities at customers' location that the Group pays, or expects to pay, to the customer. Consideration payable to a customer also includes credit or other items that can be applied against amounts owed to the Group. The Group accounts for consideration payable to a customer as a reduction of the transaction price and, therefore, of revenue as the payment is not exchange for distinct good or service that the customer transfers to the Group. The Group recognises such reduction of revenue when (or as) the later of either of the following events occurs:

- The Group recognises revenue for the transfer of the related goods or services to the customer; and
- The Group pays or promises to pay the consideration (even if the payment is conditional on a future event).

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Leasing

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

The Group as lessee
For contracts entered into or modified on or after the date of initial application, the Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract or modification date. The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Group recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

Lease liabilities
At the commencement date of a lease, the Group measures lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted by using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable; and

- the exercise price of purchase options if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

Lease liability is remeasured (and with a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- the lease term has changed or there is a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using revised discount rate.

- a lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Leasing (Continued)

The Group as lessee (Continued)

Right-of-use assets

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement date and any initial direct costs, less lease incentives received. Whenever the Group incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, provision is recognised and measured under HKAS 37 "Provision, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets". The costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. They are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

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

The Group applies HKAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss.

The Group as lessor

The Group enters into lease agreements as a lessor with respect to some of its equipments and buildings. Leases for which the Group is a lessor are classified as operating leases.

When a contract includes both lease and non-lease components, the Group applies HKFRS 15 to allocate the consideration under the contract to each component.

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

Foreign currencies

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

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Foreign currencies (Continued)

For the purposes of presenting the consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operation are translated into the presentation currency of the Company (i.e. RMB) using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expenses items are translated at the average exchange rates for the year. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity under the heading of translation reserve.

Borrowing costs

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

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

Government grants

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

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

Research and development expenditure

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

Retirement benefits costs

Payments to the PRC local government defined contribution retirement scheme pursuant to the relevant labour rules and regulations in the PRC and the Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme (the "MPF Scheme") are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

Short-term employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Taxation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied 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.

Current and deferred taxes are recognised in profit or loss.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost less subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Ownership interests in leasehold land and buildings
When the Group makes payments for ownership interests of properties which includes both leasehold land and building elements, the entire consideration is allocated between the leasehold land and the building elements in proportion to the relative fair values at initial recognition. To the extent the allocation of the relevant payments can be made reliably, interest in leasehold land is presented as "right-of-use assets" in the consolidated statement of financial position. When the consideration cannot be allocated reliably between non-lease building element and undivided interest in the underlying leasehold land, the entire properties are classified as property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation is recognised so as to allocate the cost of items of property, plant and equipment (other than construction in progress), less their residual values over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Construction in progress includes property, plant and equipment in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes. Construction in progress is carried at cost less any recognised impairment loss. Costs include professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Group's accounting policy. Construction in progress is classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

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

Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at costs less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation for intangible assets with finite useful lives is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs of inventories are calculated using the weighted average method. Net realisable value represented the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sales.

When inventories are sold, the carrying amount of those inventories is recognised as cost of goods sold in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realisable value and all losses of inventories are recognised as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories is recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

Cash and cash equivalents

Bank balances and cash in the consolidated statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less.

For the purpose of the consolidated statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of bank balances and cash as defined above.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are stated on the statement of financial position of the Company at cost less accumulated impairment loss.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position when a group entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets. The Group's financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost and FVTPL.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
The Group measures financial assets subsequently at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method and are subject to impairment.

(i) Amortised cost and effective interest method
The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) excluding expected credit losses, through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

The amortised cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

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

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "Other income and gain" line item (note 8).

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

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

- Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Group designates an equity investment that is neither held for trading nor a contingent consideration arising from a business combination as at FVTOCI on initial recognition.

- Debt instruments that do not meet amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria are classified as FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any fair value gains or losses recognised in profit or loss to the extent they are not part of a designated hedging relationship. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss excludes any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the "other income and gain" line item. Fair value is determined in the manner described in note 6.

A financial asset is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or

- on initial recognition, it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or

- it is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

Impairment of financial assets
The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on investments in debt instruments that are measured at amortised cost. The amount of expected credit losses 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 ECL for trade receivables. The expected credit losses 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, including time value of money where appropriate.

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

Significant increase in credit risk

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;

- significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same debtor;

- an actual or expected significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic, or technological environment of the debtor that results in a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations.

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.

Despite the foregoing, the Group assumes that the credit risk on a debt instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the debt 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 fulfill its contractual cash flow obligations. The Group considers a debt instrument to have low credit risk when the asset has external credit rating of 'investment grade' in accordance with the globally understood definition.

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

Definition of default

The Group considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that receivables that meet either of the following criteria are generally not recoverable:

- when there is a breach of financial covenants by the debtor; 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).

The Group considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than one to two years past due unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

Credit-impaired financial assets

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

Write-off policy

The Group writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the counterparty has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or in the case of trade receivables, when the amounts are over two to three years past due. 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. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information. As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date.

For financial assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

If the Group has measured the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to lifetime ECL in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the conditions for lifetime ECL are no longer met, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECL at the current reporting date, except for assets for which simplified approach was used.

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.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

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

Financial liabilities

The Group's financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Equity instruments

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Impairment losses on property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets

At the end of the reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets with finite useful lives to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating unit, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

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

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or a cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or the cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. For corporate assets or portion of corporate assets which cannot be allocated on a reasonable and consistent basis to a cash-generating unit, the Group compares the carrying amount of a group of cash-generating units, including the carrying amounts of the corporate assets or portion of corporate assets allocated to that group of cash-generating units, with the recoverable amount of the group of cash-generating units. In allocating the impairment loss, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill (if applicable) and then to the other assets on a pro-rata basis based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit or the group of cash-generating units. The carrying amount of an asset is not reduced below the highest of its fair value less costs of disposal (if measurable), its value in use (if determinable) and zero. The amount of the impairment loss that would otherwise have been allocated to the asset is allocated pro rata to the other assets of the unit or the group of cash-generating units. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Fair value measurement

When measuring fair value, except for the Group's leasing transactions, net realisable value of inventories and value in use of asset for the purpose of impairment assessment, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs. Specifically, the Group categorised the fair value measurements into three levels, based on the characteristics of inputs, as follow:

Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

At the end of the reporting period, the Group determines whether transfer occur between levels of the fair value hierarchy for assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value on recurring basis by reviewing their respective fair value measurement.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENT AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

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

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENT AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (Continued)

Critical judgement in applying accounting policies

The following is the critical judgement, apart from those involving estimations (see below), that the directors of the Company have made in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements.

Ownership of the buildings

Despite the Group has paid the full purchase consideration as detailed in note 15, formal titles of certain of the Group's buildings were not yet granted from the relevant government authorities. In the opinion of the directors of the Company, the absence of formal title to these buildings does not impair the value of the relevant assets and the ownership of the buildings to the Group.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

Estimated allowance for inventories

The management of the Group reviews an ageing analysis of inventories at the end of each reporting period and makes allowance for obsolete and slow-moving items identified that are no longer suitable for sale or use. The Group makes allowance for inventories based on the assessment of the net realisable value. The management estimates the net realisable value for inventories based primarily on the latest invoice prices, the costs necessary to make the sale and current market conditions. As at 31 December 2021, the carrying amounts of inventories were approximately RMB32,560,000 (2020: RMB33,622,000), net of accumulated impairment loss of RMB3,300,000 (2020: RMB3,300,000).

Impairment loss of trade receivables

The impairment provisions for trade receivables are based on assumptions about ECL. The Group uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, bases on the number of days that an individual receivable is outstanding as well as the Group's historical experience and forward-looking information at the end of the reporting period. Changes in these assumptions and estimates could materially affect the result of the assessment and it may be necessary to make additional impairment charge to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The ECL are assessed collectively using a provision matrix with appropriate groupings. At 31 December 2021, the carrying amount of trade receivables is approximately RMB48,169,000 (2020: RMB42,152,000), net of impairment loss of RMB279,000 (2020: RMB458,000).

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENT AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (Continued)

Estimated useful lives and impairment of property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. The estimation of useful lives impacts the level of annual depreciation expenses recorded. In determining whether an asset is impaired, the Group has to exercise judgement and make estimation, particularly in assessing: (1) whether an event has occurred or any indicators that may affect the asset value; (2) whether the carrying value of an asset can be supported by the recoverable amount, in the case of value-in-use, the net present value of future cash flows which are estimated based upon the continued use of the asset; and (3) the appropriate key assumptions to be applied in estimating the recoverable amounts including cash flow projections and an appropriate discount rate. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the assets belongs.

As at 31 December 2021, the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment were RMB146,720,000 (2020: RMB147,161,000). No impairment loss (2020: RMB708,000) recognised during the year ended 31 December 2021.

5. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities within the Group will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholder through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The Group's overall strategy remained unchanged throughout the reporting period.

The capital structure of the Group consists of bank borrowings, bank balances and cash and equity attributable to owners of the Company, comprising issued share capital and reserves.

The directors of the Company review the capital structure of the Group periodically. As part of this review, the directors of the Company consider the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. Based on recommendations of the directors of the Company, the Group will balance its overall capital structure through new share issues. The directors of the Company will also consider the raise of additional borrowings as additional capital.

The directors of the Company also endeavor to ensure the steady and reliable cash flows from the normal business operation.

6. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

(a) Categories of financial instruments

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
Financial assets		
Financial assets at amortised cost (including cash and cash equivalents)	**118,436**	120,277
Financial assets at FVTPL	**4,695**	10,940
	123,131	131,217
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	**67,484**	80,181

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's major financial instruments include trade and other receivables, financial assets at FVTPL, bank balances and cash, trade and other payables and bank borrowings. Details of these financial instruments are disclosed in respective notes. The risks associated with these financial instruments included credit risk, market risk (interest rate risk) and liquidity risk. The policies on how to mitigate these risks are set out below. The management manages and monitors these exposures to ensure appropriate measures are implemented on a timely and effective manner.

Credit risk

As at 31 December 2021, the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk which will cause a financial loss to the Group due to failure to discharge an obligation by the counterparties is arising from the carrying amount of the respective recognised financial assets as stated in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The credit risk of the Group mainly arises from cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables. The carrying amounts of these balances represent the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to financial assets.

In order to minimise the credit risk, the management of the Group has delegated a team responsible for determination of credit limits, credit approvals and other monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. In addition, the Group reviews the recoverability of each individual trade debt at the end of the reporting period to ensure that adequate impairment losses are made. In this regard, the directors of the Company consider that the Group's credit risk is significantly reduced.

For trade receivables, the Group has applied the simplified approach in HKFRS 9 to measure the loss allowance at lifetime ECL. The Group determines the ECL by using a provision matrix, estimated based on historical credit loss experience, as well as the general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate. In this regard, the directors of the Company consider that the Group's credit risk is significantly reduced.

6. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

Credit risk (Continued)

For other non-traded related receivables, the Group has assessed whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If there has been a significant increase in credit risk, the Group will measure the loss allowance based on lifetime rather than 12-month ECL.

The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

As at 31 December 2021, the Group has concentration of credit risk as 9% (2020: 3%) and 32% of the total trade receivables (2020: 15%) was due from the Group's largest customer and the top five customers respectively.

The Group's concentration of credit risk by geographical locations is mainly in the PRC, which accounted for approximately 89% (2020: 91%) of the total trade receivables as at 31 December 2021.

The Group's current credit risk grading framework comprises the following categories:

Category	Description	Basis for recognising ECL
Performing	For financial assets where there has low risk of default or has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and that are not credit impaired (refer to as Stage 1)	12-month ECL
Doubtful	For financial assets where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but that are not credit impaired (refer to as Stage 2)	Lifetime ECL – not credit impaired
Default	Financial assets are assessed as credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset have occurred (refer to as Stage 3)	Lifetime ECL – credit impaired
Write-off	There is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the Group has no realistic prospect of recovery	Amount is written off

6. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

Credit risk (Continued)

The Group's exposure to credit risk

The credit quality of the Group's financial assets as well as the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk by credit risk rating grades are as follows:

	Internal credit rating	12-month or lifetime ECL	2021 Gross carrying amount RMB'000	2021 Loss allowance RMB'000	2021 Net carrying amount RMB'000	2020 Gross carrying amount RMB'000	2020 Loss allowance RMB'000	2020 Net carrying amount RMB'000
Trade and bills receivables	Note	lifetime ECL (not credit – impaired)	**48,448**	**(279)**	**48,169**	42,433	(281)	42,152
Trade receivables	Note	lifetime ECL (credit – impaired)	**–**	**–**	**–**	177	(177)	–
Other receivables	Performing	lifetime ECL (not credit – impaired)	**1,671**	**–**	**1,671**	3,465	–	3,465

Note: The Group has applied simplified approach in HKFRS 9 to measure the loss allowance at lifetime ECL.

The carrying amount of the Group's financial assets at FVTPL as disclosed in note 20 best represents their respective maximum exposure to credit risk. The Group holds no collateral over any of these balances.

Market risk

Interest rate risk

As at 31 December 2021 and 2020, the Group was exposed to fair value interest rate risk in relation to fixed-rate bank borrowings (see note 23 for details). The Group was also exposed to cash flow interest rate risk in relation to variable rate bank balances (see note 21 for details).

Sensitivity analysis

No sensitivity analysis is prepared for bank balances as a reasonably possible change in interest rates is not expected to have a material impact to the Group's profit for the year.

6. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

Liquidity risk

Individual operating entities within the Group are responsible for their own cash management, including cash, current working capital and the raising of funds. The Group's policy is to regularly monitor current and expected liquidity requirements to ensure that it maintains sufficient reserves of cash and current working capital to meet its liquidity requirements in the short and longer term.

In the management of the liquidity risk, the Group obtains financing deemed adequate by the management to finance its operations.

The following table details the Group's remaining contractual maturities for their financial liabilities, based on undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities on the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay. The maturity dates for financial liabilities are based on the agreed repayment dates.

The table includes both interest and principal cash flows. To the extent that interest flows are floating rate, the undiscounted amount is derived from interest rate that exists at the end of the reporting period.

Liquidity risk tables

	Within one year or on demand RMB'000	**Total undiscounted cash flows RMB'000**	**Carrying amount RMB'000**
At 31 December 2021			
Trade and other payables	**52,484**	**52,484**	**52,484**
Bank borrowings	**15,290**	**15,290**	**15,000**
	67,774	**67,774**	**67,484**

	Within one year or on demand RMB'000	Total undiscounted cash flows RMB'000	Carrying amount RMB'000
At 31 December 2020			
Trade and other payables	60,181	60,181	60,181
Bank borrowings	20,461	20,461	20,000
	80,642	80,642	80,181

6. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

Liquidity risk (Continued)

Liquidity risk tables (Continued)

Information about the maturity of lease liabilities is provided in the following table:

	Less than 1 year RMB'000	Total RMB'000	Carrying amount RMB'000
As at 31 December 2021	–	–	–
As at 31 December 2020	17	17	17

The amounts included above for variable interest rate instruments for financial liabilities are subject to change if changes in variable interest rates differ to those estimates of interest rates determined at the end of the reporting period.

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable in accordance to the Group's accounting policy.

	Fair value hierarchy	Valuation techniques and key inputs	At as 31 December 2021 RMB'000	As at 31 December 2020 RMB'000	Significant unobservable inputs	Expected return rate	Relationship of key inputs and significant unobservable inputs to fair value
Financial assets at FVTPL							
Wealth management products	Level 3	Discounted cash flow method with estimated yield rate as the key input	**4,695**	10,940	Yield rate	7.0% (2020: 9.8%)	The higher the yield rate, the higher the fair value

6. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(c) Fair values of financial instruments

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements of financial assets on recurring basis:

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
Balance at beginning of the year	**10,940**	10,972
Purchases	**4,500**	77,900
Disposal	**(10,983)**	(80,492)
Fair value gain recognised in other income	**238**	2,560
Balance at end of the year	**4,695**	10,940

The directors of the Company consider that the carrying amounts of other financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at amortised cost in the consolidated financial statements approximate their fair values due to their short-term maturities.

7. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION

Information reported to the executive directors of the Company, being the chief operating decision maker ("CODM"), for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on types of goods or services delivered or provided. No operating segments identified by the CODM have been aggregated in arriving at the reportable segments of the Group.

Specifically, the Group's reportable and operating segments are as follows:

(1) Oral care products segment reports manufacture and sales of oral care products including functional toothpaste, mouthwash, oral spray and toothbrush.

(2) Leather care products segment reports manufacture and sales of leather care products including leather shoe care products and leather clothing care products.

(3) Household hygiene products segment reports manufacture and sales of household hygiene products including surface cleaners, laundry care products, toilet care products and mould proof products.

7. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

Segment revenue and results

Segment revenue represents revenue derived from the sales of oral care, leather care and household hygiene products.

The followings are analysis of the Group's revenue and results by reportable and operating segments:

	Oral care products	Leather care products	Household hygiene products	Total
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
For the year ended 31 December 2021				
Segment revenue from external customers	**122,201**	**22,013**	**151,485**	**295,699**
Segment profit	**52,834**	**5,815**	**57,038**	**115,687**
Unallocated income				**4,989**
Unallocated expenses				**(105,167)**
Finance costs				**(760)**
Profit before tax				**14,749**
For the year ended 31 December 2020				
Segment revenue from external customers	154,555	21,289	129,950	305,794
Segment profit	73,175	4,555	53,819	131,549
Unallocated income				7,105
Unallocated expenses				(113,297)
Finance costs				(2,621)
Profit before tax				22,736

The accounting policies of the operating segments are the same as the Group's accounting policies described in note 3 to the consolidated financial statements. Segment profit represents the profit earned by each segment without allocation of selling and distribution costs, certain administrative expenses, other income and gain and finance costs. This is the measure reported to the CODM of the Group for the purposes of resource allocation and performance assessment.

7. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

Segment assets and liabilities

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

	2021	2020
	RMB'000	RMB'000
SEGMENT ASSETS		
Jointly-shared by sales of oral care products, leather care products and household hygiene products segments	**217,469**	207,961
Unallocated	**135,546**	151,159
Total assets	**353,015**	359,120
SEGMENT LIABILITIES		
Jointly-shared by sales of oral care products, leather care products and household hygiene products segments	**86,771**	98,850
Unallocated	**18,229**	24,754
Total liabilities	**105,000**	123,604

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

- all assets are allocated to operating segments other than certain property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, bank balances and cash, financial asset at FVTPL and deferred tax assets as these assets are managed on a group basis; and

- all liabilities are allocated to operating segments other than certain other payables, bank borrowings, tax payable and deferred tax liabilities as these liabilities are managed on a group basis.

The Group's CODM is of the view that the Group's principal assets and liabilities are jointly used and shared by oral care products, leather care products and household hygiene products segments.

7. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

Other segment information

	Jointly-shared by oral care products, leather care products and household hygiene products RMB'000	Unallocated RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Year ended 31 December 2021			
Amounts included in the measure of segment profit or loss or segment assets:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	9,772	6,790	16,562
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	302	166	468
Additions to non-current assets	18,221	1,380	19,601
Amounts regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker but not included in the measure of segment results			
Bank interest income	–	(353)	(353)
Fair value changes on financial assets at FVTPL	–	(238)	(238)
Rental income from properties	(1,167)	–	(1,167)
Rental income from equipment	(310)	–	(310)
Government grants	–	(1,315)	(1,315)
Finance costs	–	760	760
Reversal on impairment loss on trade receivables	(2)	–	(2)

7. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

Other segment information (Continued)

	Jointly-shared by oral care products, leather care products and household hygiene products RMB'000	Unallocated RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Year ended 31 December 2020			
Amounts included in the measure of segment profit or loss or segment assets:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	10,048	6,982	17,030
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	333	184	517
Additions to non-current assets	12,965	1,208	14,173
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	708	–	708
Amounts regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker but not included in the measure of segment results			
Bank interest income	–	(347)	(347)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	24	–	24
Fair value changes on financial assets at FVTPL	–	(2,560)	(2,560)
Rental income from properties	(1,242)	–	(1,242)
Rental income from equipment	(310)	–	(310)
Government grants	–	(438)	(438)
Finance costs	–	2,621	2,621
Reversal on impairment loss on trade receivables	(91)	–	(91)

7. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

Geographical information

The Group's operations are mainly located in the PRC – the country of domicile and all of its non-current assets, are located in the PRC.

Disaggregation of revenue

Information about the Group's revenue from external customers is presented based on the locations of customers.

	PRC	United States of America	Australia	Others	Total
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Revenue from external customers					
Year ended 31 December 2021	**263,919**	**8,349**	**23,294**	**137**	**295,699**
Year ended 31 December 2020	277,674	10,022	17,696	402	305,794

During the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020, all revenue from contracts with customers within the scope of HKFRS 15 were recognised at a point in time upon delivered to the customers' designated location and the customers have inspected and accepted the products.

Products were mainly sold to (i) distributors which then distribute and sell them to retailers and/or sub-distributors; (ii) directly to retailers and; (iii) OEM customers who market such products under their brand names or resell them.

Information about major customer

None of the customer accounted for 10% or more of aggregate revenue of the Group during both years.

8. OTHER INCOME AND GAIN

	2021	2020
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Rental income from properties *(Note i)*	**1,167**	1,242
Rental income from equipment	**310**	310
Bank interest income	**353**	347
Government grants *(Note ii)*	**1,315**	438
Fair value changes on financial assets at FVTPL *(Note iii)*	**238**	2,560
Others	**1,606**	2,208
	4,989	7,105

Notes:

(i) No material outgoings had been incurred for the rental income.

(ii) These government grants are awarded to the Group by the local government agencies as incentives primarily to encourage the development of the Group and the contribution to the local economic development with no unfulfilled conditions.

(iii) Included realised gain of approximately RMB43,000 upon maturity of the financial assets at FVTPL during the year ended 31 December 2021 (2020: RMB1,620,000).

9. FINANCE COSTS

	2021	2020
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Interest on bank borrowings	**760**	2,618
Interest on lease liabilities	**–**	3
	760	2,621

10. INCOME TAX EXPENSES

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
Current tax		
PRC Enterprise Income Tax	**2,034**	3,161
Withholding tax on dividend	**–**	350
	2,034	3,511
Deferred tax *(note 24)*	**(130)**	1,067
	1,904	4,578

(a) Pursuant to the rules and regulations of the British Virgin Islands ("BVI") and Cayman Islands, the Group is not subject to any income tax in the BVI and Cayman Islands.

(b) No provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax has been made for the subsidiaries established in Hong Kong as the subsidiaries did not have any assessable profits subject to Hong Kong Profits Tax during both years.

(c) Under the Law of the PRC on Enterprise Income Tax (the "EIT Law") and Implementation Regulation of the EIT Law, the tax rate of the PRC subsidiaries registered in the PRC is 25% from 1 January 2008 onwards. The provision for PRC income tax is based on the respective corporate income tax rates applicable to the subsidiaries located in the PRC as determined in accordance with the relevant income tax rules and regulations of the PRC.

(d) One of the Group's subsidiaries registered in the PRC is recognised as a High and New-technology Enterprise which has been granted tax concessions by the local tax bureau and was entitled to PRC Enterprise Income Tax at concessionary rate of 15% during the year ended 31 December 2021.No subsidiary registered in the PRC was recognised as a High and New-technology Enterprise for the year ended 31 December 2020.

(e) One of the Group's subsidiaries registered in the PRC is recognised as a small and low profit enterprise which has been granted tax concessions by the local tax bureau and is entitled to PRC Enterprise Income Tax at concessionary rate of 5% (2020: 5%) during the year.

(f) According to the prevailing EIT Law and its relevant regulations, non-PRC-resident enterprises are levied withholding tax at 10%, unless reduced by tax treaties or similar arrangements, on dividends from their PRC-resident investees for earnings accumulated beginning on 1 January 2008. Undistributed earnings generated prior to 1 January 2008 are exempted from such withholding tax.

The directors of the Company determined that the management of the Group can control the quantum and timing of distribution of profits of their PRC subsidiaries. Deferred tax liabilities are only provided to the extent that such profits are expected to be distributed in the foreseeable future.

10. INCOME TAX EXPENSES (Continued)

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

	2021	2020
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Profit before tax	**14,749**	22,736
Tax at the domestic income tax rate of 25%	**3,687**	5,684
Effect of different tax rates of subsidiaries operating in other jurisdictions	**309**	444
Income tax on concessionary rate	**(1,749)**	(528)
Tax effect of income not taxable for tax purpose	**(36)**	(640)
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purpose	**481**	1,038
Additional deduction arising from research and development expenses	**(788)**	(1,757)
Withholding tax on dividend	**–**	337
Income tax expenses for the year	**1,904**	4,578

Details of the deferred tax are set out in note 24.

11. PROFIT FOR THE YEAR

Profit for the year has been arrived at after charging (crediting):

	2021	2020
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Auditor's remuneration	**604**	631
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**16,562**	17,030
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	**468**	517
Cost of inventories recognised as expenses*	**180,012**	173,537
Exchange losses, net	**763**	1,944
Research and development costs recognised as an expense**	**9,426**	9,566
Reversal of impairment loss in respect of trade receivables	**(2)**	(91)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**–**	24
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment (included in administrative expenses)	**–**	708
Emoluments of directors and chief executive *(note 14)*	**1,066**	1,118
Other staff costs:		
Salaries and allowances	**23,133**	25,099
Contributions to retirement benefits schemes	**3,080**	1,863
Total staff costs	**27,279**	28,080

* Cost of inventories recognised as expenses for the year ended 31 December 2021 included staff costs of approximately RMB9,039,000 (2020: RMB8,419,000) which had been included in the total staff costs disclosed above.

** Research and development costs recognised as an expense for the year ended 31 December 2021 included staff costs of approximately RMB4,800,000 (2020: RMB4,563,000) which were also included in the total staff costs disclosure above.

12. DIVIDEND

No dividend was paid or proposed during the year ended 31 December 2021, nor has any dividend been proposed since the end of the reporting period (2020: nil).

13. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The calculation of the basic and diluted earnings per share is based on the following data:

Earnings

	2021	2020
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Earnings for the purpose of basic and diluted earnings per share	**12,845**	18,158

Number of shares

	2021	2020
	'000	'000
Number of ordinary shares for the purpose of basic and diluted earnings per share	**1,000,000**	1,000,000

Since there are no potential dilutive shares in issue during the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020, basic and diluted earnings per share are the same for both years.

14. EMOLUMENTS OF DIRECTORS, CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND EMPLOYEES

The emoluments paid or payable to the directors of the Company, which include the chief executive of the Group, were as follows:

	Executive directors			Independent non-executive directors			
	Ms. Li Qiuyan RMB'000	Mr. Tong Xing RMB'000	Ms. Du Yongwei RMB'000	Mr. Tang Wai Yau RMB'000	Mr. Ye Jingzhong RMB'000	Mr. Pan Qingwei RMB'000 *(note i)*	Total RMB'000
For the year ended 31 December 2021							
Emoluments paid or receivable in respect of a person's services as a director, whether of the Company and its subsidiary undertakings							
Fees	–	–	–	147	60	–	207
Emoluments paid or receivable in respect of director's other services in connection with the management of the affairs of the Company and its subsidiary undertakings							
Other emoluments							
Salaries	450	243	132	–	–	–	825
Contributions to retirement benefits schemes	–	26	8	–	–	–	34
Total emoluments	450	269	140	147	60	–	1,066

14. EMOLUMENTS OF DIRECTORS, CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND EMPLOYEES (Continued)

	Executive directors			Independent non-executive directors			
	Ms. Li Qiuyan RMB'000	Mr. Tong Xing RMB'000	Ms. Du Yongwei RMB'000	Mr. Tang Wai Yau RMB'000	Mr. Ye Jingzhong RMB'000	Mr. Pan Qingwei RMB'000 *(note i)*	Total RMB'000
For the year ended 31 December 2020							
Emoluments paid or receivable in respect of a person's services as a director, whether of the Company and its subsidiary undertakings							
Fees	–	–	–	160	60	–	220
Emoluments paid or receivable in respect of director's other services in connection with the management of the affairs of the Company and its subsidiary undertakings							
Other emoluments							
Salaries	450	276	135	–	–	–	861
Contributions to retirement benefits schemes	–	29	8	–	–	–	37
Total emoluments	450	305	143	160	60	–	1,118

Note:

(i) During the year ended 31 December 2021, Mr. Pan Qingwei waived emoluments of RMB60,000 (2020: RMB60,000).

14. EMOLUMENTS OF DIRECTORS, CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND EMPLOYEES (Continued)

Of the five individuals with the highest emoluments in the Group, two were directors (2020: two) (including the chief executive) of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2021, whose emoluments are included in the disclosures above. The emoluments of the remaining three (2020: three) individuals for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

	2021	2020
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Salaries and allowances and other benefits	**870**	918
Contributions to retirement benefits schemes	**24**	25
	894	943

The emoluments of each of the above three individual fell within the band of nil to HK$1,000,000 (equivalent to nil to RMB828,000) (2020: nil to HK$1,000,000 (equivalent to nil to RMB842,000)) for the year.

No emoluments were paid by the Group to any of the directors (including the chief executive) or the five highest paid individuals as an inducement to join or upon joining the Group or as compensation for loss of office for both years.

15. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Buildings	Leasehold improvements	Motor vehicles	Plant and machinery	Office equipment	Construction in progress	Total
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB000	RMB'000	RMB'000
COST							
At 1 January 2020	121,208	26,605	6,686	62,909	10,882	2,533	230,823
Additions	–	250	508	4,107	524	9,754	15,143
Reclassification upon completion	–	–	–	5,980	–	(5,980)	–
Disposals	–	–	(174)	(1,210)	(68)	–	(1,452)
At 31 December 2020 and 1 January 2021	**121,208**	**26,855**	**7,020**	**71,786**	**11,338**	**6,307**	**244,514**
Additions	**–**	**2,858**	**249**	**4,352**	**302**	**8,435**	**16,196**
Reclassification upon completion	**–**	**1,269**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(1,269)**	**–**
Disposals	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(458)**	**–**	**–**	**(458)**
At 31 December 2021	**121,208**	**30,982**	**7,269**	**75,680**	**11,640**	**13,473**	**260,252**
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION							
At 1 January 2020	34,789	16,506	3,237	20,282	6,105	–	80,919
Charge for the year	5,221	3,563	1,039	5,331	1,876	–	17,030
Impairment loss	–	–	–	708	–	–	708
Eliminated on disposals	–	–	(131)	(1,108)	(65)	–	(1,304)
At 31 December 2020 and 1 January 2021	**40,010**	**20,069**	**4,145**	**25,213**	**7,916**	**–**	**97,353**
Charge for the year	**5,555**	**3,013**	**672**	**5,959**	**1,363**	**–**	**16,562**
Eliminated on disposals	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(383)**	**–**	**–**	**(383)**
At 31 December 2021	**45,565**	**23,082**	**4,817**	**30,789**	**9,279**	**–**	**113,532**
CARRYING VALUES							
At 31 December 2021	**75,643**	**7,900**	**2,452**	**44,891**	**2,361**	**13,473**	**146,720**
At 31 December 2020	81,198	6,786	2,875	46,573	3,422	6,307	147,161

15. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

The above items of property, plant and equipment, other than construction in progress, are depreciated on a straight-line basis, after taking into account their estimated residual values, over their estimated useful lives at the following rates per annum:

Buildings	5% or over the lease term, whichever is shorter
Leasehold improvements	20% or over the lease term, whichever is shorter
Motor vehicles	20%
Plant and machinery	10%
Office equipment	20%

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the directors of the Company conducted an impairment review of the Group's plant and machinery and determined that a number of those assets were impaired, due to technical obsolescence. Accordingly, impairment losses of RMB708,000 have been recognised in respect of plant and machinery. The recoverable amounts of the relevant assets have been determined on the basis of their value-in-use calculation using cash flow projections based on financial budgets which was approved by the directors of the Company covering the remaining useful lives of the respective items of the property, plant and equipment. No reversal of impairment losses recognised during the year ended 31 December 2021.

As at 31 December 2021, the Group's buildings with carrying amount amounting to approximately RMB11,060,00 (2020: RMB12,266,000) were pledged to secure banking facilities granted to the Group (note 23).

At 31 December 2021 and 2020, the Group has not obtained building ownership certificates for certain properties with a carrying amount of approximately RMB1,671,000 (2020: RMB1,683,000). In the opinion of the directors of the Company, the absence of formal titles to these properties does not impair their values to the Group as the Group has paid full consideration for acquiring the relevant properties and the probability of being evicted on the ground of an absence of formal title is remote.

16. LEASES

(i) Right-of-use assets

	2021 **RMB'000**	2020 RMB'000
Land use rights	**17,118**	17,569
Buildings	**–**	17
	17,118	17,586

Right-of-use assets of RMB17,118,000 (2020: RMB17,569,000) represents land use rights located in the PRC are amortised over 50 years on a straight-line basis.

16. LEASES (Continued)

(i) Right-of-use assets (Continued)

As at 31 December 2021, the right-of-use assets of the Group with carrying amount amounted to approximately RMB5,933,000 (2020: RMB6,112,000) were pledged to secure banking facilities granted to the Group (note 23).

In addition, the Group has lease arrangements for buildings. The lease terms are generally ranged around one to two years.

During the year ended 31 December 2021, the Group did not enter into any new lease agreement in respect of renting properties and did not recognise any lease liability (2020: nil).

(ii) Lease liabilities

	2021	2020
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Current	**–**	17
Non-current	**–**	–
	–	17

(iii) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

	2021	2020
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets		
– land use rights	**451**	449
– buildings	**17**	68
Interest expense on lease liabilities	**–**	3
Expense relating to short-term leases	**48**	130

(iv) Others

During the year ended 31 December 2021, the total cash outflow for leases amount to RMB65,000 (2020: RMB203,000).

17. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Trademarks
	RMB'000
COST	
At 1 January 2020, 31 December 2020, 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2021	1,016
AMORTISATION	
At 1 January 2020, 31 December 2020, 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2021	1,016
CARRYING VALUES	
At 31 December 2021	–
At 31 December 2020	–

The trademarks acquired by the Group were fully amortised. They remained in use by the Group during both years.

18. INVENTORIES

	2021	2020
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Raw materials	**18,859**	17,821
Work in progress	**890**	918
Finished goods	**12,811**	14,883
	32,560	33,622

19. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2021	2020
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Trade receivables *(Note i)*	**48,448**	42,610
Less: allowance for impairment of trade receivables	**(279)**	(458)
	48,169	42,152
Deposits and other receivables	**1,522**	1,471
Advances to employees	**149**	703
Loan to an employee *(Note ii)*	**–**	1,291
	1,671	3,465
Prepayments	**24,743**	24,456
Less: allowance for impairment of prepayments	**–**	(260)
	24,743	24,196
	74,583	69,813

Notes:

(i) As at 31 December 2021, the gross amount of trade receivable arising from contracts with customers amounted to RMB48,448,000 (2020: RMB42,610,000).

(ii) During the year ended 31 December 2020, the loan with principal amount of RMB2,541,000 was partially repaid and remained at RMB1,291,000 as at 31 December 2020. It was secured by a property interest, interest bearing at fixed interest rate of 4.75% per annum and repayable on demand. During the year ended 31 December 2021, the loan to an employee has been fully settled.

19. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (Continued)

The Group does not hold any collateral over its trade receivables, deposits and other receivables.

The Group allows a credit period of 0 to 60 days to its trade customers. The following is an aged analysis of trade receivables presented based on the invoice dates, which approximated the respective revenue recognition dates, at the end of the reporting period.

	2021	2020
	RMB'000	RMB'000
0–30 days	**40,735**	39,746
31–60 days	**4,328**	1,113
61–90 days	**663**	458
Over 3 months but less than 6 months	**1,555**	447
Over 6 months but less than 1 year	**888**	388
	48,169	42,152

The Group measures the loss allowance for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. The Group considers the credit risk characteristic and the days past due of trade receivables to measure the expected credit losses. The Group considers the historical loss rates in the past three years and adjusts for forward looking macroeconomic data in calculating the expected credit loss rates. There has been no change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the current reporting period.

As the Group's historical credit loss experience does not indicate significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the loss allowance based on past due status is not further distinguished between the Group's different customer bases. The grouping is regularly reviewed by management to ensure relevant information about specific debtors is updated.

19. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (Continued)

As at 31 December 2021, the expected credit losses is determined using the provision matrix as follows:

	Average loss rate %	Gross carrying amount RMB'000	Impairment loss allowance RMB'000
0–30 days (including amounts not yet past due)	**0.26**	**40,840**	**105**
31–60 days	**0.66**	**4,357**	**29**
61–90 days	**1.51**	**673**	**10**
Overdue 3 months to 6 months	**3.08**	**1,604**	**49**
Overdue 6 months to 2 years	**9.04**	**974**	**86**
		48,448	**279**

As at 31 December 2020, the expected credit losses is determined using the provision matrix as follows:

	Average loss rate %	Gross carrying amount RMB'000	Impairment loss allowance RMB'000
0–30 days (including amounts not yet past due)	0.33	35,250	115
31–60 days	0.86	4,496	38
61–90 days	1.97	1,571	31
Overdue 3 months to 6 months	4.05	447	18
Overdue 6 months to 2 years	11.72	669	79
		42,433	281
Default receivables	100	177	177
		42,610	458

19. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (Continued)

Movement in the impairment on trade receivables:

	Lifetime ECL (not credit-impaired) RMB'000	Lifetime ECL (credit-impaired) RMB'000	Total RMB'000
At 1 January 2020	372	177	549
Reversal of the impairment loss for the year	(91)	–	(91)
At 31 December 2020 and 1 January 2021	281	177	458
Reversal of the impairment loss for the year	(2)	–	(2)
Amount written off as uncollectible	–	(177)	(177)
At 31 December 2021	279	–	279

The Group writes off trade receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or when the trade receivables are over two to three years past due, depending on the types of customers, whichever occurs earlier.

For the purpose of internal credit risk management for advances and loans to employees, the directors of the Company have assessed the past due status of the debts, the financial position of the debtors and concluded that there has not been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. As such, no loss allowance was made in 2021 and 2020 as 12-month ECL is insignificant.

Included in the impairment on prepayments are individually impaired prepayments of RMB260,000 as at 31 December 2021 (2020: RMB260,000) since the directors of the Company considered the prolonged outstanding balances cannot be utilised or recovered.

20. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FVTPL

As at 31 December 2021 and 2020, financial assets at FVTPL represented wealth management products, which placed at a financial institute with maturity date of one year from the date of purchase, were matured in May 2022. The products are non-guaranteed with expected return of 7.0% per annum (2020: 9.8% per annum).

21. BANK BALANCES AND CASH

Cash at banks carried interest at floating rates based on market interest rate ranging from 0.01% to 0.385% per annum for both 2021 and 2020. The fixed deposit carries fixed interest rate of 1.37% (2020: 1.21%) per annum.

Details of impairment assessment of bank balances are set out in note 6.

22. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES AND CONTRACT LIABILITIES

	2021	2020
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Trade and bills payables *(Note i)*	**42,162**	47,682
Accruals and other payables *(Note ii)*	**14,260**	15,896
Payables for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	**443**	871
	56,865	64,449
Contract liabilities	**29,982**	34,460

Notes:

(i) As at 31 December 2021 and 2020, bill payables were secured by trademarks with carrying amount of nil.

(ii) Included in accruals and other payables, there were RMB71,000 accrued director's remuneration (2020: RMB76,000).

22. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES AND CONTRACT LIABILITIES (Continued)

The contract liabilities represent the deposit receipts in advance from customers. The changes in contract liabilities in 2021 were mainly due to the decrease in sales orders received before year end.

Revenue recognised during the year ended 31 December 2021 that was included in the contract liabilities as at 1 January 2021 is approximately RMB34,202,000 (2020: RMB32,127,000). There was no revenue recognised in the current year that related to performance obligations that were satisfied in prior year.

The following is an aged analysis of trade and bills payables presented based on the invoice date.

	2021	2020
	RMB'000	RMB'000
0–30 days	**15,904**	38,831
31–60 days	**5,354**	4,568
61–90 days	**8,114**	2,065
Over 3 months but less than 6 months	**11,236**	1,096
Over 6 months but less than 1 year	**689**	387
Over 1 year but less than 2 years	**302**	316
Over 2 years but less than 5 years	**563**	419
	42,162	47,682

The average credit period on purchases of goods is 30 to 60 days. The Group has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are settled within the credit timeframe.

23. BANK BORROWING

	2021	2020
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Secured bank borrowing repayable within one year	**15,000**	20,000

The Group's bank borrowing is interest-bearing as follows:

	2021	2020
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Fixed-rate bank borrowings	**15,000**	20,000

The ranges of effective interest rate per annum on the Group's borrowing at the end of the reporting period is as follow:

	2021	2020
Fixed-rate borrowing	**4.40%**	4.40%

As at 31 December 2021 bank borrowing was secured by certain buildings and right-of-use asset in aggregate of approximately RMB16,993,000 (2020: RMB18,378,000).

As at 31 December 2021 and 2020, certain banking facilities amounted to RMB30,000,000 were guaranteed by Ms. Li Qiuyan, Mr. Tong Xing and the spouse of Mr. Tong Xing.

As at 31 December 2021 and 2020, all of the Group's borrowing is denominated in RMB.

24. DEFERRED TAXATION

The following is the analysis of the Group's deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities for financial reporting purposes:

	2021 **RMB'000**	2020 RMB'000
Deferred tax assets	**606**	606
Deferred tax liabilities	**(1,253)**	(1,383)
	(647)	(777)

	Impairment of assets RMB'000	**Withholding tax** RMB'000	**Accelerated depreciation** RMB'000	**Total** RMB'000
At 1 January 2020	620	(330)	–	290
(Charged) credited to profit or loss	(14)	13	(1,066)	(1,067)
At 31 December 2020 and 1 January 2021	606	(317)	(1,066)	(777)
Credited to profit or loss	–	–	130	130
At 31 December 2021	606	(317)	(936)	(647)

At 31 December 2021, no deferred tax has been recognised in respect of temporary differences associated with undistributed earnings of PRC subsidiaries amounted to RMB124,607,000 (2020: RMB111,324,000) because the Group controls the dividend policy of these subsidiaries and it has been determined that it is probable that these profits will not be distributed in the foreseeable future.

25. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES

(a) Share capital

	Number of shares	Nominal value of ordinary shares	
	'000	HK$'000	RMB'000
Authorised:			
Ordinary shares of HK$0.01 each			
At 1 January 2020, 31 December 2020, 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2021	1,000,000	10,000	8,606

(b) Reserves

(i) *Share premium*

Under the Companies Law of the Cayman Islands, the share premium account of the Company may be applied for payment of distributions or dividends to shareholders provided that immediately following the date on which the distribution or dividend is proposed to be paid, the Company is able to pay its debts as they fall due in the ordinary course of business.

(ii) *PRC statutory reserves*

PRC statutory reserves were established in accordance with the relevant PRC rules and regulations and the articles of association of Jiangsu Snow Leopard Daily Chemical Co., Limited. and Shanghai Snow Leopard Daily Chemical Co., Limited. Appropriations to the reserves were determined by the board of directors and can be used to offset accumulated losses and increase capital upon approval from the relevant government authorities.

The Company and its subsidiaries in the PRC have to set aside 10% of its profit for the statutory common reserve fund (except where the fund has reached 50% of its registered capital). Since the amount of the Company's statutory surplus reserve has reached 50% of the registered capital of the Company, no appropriation was made for both 2021 and 2020.

(iii) *Capital reserve*

Capital reserve represents the difference between the aggregate amount of issued and fully paid share capital of the subsidiaries acquired by the Company and the nominal amount of the shares issued by the Company in exchange for the entire equity interests in the subsidiaries as part of the reorganisation.

26. INFORMATION ABOUT THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
Non-current asset		
Investments in subsidiaries	**100,730**	100,730
Current asset		
Amounts due from subsidiaries *(Note a)*	**29,888**	30,958
Current liabilities		
Amounts due to subsidiaries *(Note a)*	**356**	365
Net current assets	**29,532**	30,593
	130,262	131,323
Capital and reserves		
Share capital *(Note 25(a))*	**8,606**	8,606
Reserves *(Note b)*	**121,656**	122,717
	130,262	131,323

26. INFORMATION ABOUT THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY (Continued)

Notes:

(a) The amounts are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

(b) Movements in the Company's reserves

	Share premium RMB'000	Other reserve RMB'000 *(Note)*	Accumulated losses RMB'000	Total RMB'000
At 1 January 2020	74,386	100,730	(50,105)	125,011
Loss for the year and total comprehensive expense for the year	–	–	(2,294)	(2,294)
At 31 December 2020 and 1 January 2021	**74,386**	**100,730**	**(52,399)**	**122,717**
Loss for the year and total comprehensive expense for the year	**–**	**–**	**(1,061)**	**(1,061)**
At 31 December 2021	**74,386**	**100,730**	**(53,460)**	**121,656**

Note: Other reserve represents the difference between the nominal value of the shares issued for the acquisition of equity interests of its subsidiaries and the net assets value of its subsidiaries at the date of acquisition.

27. RETIREMENT BENEFIT SCHEMES

The Group operates the MPF Scheme under the Hong Kong Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance for its employees in Hong Kong. The MPF Scheme is a defined contribution retirement plan and the assets of the MPF Scheme are held separately from those of the Group in funds administrated by independent trustee. Under the MPF Scheme, the Group and its employees makes monthly contributions to the MPF Scheme at 5% of the employee's earnings capped at HK$1,500 per month to the MPF Scheme.

The employees of the Group's subsidiaries in the PRC are members of a state-managed retirement benefit scheme operated by the PRC government. The subsidiaries are required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll costs to the retirement benefit scheme to fund the benefits. The only obligation of the Group with respect to the retirement benefit scheme is to make the specified contributions.

The total cost charged to profit or loss of RMB3,114,000 (2020: RMB1,900,000) represent contributions payable to these schemes by the Group for the year ended 31 December 2021.

28. CAPITAL COMMITMENT

As at 31 December 2021 and 2020, the Group has the following capital commitment in respect of acquisition of property, plant and equipment:

	2021 **RMB'000**	2020 RMB'000
Contracted but not provided for	**3,705**	4,382

29. LEASE COMMITMENTS

The Group as lessor

The Group had contracted with tenants under operating lease arrangement, with leases negotiated for terms ranging from 1 to 10 years (2020: 1 to 10 years). None of the leases includes variable lease payments.

Undiscounted lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases in place at 31 December 2021 and 2020 will be receivable by the Group in future periods as follows:

	2021 **RMB'000**	2020 RMB'000
Within 1 year	**585**	1,536
After 1 year but within 2 years	**586**	585
After 2 years but within 3 years	**586**	586
After 3 year but within 4 years	**586**	586
After 4 year but within 5 years	**586**	586
More than 5 years	**439**	1,025
	3,368	4,904

30. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Save as disclosed elsewhere in the consolidated financial statements, the Group has the following transactions with its related parties.

(a) During the year ended 31 December 2021, the Group rented an office premises from Ms. Li Qiuyan, a shareholder and a director of the Company, at nil consideration (2020: Nil).

(b) As at 31 December 2020, the Group advanced a loan of approximately RMB1,291,000 to an employee, which is also the close family member of Ms. Li Qiuyan, a shareholder and a director of the Company (2021: Nil).

(c) As at 31 December 2021, banking facility of RMB30,000,000 (2020: RMB30,000,000) were guaranteed by Ms. Li Qiuyan, Mr. Tong Xing and the spouse of Mr. Tong Xing, directors of the Company.

(d) Compensation of key management personnel

	2021	2020
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Salaries and other benefits in kind	**1,422**	1,516
Retirement benefits scheme contributions	**58**	61
	1,480	1,577

The remuneration of key management personnel including executive directors of the Company and senior management of the Group is determined by the performance of individuals and market trends.

31. RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

The table below details changes in the Group's liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are those for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the Group's consolidated statement of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities.

	Lease liabilities RMB'000 *(note 16)*	**Bank borrowings** RMB'000 *(note 23)*
At 1 January 2020	87	60,000
Non-cash movements		
New lease agreement	3	–
Interest expense	–	2,618
Cash movements		
Bank borrowings raised	–	20,000
Settlement of lease liabilities	(73)	–
Repayment of bank borrowings	–	(60,000)
Interests paid	–	(2,618)
At 31 December 2020 and 1 January 2021	**17**	**20,000**
Non-cash movements		
Interest expense	**–**	**760**
Cash movements		
Bank borrowings raised	**–**	**15,000**
Settlement of lease liabilities	**(17)**	**–**
Repayment of bank borrowings	**–**	**(20,000)**
Interests paid	**–**	**(760)**
At 31 December 2021	**–**	**15,000**

32. PARTICULARS OF SUBSIDIARIES OF THE COMPANY

The particulars of the subsidiaries of the Group as at the end of reporting period are as follows:

Name of subsidiaries	Place of incorporation/ establishment	Issued and fully paid share capital/ registered capital	Attributable equity interest held by the Group 2021	2020	Principal activities
Direct subsidiaries					
SL Far East Investments Limited	British Virgin Islands ("BVI")	Issued and fully paid share capital United States Dollars ("USD")1,000	**100%**	100%	Investment holding
Snow Leopard Technology (Holding Group) Ltd	BVI	Issued and fully paid share capital USD1,000	**100%**	100%	Investment holding
Golden Maxim Limited	BVI	Issued and fully paid share capital USD1,000	**100%**	100%	Investment holding
Indirect subsidiaries					
FE Golden Classic Dentists International Limited	Hong Kong	Issued and fully paid share capital HK$1,000	**100%**	100%	Investment holding
Jiangsu Snow Leopard Daily Chemical Co., Limited 江蘇雪豹日化有限公司	PRC, wholly-owned foreign enterprise	Registered capital RMB85,680,000	**100%**	100%	Manufacture and trading of oral care, leather care and household hygiene products
Shanghai Snow Leopard Daily Chemical Co., Limited 上海雪豹日用化學有限公司	PRC, limited liability company	Registered capital RMB1,000,000	**100%**	100%	Trading of oral care, leather care and household hygiene products
Larento International (Development) Co., Limited	Hong Kong	Issued and fully paid share capital HK$1	**100%**	100%	Investment holding

None of the subsidiaries had issued any debt securities during both years or at the end of both years.

Five Years Financial Summary

A summary of the results, assets and liabilities of the Group for the last five financial years, as extracted from the audited consolidated financial statements in this report and the Prospectus, is as follows.

	Year months ended 31 December				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Revenue	**295,699**	305,794	307,373	276,634	267,444
Cost of sales	**(180,012)**	(173,537)	(180,089)	(169,905)	(145,322)
Gross profit	**115,687**	132,257	127,284	106,729	122,122
Profit before tax	**14,749**	22,736	11,710	4,090	6,104
Income tax expenses	**(1,904)**	(4,578)	(2,116)	(2,455)	(3,351)
Profit for the year	**12,845**	18,158	9,594	1,635	2,753
Earnings per share					
Basic and diluted (RMB cents)	**1.28**	1.82	0.96	0.16	0.28

	31 December				
Assets and liabilities	**2021**	2020	2019	2018	2017
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Total assets	**353,015**	359,120	364,429	345,483	332,362
Total liabilities	**105,000**	123,604	155,907	138,309	128,667
Capital and reserves					
Total equity	**248,015**	235,516	208,522	207,174	203,695