NEE

ANNUAL REPORT 2019 年報

输送光明和动力的桥梁

東北電氣發展股份有限公司
NORTHEAST ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.

CONTENTS

1.1 **The Board, Supervisory Committee, Directors, Supervisors and senior management of the Company hereby confirm that there are no false representations, misleading statements or material omissions contained in this report, and they, severally and jointly, accept full responsibility for the truthfulness, accuracy and completeness of the contents of this report.**

1.2 **The Company's Chairman, Zhu Jie, Chief Financial Officer, Wang Kai and Chief Accounting Officer, Xing Liwen hereby represent: guaranteeing the truthfulness, accurateness and integrity of the financial report of the Annual Report.**

1.3 **All Directors attended the Board meeting in person to consider and approve this report.**

1.4 **This report has been considered and approved by the fourteenth meeting of the 9th Board convened on 29 April 2020. The Audit Committee of the Board has reviewed and confirmed the Company's financial report for 2019.**

1.5 **The Company's annual financial report is prepared under the PRC GAAP and the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). The Company's domestic auditor Mazars Certified Public Accountants (SGP) issued the unqualified audit report with paragraphs regarding material uncertainties on the ability to continue as a going concern and the overseas auditor Mazars CPA Limited issued the unqualified audit report with paragraphs regarding material uncertainties on the ability to continue as a going concern.**

1.6 **The forward-looking description involved in the report such as the future plan and development strategy does not constitute any substantial commitment of the Company to investors. Investors need to be aware of risks attached to investments.**

1.7 **The risks that may be faced and countermeasures to be adopted by the Company are described in the "Prospect of Future Development" of "Report of the Directors" in this report and investors are advised to refer to the relevant section.**

1.8 The Company proposes not to distribute cash dividend, issue bonus share, or capitalise from capital reserves, subject to consideration and approval at the 2019 Annual General Meeting.

1.9 The consolidated turnover is RMB102,341,100, increasing from 2018 by RMB70,029,600.

1.10 Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company is RMB-40,165,700.

1.11 Earnings per share attributable to equity holders of the Company are RMB-0.046.

1.12 Unless otherwise stated, Renminbi is the only monetary unit in this report.

1.13 Definitions.

Asia-Pacific International	Asia-Pacific International Conference Center Co., Ltd. (亞太國際會議中心有限公司), a related party of the Company
Beijing Haihongyuan	Beijing Haihongyuan Investment Management Co., Ltd. (北京海鴻源投資管理有限公司), a substantial shareholder of the Company
CSRC	China Securities Regulatory Commission
Dongguan Yujingwan	Dongguan Yujingwan Hotel (東莞御景灣酒店), a related party of the Company
Danzhou Xintiandi	Danzhou HNA Xintiandi Hotel Co., Ltd. (儋州海航新天地酒店有限公司), a related party of the Company
Fuxin Busbar	Fuxin Enclosed Busbar Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company
The Group	the Company and its subsidiaries
De facto controller of the Company	Hainan Province Cihang Foundation
Garden Lane Hotel	Hainan Garden Lane Flight Hotel Management Co., Ltd. (**海南逸唐飛行酒店管理有限公司**) (formerly known as Hainan Tangyuan Technology Co., Ltd. (**海南唐苑科技有限公司**), changed its name to Hainan Garden Lane Flight Hotel Management Co., Ltd. on 23 August 2019), a subsidiary of the Company
HNA Hotel (Hong Kong)	HNA Hotel Group (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd. (海航酒店集團（香港）有限公司), a related party of the Company

HNA Hotel Holdings	HNA Hotel Holdings Ltd.
HNA Group	HNA Group Co., Ltd., a related party of the Company
Finance Company	HNA Group Finance Co., Ltd. (海航集團財務有限公司), a related party of the Company
Hainan Guoshang	Hainan Guoshang Hotel Management Co., Ltd. (海南國商酒店管理有限公司), a related party of the Company
Hangzhou Huagang	Hangzhou Huagang HNA Resort Co., Ltd., a related party of the Company
Jilin Province Tourism Group	Jilin Province Tourism Group Co., Ltd. (吉林省旅遊集團有限責任公司), a related party of the Company
NEE, the Company, the listed company	Northeast Electric Development Company Limited
NNE Jinzhou PC	New Northeast Electric (Jinzhou) Power Capacitor Co., Ltd., the former subsidiary of the Company, sold
NEE Chengdu	Northeast Electric (Chengdu) Electric Engineering Design Co., Ltd. (東北電氣（成都）電力工程設計有限公司), a subsidiary of the Company
SZSE	Shenzhen Stock Exchange
Stock Exchange	The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong
Shanghai Yizhou	Shanghai Yizhou Investment Management Co., Ltd. (上海驛舟投資管理有限公司), a related party of the Company
Lucky Air	Yunnan Lucky Air Co., Ltd., a related party of the Company
Tianjin Center	HNA Tianjin Center Development Co., Ltd. (海航天津中心發展有限公司), a related party of the Company
Yunnan Tonghui Hotel	Yunnan Tonghui Hotel Management Co., Ltd. (雲南通匯酒店管理有限公司), a related party of the Company
Mazars	the Company’s domestic auditor Mazars Certified Public Accountants (SGP) and the overseas auditor Mazars CPA Limited

(1) Legal Chinese name:東北電氣發展股份有限公司

Legal English name: Northeast Electric Development Company Limited
Chinese abbreviation:東北電氣
English abbreviation: NEE

(2) Legal representative: Zhu Jie

(3) Executive directors: Zhu Jie (Chairman), Ma Yun, Bao Zongbao, Su Weiguo and Liu Huafen

(4) Independent non-executive directors: Li Ming, Fang Guangrong and Qian Fengsheng

(5) Supervisors: Zhou Jinyang (Chairman of the Supervisory Committee), Liu Lu and Hu Tao

(6) Secretary to the Board: Ding Jishi

Representative for securities affairs: Zhu Xinguang, Xing Zhihuang
Joint company secretary and authorized representative to accept service of process and notice: Chan Yee Ping (Michael)
Place of business and place for acceptance of service of process and notice in Hong Kong: 17/F, Winsan Tower, 98 Thomson Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong

(7) Registered address of the Company:

Room A1-1077, 5th Floor, Building A, Entrepreneurship Incubation Center of Haikou National High-tech Zone, No.266 Nanhai Avenue, Haikou City, Hainan Province
Postal code of the registered address: 571152
Correspondence address of the Company: 22nd Floor, HNA Plaza, No.7 Guoxing Road, Meilan District, Haikou City, Hainan Province
Postal code of the correspondence address: 570203
Telephone: 0898-68876008, 68876046
Fax: 0898-68876033
Website: www.nee.com.cn
E-mail address: dbdqdshbgs@hnair.com, nemm585@sina.com

(8) PRC newspapers for information disclosure: “Securities Times”

Website containing the annual report: www.cninfo.com.cn, www.hkexnews.hk
Place for inspection of annual report: Office of the Board

(9) Place of listing, stock names and codes

H Share:	A Share:
—Hong Kong Stock Exchange	—Shenzhen Stock Exchange
—Stock Name: Northeast Electric	—Stock Name:*ST Northeast Electric
—Stock Code: 0042	—Stock Code: 000585

(10) Date of Company's first registration: 16 February 1993

Place of registration: No. 18, North Er Zhong Road, Tie Xi District, Shenyang, Liaoning Province, the PRC
Date of the Company's latest change of registration: 26 September 2019
Place of registration: Room A1-1077, 5th Floor, Building A, Entrepreneurship Incubation Center of Haikou National High-tech Zone, No.266 Nanhai Avenue, Haikou City, Hainan Province
Unified social credit code: 91210000243437397T

(11) Domestic auditor: Mazars Certified Public Accountants (SGP)

Office address: 2/F-9/F, No. 169 Donghu Road, Wuchang District, Wuhan City, Hubei Province
Overseas auditor: Mazars CPA Limited
Office address: 42/F, Central Plaza, 18 Harbour Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong

(12) Hong Kong Registrar: Boardroom Share Registrars (HK) Limited

Office address: 21/F, 148 Electric Road, North Point, Hong Kong

(1) Financial Data

1.1 Principal accounting data for the year prepared under the PRC GAAP

Whether retroactive adjustments or restatements need be made by the Company to the accounting data for the previous years?

□Yes √No

Items	2019	2018	Increase/ decrease of the year over last year	2017	2016	2015
Total operating revenues (RMB'000)	102,341	32,311	216.73%	32,986	63,514	151,740
Net profit attributable to shareholders of the Company (RMB'000)	-40,166	14,596	-	-397,058	-99,494	4,933
Net profit attributable to shareholders of the Company after extraordinary items (RMB'000)	-41,164	-38,948		-96,661	-99,613	-776
Net cash flow arising from operating activities (RMB'000)	3,336.82	-4,595.47	-	4,596.18	-2,989.15	-1,823.72
Basic earnings per share (RMB/Share)	-0.046	0.02	-	-0.45	-0.11	0.01
Diluted earnings per share (RMB/Share)	-0.046	0.02	-	-0.45	-0.11	0.01
Weighted average ROE	-	-	-	-	-39.40%	1.68%

	As at the end of 2019	As at the end of 2018	Increase/ decrease of the end of the year over the end of last year	As at the end of 2017	As at the end of 2016	As at the end of 2015
Total assets (RMB'000)	477,041	505,113	5.56%	306,237	401,830	483,446
Net assets attributable to shareholders of the Company (RMB'000)	-56,590	8,619	–	-198,632	202,790	296,987

1.2 Differences in figures under domestic and foreign accounting standards

There are no differences in net profits and net assets prepared under the International Accounting Standards and PRC GAAP during the reporting period of the Company.

1.3 Major financial indicators by quarter

Unit: RMB

	The first quarter	The second quarter	The third quarter	The fourth quarter
Operating revenues	14,500,346.70	30,663,411.83	26,936,210.94	30,241,116.30
Net profit attributable to shareholders of the listed company	-4,965,656.38	1,041,325.64	-1,922,176.09	-34,319,232.93
Net profit attributable to shareholders of the listed company after extraordinary items	-4,965,656.38	1,041,325.64	-1,922,176.09	-35,317,492.93
Net cash flow arising from operating activities	-7,141,229.89	5,049,310.60	-10,934,637.18	16,363,376.72

Whether there is any significant difference between above financial indicators or their sum and relevant financial indicators disclosed in the quarterly report and interim report

□Yes √ No

1.4 Summary of financial data in the past five years pxtraordinary items and the related amount

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	2019	2018	2017	Remarks
Profit and loss on disposal of non-current assets (including the part of provision for assets impairment being written off)		15,785,816.33	-177,333.23	
Government subsidy included in the current profits and losses (closely related to business of the enterprise, excluding the government subsidy enjoyed fully or quantitatively according to uniform standards of the country)	767,306.37	1,070,676.39	50,000.00	
Reversal of provision for accounts receivable under separate impairment test and contract assets			9,590,990.45	
Other non-operating income and expense other than the above items	571,715.65	3,358,853.23	-309,696,590.44	
Other non-recurring gains or losses		34,695,454.56		
Less: Effect of income tax	334,755.51	1,366,600.00	163,819.81	
Impact on minority interests (after tax)	6,008.27			
Total	**998,258.24**	**53,544,200.51**	**-300,396,753.03**	**--**

During the reporting period, no non-recurring gains or losses as defined and illustrated in the Explanatory Announcement on Information Disclosure for Companies Offering Their Securities to the Public No.1 – Non-recurring Gains or Losses were defined as recurring gains or losses.

1.5 Summary of financial data in the past five years prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the PRC GAAP

Unit: RMB

	AFS				
	IFRS	PRC GAAP			
Items	**2019**	**2018**	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**
1. Turnover (RMB'000)	102,252	32,311	32,985.86	63,514.42	151,740.48
2. Profit/(loss) before taxation (RMB'000)	(39,682)	15,465	(397,992.15)	(92,316.02)	7,518.97
3. Profit/(loss) attributable to shareholders (RMB'000)	(40,166)	14,596	(398,155.97)	(92,631.66)	7,662.98
4. Total assets (RMB'000)	477,387	505,114	306,236.91	401,830.33	483,445.72
5. Total liabilities (RMB'000)	528,494	482,998	500,877.93	193,951.30	186,105.38
6. Shareholders' fund (RMB'000)	(51,107)	22,116	(194,249.87)	207,879.03	297,340.33
7. Basic earnings/(loss) per share (RMB)	(0.046)	0.02	(0.450)	(0.114)	0.006
8. Net assets per share (RMB)	(0.059)	0.025	(0.22)	0.24	0.34
9. Return on net assets (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	(47.91%)	1.63%
10. Shareholders' interest ratio (%)	(10.71%)	4.38%	(63.35%)	51.73%	61.50%
11. Current ratio (%)	44.36%	45.76%	40.03%	208.17%	237.20%
12. Gearing ratio (%)	110.71%	95.62%	163.35%	48.27%	38.50%

(1) Overview

2019 saw a global slowdown in economic growth. Amid major economies' lack of growth momentum and increasing geopolitical uncertainties, and severe interference on the structure of global industry chain by the US unilateral protectionism, economic growth worldwide faces a more uncertain external environment. The economy in China remained stable by and large with reinforcing reform and opening up, continuously improving business climate, and the national economy functioning within a reasonable range.

In 2019, the machinery industry made steady progress and there was still upside potential in spite of great difficulties and stress, with moderate growth in operating income, total profits and value of import and export.

The Group has primarily engaged in the R&D, design, production and sales businesses of products related to power transmission and transformation equipment in recent years. Main products offered by the Group include enclosed busbars which are applied to the power system field and are used to enhance transmission capacity of power transmission lines and support transmission of the high power electric energy. These devices play an important role in the power system. Meanwhile, during the reporting period, to improve the ability of continuing operation and drive business transformation, Hainan Garden Lane Flight Hotel Management Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company, proactively developed hotel catering and accommodation services in 2019, significantly improving the income structure of the Group.

During the reporting period, the power transmission and distribution equipment industry in which the Group operates was affected by macro-economic structural adjustments, leading to excessive industrial capacity and intense market competition. In the meantime, the overall spending power in the hotel service industry where the Group operates was weakened due to regional economic downturn. The Group has therefore faced increasing operational pressure. In the face of such a complex and difficult situation, all personnel of the Group adhered to the overall work plan, worked diligently to fulfill their duties, and strived to achieve breakthroughs. Under the leadership of the Board, the Group properly dealt with various challenges, fully implemented the resolutions approved at the general meeting and by the Board, optimized its industrial distribution, enhanced operation management, and steadily advanced various work activities.

During the reporting period, the operating income of the Company amounted to RMB102.34 million, increasing by RMB 70.03 million, accounting for 216.73% of that of the previous year; and the net loss for the year attributable to shareholders of the Company was RMB40.166 million.

(2) Priority Work

1. Removal of delisting risk warning on the A shares

According to the Audit Report of Northeast Electric Development Co., Ltd. issued by Ruihua Certified Public Accountants (Special General Partnership) (Ruihua CPAs) on 28 March 2019 (Rui Hua Shen Zi [2019] No. 48190004), the Company recorded an operating income of RMB32,311,000, a net profit attributable to shareholders of the listed company of RMB14,596,000, and a net asset attributable to shareholders of the listed company of RMB8,619,000 in 2018. Meanwhile, considering that the net profit attributable to shareholders of the listed company after deducting non-recurring profit and loss in 2018 and in the first quarter of 2019 was negative, the profitability of principal business was still weak. Shenzhen Stock Exchange removed the delisting risk warning on A shares of the Company from the commencement of trading on 21 August 2019 and implemented other risk warnings.

2. Production and operation of the Company

(1) Completion of the technical transformation project and expansion of after-sales repair services

During the reporting period, Fuxin Busbar, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, completed technical transformation, and the new plant was put into use, which significantly enhances the technological level of our busbar manufacturing, improves our market competitiveness, and radically reverses the trend of shrinking orders due to outdated equipment and declining technologies. In the meantime, Fuxin Busbar provides after-sales services of repair and maintenance for busbar products to increase service income and improve profitability by taking advantage of customer resources of existing power stations.

(2) New hotel-related businesses

Remarkable results have been achieved for proactive development of new hotel related business transformation by the Group. Hainan Garden Lane Flight Hotel Management Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Group, successively entered into venues lease agreements and entrusted hotel management agreements with hotels under its related party HNA Group. The relevant businesses have been commenced gradually since February 2019. The income from new hotel-related businesses in 2019 was over RMB61 million. With the management's experienced management practices and expertise in the hotel industry, Hainan Garden Lane Flight Hotel Management Co., Ltd. develops a characteristic and boutique airport hotel to bring new vitality for the continuing operation of the Group and to further promote the transformation of the Group from the traditional manufacturing sector to modern service industry.

(3) Further strengthening prevention of financial risks

During the reporting period, the Group strengthened internal financial management and monitoring, focused on the follow-up of the progress of the key projects, and worked out reasonable goals and specific measures pertinently, which actively prevented financial risks and improved business performance.

(4) Enhancing management and quality of human resources

During the reporting period, the Group focused on the enhancement of the construction of the human resources team and adjustment of the Group's personnel structure in combination with the conduction of the subsidiaries' business operations. Not only the Group's management and operation needs can be satisfied, but also the staff quality and capability have been significantly improved, and the staffing structure has become more reasonable.

3. Progress of material legal proceedings

(1) Shenyang Tiexi District State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Bureau vs. the Company for the payment of allowance for staff. On 31 July 2018, the Company received the civil judgment (Liao 01 Min Chu (2017) No. 430) issued by Liaoning Shenyang Municipal Intermediate People's Court (the "**Shenyang Intermediate Court**"). Shenyang Intermediate Court has given a first-instance judgment on the contract dispute between Shenyang Tiexi District State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Bureau ("**Tiexi SASAB**") and the Company, Shenyang High Voltage Switchgear Co., Ltd., and New Northeast Electric (Shenyang) High Voltage Switchgear Co., Ltd. Shenyang Intermediate Court rejected the claim of the plaintiff Tiexi SASAB which requested the defendant – the Company to pay arrears of RMB28.53 million, interests and liquidated damages. The plaintiff Tiexi SASAB has appealed to Shenyang Intermediate Court during the appeal period. In the early December 2018, Liaoning Provincial Higher People's Court accepted the appeal. On 8 May 2019, the case was tried in the second instance. On 21 August 2019, a civil order ((2018) Liao Min Zhong No. 1032) was issued by Liaoning Provincial Higher People's Court, stating that the findings of basic facts in the first-instance judgment were unclear and ruled as follows in accordance with Item 3, Paragraph 1 of Article 170 in the Civil Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China:

(I) The civil judgment (Liao 01 Min Chu (2017) No. 430) issued by Liaoning Shenyang Municipal Intermediate People's Court shall be abrogated;

(II) A retrial for this case shall be performed by Liaoning Shenyang Municipal Intermediate People's Court.

The Company will push forward the handling of the case according to laws and regulations, and perform the obligation of information disclosure in a timely manner in relation to the progress of the case.

(2) The legal proceeding involving Fuxin Enclosed Busbar Co., Ltd. (the "**Fuxin Busbar**"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. 74.4% of the equity in New Northeast Electric (Shenyang) High-voltage Insulated Switchgears Co., Ltd. (formerly known as Shenyang Suntime High Voltage Electric Co., Ltd.) (the "**Underlying Equity**") was held by Fuxin Busbar prior to 22 September 2008. Due to the enforcement of the final judgment made by the Supreme People's Court on 5 September 2008 for the case of China Development Bank (Document (2008) Min Er Zhong Zi No. 23) and under the coordination, Fuxin Busbar returned the Underlying Equity to Shenyang High Voltage Switchgear Co., Ltd. ("**Shenyang HVS**") free of charge, and completed the change of equity registration on 22 September 2008 as required by the local industrial and commercial administration. Therefore, the Underlying Equity held by Fuxin Busbar was returned to Shenyang HVS free of charge. However, according to the enforcement ruling issued by the Supreme People's Court on 31 August 2017 (Document (2017) Zui Gao Fa Zhi Fu No. 27), "**the fact that the return of the Underlying Equity free of charge under the coordination of NEE cannot be ascertained**". Given the failure of Shenyang HVS to pay the outstanding consideration of USD16 million for equity transfer constituted a breach of contract, the plaintiff Fuxin Busbar, in order to protect its interests, raised a litigation against the above 2 defendants, namely, Shenyang HVS and NEE, claiming for the return of the consideration for the transfer of the Underlying Equity. The Higher People's Court of Hainan Province accepted the case on 30 November 2018, and published an announcement in connection with its service of documents such as pleadings to Shenyang HVS on 3 January 2019. The case was tried on 21 March 2019 and the written judgment of first instance was received on 20 May 2019. As the defendants did not appeal within the announcement period, a final ruling was achieved for the case, and NEE will not bear joint and several liabilities.

4. Progress of disposal of material assets

To optimize the corporate asset structure, minimize the impairment loss of assets, and protect the interests of investors, the Board of the Company determined to dispose its loss-making subsidiary New Northeast Electric (Jinzhou) Power Capacitor Co., Ltd ("**NNE Jinzhou PC**") on 17 September 2017, which was considered and approved by Shenzhen Stock Exchange, Hong Kong Stock Exchange, and the second Extraordinary General Meeting of 2018. On 14 December 2018, the change of industrial and commercial registration in relation to the equity transfer was completed. The Company disclosed the Report for the Implementation of the Disposal of Major Assets, the Legal Opinions of Grandall Law Firm on the Implementation of the Disposal of Major Assets of the Company and the Independent Financial Advisers' Audit Opinions of Haitong Securities Co., Ltd. for the Implementation of the Disposal of Major Assets of the Company on 6 June 2019.

5. New issue of H shares

In order to raise funds, expand the shareholder base, and enhance the corporate capital strength, on 5 April 2017, HNA Hospitality Group (Hong Kong) (the person acting in concert with Beijing Haihongyuan) signed the Subscription Agreement with the listed company, agreeing to purchase 155,830,000 new H shares that the Company planned to allot and issue, at the price of HKD2.40 per share. Beijing Haihongyuan and its person acting in concert, HNA Hospitality Group (Hong Kong), are both subsidiaries of HNA Group Co., Ltd. The matter was approved at the 2nd Extraordinary General Meeting of 2017, Class Meeting of A Shareholders, and Class Meeting of H Shareholders and was submitted to domestic and foreign regulators for approval according to relevant procedures. As of this report, the transaction is under review by the International Cooperation Division of the CSRC.

(3) Analysis of Financial Position

Please refer to "**Discussion and Analysis of Business Condition**" for the analysis of financial position of the Company.

(4) Prospect of Future Development

1. Industry development trend and competition outlook

In recent years, under the impact of the international and domestic macroeconomic situation, the economy growth in China is expected to slow down, for which demands for electricity power and investment will decrease accordingly. As China continues to deepen the structural reform of supply side, the key of power grid development is switching to the construction of UHV transmission line and smart power grids, continuously boosting the market share of power generated by clean energy. In light of this, thermal power generating units are developing towards high capacity, high parameter and environmental protection. In light of the continuous spread of coronavirus across the globe, intensified downside risk of the world's economy, and significantly increased instabilities and uncertainties, macro-economy in China is expected to face new difficulties and challenges in 2020. Meanwhile, the adjustment of economic structure and deepening supply-side reform have caused negative impact over the infrastructure industries of the national economy. It is of high probability that economic structuring of the country will continue to have adverse impact on the power sector, the thermal power industry in particular, resulting in insufficient demands and decreased benefits in the power sector and the upstream and downstream sectors, which further creates harmful effect over the future performance of the Company.

In addition, due to the lingering uncertainty of the epidemic, such industries as tourism, accommodation and catering in China suffered heavy losses in the first quarter of 2020. Industry insiders predict that the income and profits will drop to different extents in 2020 with cash flow troubles.

2. Development strategy of the Company

In 2020, the Company will take the initiative to adapt itself to the new normal of national economic development, new pattern of energy development, innovation-driven development trend, and have brand-building as its key strategy. By virtue of its capability of integrating resources, the Company will optimize resources allocation, and use resources in an efficient manner. Centering on improving the quality and efficiency of development, the Company will increase industrial stock and seek for more customers, foster new driving force and new source of economic growth by upgrading industrial structure and prioritizing market expansion, in an effort to form a new synergistic pattern, and reshape the industry structure of the Company.

3. 2020 operation plan

Faced with the unexpected novel coronavirus epidemic, the Company has took prevention and control measures to fight against the epidemic in an all-round manner, and resumed production orderly and steadily in response to the call of the Party and the State. Under the support of the local government and substantial shareholders, the Company has given its subjective initiative into full play and fully exploited the potential resources to tackle the current difficulties. In 2020, the Company will focus on optimizing the industrial layout and deepening reform to facilitate reform, innovation and improve quality and efficiency. Through the perfection of internal control system, enhancement of internal management, and continuous reinforcement of operating efficiency and key competitive edges, the Company will further strengthen and enhance its business performance. By virtue of seizing opportunities and taking fully use of capital market, the Company will fine tune its principal activities and operating strategy to enhance the profitability and comprehensive power of the listed company on a going concern, promote the development of the listed company for maximum protection of the interests of all shareholders, the minority shareholders in particular.

(5) Profit distribution and dividend declaration

The Company does not propose to distribute cash dividend, issue bonus share, or capitalise from capital reserves.

(6) Analysis of financial status of the Company in accordance with Appendix 16 of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited

Share capital

During the reporting period, there is no change in the share capital of the Company.

Reserve

Details of the annual changes in the reserves of the Company and the Group are set out in the financial statements and the statement of changes in shareholders' equity.

Distributable reserve

As at 31 December 2019, according to the relevant regulations, the Company's distributable reserve is RMB-2,059,320,000. Pursuant to the resolution approved by the Board on 29 April 2020, the Company proposes not to distribute cash dividend, issue bonus share, or capitalize from capital reserves during the year. The matter is still subject to approval by the general meeting.

Analysis of loans and borrowings

The Group's short-term borrowings amounted to RMB10,500,000, primarily consisting of the secured loans borrowed from the Bank of China by our subsidiary Fuxin Busbar.

Working capital and financial resources

The net cash used in the Group's operating activities for the year ended 31 December 2019 was approximately RMB9,597,000 (2018: net cash used in operating activities of approximately RMB22,861,000).

As at 31 December 2019, the Group had bank deposits and cash (including pledged bank balances) of approximately RMB135,275,000 (2018: RMB145,725,000) and bank loans of RMB10,500,000 (2018: bank loans of RMB4,500,000).

As of 31 December 2019, the Group had current liabilities of RMB415,284,000, non-current liabilities of RMB113,210,000, and shareholders' deficit attributable to shareholders of the Company of RMB56,590,000. Details of the capital structure of the Group are set out in the financial report of the Company's annual report.

The Company's funding needs have no obvious seasonal patterns.

Capital expenditure

The Group's funds can meet the capital requirements of the capital expenditure plan and daily operations.

Capital structure

The Company's sources of funds are mainly operating cash inflows and loans of substantial shareholders. As at 31 December 2019, the Group's short-term bank borrowings amounted to RMB10,500,000, and the cash and cash equivalents were RMB135,275,000 (2018: RMB145,725,000). Borrowings bear fixed interest rate, and no hedging instruments are hedged.

The Group's policy is to manage its capital to ensure that the Group's entities are able to continue to operate while maximizing returns to shareholders by optimizing the ratio of liabilities and equity. The overall strategy of the Group has remained unchanged from previous years.

Prospects for new business

Details of the prospects for new business are set out in "**(4) Prospect of Future Development**" of "**Report of the Directors**".

Significant investments held and the performance of such investments

Details of the significant investments held and the performance of these investments are set out in "**Analysis of Major Subsidiaries and Investees**" of "**Discussion and Analysis of Business Condition**".

Significant investments and sales

Details of the significant investments and sales are set out in "**Disposal of material assets**" of "**Discussion and Analysis of Business Condition**".

Segmental information of results

Details of the segmental information of results are set out in the "**Main Business Composition**" section of the "**Discussion and Analysis of Business Condition**".

Assets pledge

As of 31 December 2019, the Company had fixed asset and net land value with fair value of RMB31.77 million and carrying amount of RMB15.80 million respectively for mortgages.

Plan for major investment or acquisition of capital assets in the future

As of the latest practicable date prior to the publication of this report, the Company has no relevant plans.

Gearing ratio

As of 31 December 2019, the Group's gearing ratio (calculated as total liabilities/total assets) was 111% (2018: 95%).

Risks of exchange rate fluctuation and any related hedges

The Group's assets and liabilities are denominated in Renminbi, and the risk of exchange rate changes has little impact on the Group. The Group has taken the following measures in reducing the risk of exchange rate fluctuations: (1) increase the export price of products to reduce the risk of exchange rate fluctuations; (2) agree with the other party in advance in case of large export contracts, the risks of exchange rate fluctuations shall be borne by both parties when the exchange rate fluctuation exceeds the limit of agreed scope; (3) strive to sign forward agreements with financial institutions to lock up exchange rates and avoid risks.

Major suppliers and customers

For the year ended 31 December 2019, the total amount of purchases from the Group's top five suppliers was RMB33,928,250.98, accounting for 62.56% of the Group's total annual purchases.

The top five suppliers have no connected relationship with the Company.

The total amount of sales to the top five customers was RMB37,600,322.37, accounting for 36.74% of the Group's total annual sales. Among them, the sales amount to connected parties of the top five customers accounts for 26.28% of the total annual sales of the Group.

(I) Overview

During the reporting period, the operating income of the Company amounted to RMB102.34 million, increasing by RMB 70.03 million, accounting for 216.73% of that of the previous year; and the net loss for the year attributable to shareholders of the Company was RMB40.166 million.

(II) Revenue and Cost

(1) Composition of operating income

Unit: RMB

	2019		2018		
	Amount	Percentage of operating income	Amount	Percentage of operating income	Year-on-year increase/ decrease
Total operating income	102,341,085.77	100%	32,311,485.10	100%	216.73%
By industries					
Power transmission and transformation			32,074,907.02	99.27%	-100.00%
Others			236,578.08	0.73%	-100.00%
Production and sales of enclosed busbars	41,026,340.80	40.09%			100.00%
Hotel catering and accommodation industry	61,314,744.97	59.91%			100.00%
By products					
Enclosed busbars	41,026,340.80	40.09%	30,855,743.61	95.49%	32.96%
Power capacitors			1,219,163.41	3.77%	-100.00%
Hotel catering and accommodation	61,314,744.97	59.91%			-100.00%
Others			236,578.08	0.73%	100.00%
By regions					
Northeast China	22,185,459.39	21.68%	9,243,837.94	28.61%	140.00%
North China	14,453,326.87	14.12%	4,231,675.89	13.10%	241.55%
Central China			9,195,534.49	28.46%	-100.00%
East China			1,818,408.13	5.63%	-100.00%
South China	30,791,069.23	30.09%	356,809.67	1.10%	8,529.55%
Southwest China	15,274,884.20	14.93%	6,233,538.28	19.29%	145.04%
Northwest China	19,636,346.08	19.19%	995,102.62	3.08%	1,873.30%
Others			236,578.08	0.73%	-100.00%

(2) Industry, product or region accounting for more than 10% of the operating income or profit of the Company

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: RMB

	Operating income	Operating cost	Gross margin	Increase/ decrease in operating income compared with the same period of previous year	Increase/ decrease in operating cost compared with the same period of previous year	Increase/ decrease in gross margin compared with the same period of previous year
By industries						
Production and sales of enclosed busbars	41,026,340.80	34,906,183.30	14.92%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Hotel catering and accommodation	61,314,744.97	20,943,727.79	65.84%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
By products						
Production and sales of enclosed busbars	41,026,340.80	34,906,183.30	14.92%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Hotel catering and accommodation	61,314,744.97	20,943,727.79	65.84%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Due to adjustments to the statistical criteria for the Company's principal business during the reporting period, the data on the Company's principal business in the recent year after making adjustments to the statistical criteria at the end of the reporting period

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

(3) Whether the goods sales income of the Company is more than its labor service income

□ Yes √ No

(4) Performance of major sales contract signed by the Company as of the reporting period

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

(5) Components of operating costs

By industries

Unit: RMB

By industries	Item	2019 Amount	2019 As a percentage of operating costs	2018 Amount	2018 As a percentage of operating costs	Year-on-year increase/decrease
Enclosed busbars	Direct material costs	29,084,761.85	83.32%	22,946,254.52	85.63%	29.56%
Enclosed busbars	Direct labour costs	2,203,620.41	6.31%	1,615,639.27	6.27%	36.39%
Enclosed busbars	Manufacturing costs	3,617,801.04	10.37%	1,678,763.38	6.52%	115.50%
Hotel catering and accommodation	Cost of food materials	20,943,727.79	100%			100.00%
Power capacitors	Direct material costs			446,380.81	49.74%	-100.00%
Power capacitors	Direct labour costs			25,773.34	2.87%	-100.00%
Power capacitors	Manufacturing costs			82,685.38	9.21%	-100.00%

Remarks:

The Group is mainly engaged in the production and sales of enclosed busbars, and hotel catering and accommodation businesses.

(6) Whether consolidation scope changed during the reporting period

□ Yes √ No

(7) Significant changes or adjustment in businesses, products or services during the reporting period

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Remarkable results have been achieved for proactive development of business transformation by the Company. Hainan Garden Lane Flight Hotel Management Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company, successively entered into venues lease agreements and entrusted hotel management agreements with hotels under its related party HNA Group. The relevant businesses have been commenced gradually since February 2019. The income from new hotel-related businesses in 2019 was over RMB 61 million. With the management's experienced management practices and expertise in the hotel industry, Hainan Garden Lane Flight Hotel Management Co., Ltd. develops a characteristic and boutique airport hotel to bring new vitality for the continuing operation of the listed company and to further promote the transformation of the Company from the traditional manufacturing sector to modern service industry.

(8) Major customers and major suppliers

Major customers

Total sales of the top five customers (RMB)	37,600,322.37
Proportion of total sales of the top five customers over total sales for the year	36.74%
Proportion of sales of connected parties in the top five customers over total sales for the year	26.28%

Top five customers

No.	Name	Sales (RMB)	Percentage over the annual total amount of sales
1	Dongguan Yujingwan Hotel	11,082,504.83	10.83%
2	Zijinghua Hotel of Jilin Province Tourism Group Co., Ltd.	8,952,460.26	8.75%
3	Changbaishan Hotel of Jilin Province Tourism Group Co., Ltd.	6,861,630.86	6.70%
4	Capital Engineering & Research Incorporation Limited	5,361,846.08	5.24%
5	CPI Power Engineering Company Limited	5,341,880.34	5.22%
Total		**37,600,322.37**	**36.74%**

Major suppliers

Total purchases attributable to the top five suppliers (RMB)	33,928,250.98
Proportion of total purchases attributable to the top five suppliers over total purchases for the year	62.56%
Proportion of purchases of connected parties in the top five suppliers over total purchases for the year	0.00%

Top five suppliers

No.	Name	Purchase (RMB)	Percentage over the annual total purchase
1	Shenyang Taihua Copper Co., Ltd.	14,041,641.21	25.89%
2	Shenyang Xinhuhao Aluminum Co., Ltd.	9,036,696.71	16.66%
3	Shenyang Haqingdong Aluminum Co., Ltd.	4,847,363.95	8.94%
4	Beijing Dongyao Restaurant Management Co., Ltd.	4,245,291.91	7.83%
5	Fuxin Special Wire Rod Plant	1,757,257.20	3.24%
Total		**33,928,250.98**	**62.56%**

3. Expenses

Unit: RMB

	2019	2018	Year-on-year increase/ decrease	Explanation of significant changes
Selling expenses	39,131,388.70	5,146,937.71	660.28%	Increase in selling expenses arising from new catering services
Administrative expenses	26,843,137.46	36,877,974.78	-27.21%	
Financial costs	-1,781,696.14	-299,852.96	-494.19%	Increase in financial costs recognised in accordance with lease standards
R&D expenses	1,022,056.35	1,243,087.03	-17.78%	

4. R&D investment

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

1. The design, production and type tests of all-insulated casting busbar 10KV/3150A during the test section were completed, and reports of type tests on withstand voltage, temperature rise and partial discharge issued by identification institutions in the industry were obtained.

2. The type tests of all-insulated pipe busbar 10KV/3500A during the test section were completed, and reports of type tests on withstand voltage, temperature rise and partial discharge issued by identification institutions in the industry were obtained.

During the reporting period, the contract amount for the foregoing newly developed products were approximately RMB 10 million. The most crucial step for the launch of new products in the market was taken, laying a solid foundation for the structural adjustment strategy of busbar products.

R&D investment of the Company

	2019	2018	Changes of Proportion
Number of research personnel	12	12	0.00%
Proportion of research personnel	7.40%	8.00%	-0.60%
Amount of R&D investment (RMB)	1,000,000.00	1,230,932.11	-18.76%
Proportion of R&D investment to operating incomes	0.98%	3.81%	-2.83%
Capitalization of R&D investment (RMB)	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Proportion of capitalization of R&D investment to total R&D investment	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Reasons for the significant changes in the proportion of total R&D investment to operating income compared with the previous year

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

Reasons and explanations for the significant changes in the proportion of capitalization of R&D investment

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

5. Cash flow

Unit: RMB

Item	2019	2018	Year-on-year increase/ decrease
Subtotal of cash inflow from operating activities	136,162,823.17	102,957,939.17	32.25%
Subtotal of cash outflow from operating activities	132,826,002.92	107,553,405.28	23.50%
Net cash flow from operating activities	3,336,820.25	-4,595,466.11	172.61%
Subtotal of cash inflow from investment activities	55,000,000.00	143,583,209.45	-61.69%
Subtotal of cash outflow from investment activities	68,342,384.18	67,331,511.75	1.50%
Net cash flow from investment activities	-13,342,384.18	76,251,697.70	-117.50%
Subtotal of cash inflow from financing activities	10,500,000.00	43,255,139.00	-75.73%
Subtotal of cash outflow from financing activities	10,699,807.27	38,610,932.86	-72.29%
Net cash flow from financing activities	-199,807.27	4,644,206.14	-104.30%
Impact of change foreign exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	8,800.62	15,438.73	-43.00%
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	-10,196,570.58	76,315,876.46	-113.36%

Description on main factors of material changes compared to the previous year

√Applicable □ Not applicable

1. New hotel and catering business for the year is mainly subject to cash transaction;

2. Government grants received of RMB13.70 million for the year.

Therefore, the net cash flow generated from operating activities for the year is positive.

Explanation of the reason for great differences between the net cash flows generated from operating activities of the Company in the reporting period and the net profit of this year

√Applicable □ Not applicable

1. The large differences in net profit is due to assets impairment provision of RMB22.4846 million during the year;
2. Increase in net cash inflow from operating activities due to the new hotel and catering business for the year;
3. Government grants received of RMB13.70 million for the year. Therefore, net cash flows from operating activities is positive and net profit from operating activities is negative.

(III) Analysis of Non-principal Business

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

(IV) Assets and Liabilities

1. Significant changes in assets

The Company started to apply the New Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises ("ASBEs") on Financial Instrument, the New ASBEs on Revenue or the New ASBEs on Leasing in 2019 and adjusted the relevant items in the financial statements at the beginning of the year of adoption.

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: RMB

	As at the end of 2019		As at the beginning of 2019			
	Amount	Percentage of total assets	Amount	Percentage of total assets	Increase/ decrease in percentage	Explanation of significant changes
Monetary fund	135,274,303.72	28.36%	145,725,658.23	28.85%	-0.49%	
Receivables	27,140,493.40	5.69%	21,774,633.39	4.31%	1.38%	Increased due to the growth of operating income
Inventory	16,909,715.61	3.54%	9,588,337.76	1.90%	1.64%	Increased due to the growth of operating income
Investment properties						
Long-term equity investments						
Fixed assets	49,802,006.47	10.44%	50,136,802.72	9.93%	0.51%	
Construction in progress			2,803,418.80	0.56%	-0.56%	
Short-term borrowings	10,500,000.00	2.20%	4,500,000.00	0.89%	1.31%	Increase of floating loans of Fuxin Busbar
Long-term borrowings						

2. Asset and liability at fair value

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Opening balance	Gain or loss on changes in fair value for the current period	Cumulative changes in fair value recorded in equity	Provision for impairment during the current period	Purchases during the current period	Sales during the current period	Other changes	Closing balance
Financial assets								
Other equity investments	230,996,496.87	-32,917,688.66						198,078,808.21
Total	230,996,496.87	-32,917,688.66						198,078,808.21

Other changes

Whether there were significant changes in the measurement nature of major assets of the Company during the reporting period

□ Yes √ No

3. Restricted assets right as at the end of the reporting period

Restricted assets right as at the end of the reporting period

Item	Carrying amount at the end of year	Reasons for restriction
Monetary fund	60,746,536.07	Guarantees
Fixed assets	1,126,691.30	Security for loans
Intangible assets	14,675,394.97	Security for loans
Total	**76,548,622.34**	

(1) Of other cash and equivalents as at the end of the year, RMB5,746,536.07 is the deposits for performance guarantee.

(2) Overseas deposits represent deposits with banks in Hong Kong, which are not restricted.

(V) Investment

1. Overview

□Applicable √Not applicable

2. Significant equity investment obtained during the reporting period

□Applicable √Not applicable

3. Significant on-going non-equity investment during the reporting period

□Applicable √Not applicable

4. Financial asset investment

(1) Securities investment

□Applicable √Not applicable

The Company had no securities investment during the reporting period.

(2) Derivative investment

□Applicable √Not applicable

The Company had no derivative investment during the reporting period.

5. Use of proceeds

□Applicable √Not applicable

There was no use of proceeds during the reporting period.

(VI) Significant Assets and Equity Disposal

To optimize the Company's asset structure, minimize the impairment loss of assets, and protect the interests of investors, the Board of the Company determined to dispose of the loss-making subsidiary NNE Jinzhou PC on 17 September 2017, which was considered and approved by the Shenzhen Stock Exchange, Hong Kong Stock Exchange, and the second extraordinary general meeting of the Company for 2018. On 14 December 2018, the change of industrial and commercial registration in relation to the equity transfer was completed. The Company disclosed the Report for the Implementation of the Disposal of Major Assets, the Legal Opinions of Grandall Law Firm on the Implementation of the Disposal of Major Assets of the Company and the Independent Financial Advisers' Audit Opinions of Haitong Securities Co., Ltd. for the Implementation of the Disposal of Major Assets of the Company on 6 June 2019.

(VII) Analysis of Major Subsidiaries and Investees

√Applicable Not applicable

Main subsidiaries and investees which contributed more than 10% of net profit to the Company

Unit: RMB

Name	Type	Principal business	Registered capital	Total asset	Net asset	Operating income	Operating profit	Net profit
Northeast Electric Development (HK) Co., Ltd. (東北電氣發展（香港）有限公司)	Subsidiary	Trading	US$20 million	72,727,820.39	57,419,365.19	0.00	-135,341.53	-135,341.53
Gaocai Technology Co., Ltd. (高才科技有限公司)	Subsidiary	Investment holding	US$ 1	85,541,628.60	5,005,095.79	0.00	-7,022.24	-7,022.24
Shenyang Kaiyi Electric Co., Ltd. (沈陽凱毅電氣有限公司)	Subsidiary	Manufacturing of electrical equipment	RMB1 million	51,716,811.52	-54,470,324.23	0.00	-42,967,712.48	-42,968,076.90
Fuxin Enclosed Busbar Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Manufacturing of enclosed busbars	US$8.5 million	114,644,514.00	-35,272,924.10	41,026,340.80	-11,336,195.25	-11,583,074.62
Hainan Garden Lane Flight Hotel Management Co., Ltd. (海南逸唐飛行酒店管理有限公司)	Subsidiary	Hotel management, catering and accommodation services	RMB50 million	371,857,304.42	204,539,422.41	61,314,744.97	5,164,932.16	4,166,642.78
Northeast Electric (Chengdu) Electric Engineering Design Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Electric power engineering	RMB10 million	13,307,687.35	6,997,198.48	0.00	-91,407.00	-91,407.00

(VIII) Production and Operation

1.1 Completion of the technical transformation project and expanding after-sales maintenance business

During the reporting period, Fuxin Busbar, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, completed technical transformation and all new plants were put into operation, which significantly enhanced the technological level of our busbar manufacturing, improved our market competitiveness, and radically reversed the trend of shrinking orders due to outdated equipment and declining technologies. Meanwhile, by leveraging on the original power station customers, Fuxin Busbar provided repair, maintenance after-sales services for busbar products to increase service income and profits.

1.2 New hotel business

Remarkable results have been achieved for proactively pushing ahead business transformation by the Company. Garden Lane Hotel, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, entered into lease agreement and hotel entrusted management agreement with hotels controlled by the related party HNA Group. Since February 2019, relevant businesses have been gradually launched. Income from new hotel business throughout 2019 amounted to over RMB 61 million. Relying on the management's extensive management experience and expertise in the hotel industry, a unique and boutique airport hotel will be created, which will inject new vitality into the continuing operation of the listed company and promote transformation from traditional manufacturing to modern service.

1.3 Strengthening the prevention of financial risks

During the reporting period, the Company strengthened internal financial management and monitoring. Specifically, it focused on the follow-up of key projects, and set reasonable targets and laid down concrete measures in a targeted manner, which played a positive role in preventing financial risks and improving operating performance.

1.4 Reinforcing human resource management to enhance human resource quality

During the reporting period, the Company focused on building a stronger human resources team and adjusting its employee structure in combination with the operations of subsidiaries, which observably improved the quality and capabilities of its staff, and provided a more reasonable staffing structure while meeting the Company's management and operating needs.

1.5 Explanation of reasons for the significant change in profit constituents, principal business and its structure and profitability of the principal business compared to the previous reporting period

Please refer to 1.2 New hotel business.

(I) Substantial Connected Transactions of the Company for the Year

1. Pursuant to the Listing Rules of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, the substantial connected transaction of the Company for 2019 is as follows:

No additional connected transactions subject to approval by the General Meeting occurred during the reporting period

2. Pursuant to the Listing Rules of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, the connected transactions and continuing connected transactions of the Company for 2019 are as follows:

(1) Financial Service Agreement with Finance Company

To adapt to the development of the Company, further optimize the financial business process, reduce financial cost, improve the capital utilization efficiency and maximize its benefits, the Company and Finance Company signed the Financial Services Agreement on 17 July 2018 with a term of 3 years starting from 17 July 2018. According to the Financial Services Agreement, Finance Company agrees to provide credit service, deposit service, fund settlement service and other financial services approved by CBRC for the Company and its subsidiaries. As of 31 December 2019, the balance of the deposits the Company and its subsidiaries placed with Finance Company was RMB70,573,997.62.

(2) Lease agreements with the lessors (I)

Garden Lane Hotel (a holding subsidiary of the Company) and the lessors (Hainan Guoshang Hotel Management Co., Ltd., Danzhou HNA Xintiandi Hotel Co., Ltd., Dongguan Yujingwan Hotel, HNA Tianjin Center Development Co., Ltd., Hangzhou Huagang HNA Resort Co., Ltd., Asia-Pacific International Conference Center Co., Ltd., Yunnan Tonghui Hotel Management Co., Ltd., and Jilin Province Tourism Group Co., Ltd.) are controlled by the same de facto controller (i.e., Hainan Province Cihang Foundation), and the lessors are related parties of the Company. The principal businesses of the lessors include hotel management, consultation and other businesses.

To further expand the hotel business, Garden Lane Hotel entered into the Lease Agreements with the lessors on 17 July 2018 for a term of 3 years, starting from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2021. According to the Lease Agreements, the lessors agreed to lease the Leased Properties to Garden Lane Hotel. During the reporting period in 2019, Garden Lane Hotel incurred relevant lease expense of RMB10,223,349.31.

(3) Lease agreement with the lessor (II)

In order to obtain new investment opportunities and profit pool, optimize income structure, and enhance the ability to operate on a going concern basis, Garden Lane Hotel, the subsidiary of Company, and the lessor Lucky Air entered into a premise lease contract for the development of airport hotel and related supporting businesses, covering an area of 27,750 square meters and with a term from 1 September 2019 to 31 August 2025. The total rental and the total property management fee for the six-year lease are about RMB20.57 million and RMB5.14 million, respectively. By virtue of the advantageous geographical location of Kunming Airport and relying on the management's extensive management experience and expertise in the hotel industry, Garden Lane Hotel will create a unique and boutique airport hotel, which will inject new vitality into the continuing operation of the listed company and promote transformation from traditional manufacturing to modern service.

During the reporting period in 2019, Garden Lane Hotel incurred relevant lease expense of RMB1,047,619.04.

The independent non-executive Directors of the Company unanimously confirmed that the continuing connected transactions of the Group in 2019 were carried out:

1) in the ordinary course of business of the Group;

2) based on normal commercial terms or better terms; and

3) based on the terms of the relevant transaction agreements, and the relevant terms were fair and reasonable, and in the interests of all the shareholders of the listed company as a whole;

In respect of the above continuing connected transactions (the "**Transactions**") specified in Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, Mazars CPA Limited has performed the relevant reviews for the Transactions for the year ended 31 December 2019 and issued a letter to the Board of the Company, stating that: (1) they were not aware that the Transactions were carried out without the approval of the Board; (2) they were not aware of any matters which would make them believe that the Transactions were inconsistent with the pricing policies of the Group in any material aspects in connection with the Transactions where the Group provided commodities and services; (3) they were not aware of any matters which would make them believe that the Transactions were inconsistent with the terms of the agreements in any material aspects; (4) they were not aware of any matters which would make them believe that the annual accumulative amount of any of the Transactions exceeded the annual cap set by the Company.

The Board and all the Directors confirm that the Company has complied with the disclosure provisions in Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange.

Except for the connected transactions disclosed above, there is no connected transaction involving joint external investment, creditor's rights and debts, or other connected transactions which are not exempted from the annual reporting requirements.

(II) Significant Litigations and Arbitrations

1. The litigation on the application made by Fushun Electric Porcelain for adjudicating NEE as a person subject to enforcement

The Company received the Notice of Appearance ((2019) Qiong 96 Min Chu No.381) on adjudicating NEE as a person subject to enforcement, the bill of indictment, and other related litigation materials served by the First Intermediate People's Court of Hainan Province on 16 July 2019. The lawsuit has not yet been heard, the final judgment of the court has not been reached, and the enforcement procedure has not begun. For more details, please refer to the Announcement on Litigation (announcement No.: 2019-056) dated 23 July 2019.

2. The litigation on the application for enforcement of Liaoning Branch of China Orient Asset Management Co., Ltd.

Shenyang Railway Transport Intermediate Court (hereinafter referred to as the "**SRTIC**") published an announcement in the People's Court Daily on 26 November 2019 to serve NEE with the Enforcement Judgment No.1 ((2019) Liao 71 Zhi Hui No.2) (hereinafter referred to as the "**Court Announcement**"). For the case on the dispute over the recovery of non-performing financial indebtedness among Liaoning Branch of China Orient Asset Management Co., Ltd. and Shenyang Transformers Ltd., Shenyang High Voltage Switchgear Co., Ltd., the SRTIC ruled that RMB48,000,000 in the due debts of RMB270,000,000 and its interests owed by the person subject to enforcement, namely Shenyang High Voltage Switchgear Co., Ltd., to your company should be enforced. The Company has simultaneously raised an enforcement objection to the SRTIC in respect of the Enforcement Judgment No.1 ((2019) Liao 71 Zhi Hui No.2) published by the SRTIC. For more details, please refer to the Announcement on Receipt of the Civil Order Letter from Shenyang Railway Transport Intermediate Court (announcement No.: 2020-002) dated 16 January 2020.

(III) Other Major Events

Profit distribution of ordinary shares and conversion of capital reserve into share capital of the Company

The Company recorded net profit attributable to shareholders of the listed company of RMB-40,165,739.76, profit distributable for shareholders as at the end of the year of RMB-2,059,319,937.47 in 2019. The Board of the Company does not recommend paying cash dividend, issuing bonus shares or transferring capital reserve during the reporting period.

Explanation of changes in accounting policy, accounting estimates and accounting methods in comparison with the financial report of the previous year

The Ministry of Finance issued the amended IFRS 16 – Leases (the "**New Leasing Rules**") in 2018 with effect from 1 January 2019. The Group has adopted the New Leasing Rules in the preparation of the financial statements for 2019. As permitted under the transitional provisions in the standard, the Group did not restated comparative figures in 2018 annual report. The reclassifications and adjustments arising from the New Leasing Rules are therefore recognized in the opening balance sheet on 1 January 2019.

Explanation of retrospective restatement for adjustment of significant accounting errors occurred during the reporting period

During the reporting period, there is no retrospective restatement for adjustment of significant accounting errors occurred in the Company.

Explanation of change in the scope of consolidated statement in comparison with the financial report of the previous year

Nil

Notes by the Board, the Supervisory Committee and the independent Directors on the "non-standard audit report" issued by the accounting firm for the reporting period

The Company engaged Mazars as the auditor of the Company for the year of 2019. Mazars has issued the unqualified audit report with paragraphs regarding material uncertainties on the ability to continue as a going concern for the 2019 financial report of the Company.

Special notes by the Board on matters related to non-standard audit opinions

Content of matters involved in audit opinion

(1) Domestic auditor Mazars Certified Public Accountants LLP is of the view that:

Material uncertainty related to going concern

The users of financial statements shall pay attention to the fact that, the Company's accumulated net loss and equity attributable to shareholders of the parent were RMB-2,059,319,937.47 and RMB-56,590,261.98 at the end of 2019, respectively, and as of 31 December 2019, the current liabilities of the Company were RMB231,083,200.33 higher than current assets. In the meanwhile, the Company faced a compensation amount of RMB272 million for settled lawsuits. Such matters or situations indicate the existence of material uncertainties that could lead to significant doubts about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. This matter does not have effects on the issued audit opinions.

(2) International auditor Mazars CPA Limited is of the view that:

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw your attention to information as set forth in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements concerning the adoption of a going concern basis for the preparation of consolidated financial statements. The Group recorded losses of RMB40,133,000 for the year ended 31 December 2019, and had net current liabilities and net liabilities of RMB231,083,000 and RMB51,107,000 as at 31 December 2019, respectively. These conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Our Directors, having considered the measures being taken by the Group, are of the opinion that the Group would be able to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

The Board's opinion on such matter and specific measures to eliminate the matter and its influence

The Board of the Company believes that the aforesaid audit opinions gave a true and fair view of the Company's actual financial position, and disclosed the risks in the continuing operations of the Company. While evaluating whether the Group has sufficient financial resources to continue as a going concern, the Group has taken into account the future liquidity and its source for funds available. In order to enhance the Company's sustainable development capability and profitability, improve asset quality, promote its long-term, healthy development, and strive to cancel the risk warning of delisting, the Company plans to take the following measures to improve its ability to continue as a going concern:

1. Beijing Haihongyuan, the largest shareholder of the Group, has issued a letter of commitment in respect to financial support, and undertakes to unconditionally provide financial support for the Group, including providing funds, guarantees and otherwise to assist the Group in replenishment of working capital, within one year from the issue date of the letter of commitment.

2. Continue to advance the review progress for new privately-issued H shares with securities regulators; through equity financing, further optimize principal activities, seek for opportunities in new business segments, and scale up the core competitive edges and sustainable development of the Group.

3. Actively adjust product structure and industrial upgrading according to market changes and demands, accelerate the process of transformation to the modern service industry, optimize the overall layout; develop new customer groups, improve and strengthen the sales system, and improve the profitability of the main business.

4. By taking Hainan Garden Lane Flight Hotel Management Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, as a platform to research and develop hotel catering and accommodation services, and by leveraging strengths in resources and talents of the substantial shareholder in the modern service industry to conduct new businesses, develop new industries, and expand business scope of the listed company, improve the asset portfolio structure and inject new vitality into the continuing operation of the listed company.

5. Strengthen overall budget management and cost control, strictly control expenditure, reduce operating costs, and maximize the profitability of main business.

6. Through strict observance of Standardised Operation of Listed Companies, the Group keeps upgrading its working standards and internal control system, has established a sound operation organization across the Group, and strengthen various internal control systems; develop robust risk control measures to mitigate operating risks, create a more feasible internal control system, eradicate the incidents that may damage the interests of the listed company and shareholders, as well as ensure the realization of the operating targets of the Group.

Through the above measures, the Company's management considers that it is reasonable to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis, and the Board of the Group has made a full and detailed assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, including reviewing the Group's working capital forecast for the next 12 months compiled by the management. It is believed that the Group can obtain sufficient sources of financing to ensure the need of working capital and capital expenditure and the Board identifies with the management to prepare these financial statements on a going concern basis.

The Board will continue to pay attention to and supervise the management of the Company to take proactive and effective measures to enhance the Company's sustainability and safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the Company and investors.

Special notes by the Supervisory Committee on matters related to non-standard audit opinions

The Supervisory Committee of the Company considers that the above audit opinions truly, accurately and fairly reflect the Company's financial position and operating results in 2019 in all major respects, indicating material uncertainties related to going concern, but without affecting the published audit opinions. The Supervisory Committee agrees with the Special Notes by the Board on Matters Related to Non-standard Audit Opinions. The Supervisory Committee will continue to pay attention to and supervise the Board and the management of the Company to take proactive and effective measures to enhance the sustainability of the Company and safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the Company and investors.

Special notes by independent Directors on matters related to non-standard audit opinions

The unqualified auditor report issued by Mazars for the Company with paragraph regarding material uncertainties on the ability to continue as a going concern objectively and truthfully reflects the actual financial situation of the Company. We have no objection to the audit report.

We agree with the Special Notes by the Board on Matters Related to Non-standard Audit Opinions, and will continue to pay attention to and supervise the Board and the management of the Company take proactive and effective measures to enhance the Company's sustainability and safeguard the interests of the Company and investors.

Appropriation of non-business capital on the listed company by the controlling shareholder and its related parties

The controlling shareholder and its related parties did not have any appropriation of non-business capital on the listed company.

Matters related to bankruptcy reorganization

The Company did not have any matters related to bankruptcy reorganization.

Directors' interests in business that competes with the Group

None of the Directors was interested in any business that competes or is likely to compete, either directly or indirectly, with the Group's businesses.

Purchase, sale or redemption of shares

During the reporting period, the Company and its subsidiaries did not purchase, sell or redeem any shares of the Company.

Loans to an entity

At the end of the reporting period, neither the Company nor its subsidiaries has granted loans to any entity.

Share option scheme

During the reporting period, the Company and its subsidiaries did not have any share option scheme.

Profiles of Directors, Supervisors and senior management

Details of the profiles of Directors, Supervisors and senior management of the Company are set out in the section headed "**(III) Appointment**" in "**Directors, Supervisors, Senior Management and Employees**".

Directors, supervisors and chief executive's interests in the shares, underlying shares and debentures of the Company

As at 31 December 2019, none of the Directors, Supervisors and chief executives of the Company had any interests or short positions in the shares, underlying shares or debentures of the Company or any of its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (the "SFO")) as recorded in the register required to be kept under Section 352 of the SFO, or as otherwise notified to the Company and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange pursuant to the Model Code.

Registration and management of persons informed of inside information

The Company has always been in compliance with the Registration and Management System for Persons Informed of Inside Information considered and approved by the Board. During the reporting period, the Company has not been aware of any violation.

Service contracts of Directors and Supervisors

Since the term of office of the 8th session of the Board was due on 10 March 2019, the Company convened an extraordinary general meeting on 11 March 2019 to reelect and appoint Directors.

Directors and Supervisors of the Company have each entered into service contracts with the Company for a term beginning on 11 March 2019 and ending on the expiration of the term of the 9th Board on 10 March 2022;

Save for the service contracts of Directors and Supervisors, none of the Directors or Supervisors has entered into any service contract with the Company or its subsidiaries which is not determinable by the Group within one year without payment of compensation, other than statutory compensation.

Directors and Supervisors' interests in arrangements or contracts

None of the Directors or Supervisors has any direct or indirect interests in any arrangements or contracts of significance to the Group's business to which the Company, its holding company or any of its subsidiaries or fellow subsidiaries was a party during the reporting period.

Remuneration of directors and supervisors

For details of remuneration information of the Company's current and resigned directors, supervisors, senior management during the reporting period are set out in "**changes in shareholdings and remuneration of directors, supervisors, senior management**" under the section "**Directors, Supervisors, Senior Management and Employees**".

According to the Company's remuneration management system and annual performance appraisal, the Remuneration Committee of the Company has determined the remuneration standard based on their positions. The remuneration standard for Directors and Supervisors that has been considered and approved at the Company's general meeting is as follows: The total remuneration of all Directors of the 9th Board of the Company in each accounting year shall not exceed RMB6 million (after tax) on average during their terms of office. The total remuneration of all Supervisors of the 9th Supervisory Committee of the Company in each accounting year shall not exceed RMB800,000 (after tax) on average during their terms of office.

Remuneration policy

The Company's employee remuneration policy is based on the Company's economic benefits. According to the Company's annual business plan and business task indicators, the Company conducts a comprehensive performance appraisal to determine the employees' annual salary distribution. The Company determines employees' compensation standards based on job value, and adheres to performance-oriented and ability-oriented principles, giving reasonable returns to excellent employees. All employees shall enjoy fair and consistent treatment, without gender discrimination. At the same time, the Company is committed to attracting and retaining outstanding talents by offering them competitive salaries. The salary and welfare of the Company's employees will be appropriately adjusted according to its operating benefits, regional living standards, and changes in the price index.

The Remuneration Committee under the Board of the Company is responsible for formulating and reviewing the Company's remuneration plan based on the duties of Directors, Supervisors and senior management, the Company's performance and the salary level of relevant positions in the industry.

Employee pension scheme

The Group's employees participate in the basic pension insurance plan set up and administered by local authorities of Ministry of Human Resource and Social Security. Monthly payments of premiums on the basic pensions are calculated according to the bases and percentage prescribed by the relevant local authorities. When employees retire, the relevant local authorities are obliged to pay the basic pensions to them. The amounts based on the above calculations are recognised as liabilities in the accounting period when the employee serves for the Group, charging to the profit or loss for the current period or the cost of relevant assets. During the year ended 31 December 2019, the Group had contributions to defined contribution pension scheme of RMB 4,929,000. Please refer to the notes to the financial statements for details of the implementation policies of employee remuneration and pension scheme.

Top five employees with the highest remuneration

The top five employees with the highest remuneration of the Group for the year 2019 including 1 director, 2 supervisors and 2 senior managers. Detailed remuneration items have been reflected in the aforesaid remuneration of directors, supervisors and senior management.

None of the key management personnel of the Group (including directors and supervisors) had abandoned any remuneration for the year 2019 and 2018.

Remuneration band	Number of employees for the year 2019	Number of employees for the year 2018
HKD0 – HKD1,000,000	4	4
HKD1,000,001 – HKD1,500,000	1	1

During the year, no payment was paid or payable to Directors as an inducement to join or upon joining the Group, and no compensation was paid or payable to Directors or former Directors for the loss of office as a Director or other management positions in any member of the Group. Remuneration for the Directors and Supervisors of the Company were determined according to the salary management system and approved by the remuneration committee of the Board.

Permitted indemnity provisions

The requirement of "**an issuer should arrange appropriate insurance cover in respect of legal action against its directors**" in Rule A.1.8 of the Corporate Governance Code is changed from "**the recommended best practice**" to "**code provisions**". The Company is keeping a close eye on markets investigation and assessing feasible operation plans.

Additionally, according to the requirement of Rule A.6.5 of the Corporate Governance Code, all directors should participate in continuous professional development to develop and refresh their knowledge and skills. This is to ensure that their contribution to the board remains informed and relevant. The Company should be responsible for arranging and funding suitable training, placing an appropriate emphasis on the roles, functions and duties of a listed company director.

Auditor

Replacement of auditor: In view of the expiry of the term of Ruihua Certified Public Accountants LLP, the Company's auditor for the year of 2018 and 2017, and based on the business development, and the audit supervision needs of the Shenzhen Stock Exchange and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, the Company engaged Mazars Certified Public Accountants LLP as the domestic auditor for financial statements and internal control of the Company for the year of 2019 and Mazars CPA Limited as the international auditor for the year of 2019 for a term of one year, and authorized the Board to determine the remuneration, upon consideration and approval at the ninth meeting of the ninth Board held on 20 November 2019 and the second extraordinary general meeting on 23 December 2019. This change in auditor comes into effect from the date of approval at the second general meeting on 23 December 2019.

Auditor's remuneration: Mazars Certified Public Accountants LLP was employed as the domestic auditor for the Company's annual financial report in 2019, responsible for auditing the internal control on financial report established by the Company in accordance with the Basic Standard for Enterprise Internal Control and relevant regulations as of 31 December 2019, and issuing audit opinions on its effectiveness. A total of RMB450,000 of annual audit fee was charged. Meanwhile, Mazars CPA Limited charged RMB450,000 of annual audit fee.

The remuneration (excluding tax) paid to the auditor for auditing 2019 annual report was as follows:

(Amount unit: RMB)

Item	**Year 2019**	**Year 2018**
Auditor's remuneration		
-Annual auditing service fees (including internal control auditing service fees)	900,000.00	900,000.00
-Other service fees	0	0
Total	900,000.00	900,000.00

Public float

Based on the public information as at the latest practicable date prior to the publication of this report and to the knowledge of Directors, the Company confirmed that sufficient public float exists in its shares.

Audit Committee

Duties and main work of the Committee include scrutiny of the Company's financial reports, appointment of independent auditors, approval of auditing and audit-related services and monitoring of internal control and risk management procedure, financial reporting procedure and management policies. As at the date of this report, the Committee comprises Mr. Li Ming, Mr. Fang Guangrong, Mr. Qian Fengsheng, and Mr. Bao Zongbao, with Mr. Li Ming serving as the chairman. The Audit Committee complies with Rule 3.21 of the Listing Rules of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange.

The Committee convenes no less than 4 audit committee meetings each year to collectively scrutinize the accounting principles adopted by the Company, internal control system and related financial matters so as to ensure the integrity, fairness and accuracy of the Company's financial statements and other related information. During the year, a total of 6 meetings were held by the Audit Committee to scrutinize the Company's annual and interim reports, the first and the third quarterly reports respectively. All members attended the meetings to hear reports on internal control and issued related auditing reports and putting forward their views. Especially in the annual report audit period, the Audit Committee deeply communicated with the auditor, including discussion about key audit matters, continuing operation problem, and other important events or transactions that occurred in the period.

The ninth session of the Audit Committee of the Company has reviewed the final results and results report of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2019, the accounting policies and practices adopted by the Company, and has discussed on internal control and financial report.

Corporate governance

During the reporting period, the Board regularly monitored and reviewed the progress of the Group's corporate governance practices to ensure compliance with the relevant codes. The Company is committed to maintaining strict corporate governance standards. The principles of these standards are to uphold a high standard of ethics, transparency, accountability and integrity in all aspects of business and to ensure that affairs are conducted in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

In the opinion of the Board, the Company has applied the principles and complied with the code provisions prescribed in the Corporate Governance Code and Corporate Governance Report as set out in Appendix 14 to the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities (the "**Listing Rules**") on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited during the year ended 31 December 2019, except for the following deviations:

Code Provision A.2.1 requires that the roles of chairman and chief executive officer should be two separate roles and should not be performed by the same individual. The Chairman, Mr. Zhu Jie, is currently discharging the duties on behalf of the General Manager due to the resignation of the former General Manager, Mr. Li Rui.

Changes in accounting policy

On 7 December 2018, the Ministry of Finance revised and issued the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No.21 – Leases (Cai Kuai [2018] No.35), pursuant to the provisions of transitional period in which, A/H dual-listed companies are required to implement the New Leasing Rules since 1 January 2019.

On 30 April 2019, the Ministry of Finance issued the Notice on Revising and Issuing the Format of 2019 Financial Statements for General Enterprises (Cai Kuai [2019] No.6), revising the format of financial statements for general enterprises. Pursuant to the Notice, the Company adjusted the format of its financial statements and implemented the revised format in the 2019 interim financial report.

On 9 May 2019, the Ministry of Finance released the Notice on Revising and Issuing the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 7 – Exchange of Non-Monetary Assets (Cai Kuai [2019] No.8), which revises the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 7 – Exchange of Non-Monetary Assets and requires enterprises that adopt the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises should apply since 10 June 2019.

On 16 May 2019, the Ministry of Finance released the Notice on Revising and Issuing the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 12 – Debt Restructuring (Cai Kuai [2019] No.9), which revises the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 12 – Debt Restructuring and requires enterprises that adopt the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises should apply since 17 June 2019.

On 19 September 2019, the Ministry of Finance issued the Notice on Revising and Issuing the Format of Consolidated Financial Statements (2019) (Cai Kuai [2019] No.16, the "**Revision Notice**"), which revises the format of consolidated financial statements. According to the Revision Notice, all enterprises adopting the new accounting standards in finance shall adjust their consolidated financial statements accordingly in combination with the Revision Notice and it shall be applicable to the consolidated financial statements for 2019 and subsequent periods.

In light of the above amendments to accounting standards, the Company changed its original accounting policies accordingly upon consideration and approval by the Board.

Analysis on reasons for changes in accounting policy and accounting estimate compared with the financial report of last year and the impact thereof

The Ministry of Finance issued the amended IFRS 16 – Leases (the "**New Leasing Rules**") in 2018 with effect from 1 January 2019. The Group has adopted the New Leasing Rules in the preparation of the financial statements for 2019. As permitted under the transitional provisions in the standard, the Group did not restate comparative figures in 2018 annual report. The reclassifications and adjustments arising from the New Leasing Rules are therefore recognized in the opening balance sheet on 1 January 2019.

(1) Change in Equity (Unit: shares)

	Before the change		Increase/decrease as a result of the change (+, -)					After the change	
	Number	Percentage	New shares issued	Bonus shares	Capital reserve converted to shares	Others	Subtotal	Number	Percentage
I. Shares subject to trading moratorium	5,999,022	0.69%	0	0	0	0	0	5,999,022	0.69%
1. State-owned shares	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
2. State-owned legal person shares	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
3. Other domestic shares	5,999,022	0.69%	0	0	0	0	0	5,999,022	0.69%
Including: Domestic corporate shares	5,999,022	0.69%	0	0	0	0	0	5,999,022	0.69%
Domestic natural person shares	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
4. Foreign shares	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Including: Foreign corporate shares	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Foreign natural person shares	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
II. Shares not subject to trading moratorium	867,370,978	99.31%	0	0	0	0	0	867,370,978	99.31%
1. RMB ordinary shares	609,420,978	69.78%	0	0	0	0	0	609,420,978	69.78%
2. Domestic-listed foreign shares	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
3. Overseas-listed foreign shares	257,950,000	29.53%	0	0	0	0	0	257,950,000	29.53%
4. Others	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
III. Total number of shares	873,370,000	100.00%	0	0	0	0	0	873,370,000	100.00%

(2) Shareholding of Shareholders (Unit: shares)

Shareholdings of the shareholders holding more than 5% of the total share capital or the top ten shareholders

Total number: 59,456

Name of shareholder	Nature of shareholder	Shareholding ratio	Shares held at the end of the reporting period	Increase or decrease during the reporting period	Number of shares subject to trading moratorium	Number of shares not subject to trading moratorium	Shares pledged or frozen	
							Status of shares	Number
HKSCC Nominees Limited	Overseas legal person	29.43%	257,037,899	0	0	257,037,899		
Beijing Haihongyuan Investment Management Co., Ltd.	Domestic non-state-owned legal person	9.33%	81,494,850	0	0	81,494,850	Pledged	81,494,850
Nanjing Fang Kai Enterprise Management Co., Ltd.	Domestic non-state-owned legal person	1.34%	11,663,401	4,311,301	0	11,663,401		
Fu Lianjun	Domestic natural person	0.57%	4,974,489	2,589,800	0	4,974,489		
Liang Liusheng	Domestic natural person	0.43%	3,818,200	1,104,300	0	3,818,200		
Shi Yubo	Domestic natural person	0.41%	3,560,000	0	0	3,560,000		
Shenzhen Zhongda Software Development Ltd.	Domestic non-state-owned legal person	0.41%	3,550,000	0	3,550,000	0		
Wan Jinchun	Domestic natural person	0.36%	3,150,951	271,750	0	3,150,951		
Zhao Rui	Domestic natural person	0.31%	2,735,710	1,142,924	0	2,735,710		
Li Lin	Domestic natural person	0.31%	2,704,187	2,704,187	0	2,704,187		

Notes:

(1) So far as the Company is aware, there is no connected relationship among the top ten shareholders, nor are they persons acting in concert as required in the Administrative Measures for Information Disclosure of Listed Company.

(2) Based on the public information as at the latest practicable date prior to the publication of this report and to the knowledge of Directors, the Company confirmed that there was sufficient public float in its shares.

(3) Save as disclosed above, the Directors were not aware that any person (not being a Director, or chief executive of the Company) had any interests or short positions in the shares or underlying shares of the Company which were required to be disclosed to the Company under the provisions of Divisions 2 and 3 of Part XV of the Securities and Futures Ordinance ("**SFO**") or which were required to be recorded in the designated register pursuant to Section 336 of the SFO.

(4) Purchase, sale or redemption of the Company's listed securities

During the reporting period, neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries had purchased, sold or redeemed any of the Company's shares.

(5) Pre-emptive rights

There is no provision for the issuance of pre-emptive rights under the laws of the PRC and the Articles of Association of the Company.

(6) Convertibles, options, warrants or other similar rights

As of 31 December 2019, the Company did not issue any convertible securities, options, warrants or any other similar rights.

(7) The pledge procedures in respect of 81,494,850 A shares not subject to trading moratorium held by Beijing Haihongyuan Investment Management Co., Ltd have been completed with the Shenzhen Branch of China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited on 21 December 2018, extending the term to 21 March 2025.

(III) Controlling Shareholders and de facto Controller

The largest shareholder of the Company is Beijing Haihongyuan Investment Management Co., Ltd. ("**Beijing Haihongyuan**") and the de facto controller of the Company is Hainan Province Cihang Foundation. The block diagram of property rights and control relationships between the Company and the actual controller is as follows:

Hainan Province Cihang Foundation

↓ 65%

Shengtang Development (Yangpu) Co. Ltd.

↓ 50%

Hainan Traffic Administration Holdings Co., Ltd.

↓ 70%

HNA Group Co., Ltd.

↓ 69.96%

HNA Tourism Group Co.,Ltd.

↓ 100%

Beijing Haihongyuan Investment Management Co.,

↓ 9.33%

Northeast Electric Development Co., Ltd.

Name of de facto controller	Legal representative	Date of establishment	Organization code	Principal businesses
Hainan Province Cihang Foundation	Sun Mingyu	8 October 2010	534600005624068701	Acceptance of public donations; disaster and poverty relief; charity and public welfare aids; charitable activities in various forms carried out by volunteers who enthusiastically devote themselves to the philanthropic undertaking.

(I) Changes in shareholdings of Directors, Supervisors and senior management and their remuneration

Name	Title	Status of office	Gender	Age	Term of office commencing on	Term of office ending on	Number of shares held at the beginning of the period (shares)	Increase/ decrease in the number of shares held	Number of shares held at the end of the period (shares)	Total pre-tax remuneration from the Company (RMB0'000)
Zhu Jie	Director, Chairman	Incumbent	Male	39	11 March 2019	10 March 2022	0	0	0	0
Li Tie	Former Director, former Chairman	Resigned	Male	44	25 May 2018	21 August 2019	0	0	0	0
Li Rui	Former Director, former Vice Chairman, former general manager	Resigned	Male	43	11 May 2017	10 January 2020	0	0	0	23.2
Ma Yun	Director	Incumbent	Female	39	11 March 2019	10 March 2022	0	0	0	0
Bao Zongbao	Director	Incumbent	Male	37	5 June 2017	10 March 2022	0	0	0	0
Su Weiguo	Director, deputy general manager	Incumbent	Male	58	3 December 2018	10 March 2022	0	0	0	128.7
Liu Huafen	Director	Incumbent	Female	46	23 December 2019	10 March 2022	0	0	0	0
Qin Jianmin	Director	Resigned	Male	69	26 June 2018	10 March 2019	0	0	0	0
Li Ming	Independent director	Incumbent	Male	67	25 May 2018	10 March 2022	0	0	0	12
Fang Guangrong	Independent director	Incumbent	Male	65	11 March 2019	10 March 2022	0	0	0	0
Qian Fengsheng	Independent director	Incumbent	Male	56	11 March 2016	10 March 2022	0	0	0	12
Jin Wenhong	Former independent director	Resigned	Male	70	11 March 2016	10 March 2019	0	0	0	2
Zhou Jinyang	Shareholder representative supervisor	Incumbent	Male	55	29 October 2018	10 March 2022	0	0	0	26.5

Name	Title	Status of office	Gender	Age	Term of office commencing on	Term of office ending on	Number of shares held at the beginning of the period (shares)	Increase/ decrease in the number of shares held	Number of shares held at the end of the period (shares)	Total pre-tax remuneration from the Company (RMB0'000)
Liu Lu	Shareholder representative supervisor	Incumbent	Female	30	23 December 2019	10 March 2022	0	0	0	10.4
Hu Tao	Employee representative supervisor	Incumbent	Male	35	29 August 2019	10 March 2022	0	0	0	32
Lei Xiao	Former shareholder representative supervisor	Resigned	Female	30	29 October 2018	23 December 2019	0	0	0	8.1
Li Wei	Former employee representative supervisor	Resigned	Male	34	29 October 2018	29 August 2019	0	0	0	35
Wang Kai	Deputy general manager, Chief Finance Officer	Incumbent	Male	45	12 March 2019	10 March 2022	0	0	0	65.6
Ding Jishi	Secretary to the Board	Incumbent	Male	35	29 August 2019	10 March 2022	0	0	0	60.4
Xiao Xun	Former deputy general manager, former Chief Finance Officer	Resigned	Male	33	9 March 2018	10 March 2019	0	0	0	11
Zhao Guogang	Former deputy general manager, former risk control director	Resigned	Male	37	9 March 2018	10 March 2019	0	0	0	0
Xiong Haocheng	Former deputy general manager	Resigned	Female	35	9 March 2018	10 March 2019	0	0	0	12
Total:										**438.8**

The remuneration details of Directors, Supervisors and senior management in 2019 was as follows:

Unit: RMB

No.	Name	Emolument	Wage and allowance	Bonus	Housing provident fund and social insurance*	Total pre-tax remuneration
1	Zhu Jie	0	0	0	0	0
2	Li Tie	0	0	0	0	0
3	Li Rui	0	232,489.00	0	0	232,489.00
4	Ma Yun	0	0	0	0	0
5	Bao Zongbao	0	0	0	0	0
6	Su Weiguo	0	601,600.00	600,000.00	85,378.00	1,286,978.00
7	Liu Huafen	0	0	0	0	0
8	Qin Jianmin	0	0	0	0	0
9	Li Ming	120,000.00	0	0	0	120,000.00
10	Fang Guangrong	0	0	0	0	0
11	Qian Fengsheng	120,000.00	0	0	0	120,000.00
12	Jin Wenhong	20,000.00	0	0	0	20,000.00
13	Zhou Jinyang	0	193,200.00	-	72,127.00	265,327.00
14	Liu Lu	0	79,050.00	-	25,674.00	104,724.00
15	Hu Tao	0	248,440.00	-	72,346.00	320,786.00
16	Lei Xiao	0	52,522.41	-	28,741.00	81,263.41
17	Li Wei	0	258,433.00	-	91,765.00	350,198.00
18	Wang Kai	0	396,225.00	187,500.00	72,346.00	656,071.00
19	Ding Jishi	0	391,956.00	140,000.00	72,346.00	604,302.00
20	Xiao Xun	0	79,731.14	-	31,480.71	111,211.85
21	Zhao Guogang	0	0	0	0	0
22	Xiong Haocheng	0	121,400.00	0	0	121,400.00

*Note: Social insurance includes medical insurance premium, contribution to endowment insurance plan, unemployment insurance, maternity insurance premium and work-related injury insurance premium.

(II) Changes in Directors, Supervisors and Senior Management

During the reporting period, changes in Directors, Supervisors and senior management are set out as follows.

Name	Position	Type	Date	Reason
Zhu Jie	Chairman	Appointment	29 August 2019	Job demand
Li Tie	Former Director, former Chairman	Resigned	19 August 2019	Work adjustment
Li Rui	Former Director, former Vice Chairman	Resigned	10 January 2020	Work adjustment
Ma Yun	Director	Appointment	11 March 2019	Job demand
Liu Huafen	Director	Appointment	23 December 2019	Job demand
Fang Guangrong	Independent Director	Appointment	11 March 2019	Job demand
Qin Jianmin	Former Director	Resigned due to expiration of term of office	10 March 2019	Resigned due to expiration of term of office
Jin Wenhong	Former independent Director	Resigned due to expiration of term of office	10 March 2019	Resigned due to expiration of term of office
Qian Fengsheng	Independent Director	Resigned	9 December 2019	Applied for resignation due to personal reason but not yet effective
Lei Xiao	Former shareholder representative supervisor	Resigned	23 December 2019	Work adjustment
Liu Lu	Shareholder representative supervisor	Appointment	23 December 2019	Job demand
Wang Kai	Deputy general manager, Chief Finance Officer	Appointment	12 March 2019	Job demand
Su Weiguo	Deputy general manager	Appointment	29 August 2019	Job demand
Ding Jishi	Secretary to the Board	Appointment	29 August 2019	Job demand
Xiong Haocheng	Former deputy general manager	Resigned due to expiration of term of office	10 March 2019	Resigned due to expiration of term of office
Xiao Xun	Former deputy general manager, former financial manager	Resigned due to expiration of term of office	10 March 2019	Resigned due to expiration of term of office
Zhao Guogang	Former deputy general manager, former risk control director	Resigned due to expiration of term of office	10 March 2019	Resigned due to expiration of term of office

(III) Employment

1. Directors of the 9th session of the Board

(1) Non-independent Directors

Mr. Zhu Jie, born in 1981, with Chinese nationality and without the right of permanent residence abroad, graduated from York University and obtained a master degree in business administration. He once served as the chairman of HNA Tourism Innovative Investment Co., Ltd., the chairman of HNA Tourism Travel Group, the chairman of HNA Navigation Investment Group Co., Ltd., and the venture capital investment president of HNA-Caissa Travel Group Co., Ltd. He currently serves as the chairman and president of Hainan HNA International Hospitality Management Limited, and a Director and the Chairman of the 9th session of the Board of the Company.

Ms. Ma Yun, born in 1972, with Chinese nationality and without the right of permanent residence abroad, graduated from Toulouse Business School with a master's degree in travel and hotel management. She once served as the general manager of Guangzhou Urban Construction Tianyu Real Estate Development Co., Ltd. (廣州市城建天譽房地產開發有限公司), the general manager of Beijing Kehang Investment Co., Ltd. (北京科航投資有限公司), the deputy general manager and employer's representative of Beijing Marriott Hotel Northeast, and the general manager of Hangzhou Huagang HNA Resort Co., Ltd. She currently serves as a director of HNA International Hotel Management Co., Ltd. and a Director of the 9th session of the Board of the Company.

Mr. Bao Zongbao, born in 1983, with Chinese nationality and without the right of permanent residence abroad, graduated from Civil Aviation University of China. He once served as the investment director of HNA Investment Holding Co., Ltd. and the chief financial officer of HNA Tourism Hospitality Investment Group Co., Ltd. He currently serves as a Director of the 9th session of the Board of the Company and an executive director of Beijing Haihongyuan Investment Management Co., Ltd.

Mr. Su Weiguo, born in 1962, with Chinese nationality and without the right of permanent residence abroad, is a senior economist and graduated from Harbin University of Science and Technology with a major in heat treatment and later from Dalian Maritime University with a major in international economic law, and obtained a bachelor’s degree in engineering and a master’s degree in law. He served as the section chief of the business management department, deputy general manager, Board secretary, general manager and chairman of the Company, and the section chief of business management department, assistant president and deputy general manager of Northeast Electric Power Transmission and Transformation Equipment Group, and the general manager of Tieling Copper Industry Co., Ltd., and the chairman of Shenyang Furukawa Cable Co., Ltd., a Sino-Japanese joint venture. He is currently a Director of the 9th session of the Board and a deputy general manager of the Company, and the chairman of Fuxin Enclosed Busbar Co., Ltd.

Ms. Liu Huafen, born in 1974, with Chinese nationality and without the right of permanent residence abroad, graduated from Netherlands Maastricht School and Hong Kong Polytechnic University and obtained a master degree in business administration and a master degree in Management of Hospitality and Travel. She once served as the general manager of Hainan HNA International Business Hospitality Management Co., Ltd., (海南海航國際商務酒店管理有限公司), the general manager of Hainan HNA Guest House Co., Ltd., (海南海航迎賓館有限公司), and the head of the operation management department of Hainan HNA International Hospitality Management Limited (海南海航國際酒店管理有限公司). She currently serves as a director of Hainan HNA International Hospitality Management Limited.

(2) Independent Directors

Mr. Li Ming, born in 1953, with Chinese nationality and without the right of permanent residence abroad, majored in law at Hainan Radio and TV University and has been long engaged in legal practice. He once served as the secretary of the party committee of Hainan Technology and Business College and is now retired. He currently serves as an independent Director of the 9th session of the Board of the Company.

Mr. Fang Guangrong, born in 1955, with Chinese nationality and without the right of permanent residence abroad, graduated from Ningxia University and obtained a bachelor's degree. He has been long engaged in accounting management and financial work. He once served as the deputy director of Department of Finance of Hainan Province and the director of Hainan Financial Supervision Agent Office. He currently serves as a director of the sixth session of the Chinese Institute of Certified Public Accountants, the president of Hainan Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and an independent Director of the 9th session of the Board of the Company.

Mr. Qian Fengsheng, born in 1964, with Chinese nationality and without the right of permanent residence abroad, graduated from Shanghai University of Finance and Economics with a major in Accounting in 1986 and obtained Ph.D. in Management (Accounting) in 1999. He is a professional accountant and was the director of the MPACC Center in Shanghai University of Finance and Economics, an associate professor of the School of Accounting in Shanghai University of Finance and Economics, a consultant expert of the first session of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises in the Ministry of Finance, and the member of the Accounting Basic Theory Special Committee in the Ministry of Finance. He currently serves as an independent Director of the 9th session of the Board of the Company.

(3) Members of the special committees under the 9th session of the Board

As at the date of this report, the members of each special committee of the 9th session of the Board are as follows:

1) Strategic Development Committee

Members: Mr. Zhu Jie, Ms. Ma Yun, Mr. Fang Guangrong

2) Nomination Committee

Chairman: Mr. Li Ming

Members: Mr. Fang Guangrong

3) Remuneration Committee

Chairman: Mr. Fang Guangrong

Members: Mr. Zhu Jie, Mr. Li Ming, Mr. Qian Fengsheng

4) Investment Management Committee

Members: Mr. Zhu Jie, Mr. Su Weiguo, Mr. Fang Guangrong

5) Audit Committee

Chairman: Mr. Li Ming

Members: Mr. Fang Guangrong, Mr. Qian Fengsheng, Mr. Bao Zongbao

2. Supervisors of the 9th session of the Supervisory Committee

(1) Shareholder representative supervisors

Ms. Zhou Jinyang, born in 1965, with Chinese nationality and without the right of permanent residence abroad, graduated from Guizhou University, majoring in foreign language and literature, with a bachelor's degree in arts. She once served as the manager of Shenzhen operation department of Hainan Airlines Holding Co., Ltd., the deputy general manager of Hainan Airlines Foods Co., Ltd., the general manager of Hainan Airlines Beverage Manufacture Co., Ltd. and the deputy general manager of comprehensive management department of Yishi Group Co., Ltd. She currently serves as the shareholder representative supervisor and the chairman of the 9th session of Supervisory Committee of the Company.

Ms. Liu Lu, born in 1990, with Chinese nationality and without the right of permanent residence abroad, graduated from Liaoning University in finance major with a bachelor's degree in economics. She once served as a senior supervisor of the accounting business department of Hainan HNA Financial Sharing Co., Ltd. (海南海航財務共用服務代理有限公司). She currently serves as the business manager of the financial department of the Company.

(2) Employee representative supervisor

Mr. Hu Tao, born in 1985, with Chinese nationality and without the right of permanent residence abroad, is a Certified Internal Control Professional. He graduated from Jilin University of Finance and Economics with a bachelor's degree in economics and majored in tax. He once served as the business director of risk control department in China Civil Aviation Investment Group Co., Ltd., a deputy general manager of risk control department in Beijing Jinglv Shenghong Investment Management Co., Ltd., a vice section chief of internal audit department of the Company.

3. Members of the senior management

Mr. Su Weiguo, born in 1962, with Chinese nationality and without the right of permanent residence abroad, is a senior economist and graduated from Harbin University of Science and Technology with a major in heat treatment and later from Dalian Maritime University with a major in international economic law, and obtained a bachelor's degree in engineering and a master's degree in law. He served as the section chief of the business management department, deputy general manager, secretary to the Board, general manager and chairman of the Company, the section chief of business management department, assistant president and deputy general manager of Northeast Electric Power Transmission and Transformation Equipment Group, the general manager of Tieling Copper Industry Co., Ltd., and the chairman of Shenyang Furukawa Cable Co., Ltd., a Sino-Japanese joint venture. He is currently a Director of the 9th session of the Board and a deputy general manager of the Company, and the chairman of Fuxin Enclosed Busbar Co., Ltd.

Mr. Wang Kai, born in 1975, with Chinese nationality and without the right of permanent residence abroad, graduated from Xi'an Political Academy of PLA (中國人民解放軍西安政治學院), majoring in international accounting and applied psychology. He served as the vice president of CDB Leasing Co., Ltd., the vice chairman of Minan Property and Casualty Insurance Co., Ltd, the vice president of Wanjiang Financial Leasing Co., Ltd., the general manager of HNA Financial Services Co., Ltd. (海航金融服務有限公司), and the vice chairman of Hainan HNA Shared Financial Services Agency Co., Ltd. (海南海航財務共用服務代理有限公司). He currently serves as the Chief Financial Officer and a deputy general manager of the Company.

Mr. Ding Jishi, born in 1985, with Chinese nationality and without the right of permanent residence abroad, graduated from Zhongnan University of Economics and Law with a bachelor's degree in business administration. He once served as the domestic investment senior manager of the investment management department in HNA Group Co., Ltd., the listed issuer information disclosure manager in the Board office of Hainan Airlines Holding Co., Ltd., and the securities affairs representative of the Company. He currently serves as the secretary to the Board of the Company.

(IV) Staff of the Company

Number (person) of employees on the payroll of the parent company	14
Number (person) of employees on the payroll of the main subsidiaries	148
Total number (person) of employees on the payroll	162
Total number (person) of employees receiving remuneration in the current period	158
Number (person) of retired employees for whom the parent company and main subsidiaries need to pay expenses	0

Occupational structure

Occupational structure category	**Population of occupational structure**
Production staff	80
Salesman	16
Technical staff	12
Financial staff	11
Administrative staff	43
Total	**162**

Education level

Education level category	**Number (person)**
Bachelor degree and above	47
College	33
Senior high school and below	82

The Company has formulated two versions of "**Corporate Governance Report**" in accordance with different requirements of securities regulatory authorities in Mainland China and the Listing Rules of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange in terms of form and content, respectively. To avoid undue repetitions and keep the presentation lucid, a cross-referencing approach has been adopted.

Part 1: Corporate Governance Report (Prepared in Accordance with the Requirements of Securities Regulatory Authorities in Mainland China)

1. Basic Status of Corporate Governance

During the reporting period, the Company, in strict compliance with provisions of the Company Law, Securities Law and other laws and regulations as well as relevant normative documents, improved its corporate governance structure and regulated its daily operation on an ongoing basis to further upgrade the level of normalization. As of the end of the reporting period, the Company's actual corporate governance met the requirements of normative documents on the governance of listed companies published by CSRC. No significant difference existed.

(1) Shareholders and general meeting

The Company strictly complied with the provisions and requirements of the Company Law, Articles of Association and Rules of Procedure for General Meeting to convene general meetings and normalize its voting procedure. External lawyers were appointed to witness the meeting in order to ensure its legality, and ensure that all shareholders, especially minority shareholders, can enjoy equal status and fully exercise their rights. Professional lawyers were appointed to serve as a witness at the general meeting and issue their legal opinions.

(2) Relationship between substantial shareholders and the listed company

The Company's substantial shareholders strictly complied with the Company Law, Articles of Association and Code of Conduct of Substantial Shareholders to normalize their behaviors, exercised their rights according to law, as well as assume their corresponding obligations. During the reporting period, they did not, directly or indirectly, interfere with the Company's decision-making or business activities by circumventing the general meeting. The Company's Board of Directors, Supervisory Committee and relevant departments could work normally and independently.

(3) Directors and the Board of Directors

In compliance with the Company Law, Articles of Association and Rules of Procedure for the Board Meeting, the Company's Directors worked, attended relevant meetings in a conscientious manner, actively participated in trainings, and familiarized themselves with relevant laws and regulations. The Company strictly complied with the election procedure as specified in the Articles of Association to complete the election at expiration of terms of office. During the reporting period, the Company had nine directors, of whom there were three independent directors. Each of the elected directors had participated or committed to participating in relevant trainings organized by securities regulators. The composition of the Board of Directors met requirements of relevant laws, regulations and the Articles of Association. The independent directors, in accordance with the provisions of Working Rules of Independent Directors and other rules, fulfilled their duties independently, attended the Company's board meetings and general meeting, and expressed their independent opinions on the Company's significant matters so as to ensure the Company's normal operation.

(4) Supervisors and Supervisory Committee

The Company's Supervisory Committee worked under relevant provisions of the Company Law, Articles of Association, and Rules of Procedure for Meeting of Supervisory Committee, and its supervisors were recommended, elected and appointed in accordance with relevant laws and regulations. The supervisors earnestly fulfilled their duties, and supervised the Company's financial situation and the legality and compliance of significant matters, thus safeguarding the legal rights and interests of the Company and its shareholders.

(5) Information disclosure and transparency

Pursuant to Information Management Rules, the Company strengthened its management of investor relations and conscientiously fulfilled its information disclosure obligation. Securities Times and www.cninfo.com.cn were designated as the newspapers and website to disclose the Company's information, thus ensuring truthful, accurate, complete and timely information disclosure, as well as enabling all of the Company's shareholders to have equal chances for information.

(6) Stakeholders

In accordance with Information Management Rules, the Company strengthened the confidentiality of internal information and the management of owners of inside information, prevented insiders misusing the right of information, revealing inside information for insider dealings. The Company could fully respect and safeguard the legal rights and interests of the stakeholders, and realize the coordination and balance of interests among shareholders, staff and society so as to jointly push the Company's stable and sound growth.

(7) Performance appraisal and incentive and restraint mechanisms

The Company has established a series of performance appraisal and incentive and restraint mechanisms. Its appointment of senior management was open and transparent, meeting the requirements of relevant laws and regulations.

(8) Establishment and implementation of internal audit system

The executive office of Audit Committee under the Company's Board is internal audit department. The internal audit department exercises its rights of audit supervision within the authorized scope of Audit Committee. Guided by the Management System for Internal Control Supervision and Inspection and according to law, the department checked the Company's accounting books and related assets, and analyzed and evaluated its capital operation, utilization of assets and other financial operation, therefore ensuring the truth and integrity of the Company's assets. The execution of internal audit enabled the Company to avoid operation risks and enhance its economic benefit.

2. The Company's Independence from its Controlling Shareholders on Business, Personnel, Assets, Organization Structure, and Finance

The Company operated independently and steadily from its controlling shareholders in terms of business, personnel, assets, organization structure and finance.

With respect to business, the Company' business has been absolutely independent from that of its controlling shareholders. The Company has been responsible for its own operation and management, profits and losses, independent of any shareholders or any other related parties. It has a complete and independent business structure.

With respect to personnel, the Company has an independent and complete human resources management system. Pursuant to relevant policies in PRC, the Company has established a sound personnel management system, and implemented the labor contract system to all the staff so as to systemize and normalize the personnel management. Independent management has been carried out in staff's social security and remuneration.

With respect to assets, the Company's assets have been complete and separated from those of controlling shareholders. None of the Company's capital, assets or other resources has been utilized without payment by any controlling shareholders, de facto controllers or any other enterprises under their control.

With respect to organization structure, the Company's organization structure has been sound, and absolutely independent from that of its controlling shareholders. The Board, Supervisory Committee and general manager have operated independently, having no affiliation with the function department of any controlling shareholders. The Company has established and improved its decision-making system and internal control system to realize effective operation.

With respect to finance, the Company has set up an independent financial department, and established an independent financial accounting and management system. It has opened accounts in banks and paid taxes according to law independently.

3. Information on General Meetings Convened

The Company convened its first extraordinary general meeting in 2019 by a combination of on-site voting and online voting on 11 March 2019, details of which are set out in the Announcement of the Voting Results of the First Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in 2019 issued on 11 March 2019.

The Company convened its 2018 annual general meeting by a combination of on-site voting and online voting on 15 May 2019, details of which are set out in the Announcement on the Poll Results of the 2018 Annual General Meeting issued on 15 May 2019.

The Company convened its second extraordinary general meeting in 2019 by a combination of on-site voting and online voting on 23 December 2019, details of which are set out in the Announcement on the Poll Results of the Extraordinary General Meeting issued on 23 December 2019.

4. Performance of Duties by Independent Non-executive Directors

During the reporting period, the independent directors did not raise objections to relevant matters of the Company. The independent directors, in strict accordance with the Articles of Association and Working Rules of Independent Directors and other laws and regulations, kept an eye on the standard operation of the Company, independently performed their duties, presented their valuable and professional advices on such matters as the improvement of the Company's system and its daily operation and decision making, issued independent and fair opinions about the engagement of annual report auditor, related transactions, and the election and appointment of Directors, Supervisors and senior management during the reporting period, thus playing their due role in improving the Company's supervision mechanism and safeguarding the legal rights and interests of the Company and its shareholders.

Attendance of independent non-executive directors at board meetings and general meetings in 2019 was as follows:

	Attendance of independent directors at board meetings and general meetings						
Name of independent directors	Number of board meeting required to be attended during the reporting period	Number of board meeting attended in person	Number of board meeting attended via communications	Number of board meeting attended by proxy	Number of absence from board meetings	Failure to attend in person at two consecutive board meetings	Number of attendance at general meetings
Li Ming	13	0	13	0	0	No	3
Jin Wenhong	2	0	2	0	0	No	0
Qian Fengsheng	13	0	13	0	0	No	0
Fang Guangrong	13	0	13	0	0	No	0

5. Performance of Duties by Special Committees under the Board during the Reporting Period

In compliance with the Rules Governing the Listing of Stocks on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange and Guidelines for the Standardised Operation of Listed Companies, the Company has set up Strategic Development Committee, Nomination Committee, Remuneration Committee, Audit Committee and Investment Management Committee, each of which operates normatively according to their respective rules of procedure.

(1) Performance of Duties by Strategic Development Committee

Duties and major work of the committee include consideration and assessment of the Company's development, financial budget, investment and business operations.

During the reporting period, the committee convened one committee meeting, which was attended by all members of the committee. At the meeting, the Committee reviewed the future development program and other matters of the Company. Upon the consideration and approval at the first meeting of the ninth Board of Directors held on 12 March 2019, Mr. Zhu Jie, Ms. Ma Yun and Mr. Fang Guangrong were elected as the members of the committee on the issue date of this report.

(2) Performance of Duties by Nomination Committee

Duties and major work of the committee include assessment of performance of directors and senior management, nomination of candidates for directors, independent directors and senior management, as well as regular review of the structure, membership of the Board of Directors and performance of work of directors.

During the reporting period, the committee convened three committee meetings, which were attended by all members of the committee. At the meeting, the Committee reviewed the appointment of Directors, senior management and other matters of the Company. On the reporting date, Mr. Li Ming was elected as the chief member of the committee, and other member included Mr. Fang Guangrong.

(3) Performance of Duties by Remuneration Committee

Duties and major work of the committee include formulation of remuneration policies for directors and senior management and approval of terms of directors' service contracts.

During the reporting period, the Committee convened one committee meeting, which was attended by all members of the committee. The Remuneration Committee under the Board reviewed the remuneration disclosed by directors, supervisors and senior management of the Company. On the reporting date, Mr. Fang Guangrong was elected as the chief member of the committee, and other members included Mr. Zhu Jie, Mr. Li Ming and Mr. Qian Fengsheng.

(4) Performance of Duties by Audit Committee

Duties and main work of the committee include review of the Company's financial reports, appointment of independent auditors, approval of audit and audit-related services as well as monitoring of internal control and risk management procedure, financial report procedure and management policies. The committee convenes at least four meetings every year to jointly review the accounting principles adopted, internal control system and relevant financial affairs, ensuring the integrity, fairness and accuracy of the financial statements and other related materials.

As of the end of this report, the committee convened six meetings, which was attended by all members of the committee. At these meetings, the annual report, interim financial report and the first and third quarterly reports were audited respectively, the internal control report was debriefed, and relevant auditors' report and opinions were issued. Especially during the audit period of annual report, Audit Committee deeply communicated with the audit institution, discussed on key audit matters, continuous operation issues, and other important events or transactions occurred in the period. On the reporting date, Mr. Li Ming was elected as the chief member of the committee, and other members included Mr. Fang Guangrong, Mr. Qian Fengsheng and Mr. Bao Zongbao.

(5) Performance of Duties by Investment Management Committee

Duties and major work of the committee include consideration and assessment of the Company's strategic plans on annual investment return.

During the reporting period, the committee convened three committee meetings, which were attended by all members of the committee. At the meeting, the Committee reviewed the business development and other matters of the Company. On the reporting date, Mr. Zhu Jie, Mr. Su Weiguo, and Mr. Fang Guangrong were elected as the members of the committee .

6. Performance of Duties by Supervisory Committee

During the year, the Supervisory Committee of the Company carried out effective supervision and verification on the Company's decision-making process in operation, operation, finance, assets disposal, appropriation of non-operating funds and related transactions pursuant to laws and regulations of PRC and the Articles of Association. No objection was raised during the supervision on these matters.

7. Appraisal and Incentives to Senior Management

The Company has established a series of performance appraisal and incentive and restraint mechanisms. Its appointment of senior management was open and transparent, meeting the requirements of relevant laws and regulations. The Company's Remuneration Committee under the Board, in accordance with the Company's remuneration management system and annual performance appraisal, has established remuneration standards based on positions and duties of directors, supervisors and senior management.

8. Internal Control

During the reporting period, details about the internal control are set out in "**Self-assessment Report on Internal Control**" and "**Audit Report on Internal Control**" issued by the auditor.

Part 2: Corporate Governance Report (Prepared in Accordance with the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited)

1. Compliance with Corporate Governance Code

The Company is committed to achieving and maintaining an overall high level of corporate governance by unswervingly continuing to improve its corporate governance practices and procedures, and it has always been well aware of the importance of assumption of responsibility and communication with shareholders. The Company adopts Corporate Governance Code as set out in Appendix 14 of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited as its corporate governance code. Through the establishment of a sound and effective board of directors, a comprehensive internal control system and a stable corporate structure, the Company is committed to disclosing data completely and transparently, enhancing operational stability, and consolidating and increasing value and profits for shareholders.

During the reporting period, the Board regularly monitored and reviewed the progress of the Group's corporate governance practices to ensure compliance with the relevant codes. The Company confirmed that the Company had remained compliant with the principles and code provisions of Corporate Governance Code as set out in Appendix 14 of the Listing Rules ("**Code Provision**") during the period from 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019, except for the following deviations:

Code Provision A.2.1 stipulates that the roles of chairman and chief executive officer should be separate and should not be performed by the same individual. Due to the resignation of the former general manager of the company, the chairman Mr. Zhu Jie is now acting as the general manager.

2. Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors

The Company takes the "Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers" (the "**Model Code**") under the Listing Rules as a code of conduct for directors' securities transactions; after accepting specific enquiries, all members of the Board of the Company confirmed that they had complied with the Model Code during their tenure as directors of the Company.

The Board has formulated guidelines on the trading of securities of listed companies by directors and relevant employees. The Board of Directors has given written notices in advance to insiders (including the Company's directors, supervisors, senior management and controlling shareholders, de facto controllers as well as connected parties, as defined in the Listing Rules) stating that purchase and sales of shares of the Company shall comply with relevant regulations and forbidding the insider to purchase or sell the shares with inside information: no transactions of the company securities shall be carried out during the price-sensitive time within sixty days, a lock-up period from 29 February 2020 to 29 April 2020, prior to results report.

All directors confirmed that: During the reporting period, they adhered to the guidelines, and neither they nor their related parties conducted securities transactions of the Company.

3. The Board

All directors of the Board, in the best interests of the Company, lead and supervise the Company and assume joint and individual responsibility to all shareholders of the Company regarding the management, monitoring and operation of the Company.

Functions of the Board

The Board is responsible for convening general meetings, reporting to the general meeting and implementing the resolutions of the general meeting in a timely manner, determining the Company's business plan and investment plan, and supervising and guiding the senior management of the Company. The Board is also responsible for monitoring the Company's operating and financial performance, formulating the Company's annual financial budget plan, final settlement plan and preparation of financial accounts.

Composition of the Board

The composition of the Board is in compliance with Rules 3.10(1), 3.10(2) and 3.10A of the Listing Rules. On the reporting date, the Board consisted of five executive directors and three independent non-executive directors, which is shown as follows:

Executive directors:

Zhu Jie	Chairman of the Board, member of Nomination Committee, member of Investment Management Committee, chief member of Strategy Committee
Ma Yun	Member of Strategy Committee
Bao Zongbao	Member of Audit Committee
Su Weiguo	Member of Investment Management Committee, member of Strategy Committee
Liu Huafen	

Independent non-executive directors:

Li Ming	Chief member of Audit Committee, member of Remuneration Committee, member of Nomination Committee
Fang Guangrong	Member of Audit Committee, chief member of Remuneration Committee, member of Nomination Committee, member of Investment Management Committee, member of Strategy Committee
Qian Fengsheng	Member of Audit Committee, member of Remuneration Committee, member of Nomination Committee, member of Investment Management Committee

There are no financial, business, family or other significant/related relationships between the members of the Board of the Company.

The Company has appointed three independent non-executive directors, representing one third of the Board.

Independent non-executive director, Mr. Qian Fengsheng is expertised in accounting and financial management.

Attendance of the Board Meetings and General Meetings

In 2019, the Board of the Company held 13 meetings. In 2019, the Company held 3 general meetings. In 2019, the attendance of directors at board meetings and general meetings was as follows:

Number of meetings	Board meeting 13			General meeting 3	
Members of the Board Note 1	**Number of attendance in person**	**Number of attendance by proxy**	**Attendance rate** Note2	**Number of attendance in person**	**Attendance rate** Note2
Executive directors					
Li Rui	13	0	13/13	3	3/3
Zhu Jie	13	0	13/13	3	3/3
Su Weiguo	13	0	13/13	3	3/3
Bao Zongbao	13	0	13/13	1	1/3
Independent non-executive directors					
Li Ming	13	0	13/13	3	3/3
Qian Fengsheng	13	0	13/13	0	0/3
Fang Guangrong	13	0	13/13	1	1/3

Note 1: During the year, the changes in the members of the Board of Directors of the Company are set out in section "**(2) Change in Directors, Supervisors and Senior Management**" of "**8. Directors, Supervisors, Senior Management, and Employees**".

Note 2: The number of attendance by proxy is not included when the attendance rate is calculated. The attendance rate of departed and appointed directors during the year is calculated based on the number of board meetings and general meetings held during their respective term of office.

Responsibilities and Authorities of the Board and Management

The responsibilities and authorities of the Board and management are clearly defined. The powers of the Board are set out in Article 153 of the Articles of Association. For an overview, please refer to section "**Functions of the Board of Directors**" in "**Part 2: Corporate Governance Report**"; the management conducts day-to-day operations and management and reports to the Board, providing the Board and its special committees with sufficient data in a timely manner to ensure that they make informed decisions. In addition, each director has the right to request further data from the management of the Company.

Training and sustainable development of directors

After a director is appointed, the Company provides relevant inaugural materials and then provides information to help the director understand the business and operations of the Company on a regular basis. From time to time, the Company sends updated materials in connection with relevant new laws and regulations, internal publications and others to the directors and organizes continuing professional training for directors (with the expense borne by the Company) to help them fully understand the duties of directors as stipulated in the relevant laws and regulations such as the Listing Rules and the Rules Governing the Listing of Stocks on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange and timely and comprehensively learn the operations of the Company.

The relevant records of training for directors are listed below:

Member of the Board	Training content: Reading materials such as laws, regulations and rules	Training content: Lectures or training
Executive directors		
Zhu Jie	√	—
Su Weiguo	√	—
Bao Zongbao	√	—
Ma Yun	√	—
Liu Huafen	√	—
Independent non-executive directors		
Li Ming	√	√
Qian Fengsheng	√	—
Fang Guangrong	√	—

Board Diversity

With a view to achieving a sustainable and balanced development, the Company sees increasing diversity at the Board level as an essential element in supporting the attainment of its strategic objectives and its sustainable development and has established the board diversity policy. The remuneration committee and the nomination committee will regularly review the structure, size, and composition of the Board （including but not limited to gender, age, cultural and educational background, ethnicity, professional experience, skills, knowledge and length of service） in support of the Company's strategy. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee reviews and implements the board diversity policy as and when appropriate, and proposes any recommended revisions as and when necessary to the Board for consideration and approval so as to ensure the effectiveness of the policy. The Company will make proper information disclosure on board composition (including gender, ethnicity, age and length of service) according to laws and regulations and listing rules.

4. The Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer

Code Provision A.2.1 requires that the roles of chairman and chief executive officer should be two separate roles and should not be performed by the same individual. For the resignation of Mr. Li Rui, the former General Manager of the Company, the duties of General Manager are performed by Mr. Zhu Jie, the Chairman.

The primary role of the Chairman is to lead the Board and to ensure that it works effectively in discharging its responsibilities by setting the overall strategy and making major development decisions of the Company and monitoring their implementation and ensuring the creation of value for Shareholders.

The General Manager who also serves as the Chief Executive Officer of the Company is responsible for the day-to-day operation and management of the Company's business, formulating different business and financial targets and management rules, proposing strategies to the Board and ensuring the effective implementation of the strategies and policies adopted by the Board, including the building of a strong corporate culture within the Company.

5. Independent non-executive directors

As at the date of issue of this Report, there are three independent non-executive directors (being Mr. Li Ming, Mr. Qian Fengsheng and Mr. Fang Guangrong), each with a term of office of three years from 11 March 2019 to 10 March 2022.

The Company has, in accordance with the provision of Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules, required each of the independent non-executive directors to submit their annual confirmation of independence, and considered the independence of independent non-executive directors.

6. Performance of Duties by Special Committees

Details of performance of duties by special committees are set out in "**5. Performance of Duties by Special Committees under the Board During the Reporting Period**" of "**Part 1: Corporate Governance Report**".

7. Remunerations of Auditor

On 23 December 2019, the general meeting considered and approved of the appointment of MAZARS as the auditor of the Company for the year 2019 and authorized the Board to determine the auditor's remuneration. As determined, the remuneration is RMB900,000 in total.

8. Secretary of the Company

Mr. Chan Yee Ping (Michael) is engaged by the Company as the joint company secretary to assist the Company in dealing with the compliance matters relating to the Hong Kong Listing Rules. Mr. Chan Yee Ping is the Company's external personnel, and he can contact and communicate with Mr. Su Weiguo, the internal contact and the secretary of the Board of the Company in his day-to-day work.

According to Rule 3.29 of the Hong Kong Listing Rules, the secretary of the Board has taken no less than 15 hours of relevant professional trainings during the reporting period.

9. Shareholders' Rights and Investor Relations

Shareholders' rights

The Company adopts various measures to facilitate and ensure the smooth exercise of shareholders' rights in strict compliance with relevant laws and regulations such as the Company Law, Securities Law, and Hong Kong Listing Rules in accordance with pertinent requirements under the Articles of Association of the Company.

Procedures for Shareholders' Requirement to Convene an Extraordinary General Meeting ("EGM") or a Class Meeting

The following set out the procedures for Shareholders to convene an extraordinary general meeting or a class meeting of the Company:

Shareholders that, either individually or jointly, hold over 10% of shares of the Company have the right to propose to the Board for the convening of an EGM, and such proposal shall be made in writing to the Board. The Board shall, in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, and these Articles, provide written feedback within ten days after receiving the proposal with respect to whether it agrees with the proposal to convene an EGM.

In the event that the Board agrees to convene an EGM, a notice of the general meeting shall be provided within five days of such resolution by the Board. Alterations to the original proposals in the notice shall be approved by the relevant shareholders.

In the event that the Board disagrees with the convening of an EGM, or fails to provide any feedback within ten days after receiving the proposal, shareholders that, either individually or jointly, hold over 10% of shares of the Company have the right to propose to the Supervisory Committee for the convening of an EGM, and such proposal shall be made in writing to the Supervisory Committee.

In the event that the Supervisory Committee agrees to convene an EGM, a notice of convening a general meeting shall be provided within 5 days after receiving the proposal. Alterations to the original proposals in the notice shall be approved by the relevant shareholders.

In the event that the Supervisory Committee did not provide a notice of convening a general meeting within the specified timeframe, the Supervisory Committee shall be considered to be unwilling to convene and preside over the general meeting. The shareholders that, either individually or jointly, hold over 10% of shares of the Company for a period of 90 consecutive days or more may at their sole discretion convene and preside over the EGM.

Procedures by Which Enquiries May be Made by Shareholders

A shareholder requesting information such as the Articles of Association, register of shareholders and minutes of shareholders' meetings or inspecting relevant information should provide written documentation to the Company to evidence the type and number of shares of the Company that he/she holds. Upon verification of the shareholder's identities, the Company will provide the copy as per the shareholder's request within seven days upon receipt of reasonable charges. In addition, the shareholders can also review the copy of minutes of general meetings free of charge during the business time.

The shareholders can also make enquiries or questions in writing to the securities affairs representative and the secretary of the Board by various methods such as phone, mail, site visit and internet platform. The Office of the Board, whose contact information is set out in "**BASIC INFORMATION OF THE COMPANY**" of this report, is responsible for the day-to-day communication with shareholders,

For the consideration of and voting on a proposal in a general meeting, the shareholders are entitle to make enquiries and suggestions to the proposal. The shareholder shall first introduce his/her identity as a shareholder and his/her shareholding. The chairman of the general meeting shall in person or appoint an attendee to reply to or give an explanation to such enquiries or suggestions.

Procedures for Shareholders to Put Forward Proposals at a General Meeting

When the Company convenes a general meeting, the Board, the Supervisory Committee, and shareholders that, either individually or jointly, hold more than 3% of shares of the Company have the right to make proposals to the Company and can make and deliver the temporary proposals to the convener in writing ten days or more prior to the general meeting. The convener shall give a supplementary notice of the general meeting within two days after receiving such proposals, and announce the contents of the temporary proposals. Other than circumstances stipulated in the above provision, proposals already listed in the notice of the general meeting shall not be altered and new proposals shall not be added following the issuance of the announcement of the notice of the general meeting by the convener.

Investor Relations

In order to further maintain the accuracy and timeliness of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Board announced that the amendments to the Articles of Association in accordance with the relevant laws and the listing rules with reference to the actual circumstances of the Company were necessary. The proposed amendments to the Articles of Association were approved at the second extraordinary general meeting of 2019 by special resolution. For details about the Articles of Association, please refer to the Company's announcement dated 23 December 2019.

The latest version of Articles of Association is available for inspection at the Company's website and the website of Hong Kong Stock Exchange.

10. Risk Control and Internal Control

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for reviewing the Company's risk management and internal control systems to ensure its effective implementation. The Board of Directors has delegated to the Audit Committee the responsibility for reviewing the effectiveness of the risk management and internal control systems of the Company and its subsidiaries. The Board shall reasonably ensure operations in compliance with laws and regulations, security of assets, and truthfulness and completeness of financial reports and relevant information, enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of operations, and promote the realization of development strategies. Additionally, the Board shall ensure the adequacy of resources, staff qualifications and experience for accounting, internal audit and financial reporting functions, and of the courses and budget for staff training.

During the year, the Audit Committee of the Company reviewed for four times the control over financial, operational and compliance matters of the Company and its subsidiaries and whether the risk management and internal control systems had been operating effectively and what further improvements could be made, and reported their findings to the Board of the Company.

In accordance with the provisions and requirements of Basic Code of Corporate Internal Control and its supporting guidelines and with reference with the internal control systems and evaluation policies of the Company, the Company conducted an effective assessment on the Company's internal control for 2019 in respects of specific operations such as outward investment, guarantee business, funds raising, procurement, asset management, sales, capital activities, and comprehensive budgeting, and the Company itself and Fuxin Enclosed Busbars Co., Ltd. which were also under internal control, based upon day-to-day and special monitoring of internal control, and drew a conclusion in terms of the effectiveness of internal control: during the reporting period, the Company has established and implemented internal control measures of the businesses and matters which fell into the scope of evaluation, achieving the Company's target of internal control.

Mazars Certified Public Accountants LLP issued an unqualified internal control audit report with emphasis paragraphs, and is of the view that as at 31 December 2019, the Company maintained effective internal control related to financial reporting in accordance with Basic Code of Corporate Internal Control and relevant requirements in all material aspects. In addition, the failure of timely information disclosure of the letter of intent for the cooperation on related party equity acquisition in 2019 has constituted a material defects in the internal control over financial reporting.

On 5 November 2019, Hainan Garden Lane Flight Hotel Management Co. Ltd. (the "**Garden Lane Hotel**"), a sub-subsidiary of the Company form a intent for cooperation with HNA Hotel Holding Group Co., Ltd. (the "**Hotel Holding**") to transfer its equity of not more than 30% in Chongqing HNA Hotel Investment Co., Ltd. to Hotel Holding with a consideration not more than RMB55 million. The failure of timely disclosure of the cooperation intent by the Company had constituted a material defects in the internal control over financial reporting. On 26 April 2020, Garden Lane Hotel entered into the Equity Transfer Agreement with Hotel Holding, intending to transfer its 30% equity in Chongqing HNA Hotel Investment Co., Ltd. to Hotel Holding with a consideration of RMB48.90 million. On the same day, the Company convened a Board Meeting to consider and disclose the matter regarding proposed acquisition of 30% equity in Chongqing HNA Hotel Investment Co., Ltd., the subsequent matter will be considered by the Board Meeting.

The Board believes that the Company has maintained an effective internal control over financial reporting in all material aspects according to the requirements of Enterprise Internal Control Regulatory Systems and relevant requirements, and has rectified the material defects in the internal control over financial reporting. Operation of the internal control system of the Company has been effective from 1 January 2019 to the end of the reporting period.

11. The Supervisory Committee provided independent opinion on the related matters of the Company

(1) The Company's legal operation

The Supervisory Committee opines that during the reporting period, the Company has established a fairly comprehensive corporate governance framework and internal control system. Decision-making procedure of the Annual General Meeting and each of the board meetings are lawful. Directors, independent directors, managers and other senior management strictly observe the law in performing their duties. They had no acts in breach of discipline, law, Articles of Association nor had damaged interests of the Company.

(2) The Company's financial status and the consideration of 2019 Financial Report

The Supervisory Committee opines that during the reporting period, the financial department of the Company has established a sound internal control and management system by attentively performing related accounting system and codes of the State to integrate operation and financial management, so as to protect interests of investors. The 2019 financial report truly reflected the Company's financial status and operating results. The auditors' report issued by the Company's auditor is true, accurate and objective in all material aspects, which truly reflected the Company's financial status and operating results in 2019.

(3) Asset acquisitions and disposals

The external investment, equity acquisition, and asset acquisition and sale matters of the Company in the reporting period were all prepared based on the general commercial terms and according to the normal way, and the pricing terms are fair and reasonable; the supervisory committee agrees with the resolution of the Board of Directors; all the transactions are fair and reasonable to all the shareholders and do not damage the legitimate interests of minority shareholders.

(4) Connected transaction

The Supervisory Committee opines that no insider dealings between the associates of the Company and connected transactions that damage the interests of some of the shareholders or the Company are found.

(5) Self-assessment of the Company's internal control

According to related regulations of the Internal Control Guidance for Listed Companies, the Supervisory Committee of the Company published the following opinions on internal control of the Company:

1) In accordance with relevant provisions of China Securities Regulatory Commission and stock exchange, the Company, under the basic principles of internal control, has established and improved the internal control systems covering all the links of the Company based on its own real situation, ensuring its normal business activities and protecting the security and integrity of its assets.

2) The Company has a whole internal control organization with an internal audit department and complete staff, ensuring full and effective implementation and supervision of key internal control activities.

In summary, Zhou Jinyang, Hu Tao and Liu Lu, members of the Supervisory Committee, opine that the self-assessment of internal control of the Company is full, true and correct, which reflected the real situation of the Company's internal control.

MAZARS 中审众环
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Auditors' Report

Zhonghuan Shen Zi [2020] No. 170018

To the Shareholders of Northeast Electric Development Company Limited

I. Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Northeast Electric Development Company Limited ("**the Company**"), which comprise the consolidated and Company Balance Sheet as of 31 December 2019, the Consolidated and Company Income Statement, the Consolidated and Company Cash Flows Statement and the Consolidated and Company Statements of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and Notes to the Financial Statements.

In our opinion, the Financial Statements attached have been prepared in accordance with Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises and present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated and Company financial positions as at 31 December 2019 and the consolidated and Company results of operations and cash flows for the year of 2019.

II. Basis of Forming the Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Chinese Certified Public Accountant Auditing Standards. The section "**Auditors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements**" in the audit report further describes our responsibilities in accordance with these standards. According to the Code of Ethics for Chinese Certified Public Accountants, we are independent of the Company and fulfilled other responsibilities of code of ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

III. Material Uncertainties Relating to Business Continuous Operating

We would like to emphasize to the Report readers that, at the end of 2019, the Company had an accumulated net loss of RMB-2,059,319,937.47, the equity attributable to shareholders of the parent was RMB-56,590,261.98, as stated in Note II.2, and as of 31 December 2019, current liabilities were RMB231,083,200.33 more than current assets. In the meantime, the aggregate compensation for resolved litigation has amounted to RMB272 million. These issues or items, as described in Note II.2, might cause material uncertainties as to the continuous operating of the Company. Such issues do not affect the Opinion.

IV. Key Audit Items

Key audit items are the items which we believe, based on our professional judgment, to be significant in the audit of financial statements for the current period. Audit response to these items has been designed and implemented in the context of auditing the financial statements as a whole for the purpose of expressing an audit opinion on the financial statements; and we do not express an opinion on each of these items individually. Except for matters stated in the section "**Material uncertainties relating to business continuous operating**", we believe that the related party leases and the recognition of revenue from operation of hotel public space are the key audit items which warrant disclosure in the audit report.

Key audit items	Response to the items
The Company is a producer of enclosed busbar. Due to the transformation of the business, the Company has leased hotel public space from related parties for operation since this period. The revenue from hotel catering and accommodation of the Company recognised in 2019 was RMB61,314,744.97, accounting for 59.91% of the operating revenue. For this new business developed in the year, its revenue is one of the Company’s key performance indicators and is related to related party leases. Therefore, we regard the related party leases and the recognition of revenue from hotel catering and accommodation as the key audit items.	1. Understanding and assessing the effectiveness of design and operation of key internal controls by the Management in relation to revenue recognition and related party leases, and testing the effectiveness of execution of key controls; 2. Assessing whether the items comply with the relevant requirements of the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises by referring to the lease contracts and the actual leases; 3. Performing analytical review procedures to determine the rationality of changes in sales revenue and gross profit margin; checking whether the changes in monthly revenue are reasonable; 4. Selecting samples of sales for this year to check the relevant consumption documents, sales bills, bank receipts and cash receipts, and checking and analyzing the sales amount in the daily sales reports and financial books; 5. Conducting a cut-off test on sales revenue recognised around the balance sheet date to confirm whether the sales revenue is recognised during the appropriate period; 6. We obtained the breakdowns of the amount and balance of related party transactions provided by the Management and implemented the following procedures: (1) checking the breakdowns against the financial records; (2) checking the amount and balance of related party transactions on a sampling basis; (3) making confirmation of the amount and balance of related party transactions on a sampling basis.

V. Other information

The management of the Company is responsible for other information, which includes the information contained in the Company's 2019 annual report except for the financial statements and our auditors' report.

Our audit opinion on the financial statements does not cover other information, and we do not express assurance opinion in any form on the other information.

In parallel to our audit of the financial statements, our responsibilities include reading other information and assessing if other information is significantly inconsistent with the financial statements or information obtained during the audit, and if there is possible material misstatement in other information.

Where we identify material misstatement in other information on the basis of our work, we shall report such fact. Based on our work, we have no such matter to be reported.

VI. Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The management of the Company (the "Management") is responsible for preparing and presenting the financial statements in accordance with Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises and for the purpose of fair presentation and designing, implementing and maintaining internal control necessary to the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

During the preparation of the financial statements, the Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern; disclosing, where applicable, matters in relation to the continuing operations; and applying the continuing operations assumption, unless the Management plans to liquidate the Company, terminates operation of the Company or has no other practical alternative choice.

Those charged with governance are responsible for monitoring the Company's financial reporting process.

VII. Auditors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to frauds or errors, and issue an audit report with audit opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level assurance, but there is no guarantee that a material misstatement will always be found in the audit performed in accordance with the auditing standards. Misstatements may be caused by fraud or error. Misstatements are considered to be material if they, individually or in aggregate, could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users based on the financial statements.

During the performance of our audit in accordance with the auditing standards, we use professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism. We also perform the following procedures:

A. To identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud and error, design and implement audit procedures to address these risks, and obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence as a basis for forming the audit opinion. As fraud may involve collusion, forgery, willful omission, misrepresentation or override of internal control, the risk of not discovering a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of failing to detect a material misstatement resulting from a mistake.

B. To understand the internal controls related to auditing in order to design appropriate audit procedures.

C. To evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies adopted by the Management and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and relevant disclosures made by the Management.

D. To reach a conclusion on the appropriateness of the Management's assumption of the continuing operations. Meanwhile, based on the audit evidence obtained, to conclude whether there is material uncertainty about the Company's ability to continue as a going-concern. If we conclude that there is material uncertainty, the auditing standards require us to draw attention of the users of the financial statements to the relevant disclosures in the financial statements. If the disclosure is inadequate, we shall express a qualified opinion. Our conclusion is based on information available as of the date of the audit report. However, future events or circumstances may cause the Company not being able to continue as a going-concern.

E. To evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of financial statements, and evaluate whether the financial statements present fairly the relevant transactions and events.

F. To obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding to the Company's financial information on the entities or business activities in order to express opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the guidance, supervision and execution of the group audit. We take full responsibility for the audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance on the scope and time schedule of the audit, and significant audit findings, etc., including deficiency of internal control that we identified during the audit which warrants attention.

We also provide a statement to those charged with governance regarding the fact that we comply with the requirements of professional ethics relating to independence, and also communicate with them about all relationships and other matters that may be reasonably deemed to affect our independence, as well as, where applicable, the relevant precautions.

Through the matters we communicate with those charged with governance, we identify matters that are significant in the audit of the financial statements for the current period, which therefore become the key audit items. We disclose these items in the audit report, unless public disclosure of such items is prohibited by laws and regulations; in exceptional circumstances, where the benefit arising from public disclosure of certain matters is outweighed by the negative consequence brought by such disclosure in consideration of public interest, we do not disclose such items in the audit report.

Mazars Certified Public Accountants LLP	Chinese Certified Public Accountants: (Engagement Partner): Hui, Li
Beijing, China	Chinese Certified Public Accountants: Liyu, Wu
Wuhan, China	29 April 2020

(I) Accounting statement prepared in accordance with the PRC GAAP

Prepared by: Northeast Electric Development Co., Ltd.

Unit: RMB

Item	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Current assets:		
Monetary funds	135,274,303.72	145,725,658.23
Financial assets held for trading		
Derivative financial assets		
Notes receivable		
Accounts receivable	27,140,493.40	21,774,633.39
Receivables financing		
Advances to suppliers	1,019,555.51	1,941,493.37
Other receivables	759,602.00	3,063,837.30
Including: Interests receivable		
Dividends receivable		
Inventories	16,909,715.61	9,588,337.76
Contract assets		
Held-for-sale assets		
Non-current assets due within one year		
Other current assets	2,751,718.63	1,039,590.89
Total current assets	**183,855,388.87**	**183,133,550.94**

Legal representative: Zhu Jie Chief Financial Officer: Wang Kai Chief Accounting Officer: Xing Liwen

Representatives of the Board

Zhu Jie
Executive Director

Su Weiguo
Executive Director

Prepared by: Northeast Electric Development Co., Ltd.

Unit: RMB

Item	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Non-current assets:		
Debt investments		
Other debt investments		
Long-term receivables		
Long-term equity investments		22,484,598.52
Other equity instrument investments	198,078,808.21	230,996,496.87
Other non-current financial assets		
Investment properties		
Fixed assets	49,802,006.47	50,136,802.72
Construction in progress		2,803,418.80
Biological assets held for production		
Oil and gas assets		
Right-of-use assets	25,749,336.93	
Intangible assets	14,675,394.97	15,029,136.13
Development expenditure		
Goodwill		
Long-term deferred charges	40,728.78	529,476.54
Deferred income tax assets		
Other non-current assets	4,839,800.00	
Total non-current assets	**293,186,075.36**	**321,979,929.58**
Total asset	**477,041,464.23**	**505,113,480.52**

Prepared by: Northeast Electric Development Co., Ltd.

Unit: RMB

Item	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Current liabilities:		
Short-term borrowings	10,500,000.00	4,500,000.00
Financial liabilities held for trading		
Derivative financial liabilities		
Notes payable		
Accounts payable	18,436,024.06	12,221,771.06
Advances from customers		2,637,043.59
Contract liabilities	10,233,056.45	
Employment benefits payable	3,275,574.02	1,554,344.98
Taxes and fees payable	1,346,933.20	2,253,284.13
Other payables	362,381,183.75	377,060,369.30
Including: Interests payable	17,363.75	5,712.50
Dividends payable		
Held-for-sale liabilities		
Non-current liabilities due within one year	8,765,817.72	
Other current liabilities		
Total current liabilities	**414,938,589.20**	**400,226,813.06**

Prepared by: Northeast Electric Development Co., Ltd.

Unit: RMB

Item	**31 December 2019**	**31 December 2018**
Non-current liabilities:		
Long-term borrowings		
Debt instruments payable		
Including: Preferred shares		
Perpetual bonds		
Lease liabilities	17,486,748.75	
Long-term payables		
Long-term employee benefits payable		
Provisions	72,099,690.00	72,099,690.00
Deferred income	23,623,291.13	10,670,597.50
Deferred income tax liabilities		
Other non-current liabilities		
Total non-current liabilities	**113,209,729.88**	**82,770,287.50**
Total liabilities	**528,148,319.08**	**482,997,100.56**

Prepared by: Northeast Electric Development Co., Ltd.

Unit: RMB

Item	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Shareholders' equity:		
Share capital	873,370,000.00	873,370,000.00
Other equity instruments		
Including: Preferred shares		
Perpetual bonds		
Capital reserves	1,082,848,805.11	1,074,828,788.67
Less: Treasury stock		
Other comprehensive income	-62,076,254.02	-29,012,497.21
Designated reserves		
Surplus reserves	108,587,124.40	108,587,124.40
Retained earnings	-2,059,319,937.47	-2,019,154,197.71
Total equity attributable to shareholders of the Parent	**-56,590,261.98**	**8,619,218.15**
Minority interests	5,483,407.13	13,497,161.81
Total shareholders' equity	**-51,106,854.85**	**22,116,379.96**
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	**477,041,464.23**	**505,113,480.52**

Prepared by: Northeast Electric Development Co., Ltd.

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount for current year	Amount for last year
I. Total operating income	**102,341,085.77**	**32,311,485.10**
Including: Revenue from operation	102,341,085.77	32,311,485.10
II. Total operating costs	**122,262,685.63**	**71,205,017.97**
Including: Cost for operation	55,849,911.09	26,795,496.70
Taxes and surcharges	1,197,888.17	1,441,374.71
Selling expenses	39,131,388.70	5,146,937.71
Administrative expenses	26,843,137.46	36,877,974.78
Research and development expenses	1,022,056.35	1,243,087.03
Financial costs	-1,781,696.14	-299,852.96
Including: Interest expense	1,277,682.75	508,574.91
Interest income	3,203,171.66	896,055.67
Add: Other income	767,306.37	1,070,676.39
Investment income (loss presented with "-" prefix)		34,685,634.73
Including: Investment income from associates and joint ventures		-9,819.83
Gain on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Net open hedge income (loss presented with "-" prefix)		
Gain from changes in fair value (loss presented with "-" prefix)		
Credit impairment loss (loss presented with "-" prefix)	1,384,647.24	-477,824.54
Asset impairment loss (loss presented with "-" prefix)	-22,484,598.52	-64,818.41
Gain on disposal of assets (loss presented by "-" prefix)		15,804,474.53

Prepared by: Northeast Electric Development Co., Ltd.

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount for current year	Amount for last year
III. Profit from operation (loss presented with "-" prefix)	**-40,254,244.77**	**12,124,609.83**
Add: Non-operating income	848,362.13	3,434,659.42
Less: Non-operating expenses	276,646.48	94,464.39
IV. Total profits (total loss presented with "-" prefix)	**-39,682,529.12**	**15,464,804.86**
Less: Income tax expenses	450,648.82	1,366,600.00
V. Net profit (net loss presented with "-" prefix)	**-40,133,177.94**	**14,098,204.86**
A. Classified by business continuity		
1. Net profit from continued operations (net loss presented with "-" prefix)	-40,133,177.94	14,098,204.86
2. Net profit from discontinued operations (net loss presented with "-" prefix)		
B. Classified by ownership		
1. Net profit attributable to shareholders of the Parent (net loss presented with "-" prefix)	-40,165,739.76	14,596,076.43
2. Profits and losses attributable to minority interests (net loss presented with "-" prefix)	32,561.82	-497,871.57

Prepared by: Northeast Electric Development Co., Ltd.

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount for current year	Amount for last year
VI. Net after-tax other comprehensive income	**-33,090,056.87**	**817,989.99**
A. Net after-tax other comprehensive income attributable to shareholders of the Parent	-33,063,756.81	856,569.54
1. Other comprehensive income not reclassifiable to profit or loss	-32,891,388.60	-2,206,187.28
(1) Remeasurement of changes in defined benefit plans		
(2) Other comprehensive income of non-convertible profit and loss under the equity method		
(3) Changes in fair value of other equity instruments investment	-32,891,388.60	-2,206,187.28
(4) Impairment provision for other equity instruments investment		
(5) Others		
2. Other comprehensive income reclassifiable to profit or loss	-172,368.21	3,062,756.82
(1) Other comprehensive income of convertible profit and loss under the equity method		
(2) Changes in fair value of other debt investments		
(3) The amount of financial assets reclassified into other comprehensive income		
(4) Other debt investment credit impairment provisions		
(5) Cash flow hedge reserve (Effective elements of gain or loss of cash flow hedges)		
(6) Exchange difference on translation of foreign financial statements	-172,368.21	3,062,756.82
(7) Others		
B. Net after-tax other comprehensive income attributable to minority interests	-26,300.06	-38,579.55

Prepared by: Northeast Electric Development Co., Ltd.

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount for current year	Amount for last year
VII. Total comprehensive income	**-73,223,234.81**	**14,916,194.85**
A. Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders of the Parent	-73,229,496.57	15,452,645.97
B. Total comprehensive income attributable to minority interests	6,261.76	-536,451.12
VIII. Earning per share:		
A. Basic earning per share (RMB per share)	-0.05	0.02
B. Diluted earning per share (RMB per share)	-0.05	0.02

Prepared by: Northeast Electric Development Co., Ltd.

Unit: RMB

Item		Amount for current year	Amount for last year
I.	**Cash flows from operating activities:**		
	Cash received for sales of goods and rendering of services	110,060,046.91	43,560,205.08
	Tax refund received		
	Other cash receipts relating to operating activities	26,102,776.26	59,397,734.09
	Cash inflows from operating activities (subtotal)	**136,162,823.17**	**102,957,939.17**
	Cash payments for purchase of goods and services	64,295,468.91	32,220,644.46
	Cash paid to or on behalf of employees	26,143,925.50	21,305,858.85
	Taxes and fees paid	4,053,158.08	1,989,145.48
	Other cash payments relating to operating activities	38,333,450.43	52,037,756.49
	Cash outflows for operating activities (subtotal)	**132,826,002.92**	**107,553,405.28**
	Net cash flows from operating activities	**3,336,820.25**	**-4,595,466.11**
II.	**Cash flows from investing activities:**		
	Cash received from investment withdrawal		
	Cash investment income received		
	Net cash received from disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets		595,510.00
	Net cash received from disposal of subsidiaries and other invested entities		102,987,699.45
	Other cash receipts relating to investing activities	55,000,000.00	40,000,000.00
	Cash inflows from investing activities (subtotal)	**55,000,000.00**	**143,583,209.45**
	Cash paid for purchase or construction of fixed assets, intangibles assets and other long-term assets	13,342,384.18	2,331,511.75
	Cash paid for investment		
	Net cash paid for acquisition of subsidiaries and other invested entities		
	Other cash payments relating to investing activities	55,000,000.00	65,000,000.00
	Cash outflows for investing activities (subtotal)	**68,342,384.18**	**67,331,511.75**
	Net cash flows from investing activities	**-13,342,384.18**	**76,251,697.70**

Prepared by: Northeast Electric Development Co., Ltd.

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount for current year	Amount for last year
III. Cash flows from financing activities:		
Cash received from investors		
Including: Cash received from minority shareholders of subsidiaries		
Cash received from loans raised	10,500,000.00	43,100,800.00
Other cash receipts relating to financing activities		154,339.00
Cash inflows from financing activities (subtotal)	**10,500,000.00**	**43,255,139.00**
Cash paid for debt repayment	4,500,000.00	38,115,126.90
Cash paid for dividends, profit distribution and interests	229,362.34	495,805.96
Including: Cash dividends and profit distribution paid to minority shareholders of subsidiaries		
Other cash payments relating to financing activities	5,970,444.93	
Cash outflows for financing activities (subtotal)	**10,699,807.27**	**38,610,932.86**
Net cash flows from financing activities	**-199,807.27**	**4,644,206.14**
IV. Impact of change of foreign exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	**8,800.62**	**15,438.73**
V. Net increase of cash and cash equivalents	**-10,196,570.58**	**76,315,876.46**
Add: cash and cash equivalents opening balance	84,724,338.23	8,408,461.77
VI. Cash and cash equivalents closing balance	**74,527,767.65**	**84,724,338.23**

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (31 December 2019)

For the year ended 31 December 2019 (Prepared in accordance with the PRC GAAP)

Prepared by: Northeast Electric Development Co., Ltd.

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount for current year												
	Equity attributable to shareholders of the Parent												
		Other equity instruments											
	Share capital	Preferred shares	Sustainable debts	Others	Capital reserves	Less: Treasury stock	Other comprehensive income	Designated reserves	Surplus reserves	Retained earnings	Subtotal	Minority interests	Total shareholders' equity
I. Closing balance of the preceding year	873,370,000.00				1,074,828,788.67		-29,012,497.21		108,587,124.40	-2,019,154,197.71	8,619,218.15	13,497,161.81	22,116,379.96
Add: Changes of accounting policies													
Correction of prior period errors													
Business combination under common control													
Others													
II. Opening balance of the current year	**873,370,000.00**				**1,074,828,788.67**		**-29,012,497.21**		**108,587,124.40**	**-2,019,154,197.71**	**8,619,218.15**	**13,497,161.81**	**22,116,379.96**
III. Changes for the current year (decrease presented by "-" prefix)					**8,020,016.44**		**-33,063,756.81**			**-40,165,739.76**	**-65,209,480.13**	**-8,013,754.68**	**-73,223,234.81**
A. Total comprehensive income							-33,063,756.81			-40,165,739.76	-73,229,496.57	6,261.76	-73,223,234.81
B. Shareholders' contribution and capital decline													
1. Contribution by shareholders of oridinary shares													
2. Contribution by holders of other equity instruments													
3. Share-based payments directly recognised in equity													
4. Others													

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (31 December 2019) *(Continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2019 (Prepared in accordance with the PRC GAAP)

Prepared by: Northeast Electric Development Co., Ltd.

Unit: RMB

	Amount for current year												
	Equity attributable to shareholders of the Parent												
		Other equity instruments											
Item	Share capital	Preferred shares	Sustainable debts	Others	Capital reserves	Less: Treasury stock	Other comprehensive income	Designated reserves	Surplus reserves	Retained earnings	Subtotal	Minority interests	Total shareholders' equity
C. Profit distribution													
1. Recognition of surplus reserves													
2. Recognition of provision for general risks													
3. Distribution to shareholders													
4. Others													
D. Movements within equity					8,020,016.44						8,020,016.44	-8,020,016.44	
1. Capital reserves transferred to capital (or share capital)													
2. Surplus reserves transferred to capital (or share capital)													
3. Loss set-off by surplus reserves													
4. Set the benefit plan change amount to carry forward retained earnings													
5. Other comprehensive income carry-over retained earnings													
6. Others					8,020,016.44						8,020,016.44	-8,020,016.44	

Prepared by: Northeast Electric Development Co., Ltd.

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount for current year												
	Equity attributable to shareholders of the Parent											Minority interests	Total shareholders' equity
	Share capital	Other equity instruments: Preferred shares	Other equity instruments: Sustainable debts	Other equity instruments: Others	Capital reserves	Less: Treasury stock	Other comprehensive income	Designated reserves	Surplus reserves	Retained earnings	Subtotal		
E. Designated reserves													
1. Recognition during the current period													
2. Withdrawal during the current period													
F. Others													
IV. Closing balance of the current year	873,370,000.00				1,082,848,805.11		-62,076,254.02		108,587,124.40	-2,059,319,937.47	-56,590,261.98	5,483,407.13	-51,106,854.85

Prepared by: Northeast Electric Development Co., Ltd.

Unit: RMB

	Amount for last year												
	Equity attributable to shareholders of the Parent												
		Other equity instruments				Less:	Other						Total
Item	Share capital	Preferred shares	Sustainable debts	Others	Capital reserves	Treasury stock	comprehensive income	Designated reserves	Surplus reserves	Retained earnings	Subtotal	Minority interests	shareholders' equity
I. Closing balance of the preceding year	873,370,000.00				883,422,403.92		-29,869,066.75		108,587,124.40	-2,034,142,303.59	-198,631,842.02	3,990,824.31	-194,641,017.71
Add: Changes of accounting policies										392,029.45	392,029.45	-885.27	391,144.18
Correction of prior period errors													
Business combination under common control													
Others													
II. Opening balance of the current year	873,370,000.00				883,422,403.92		-29,869,066.75		108,587,124.40	-2,033,750,274.14	-198,239,812.57	3,989,939.04	-194,249,873.53
III. Changes for the period (decrease presented by "-" prefix)					191,406,384.75		856,569.54			14,596,076.43	206,859,030.72	9,507,222.77	216,366,253.49
A. Total comprehensive income							856,569.54			14,596,076.43	15,452,645.97	-536,451.12	14,916,194.85
B. Shareholders' contribution and capital decline					191,406,384.75						191,406,384.75	10,043,673.89	201,450,058.64
1. Contribution by shareholders of oridinary shares													
2. Contribution by holders of other equity instruments													
3. Share-based payments directly recognised in equity													
4. Others					191,406,384.75						191,406,384.75	10,043,673.89	201,450,058.64

Prepared by: Northeast Electric Development Co., Ltd.

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount for last year												
	Equity attributable to shareholders of the Parent												
		Other equity instruments											
	Share capital	Preferred shares	Sustainable debts	Others	Capital reserves	Less: Treasury stock	Other comprehensive income	Designated reserves	Surplus reserves	Retained earnings	Subtotal	Minority interests	Total shareholders' equity
C. Profit distribution													
1. Recognition of surplus reserves													
2. Recognition of provision for general risks													
3. Distribution to shareholders													
4. Others													
D. Movements within equity													
1. Capital reserves transferred to capital (or share capital)													
2. Surplus reserves transferred to (or share capital)													
3. Loss set-off by surplus reserves													
4. Set the benefit plan change amount to carry forward retained earnings													
5. Other comprehensive income to carry forward retained earnings													
6. Others													

Prepared by: Northeast Electric Development Co., Ltd.

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount for last year												
	Equity attributable to shareholders of the Parent												
		Other equity instruments											
	Share capital	Preferred shares	Sustainable debts	Others	Capital reserves	Less: Treasury stock	Other comprehensive income	Designated reserves	Surplus reserves	Retained earnings	Subtotal	Minority interests	Total shareholders' equity
E. Designated reserves													
1. Recognition during the current period													
2. Withdrawal during the current period													
F. Others													
IV. Closing balance of the current year	873,370,000.00				1,074,828,788.67		-29,012,497.21		108,587,124.40	-2,019,154,197.71	8,619,218.15	13,497,161.81	22,116,379.96

Prepared by: Northeast Electric Development Co., Ltd

Unit: RMB

Item	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Current assets:		
Monetary funds	893.51	131,150.21
Financial assets held for trading		
Derivative financial assets		
Notes receivable		
Accounts receivable		
Receivables financing		
Advances to suppliers		1,668,168.36
Other receivables	258,324,138.60	265,704,605.00
Including: Interests receivable		
Dividends receivable		
Inventories		
Contract assets		
Held-for-sale assets		
Non-current assets due within one year		
Other current assets	566,304.82	718,327.52
Total current assets	**258,891,336.93**	**268,222,251.09**

Prepared by: Northeast Electric Development Co., Ltd

Unit: RMB

Item	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Non-current assets:		
Debt investments		
Other debt investments		
Long-term receivables		
Long-term equity investments	56,436,473.03	56,436,473.03
Other equity instrument investments		
Other non-current financial assets		
Investment properties		
Fixed assets	25,826.92	32,630.16
Construction in progress		
Biological assets held for production		
Oil and gas assets		
Right-of-use assets		
Intangible assets		
Development expenditure		
Goodwill		
Long-term deferred charges	40,728.78	529,476.54
Deferred income tax assets		
Other non-current assets		
Total non-current assets	**56,503,028.73**	**56,998,579.73**
Total asset	**315,394,365.66**	**325,220,830.82**

Prepared by: Northeast Electric Development Co., Ltd

Unit: RMB

Item	**31 December 2019**	**31 December 2018**
Current liabilities:		
Short-term borrowings		
Financial liabilities held for trading		
Derivative financial liabilities		
Notes payable		
Accounts payable		
Advances from customers		581,743.59
Contract liabilities	581,743.59	
Employment benefits payable	1,059,047.18	472,797.28
Taxes and fees payable	339,467.85	243,342.01
Other payables	337,074,394.71	337,056,335.75
Including: Interests payable		
Dividends payable		
Held-for-sale liabilities		
Non-current liabilities due within one year		
Other current liabilities		
Total current liabilities	**339,054,653.33**	**338,354,218.63**

Prepared by: Northeast Electric Development Co., Ltd

Unit: RMB

Item	**31 December 2019**	**31 December 2018**
Non-current liabilities:		
Long-term borrowings		
Debt instruments payable		
Including: Preferred shares		
Perpetual bonds		
Lease liabilities		
Long-term payables		
Long-term employee benefits payable		
Provisions	72,099,690.00	72,099,690.00
Deferred income		
Deferred income tax liabilities		
Other non-current liabilities		
Total non-current liabilities	**72,099,690.00**	**72,099,690.00**
Total liabilities	**411,154,343.33**	**410,453,908.63**

Prepared by: Northeast Electric Development Co., Ltd

Unit: RMB

Item	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Shareholders' equity:		
Share capital	873,370,000.00	873,370,000.00
Other equity instruments		
Including: Preferred shares		
Sustainable debts		
Capital reserves	995,721,167.46	995,721,167.46
Less: Treasury stock		
Other comprehensive income		
Designated reserves		
Surplus reserves	108,587,124.40	108,587,124.40
Retained earnings	-2,073,438,269.53	-2,062,911,369.67
Total shareholders' equity	**-95,759,977.67**	**-85,233,077.81**
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	**315,394,365.66**	**325,220,830.82**

Prepared by: Northeast Electric Development Co., Ltd.

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount for current year	Amount for last year
I. Income from operation	**3,773,584.91**	**(24,991,169.78)**
Less: Cost for operation		
Taxes and surcharges		15.00
Selling expenses		
Administrative expenses	14,292,247.02	12,531,574.35
Research and development expenses		
Financial costs	8,237.75	-72,008.92
Including: Interest expense		
Interest income	706.47	75,987.48
Add: Other income		
Investment income (loss presented with "-" prefix)		
Including: Investment income from associates and joint ventures		
Gain on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Net open hedge income (loss presented with "-" prefix)		
Gain from changes in fair value (loss presented with "-" prefix)		
Credit impairment loss (loss presented with "-" prefix)		-574,087.73
Asset impairment loss (loss presented with "-" prefix)		
Gain on disposal of assets (loss presented by "-" prefix)		
II. Profit from operation (loss presented with "-" prefix)	**-10,526,899.86**	**-13,033,668.16**
Add: Non-operating income		3,260,981.25
Less: Non-operating expenses		

Prepared by: Northeast Electric Development Co., Ltd.

Unit: RMB

Item	**Amount for current year**	**Amount for last year**
III. Total profits (total loss presented with "-" prefix)	**-10,526,899.86**	**-9,772,686.91**
Less: Income tax expenses		
IV. Net profit (net loss presented with "-" prefix)	**-10,526,899.86**	**-9,772,686.91**
A. Net profit from continued operations (net loss presented with "-" prefix)	-10,526,899.86	-9,772,686.91
B. Net profit from discontinued operations (net loss presented with "-" prefix)		
V. After-tax other comprehensive income		
A. Other comprehensive income not reclassifiable to profit or loss		
1. Remeasurement of changes in defined benefit plans		
2. Other comprehensive income of non-convertible profit and loss under the equity method		
3. Changes in fair value of other equity instruments investment		
4. Changes in the fair value of the company's own credit risk		
5. Others		

Prepared by: Northeast Electric Development Co., Ltd.

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount for current year	Amount for last year
B. Other comprehensive income reclassifiable to profit or loss		
1. Other comprehensive income of convertible profit and loss under the equity method		
2. Changes in fair value of other debt investments		
3. The amount of financial assets reclassified into other comprehensive income		
4. Provisions for other debt investment credit impairment		
5. Cash flow hedge reserve (Effective elements of gain or loss of cash flow hedges)		
6. Exchange difference on translation of foreign financial statements		
7. Others		
VI. Total comprehensive income	**-10,526,899.86**	**-9,772,686.91**

Prepared by: Northeast Electric Development Co., Ltd.

Unit: RMB

Item		Amount for current year	Amount for last year
I.	**Cash flows from operating activities:**		
	Cash received for sales of goods and rendering of services		
	Tax refund received		
	Other cash receipts relating to operating activities	10,950,575.85	146,086,925.93
	Cash inflows from operating activities (subtotal)	**10,950,575.85**	**146,086,925.93**
	Cash payments for purchase of goods and services		
	Cash paid to or on behalf of employees	6,807,253.98	6,286,418.89
	Taxes and fees paid	201,843.89	1,677.30
	Other cash payments relating to operating activities	4,071,734.68	139,690,902.26
	Cash outflows for operating activities (subtotal)	**11,080,832.55**	**145,978,998.45**
	Net cash flows from operating activities	-130,256.70	107,927.48
II.	**Cash flows from investing activities:**		
	Cash received from investment withdrawal		
	Cash investment income received		
	Net cash received from disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets		
	Other cash receipts relating to investing activities		
	Cash inflows from investing activities (subtotal)		
	Cash paid for purchase or construction of fixed assets, intangibles assets and other long-term assets		
	Cash paid for investment		
	Other cash payments relating to investing activities		
	Cash outflows for investing activities (subtotal)		
	Net cash flows from investing activities		

Prepared by: Northeast Electric Development Co., Ltd.

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount for current year	Amount for last year
III. Cash flows from financing activities:		
Cash received from investors		
Cash received from loans raised		
Other cash receipts relating to financing activities		
Cash inflows from financing activities (subtotal)		
Cash paid for debt repayment		
Cash paid for dividends, profit distribution and interests		
Other cash payments relating to financing activities		
Cash outflows for financing activities (subtotal)		
Net cash flows from financing activities		
IV. Impact of change of foreign exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents		**3,103.15**
V. Net increase of cash and cash equivalents	**-130,256.70**	**111,030.63**
Add: cash and cash equivalents opening balance	131,150.21	20,119.58
VI. Cash and cash equivalents closing balance	**893.51**	**131,150.21**

Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (31 December 2019)

For the year ended 31 December 2019 (Prepared in accordance with the PRC GAAP)

Prepared by: Northeast Electric Development Co., Ltd.

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount for current year										
		Other equity instruments									
	Share capital	Preferred shares	Sustainable debts	Others	Capital reserves	Less: Treasury stock	Other comprehensive income	Designated reserves	Surplus reserves	Retained earnings	Total shareholders' equity
I. Closing balance of the preceding year	**873,370,000.00**				**995,721,167.46**				**108,587,124.40**	**-2,062,911,369.67**	**-85,233,077.81**
Add: Changes of accounting policies											
Correction of prior period errors											
Others											
II. Opening balance of the current year	**873,370,000.00**				**995,721,167.46**				**108,587,124.40**	**-2,062,911,369.67**	**-85,233,077.81**
III. Changes for the period (decrease presented by "-" prefix)										**-10,526,899.86**	**-10,526,899.86**
A. Total comprehensive income										-10,526,899.86	-10,526,899.86
B. Shareholders' contribution and capital decline											
1. Contribution by shareholders of oridinary shares											
2. Contribution by holders of other equity instruments											
3. Share-based payments directly recognised in equity											
4. Others											
C. Profit distribution											
1. Recognition of surplus reserves											
2. Recognition of provision for general risks											
3. Distribution to shareholders											
4. Others											

Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (31 December 2019) *(Continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2019 (Prepared in accordance with the PRC GAAP)

Prepared by: Northeast Electric Development Co., Ltd.

Unit: RMB

	Amount for current year										
		Other equity instruments									
Item	Share capital	Preferred shares	Sustainable debts	Others	Capital reserves	Less: Treasury stock	Other comprehensive income	Designated reserves	Surplus reserves	Retained earnings	Total shareholders' equity
D. Movements within equity											
1. Capital reserves transferred to capital (or share capital)											
2. Surplus reserves transferred to capital (or share capital)											
3. Loss set-off by surplus reserves											
4. Set the benefit plan change amount to carry forward retained earnings											
5. Other comprehensive income carry-over retained earnings											
6. Others											
E. Designated reserves											
1. Recognition during the current period											
2. Withdrawal during the current period											
F. Others											
IV. Closing balance of the current year	**873,370,000.00**				**995,721,167.46**				**108,587,124.40**	**-2,073,438,269.53**	**-95,759,977.67**

Prepared by: Northeast Electric Development Co., Ltd.

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount for last year										
	Share capital	Other equity instruments: Preferred shares	Other equity instruments: Sustainable debts	Other equity instruments: Others	Capital reserves	Less: Treasury stock	Other comprehensive income	Designated reserves	Surplus reserves	Retained earnings	Total shareholders' equity
I. Closing balance of the preceding year	**873,370,000.00**				**995,721,167.46**				**108,587,124.40**	**-2,053,148,900.56**	**-75,470,608.70**
Add: Changes of accounting policies										10,217.80	10,217.80
Correction of prior period errors											
Others											
II. Opening balance of the current year	**873,370,000.00**				**995,721,167.46**				**108,587,124.40**	**-2,053,138,682.76**	**-75,460,390.90**
III. Changes for the period (decrease presented by "-" prefix)										**-9,772,686.91**	**-9,772,686.91**
A. Total comprehensive income										-9,772,686.91	-9,772,686.91
B. Shareholders' contribution and capital decline											
1. Contribution by shareholders of oridinary shares											
2. Contribution by holders of other equity instruments											
3. Share-based payments directly recognised in equity											
4. Others											
C. Profit distribution											
1. Recognition of surplus reserves											
2. Recognition of provision for general risks											
3. Distribution to shareholders											
4. Others											

Statement of Changes in Shareholders’ Equity (31 December 2019) *(Continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2019 (Prepared in accordance with the PRC GAAP)

Prepared by: Northeast Electric Development Co., Ltd.

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount for last year										
		Other equity instruments									
	Share capital	Preferred shares	Sustainable debts	Others	Capital reserves	Less: Treasury stock	Other comprehensive income	Designated reserves	Surplus reserves	Retained earnings	Total shareholders’ equity
D. Movements within equity											
1. Capital reserves transferred to capital (or share capital)											
3. Surplus reserves transferred to (or share capital)											
3. Loss set-off by surplus reserves											
4. Set the benefit plan change amount to carry forward retained earnings											
5. Other comprehensive income to carry forward retained earnings											
6. Others											
E. Designated reserves											
1. Recognition during the current period											
2. Withdrawal during the current period											
F. Others											
IV. Closing balance of the current year	**873,370,000.00**				**995,721,167.46**				**108,587,124.40**	**-2,062,911,369.67**	**-85,233,077.81**

Northeast Electric Development Co., Ltd.
Notes to the 2019 Financial Statements
(All amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

I. Company Profile

Northeast Electric Development Co., Ltd. ("**the Company**" or "**Company**") was officially founded on 18 February 1993 with 824.54 million shares which were adjusted to 585.42 million shares in 1995. In 1995, the Company issued 257.95 million of H-shares in Hong Kong and was listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange on 6 July 1995. In the same year the Company issued 30 million of A-shares in a public offering and was listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange on 13 December 1995. The Company's registered address and headquarters are located at 22nd Floor, New HNA Building, No. 7 Guoxing Avenue, Meilan District, Haikou City, Hainan Province.

The Company and its subsidiaries (collectively, "**the Group**") mainly engage in enclosed busbar, hotel catering and accommodation.

The financial statements were approved through the resolution on 29 April 2020 by the Board of Directors of the Company.

The Company's parent company is Beijing Haihongyuan Investment Management Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "**Haihongyuan**"), while the ultimate controlling party of the Company is Hainan Province Cihang Foundation.

As of 31 December 2019, the results of 6 subsidiaries of the Group have been consolidated. Please see Note 8 "**Equity in other entities**". There is no change in the Group's consolidation scope this year compared with last year.

II. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Group have been prepared based on the actual transactions and events on a going concern basis in accordance with the requirements of "**Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises – Basic Standards**" – issued by Decree No.33 of the Ministry of Finance, amended by Decree No.76 of the Ministry of Finance – and 42 Specific Accounting Standards issued by the Ministry of Finance on 15 February 2006, and application guidelines, explanations and other relevant regulations which were announced subsequently (collectively, the "**Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises**"), and the disclosure requirements under the "Disclosure Requirement on Listed Issuers No.15 – General Requirements on Financial Statements (2014 revision)" issued by China Securities Regulatory Commission.

The Group has prepared its financial accounting by Accrual Basis, according to the relevant regulations of the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises. Except for some financial instruments, the financial statements are valued at historical cost. Impairment of assets reserves is allocated once such impairment happens.

2.2 Continuing operations

At the end of 2019, the Company had a cumulative net loss of RMB-2,059,319,937.47, the equity attributable to shareholders of the parent company was RMB-56,590,261.98, and as of 31 December 2019, current liabilities were RMB231,083,200.33 more than current assets. In the meantime, the aggregate compensation for resolved litigation has amounted to RMB272 million. These are major items or uncertainties that might probably cause concerns in regards with the continuing operation ability of the Company, even cause the Company unable to liquidate its assets and repay debts in the normal course of business. The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, since the Group's Parent Company Haihongyuan agreed to provide all necessary financial support to maintain the continuing operations of the Group in the foreseeable future.

In view of the above, the Group has taken into consideration of future liquidity and funding sources of the Group while evaluating whether there are enough financial resources for its continuing operations.

II. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements *(Continued)*

2.2 Continuing operations *(Continued)*

The Group is to take the following steps concerning capital operation and business direction to ensure its continuing operations according to the status quo:

1. The Group's Parent Company Haihongyuan has issued Letter of Commitment, undertaking to provide unconditional financial support including funds and guarantees to help with the Group's operating financial needs for 1 year since issuance date of the Letter.

2. The Group will continue to fasten the approval of securities regulatory authorities for new non-public offering of H shares, further optimize principal business through equity financing, actively seek opportunities for expanding new business segments, and enhance the Group's core competitiveness and sustainable development capabilities.

3. Consistent with the market changes and demands, the Group will proactively adjust the product structure and industrial upgrading, and accelerate the transformation to a modern service provider, and optimize the overall industrial distribution. The Group will also develop new client bases, improve and strengthen sales system, and enhance the profitability of principal business.

4. With its wholly-owned subsidiary Hainan Garden Lane Flight Hotel Management Co., Ltd. (formerly known as Hainan Tangyuan Technology Co., Ltd.) as a platform, the Group will research and explore new hotel, catering and accommodation business sectors, and utilize the existing resources and talent advantages of its substantial shareholders in modern service industries to launch new business and develop new industries, thereby expanding the business scope of the listed company, improving its asset portfolio, and bringing fresh energy into its sustained operation.

II. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements *(Continued)*

2.2 Continuing operations *(Continued)*

5. The Group will enhance overall budget management and cost control, exert strict control over various expenditures and expenses, lower the operation costs, and maximize the profitability of principal business.

6. In strict accordance with the requirements of the listed company's standard operation, the Group will continuously improve working standards and perfect the internal control system, establish and improve the operation organization of the enterprise, continuously improve various internal control systems, strengthen risk control measures, and reduce the Company's operational risks. The Group will make its internal control system more operable, to prevent damage to the interests of listed companies and shareholders, and to ensure the realisation of the Group's business objectives.

With the aforesaid measures, the Management of the Group deems it reasonable to prepare the financial statements on the assumption of continuous operations. The Board of Directors has conducted thorough evaluation of the Group's continuous operation ability by reviewing the working capital forecasts of the Group in the following 12 months prepared by the Management, and has reached the conclusion that the Group will be able to acquire enough funding resources to ensure working capital and expensing needs. Therefore, the Board of Directors has agreed with the preparation of the financial statements on the basis of continuous operations.

III. Statement of Compliance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises

The financial statements of the Company are in compliance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises, and truly and completely present the financial position of the Company and the Group as at 31 December 2019 and the operating results, cash flows and other information for the year 2019. In addition, all material aspects of the financial statements of the Company and the Group are compliant with the "Disclosure Requirement on Listed Issuers No.15 – General Requirements on Financial Statements (2014 revision)" issued by China Securities Regulatory Commission in relation to the disclosure requirements on financial statements and their accompanying notes.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates

The Group has set up certain specific Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates on accounting items such as Accounts Receivables, Inventories, Fixed Assets, and Income according to actual characteristics of manufacturing and operations and the relevant stipulations in the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises. For the explanations on significant accounting judgements and estimates made by the Management, please refer to Note 4.30 "**Significant accounting judgments and estimates**".

4.1 Accounting period

The accounting period of the Group is divided into annual and interim, and interim accounting period represents a reporting period which is shorter than an annual accounting period. The annual accounting period of the Group commences on 1 January and ends on 31 December each year.

4.2 Operating cycle

A normal operating cycle starts from purchasing assets used to produce, and ends when cash or cash equivalents are realised. It's the Group's practice to set an operating cycle as 12 months, which is also the standard classification criterion for status of liquidity of both assets and liabilities.

4.3 Recording currency

The recording currency of the Company and the subsidiaries incorporated and operated in mainland China is Renminbi (RMB), which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which they operate. The recording currency of the subsidiaries incorporated outside mainland China is Hong Kong Dollar (HKD), which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which they operate. The financial statements of the Group are represented in RMB.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.4 Accounting treatment for business combinations under common control and business combination not under common control

Business combinations represent the consolidation of the transactions and events of two or more individual enterprises. Business combinations can be classified as business combination under common control and business combination not under common control.

4.4.1 Business combination under common control

A business combination under common control is a business combination in which all of the combining entities are ultimately controlled by the same party or parties both before and after the combination, and that control is not transitory. For business combination under common control, the party obtaining the control of the other parties at the combination date is the acquiring party, other parties involved in the business combination are the parties being acquired. The combination date is the date on which the acquiring party effectively obtains control of the parties being acquired.

Assets and liabilities that are obtained by the acquiring party in a business combination shall be measured at their carrying amounts at the combination date as recorded by the parties being acquired. The difference between the carrying amount of the net assets obtained by the acquiring party and the carrying amount of the consideration paid for the combination (or the aggregate face value of shares issued as consideration) shall be adjusted to capital reserve (or share premium). If the capital reserve (or share premium) is not sufficient to absorb the difference, any excess shall be adjusted against retained earnings.

Expenses that are directly attributable to business combination are expensed in the profit and loss in the period incurred.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.4 Accounting treatment for business combinations under common control and business combination not under common control *(Continued)*

4.4.2 Business combination not under common control

A business combination not under common control is a business combination in which all of the combining entities are not ultimately controlled by the same party or parties either before or after the combination. For business combination not under common control, the party obtaining the control of the other parties at the acquisition date is the acquirer, other parties involved in the business combination are the acquirees. The acquisition date is the date on which the acquirer effectively obtains control of the acquirees.

For business combination not under common control, the cost of business combination includes assets paid by the acquirer, liabilities paid or undertaken and the fair value of equity securities issued for the controlling interest of the acquiree on the acquisition date. Costs that are directly attributable to the business combination such as audit fee, legal service fee, consultancy fee and other intermediate expenses as well as other management fees incurred by the company as acquirer are expensed in the profit or loss in the period incurred. Transaction fees of equity securities or debt securities issued for a business combination are included in the initially recognised amount of equity securities or debt securities. The contingent consideration involved is included in the cost of combination at its fair value on the acquisition date. For conditions that existed at the date of the acquisition and within 12 months from the acquisition date, when there is new or further evidence which requires the adjustment of the contingent consideration, the goodwill arising from the business combination shall be amended accordingly. The cost of combination incurred and identifiable net assets obtained by the acquirer in a business combination are measured at fair value at the acquisition date. Where the cost of combination exceeds the acquirer's interest in the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets on the acquisition date, the difference is recognised as goodwill; where the cost of combination is lower than the acquirer's interest in the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets, the difference is recognised in profit or loss for the current year after a review of computation.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.4 Accounting treatment for business combinations under common control and business combination not under common control *(Continued)*

4.4.2 Business combination not under common control *(Continued)*

In relation to the deductible temporary differences acquired from the acquiree which were not recognised as deferred tax assets due to non-fulfillment of the recognition criteria on the acquisition date, for conditions that existed at the date of the acquisition and within 12 months from the acquisition date, when there is updated or new evidence that indicates future taxable profits will be available to utilize the deductible temporary differences, the relevant deferred tax assets shall be recognised and set-off against goodwill, when the amount of goodwill is less than the deferred tax assets that shall be recognised, the difference shall be recognised in current profit or loss. Except for the above circumstances, deferred tax assets recognised in relation to business combination are recognised in profit or loss for the period.

For a business combination not involving enterprises under common control and achieved in stages, the Company would determine whether the business combination shall be regarded as “a bundle of transactions” in accordance with the criteria for “a bundle of transactions” in “Interpretation 5 on Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises” (Cai Kuai [2012] No.19) and Article 51 of “Decree 33, Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises – Consolidated Reports” (Refer to Note 4.5(2) “Preparation method of consolidated financial statements”). When the business combination is regarded as “a bundle of transactions”, the accounting treatment for the business combination shall be in accordance with the previous paragraphs and Note 4(12) “Long term equity investment”; when the business combination is not regarded as “a bundle of transactions”, the accounting treatment for the business combination in company’s and consolidated financial statements shall be as follows:

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.4 Accounting treatment for business combinations under common control and business combination not under common control *(Continued)*

4.4.2 Business combination not under common control *(Continued)*

In the company's financial statements, the initial cost of the investment shall be the sum of the carrying amount of its previously-held equity interest in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date and the amount of additional investment made to the acquiree at the acquisition date. The other comprehensive income involved in the previously-held equity interest in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date is accounted on the same basis as the investee when disposing of its relative assets or liabilities.

In the consolidated financial statements, the previously-held equity interest in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date is remeasured at fair value on the acquisition date. The difference between the fair value and the carrying amount is recognised as investment income for the current period. The other comprehensive income relating to the previously-held equity interest in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date is accounted on the same basis as the investee when disposing of its relative assets or liabilities.

4.5 Preparation method of consolidated financial statements

4.5.1 Scope of consolidation

The consolidated scope of consolidated financial statements is determined based on the concept of control. Control is the power the Group has over the investee(s), by which the Group enjoys variable return on investment by taking part in the investee's operating activities, and is able to affect the amount of return by using such power. The scope of consolidation includes the Company and all of its subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are the entities controlled by the Group.

The Group will re-evaluate the definition once any relative element changes due to facts or circumstances change.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.5 Preparation method of consolidated financial statements *(Continued)*

4.5.2 Preparation method of consolidated financial statements

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which the Group obtains control of their net assets and operating policies and are deconsolidated from the date that such control ceases. For subsidiaries being disposed, the operating results and cash flows prior to the date of disposal are included in the consolidated income statement and consolidated cash flow statement; for subsidiaries disposed during the period, the opening balances of the consolidated balance sheet would not be restated. For subsidiaries acquired from a business combination not under common control, their operating results and cash flows subsequent to the acquisition date are included in the consolidated income statement and consolidated cash flow statement, and the opening balances and comparative figures of the consolidated financial statements would not be restated. For subsidiaries acquired from a business combination under common control, their operating results and cash flows from the date of commencement of the accounting period in which the combination occurred to the date of combination are included in the consolidated income statement and consolidated cash flow statement, and the comparative figures of the consolidated financial statements would be restated.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, where the accounting policies or the accounting periods are inconsistent between the Company and subsidiaries, the financial statements of subsidiaries are adjusted in accordance with the accounting policies and accounting periods of the Company. For subsidiaries acquired from a business combination not under common control, the individual financial statements of the subsidiaries are adjusted based on the fair value of the identifiable net assets at the acquisition date.

All significant inter-group balances, transactions and unrealised profits are eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.5 Preparation method of consolidated financial statements *(Continued)*

4.5.2 Preparation method of consolidated financial statements *(Continued)*

The portion of a subsidiary's equity and the portion of a subsidiary's net profits and losses for the period not attributable to the Company are presented as minority interests and profits and losses attributable to minority interests in the consolidated financial statements under shareholders' equity and net profit respectively. Subsidiary's net profits or losses for the period attributable to minority interests are presented in the consolidated income statement as "profits and losses attributable to minority interests" under net profit. When the amount of loss for the current period attributable to the minority shareholders of a subsidiary exceeds the minority shareholders' portion of the opening balance of shareholders' equity of the subsidiary, the excess is allocated against the minority interests.

When the control to a subsidiary ceased due to disposal of a portion of interest in the subsidiary or other reasons, the remaining equity interest is remeasured at its fair value on the date when the control ceased. The difference between the sum of the consideration received from disposal of equity interest and the fair value of the remaining equity interest, less the net assets attributable to the acquirer since acquisition date according to the original shareholding ratio, is recognised as the investment income from the loss of control. Other comprehensive income in relation to the original equity interest in the subsidiary is accounted on the same basis as the investee when disposing the related assets or liabilities when control ceased (i.e. except for changes due to net liabilities or net assets from such subsidiary's re-measured defined benefits plan, the rest is reclassified as investment income during the period). Subsequent measurement of the remaining interests shall be in accordance with relevant accounting standards such as "Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 2 – Long-term Equity Investments" or "Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 22 – Financial Instruments Recognition and Measurement", which are detailed in Note 4.12 "Long-term equity investments" or Note 4.9 "Financial instruments".

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.5 Preparation method of consolidated financial statements *(Continued)*

4.5.2 Preparation method of consolidated financial statements *(Continued)*

The Group shall determine whether a series of transactions in relation to disposal of equity investment in or even loss of control over a subsidiary in stages should be regarded as a bundle of transactions. When the economic effects and terms and conditions of the disposal transactions meet one or more of the following situations, the transactions shall normally be accounted for as a bundle of transactions: (i) The transactions are entered into simultaneously or after considering the mutual consequences of each individual transaction; (ii) The transactions need to be considered as a whole in order to achieve a deal with commercial sense; (iii) The occurrence of an individual transaction depends on the occurrence of one or more individual transaction(s) in the series; (iv) The result of an individual transaction is not economical, but it would be economical after taking into account of other transactions in the series. When the transactions are not regarded as a bundle of transactions, the individual transactions shall be accounted as “disposal of a portion of an interest in a subsidiary which does not lead to loss of control” (detailed in Note 4.12(2)(iv) “Long-term equity investments”) and “disposal of a portion of an interest in a subsidiary which leads to loss of control” (detailed in the previous paragraph), as the case may be. When the transactions are regarded as a bundle of transactions, the transactions shall be accounted as a single disposal transaction; however, the difference between the consideration received from disposal and the share of net assets disposed in each individual transaction before loss of control shall be recognised as other comprehensive income in the consolidated financial statements, and reclassified as profit or loss arising from the loss of control when control is lost.

4.6 Joint venture arrangement classification and relative accounting methods

Joint venture arrangement is the arrangement jointly controlled by two or more parties. The Group classifies such arrangement as joint operation and joint venture according to the rights and obligations set out in the arrangement. Joint operation refers to the relative arrangement that the Group shares the assets as well as the liabilities of the invested entity. Joint venture refers to the arrangement that the Group shares only the net asset of the invested entity.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.6 Joint venture arrangement classification and relative accounting methods

Equity method is adopted to account for investment in the joint ventures by the Group in accordance with the accounting policy as set out in Note 4.12(2)(ii) "Long term equity investment accounted for using equity method" under Note 4.12 "Long-term equity investments".

In Joint operation, the Group recognises asset and liability singly held, and shared assets and liabilities pro rata shares in the invested entity by the Group. Income pro rata the Group's share in the joint operation production are recognised, as well as income from sales of products pro rata the Group's share in the joint operation. Moreover, expenses by the Group as well as shared expenses pro rata the Group's share are recognised.

When the Group, as a party in the joint operation, transfers or sells assets to, or purchases assets from the joint operation, only the relative profit or loss arising from such transaction attributable to other participating parties will be recognised by the Group before the relative asset is sold to a third party. Where an impairment loss occurs due to such transaction and meet the criteria of "**Accounting Standard for Business Enterprise No.8 – Impairment of assets**", the Group will recognise loss in full amount if it is the Group that transfers or sells assets to joint operation, and will recognise shared loss if it is the Group that purchases the assets from joint operation. (note: The transaction mentioned in this paragraph does not constitute a business transaction)

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.7 Definitions of cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents of the Group comprise cash on hand, deposits that can be readily drawn on demand, and short-term (usually mature within three months since acquisition) and highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

4.8 Translation of foreign currency transactions and foreign currency financial statements

4.8.1 Translation of foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are, on initial recognition, translated to the recording currency using the spot exchange rate at the dates of the transactions (refer to the midpoint rate published by the People's Bank of China on the same day, hereafter the same), except when the Group carried on a business of currency exchange or was involved in currency exchange transactions, at which the actual exchange rates would be used.

4.8.2 Foreign currency translations for foreign-currency monetary items and foreign-currency nonmonetary items

At the balance sheet date, monetary items denominated in foreign currency are translated into the recording currency using the spot rate of the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising from these translations are recognised in profit or loss for the current year, except for (i) those attributable to foreign currency borrowings that have been taken out specifically for the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are capitalised as part of the cost of those assets; and (ii) exchange difference arising from changes in carrying amount of available for sale foreign-currency monetary items other than changes in amortised cost, which is recognised in other comprehensive income.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.8 Translation of foreign currency transactions and foreign currency financial statements *(Continued)*

4.8.2 Foreign currency translations for foreign-currency monetary items and foreign-currency nonmonetary items *(Continued)*

Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currency that are measured in terms of historical cost are translated into the recording currency at the balance sheet date using the spot rate at the date of the transactions. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currency that are measured at fair value are translated into the recording currency using the spot rate on the date when fair value is determined and the resulting exchange differences will be recognised as changes in fair value (including a change of exchange rate) in profit or loss for the period or in other comprehensive income.

4.8.3 Translation of foreign currency financial statements

The financial statements denominated in foreign currency of a foreign operation are translated to RMB in compliance with the following requirements: The asset and liability items in the balance sheets are translated at the spot exchange rates on the balance sheet date. Under the shareholders' equity items, the items other than "undistributed profits" are translated at the spot exchange rates of the transaction dates. The income and expense items in the income statements are translated at the spot exchange rates of the transaction dates. Opening balance of undistributed profits is equal to the closing balance of undistributed profits after translation in last year; closing balance of undistributed profit is computed according to the items in profit distribution after translation. The exchange difference arising from translation of assets, liabilities and equity items is recognised as other comprehensive income. Such exchange difference in relation to the foreign operation as shown under shareholders' equity in the balance sheet will be reclassified to profit or loss for current period in full or on a pro rata basis when the foreign operation is disposed and leads to a loss of control.

The cash flows of overseas operations are translated at the spot exchange rates on the dates of the cash flows. The effect of exchange rate changes on cash is presented separately as an adjustment item in the cash flow statement.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.8.3 Translation of foreign currency financial statements *(Continued)*

The opening balances and the prior year's actual figures are presented as the balances after translation in the financial statements of last year.

All the translation differences in relation to the foreign operation as shown under shareholders' equity in balance sheet and attributable to owners' of the parent company are reclassified into the profit & loss for the period, when the Group disposes all of offshore shareholders' equity, or ceases control over its overseas operations due to partial disposal of equity investment or other reasons.

The Group takes the exchange difference from its overseas operations related foreign currency reports into minority interests but not in the profit & loss for the period, when its shareholding declines but still remains control over the relative operations when disposing part of the equity investment or due to other reasons. Such exchange differences are taken into the current profit & loss on a pro rata basis when the share equity disposed are with the Group's associate or joint venture.

In case of foreign-currency monetary items that substantially constitute net investment in a foreign operation, the exchange difference arising from changes in exchange rate will be recognised as other comprehensive income under the item "exchange difference" in consolidated financial statements; when the foreign operation is disposed, the exchange difference will be recognised in the profit or loss during the period of disposal.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.9 Financial instruments

A financial asset or financial liability is recognised when the Group becomes a party to the relative financial instrument contract.

4.9.1 Classification, recognition and measurement of financial assets

The Group classifies financial assets into three categories based on the business model under which the financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics: financial assets measured at amortised cost; financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income; and financial assets measured at fair value through current profit or loss.

The financial asset is measured at fair value when it's initially recognised. Transaction expenses of financial assets measured at fair value through current profit or loss are accounted directly into Profit & Loss for the period, while transaction expenses of other types of financial assets are classified in their initial recognised amounts. For accounts receivable or bills receivable arising from the sale of products or the provision of services that do not contain or consider significant financing components, the Group shall use the consideration amount that is expected to be received as the initial recognised amount.

(i) Financial assets measured at amortised cost

The Group's business model for managing financial assets measured at amortised cost is to collect contractual cash flows, and the contractual cash flow characteristics of such financial assets are consistent with the basic lending arrangements, i.e. the cash flows generated on a specific date are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amounts outstanding. Such financial assets of the Group are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The gains or losses arising from amortisation or impairment are recognised in profit or loss for the period.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.9 Financial instruments *(Continued)*

4.9.1 Classification, recognition and measurement of financial assets *(Continued)*

(ii) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Group's business model for managing such financial assets is to target both the collection of contractual cash flows and the sale, and the contractual cash flow characteristics of such financial assets are consistent with the basic lending arrangements. Such financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income by the Group. The impairment losses or gains, exchange differences and interest income calculated using the effective interest method are recognised in profit or loss for the period.

In addition, the Group has designated certain non-trading equity instrument investments as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Group includes the related dividend income of such financial assets in the current profit and loss, and changes in fair value in other comprehensive income. When the financial assets are derecognised, the accumulated gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are transferred from other comprehensive income to retained earnings, which are not recognised in the current profit or loss.

(iii) Financial assets measured at fair value through current profit or loss

The financial assets which are neither measured at amortised cost nor measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are classified as financial assets measured at fair value through current profit or loss. In addition, at the time of initial recognition, the Group designated certain financial assets as financial assets measured at fair value through current profit or loss in order to eliminate or significantly reduce accounting mismatch. For such financial assets, the Group adopts fair value for subsequent measurement, and changes in fair value are included in current profit and loss.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.9 Financial instruments *(Continued)*

4.9.2 Classification, recognition and measurement of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities at initial recognition are classified into financial liabilities at fair value through current profit or loss and other financial liabilities. For financial liabilities at fair value through current profit or loss, the relevant transaction costs are recognised in current profit or loss, for other financial liabilities, the relevant transaction costs are recognised in the amount of initial recognition.

(i) Financial liabilities at fair value through current profit or loss

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through current profit or loss include the transactional financial liabilities (including derivatives that are financial liabilities) and financial liabilities designated at fair value through current profit or loss at inception.

Transactional financial liabilities (including derivatives that are financial liabilities) are subsequently measured at fair value. Except for relating to hedge accounting, changes in fair value are recognised in current profit or loss.

For financial liabilities measured at fair value through current profit or loss, the changes in fair value of the liabilities arising from changes in the Group's own credit risk are included in other comprehensive income, and when the liabilities are derecognised, the accumulated changes in fair value included in other comprehensive income caused by changes in its own credit risk are transferred to retained earnings. The remaining changes in fair value are included in the current profit and loss. If the effects of changes in the credit risk of these financial liabilities are treated as described above, which may cause or expand the accounting mismatch in the profit or loss, the Group will include the entire gain or loss of financial liabilities (including the amount affected by changes in the Company's credit risk) in the current profit and loss.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.9 Financial instruments *(Continued)*

4.9.2 Classification, recognition and measurement of financial liabilities *(Continued)*

(ii) Other financial liabilities

Financial liabilities other than financial liabilities and financial guarantee contracts formed by the transfer of financial assets that do not meet the conditions for termination of recognition or continue to be involved in the transferred financial assets are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost, which are subsequently measured at amortised cost, and the gains or losses resulting from termination of recognition or amortization are included in current profit and loss.

4.9.3 Recognition and measurement on transfer of financial assets

A financial asset shall be de-recognised when one of the following conditions is met: (i) the contractual right for receiving cash flows from the financial asset is terminated; (ii) the financial asset is transferred, and the risk and rewards of ownership of the financial asset have been substantially transferred to the transferee; and (iii) the financial asset is transferred; the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, but ceases the control over the financial asset.

If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, and the control over the financial asset is not ceased, the financial asset and the related financial liabilities should be recognised based on the degree of continuing involvement. The degree of continuing involvement means the level of risks borne by the Company resulting from the change in value of the financial asset.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.9 Financial instruments *(Continued)*

4.9.3 Recognition and measurement on transfer of financial assets *(Continued)*

When the de-recognition criteria are met and the financial asset is wholly transferred, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset transferred and the sum of the consideration received and the cumulative changes in fair value that had been recognised directly in other comprehensive income is recognised in current profit or loss.

When the de-recognition criteria are met and the financial asset is partially transferred, the carrying amount of the financial asset transferred should be apportioned based on fair value to the derecognised portion or the non-derecognised portion, and the difference between the sum of the consideration received and the cumulative changes in fair value of the potion that shall be apportioned to the derecognised portion and had been recognised directly in other comprehensive income and the apportioned carrying amount is recognised in current profit or loss.

For financial assets that are sold with recourse or endorsement, the Group needs to determine whether the risk and rewards of ownership of the financial asset have been substantially transferred. If the risk and rewards of ownership of the financial asset have been substantially transferred, the financial asset shall be derecognised. If the risk and rewards of ownership of the financial asset have been substantially retained, the financial asset shall not be de-recognised. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the Group shall assess whether the control over the financial asset is retained, and the financial assets shall be accounted for according to the above paragraphs.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.9 Financial instruments *(Continued)*

4.9.4 Derecognition of financial liabilities

If the current obligation of a financial liability (or part of it) has been discharged, the Group derecognises the financial liability (or part of the financial liability). The Group (borrower) enters into an agreement with the lender to replace the original financial liability in the form of a new financial liability, and if the new financial liability is substantially different from the original financial liability, the original financial liability is derecognised and the new financial liability is recognised. If the Group makes substantial changes to the contractual terms of the original financial liability (or a part thereof), the original financial liability is derecognised and the new financial liability is recognised in accordance with the revised terms.

If the financial liability (or a part thereof) is derecognised, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration paid (including the transferred non-cash assets or liabilities assumed) is recognised in current profit or loss.

4.9.5 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

When the Group has the legal right to offset recognised financial assets and financial liabilities, and the legal right can be executed at present, and the Group has a plan to settle the financial assets and financial liabilities at the same time or at net amount, the financial assets and financial liabilities can be presented in the balance sheet at net amount after offsetting. Except for the above circumstances, financial assets and financial liabilities cannot be offset and shall be presented separately in the balance sheet.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.9 Financial instruments *(Continued)*

4.9.6 Determination of fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

Fair value is the amount at which an asset could be sold or a liability could be transferred between willing parties in an orderly transaction on a measurement date. The fair value of a financial instrument that is traded in an active market is determined at the quoted price in the active market. Quoted price in the active market represents quoted price which can be easily obtained periodically from exchange market, brokers, industry associations or pricing services agency, etc., which is the transactions amount in arm's length transactions. The fair value of a financial instrument that is not traded in an active market is determined by using a valuation technique. Valuation techniques include using prices of recent market transactions between knowledgeable and willing parties, reference to the current fair value of another financial asset that is substantially the same with this instrument, discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models, etc. At the time of valuation, the Group adopts valuation techniques that are applicable in the current circumstances and are sufficiently supported by data and other information to select inputs that are consistent with the characteristics of the assets or liabilities that market participants would take into account in a transaction for the asset or liability, and maximises the use of relevant observable inputs. Unobservable inputs shall be used if the relevant observable inputs are not available or are not practicable.

4.9.7 Equity instruments

An equity instrument is a contract that proves the residual interest of the assets after deducting all liabilities in the Group. Change to share equity is accounted when the Group issues (including refinance), repurchases, sells or cancels an equity instrument. Transaction expenses relating to such transaction are deducted from share equity. Relative change to fair value of the equity instrument is not recognised.

The Group's equity instruments distribute dividends (including "interests" generated by instruments classified as equity instruments) during the duration as profit distribution.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.10 Impairment of financial assets

The Group's financial assets subject to recognition of impairment loss include financial assets at amortised cost, debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income and lease receivables, which mainly include bills receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, debt investments, other debt investments, contract assets, and long-term receivables. In addition, for contract assets and financial guarantee contract, the Group shall make provisions for impairment and recognise the credit impairment loss in accordance with the accounting policies described in this section.

4.10.1 Recognition approach of impairment provisions

On the basis of expected credit losses, the Group makes provisions for impairment and recognises the credit impairment loss for the above items.

Credit loss refers to the difference between all contractual cash flows receivable from contracts and all cash flows expected to be received by the Group at the original effective interest rate, that is, the present value of all cash shortages. Among them, credit-impaired financial assets that purchased or originated by the Group shall be discounted at the financial assets' effective interest rate after credit adjustment.

On each balance sheet date, the Group assesses whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since the initial recognition. If the credit risk has increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs; if the credit risk has not increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs. When assessing expected credit losses, the Group considers all reasonable and evidenced information, including forward-looking information.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.10 Impairment of financial assets *(Continued)*

4.10.2 Criteria for determining significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition

The credit risk of a financial asset will significantly increase since initial recognition when the probability of default of the financial asset within the expected lifetime determined on the balance sheet date is remarkably higher than that within the expected lifetime determined on the initial recognition date. Unless in special circumstances, the Group adopts the changes in default risks within the next 12 months as the reasonable estimate of the changes in default risks in the lifetime to determine whether the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition.

4.10.3 Simplified approach options

For receivables and contract assets that do not contain a significant financing component, the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs by the Group.

For receivables, contract assets and lease receivables that contain a significant financing component, the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs by the Group.

For financial instruments with low credit risk on the balance sheet date, the Group assumes that its credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition and measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.10 Impairment of financial assets *(Continued)*

4.10.4 Methods for assessing expected credit risks on a collective basis

The Group adopts individual assessment on financial assets with substantially different credit risks, such as amounts due from related parties, receivables that are in dispute with counterparties or that involve litigation and arbitration, and receivables that has obvious indications showing the debtor may be unable to perform the obligation of repayment.

Other than the financial assets for which the credit risk is assessed separately, the Group classifies the financial assets into different categories based on common risk characteristics and performs collective assessment on each category. The basis on which the categories are determined is set forth as follows:

Item	**Basis of determination**
Category 1	The characteristics of credit risk for this category are the aging of receivables.
Category 2	This category includes receivables such as various types of deposits, advances, and quality deposits in daily operations.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.11 Inventories

4.11.1 Classifications of inventories

Inventories mainly include raw materials, work in progress, finished goods and goods in transit, etc.

4.11.2 Costing of inventories

Inventories are recorded at actual costs on acquisition. Cost of inventories comprises purchase cost, overhead and other costs. Cost for consuming and delivery of inventories is determined using the weighted average method.

4.11.3 Basis for determining net realisable values of inventories and method for making provision for decline in the value of inventories

Net realisable value is determined based on the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs to completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale and related taxes. The assessment on the net realisable value of inventories shall be made based on concrete evidence obtained, the purpose of holding inventories and the effect of subsequent events.

On balance sheet date, inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Provision for decline in the value of inventories is made when the costs of the inventories are over their net realisable value. Amount of provision for is determined at the excess amount of the cost of an inventory item over its net realisable value.

When an inventory is impaired, if the factors that give rise to the provision previously do not exist anymore which results in a net realisable value of the inventory higher than its cost, the original provision should be reversed and recognised in current profit or loss.

4.11.4 The Group adopts the perpetual inventory system.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.12 Long-term equity investments

Long-term equity investments in this section refer to those with which the Group exercises single or joint control over the invested entity, or has significant influence on its operation. Long-term equity investments falling out of this category are classified as financial assets at fair value through current profit or loss. In particular, if such long-term equity investments are non-transactional, the Group may choose to designate them as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income at initial recognition. For detailed accounting policy, please see Note 4.9 "Financial instruments".

Joint control refers to the shared control over an invested entity by the relative arrangement, and agreement must be reached by the control sharing parties before any activity under the arrangement. Significant influence refers to the right the Group has to join in the decision-making process for financial and business operation policies of the invested entity, while the Group is unable to control or share joint control with other parties over such decision makings.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.12 Long-term equity investments *(Continued)*

4.12.1 Recognition of cost of investment

For long-term equity investment resulting from business combination under common control, the Group regards the share of the book value of owner's equity of the merged enterprise in the ultimate controlling party's consolidated financial statements as the initial cost of such investment on the date of combination. The difference between the initial cost of the long-term equity investment, cash paid, non-cash assets transferred and the book value of debts assumed shall offset against the capital reserve. If the capital reserve is insufficient to dilute, the retained earnings shall be adjusted. If the consideration of the merging enterprise is by issuing equity securities, on the date of merger, the Group regards the share of the book value of owner's equity of the merged enterprise in the ultimate controlling party's consolidated financial statements as the initial cost of the long-term equity investment. Total face value of the stocks issued is regarded as the capital stock, while the difference between the initial cost of the long-term equity investment and total face value of the shares issued shall offset against the capital reserve. If the capital reserve is insufficient to dilute, the retained earnings shall be adjusted. For a business combination realised by two or more transactions of exchange and ultimately under the same control, different accounting methods are adopted by the criteria of whether those transactions are classified as "a bundle of transactions" or not. If yes, all exchange transactions are deemed as one transaction getting control of the invested entity and are dealt with the relative accounting method. If no, the Group regards the share of the book value of owner's equity of the merged enterprise in the ultimate controlling party's consolidated financial statements as the initial cost of the long-term equity investment on the date of combination. Difference between the initial cost of the long-term equity investment and the sum of book value of the long-term equity investment before combination and the book value of new consideration paid for the share in the invested entity on the date of combination shall offset against the capital reserve. If the capital reserve is insufficient, the retained earnings shall be adjusted. Equity investments acquired before the date of combination are not accounted for the period due to the fact that they are accounted by method of equity or are classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.12 Long-term equity investments *(Continued)*

4.12.1 Recognition of cost of investment

For a long-term equity investment obtained through a business combination involving entities not under common control, the cost of business combination including the sum of assets paid by the acquirer, liabilities paid or undertaken and the fair value of equity securities issued is regarded as the initial cost of the long-term equity investment on the date of acquisition. For a business combination realised by two or more transactions of exchange and ultimately not under the same control, different accounting methods are adopted by the criteria of whether those transactions are classified as "a bundle of transactions" or not. If yes, all exchange transactions are deemed as one transaction getting control of the invested entity and are dealt with the relative accounting method. If no, the Group regards the sum of book value of the equity investment of the invested entity plus added cost of investment as the initial cost of the long-term equity investment accounted for using the cost method. For such book value of the equity investment that is accounted by method of equity, the relative other comprehensive income is not accounted for the period.

Transaction costs such as audit fee, legal service fee, consultancy fee and other relevant overheads incurred by the acquirer for the purpose of business combination are recognised in current profit or loss as incurred.

For long-term equity investments acquired other than through a business combination, the investment shall be initially recognised at cost, and the cost of investment varies between different ways of acquisition, which is recognised based on the actual amount of cash consideration paid by the Group, fair value of equity instruments issued by the Group, value of investment contracts or agreement made, fair value or original carrying amount of non-monetary assets transferred or the fair value of the long-term equity investments, etc. The costs directly attributable to the acquisition of long-term equity investments, taxes and other necessary expenses are also included in the cost of investment. For long-term equity investment with significant influences, or enjoys joint control over the invested entity without constituting control by adding investment, its cost of investment is the sum of fair value of original equity investment plus newly added cost of investment, according to the regulations in "Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 22 – Recognition and measurement of financial instruments".

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.12 Long-term equity investments *(Continued)*

4.12.2 Methods for subsequent measurement and profit and loss recognition

The Group uses equity method for accounting of the long-term equity investment which enjoys joint control or significant influence over the invested entity, excepting co-undertakings. In addition, the financial statements on company level use cost method to account for long-term equity investments with which the Group has control over the investee.

4.12.2.1 Long-term equity investment accounted for using cost method

Long-term equity investments accounted for using the cost method are measured at the initial investment costs, and the cost of such investment shall be adjusted when investments are added or discontinued. Apart from the consideration paid for the acquisition of investment or cash dividend declared but not yet paid or appropriated profits included in the consideration, investment income for the period shall include cash dividend declared by the investee or appropriated profit recognised.

4.12.2.2 Long-term equity investment accounted for using equity method

For long-term equity investment accounted for using equity method, where the initial investment cost exceeds the Group's share of the fair value of the investee's net identifiable assets at the time of investment, the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment will not be adjusted; where the initial investment cost is less than the Group's share of the fair value of the investee's net identifiable assets at the time of investment, the difference is included in current profit or loss and the cost of the long-term equity investment is adjusted accordingly.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.12 Long-term equity investments *(Continued)*

4.12.2 Methods for subsequent measurement and profit and loss recognition *(Continued)*

4.12.2.2 Long-term equity investment accounted for using equity method *(Continued)*

For long-term equity investment accounted for using equity method, return on investment and other comprehensive income are recognised separately according to the share in the invested entity's net profit or loss and its other comprehensive income, with the book value adjusted for the long-term equity investment by the Group. Book value of the long-term equity investment will be deducted according to the announced profit to be distributed by the invested entity or the share of cash dividend. Changes to shareholders' equity other than net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and profit distribution of the invested entity cause book value of long-term equity investment to be adjusted, and taken into capital reserve. The share of net profit or loss of the invested entity is recognised after adjustment of its net profit on the basis of fair value of all recognisable assets of the invested entity on acquisition. If the accounting policies and accounting periods of the invested entity are different from that of the Group, the invested entity's financial statements shall be adjusted according to the Group's accounting policies and accounting periods. Meanwhile return on investment and other comprehensive income are recognised accordingly. For transactions between the Group and its associates and joint ventures not constituting business transactions by transferring or selling assets, relative unrealised profit or loss on internal transactions attributable to the Group pro rata will be offset, and return on investment will be recognised on such basis. However, if such unrealised loss on internal transactions is classified as loss on decline in value of the asset transferred, then the relative loss is not to be offset. Furthermore, if such assets transfer are classified as business transactions, fair value of the asset transferred is recognised as initial cost of investment, and the difference between initial cost of investment and book value of the asset transferred is taken in full amount into current profit or loss, if the investing party obtains long-term equity investment but not control over the invested entity. The difference between consideration of assets sold to associate or joint venture and book value of the transaction is taken in full amount into current profit or loss, if the transaction is classified as a business transaction. If the assets purchased from associate and joint venture are classified as business transactions, then full amount of current profit or loss relating to the transaction is recognised, according to the regulations in "Accounting Standards for Business Enterprise No. 20 – Business Combination".

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.12 Long-term equity investments *(Continued)*

4.12.2 Methods for subsequent measurement and profit and loss recognition *(Continued)*

4.12.2.2 Long-term equity investment accounted for using equity method *(Continued)*

The Group discontinues recognising its share of net losses of the investee after the carrying amount of the long-term equity investment and any long-term interest that in substance forms part of the Group's net investment in the investee are reduced to zero. In addition, if the Group has an obligation to assume additional losses, expected liabilities shall be recognised according to the expected obligations and included in current investment losses. Where net profits are subsequently made by the investee, the Group resumes recognising its share of those profits only after its share of the profits equals the share of losses not recognised.

4.12.2.3 Acquisition of minority interest

When preparing consolidated financial statements, the difference between the increased long-term equity investment due to acquisition of minority interest of a subsidiary and the share of net asset of the subsidiary since the acquisition date (or combination date) calculated under the new ownership ratio shall be adjusted to the capital surplus, when capital surplus is insufficient, the excess shall be adjusted to retained profits.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.12 Long-term equity investments *(Continued)*

4.12.2 Methods for subsequent measurement and profit and loss recognition *(Continued)*

4.12.2.4 Disposal of long-term equity investment

When preparing consolidated financial statements, when the parent company disposes part of its long-term equity investment in its subsidiary without loss of control, the difference between the consideration received and the share of net assets of the subsidiary for the disposed portion of long-term equity investment shall be recognised in shareholders' equity; when the parent company disposes part of its long-term equity investment in its subsidiary with loss of control, the accounting treatment should be in accordance with the accounting policies stated in Note 4.5(2) "Preparation of consolidated financial statements".

For disposal of long-term equity investment in other situations, the difference between the considerations received and the carrying amount of the disposed investment shall be recognised in current profit or loss.

For long-term equity investment accounted for using equity method, in case that the remaining equity after disposal is still accounted for using equity method, the other comprehensive income originally accounted into shareholders' equity will be accounted on the same basis as the invested entity while disposing relative asset or liability according to its proportion. Shareholders' equity recognised by the invested entity due to change to such item other than net profit or loss, other comprehensive income or profit distribution, will be accounted into current profit or loss proportionately.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.12 Long-term equity investments *(Continued)*

4.12.2 Methods for subsequent measurement and profit and loss recognition *(Continued)*

4.12.2.4 Disposal of long-term equity investment *(Continued)*

For the remaining equity accounted with cost method after partial disposal, the same basis as the invested entity while disposing relative asset or liability will be used for the other comprehensive income recognised using equity method before the investment, or recognised by the regulations of financial instrument recognition and measurement, and such income will be transferred to current profit or loss proportionately. Changes to shareholders' equity in the net asset of invested entity recognised by equity method other than net profit or loss, other comprehensive income or profit distribution will be taken into current profit or loss.

For the remaining share equity after partial disposal which cause the Group to lose control over the invested entity, at the time of preparing individual financial statements, equity method will be used to account and adjust for the remaining share equity as if it were accounted by the same method upon acquisition, if such equity enables the Group to exercise joint control or significant influences over the invested entity. If not, the difference between fair value on the date of losing control and book value will be taken into current profit or loss, according to the regulations of financial instrument recognition and measurement. For the other comprehensive income recognised by equity method or by financial instruments recognition and measurement before the Group took control of the invested entity, the same basis as the invested entity while disposing relative asset or liability will be adopted for accounting when the Group lost control over the investee, and changes to shareholders' equity in the net asset of invested entity recognised by equity method, other than net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and profit distribution will be carried forward to current profit or loss when the Group lost control over the investee. Meanwhile, other comprehensive income and other shareholders' equity will be carried proportionately if the remaining share equity is accounted by equity method; and will be carried in full amount if the remaining share equity is accounted by financial instrument recognition and measurement.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.12 Long-term equity investments *(Continued)*

4.12.2 Methods for subsequent measurement and profit and loss recognition *(Continued)*

4.12.2.4 Disposal of long-term equity investment *(Continued)*

The remaining share equity after partial disposal that cause the Group to lose joint control or significant influences over the invested entity is accounted by financial instrument recognition and measurement, and the difference between fair value of such equity on the date of losing control or significant influence and book value will be taken into the current profit or loss. Other comprehensive income recognised using equity method for the previous share equity investment will be accounted using the same basis as the invested entity while disposing the relative asset or liability when the equity method stops being adopted, and full amount of shareholders' equity recognised by changes to shareholders' equity other than net profit or loss, other comprehensive income or profit distribution of the invested entity will be taken into return on investment for the period when equity method stops being adopted.

When the Group loses control over the invested entity through two or more disposing transactions, if such transactions are classified as "a bundle of transactions", then they will be accounted as one transaction of control-losing asset disposal, difference between each amount of disposal and book value of relative long-term equity investment will be recognised as other comprehensive income first before the loss of control, and altogether will be taken into current profit or loss when the control is lost.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.13 Investment properties

Investment properties, which are properties held to earn rental or capital appreciation or both, including land use rights that have already been leased out, land use rights that are held for the purpose of sale after capital appreciation, buildings that have been already been leased out, etc.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost. Subsequent expenditures incurred in relation to an investment property is included in the cost of the investment property when it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the Company and its cost can be reliably measured; otherwise, the expenditures are recognized in current profit or loss in which they are incurred.

The Company adopts the cost model for subsequent measurement of investment properties, and they are depreciated or amortized on a basis consistent with the Company adopts for buildings and land use rights.

Impairment test and provision for impairment of investment properties are detailed in Note IV.20 “Impairment of long-term assets”.

When owner-occupied property or inventories are transferred to investment property or when investment property transfers to owner-occupied property, the initial recognized amount shall be the carrying amount of the property before such transfer.

An investment property is derecognized on disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from its disposal. The net amount of proceeds from sale, transfer, retirement or damage of an investment property net of its carrying amount and related taxes and expenses is recognized in current profit or loss.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.14 Fixed assets

4.14.1 Recognition criteria for fixed assets

Fixed assets are tangible assets that are held for producing goods, rendering of services, leasing out to other parties or administrative purposes, with useful life more than one year. Fixed assets are recognized when future economic benefits that are associated with the fixed asset probably will flow to the Group and its cost can be measured reliably. The fixed assets are initially measured at cost by taking account into the effect of factors such as the expected disposal expenses.

4.14.2 Depreciation for different categories of fixed assets

Depreciation starts from the month following the fixed asset is available for its intended use and is made using the straight-line method in the lifetime. The expected useful life, estimated net residual value, and the annual depreciation rates of different categories of fixed asset are as following:

Category	Depreciation method	Depreciable life (years)	Residual value rate (%)	Annual depreciation rate (%)
Buildings and structures	Straight-line method	20-40	3	2.43-4.85
Machinery and equipment	Straight-line method	8-20	3	4.85-12.13
Motor vehicles and others	Straight-line method	6-17	3	5.71-16.17

Estimated net residual value represents the proceeds from disposal less cost of disposal of a fixed asset the Group can receive, assuming that the expected useful life of such asset has expired and the asset is in the condition expected to exist when its useful life expires.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.14 Fixed assets *(Continued)*

4.14.3 Impairment test and provision for impairment of fixed assets

The impairment test and provision for impairment of fixed asset are detailed in Note IV.20 “Impairment of long-term assets”.

4.14.4 Other explanations

Subsequent expenditure relating to any fixed asset is taken as cost of such asset if there is probable economic interest inflow from it and its cost can be reliably measured. Meanwhile the recognition of the replaced portion’s book value is terminated. Other subsequent expenditure is taken into current profit or loss when they are incurred.

Fixed asset ceases to be recognized when it’s in the process of disposal, or when no economic interest is expected from its use or disposal. Income resulting from disposal, such as sale, transfer, discard or damage, is included in the current profit or loss after deducting the book value and relevant taxes and expenses.

The Group reviews life, estimated net residual value and method of depreciation of fixed asset at least once by end of the year, any change in these issues are considered as changes to accounting estimates.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.15 Construction in progress

Construction in progress is measured at actual cost, including various construction costs and other related expenses. Construction in progress is transferred to fixed assets when the assets are ready for their intended use.

The impairment test and provision for impairment of construction in progress are detailed in Note IV.20 "Impairment of long-term assets".

4.16 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs include loan interests, discount or premium amortization, other supplementary costs and certain foreign exchange differences that occurred from the borrowings in foreign currencies. Borrowing costs incurred directly attributable to the acquisition and construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized when expenditures for the asset have been incurred, borrowing costs have been incurred and the activities relating to the acquisition and construction or production that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use have commenced. The capitalization ceases when the qualifying assets acquired, constructed or produced are ready for its intended use or at a state that is saleable. Other borrowing costs are recognized in current profit or loss.

Borrowing costs arising from specific borrowings are capitalized after deducting any interest income earned from depositing the unused specific borrowings in the banks or any investment income arising on the temporary investment of those borrowings. For general borrowings, the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization is determined by applying the capitalization rate of general borrowings to the weighted average of the excess amount of cumulative expenditures on the asset over the amount of specific borrowings. The capitalization rate is calculated based on the weighted average effective interest rate.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.16 Borrowing costs *(Continued)*

During the capitalization period, all exchange differences related to specific borrowings denominated in foreign currency are capitalized. Exchange differences related to general borrowings denominated in foreign currency are recognized in current profit or loss.

Qualifying assets represent fixed assets, investment properties, inventories and other assets that are required to be acquired, constructed or produced for a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

Capitalization of borrowing costs is suspended if the acquisition or construction or production of a fixed asset is interrupted abnormally and the interruption lasts for more than 3 months, until the acquisition, construction or production is resumed.

4.17 Right-of-use assets

See Note IV.28 “Leases” for the determination and accounting treatment of the right-of-use assets.

4.18 Intangible assets

4.18.1 Intangible assets

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance owned or controlled by the Group.

Intangible assets are initially stated at cost. Outgoings related to intangible assets are recognized as cost of intangible assets if it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Group and its cost can be measured reliably. Otherwise, the outgoings are expensed in current profit or loss as incurred.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.18 Intangible assets

4.18.1 Intangible assets

Land use rights acquired are usually accounted for as intangible assets. Cost of self-developed and self-constructed buildings and structures and the relevant land use rights are separately accounted for as fixed assets and intangible assets. If the buildings and structures are acquired, the consideration for acquisition shall be apportioned between land use rights and buildings. However, if it is difficult to apportion the consideration reasonably; both the land use rights and buildings will be accounted for as fixed assets.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized at their original cost less estimated net residual value and accumulated provision for impairment using the straight-line method over their useful lives since it is ready for use. Intangible assets with infinite useful life would not be amortized.

For an intangible asset with a finite useful life, the useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each period, relevant adjustments will be regarded as a change in accounting estimates. In addition, intangible asset with an infinite useful life are reviewed, if there are objective evidence that the period of the economic benefit derived from the intangible asset is foreseeable, then the life of that intangible asset would be estimated and such asset would be amortized in accordance with the accounting policies in relation to intangible assets with finite useful life.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.18 Intangible assets *(Continued)*

4.18.2 Expenditures on research and development

The expenditure on an internal research and development project is classified into expenditure on the research phase and expenditure on the development phase.

Expenditure on the research phase is recognized in current profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred.

Expenditure on the development phase is recognized as intangible assets only if all of the following conditions are satisfied. Expenditure on the development phase which cannot meet all of the following conditions is recognized in current profit or loss:

4.18.2.1 It is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;

4.18.2.2 The management intends to complete the intangible asset, and to use or sell it;

4.18.2.3 It can be demonstrated how the intangible asset will generate economic benefits, including demonstrating that there is an existing market for products produced by the intangible asset or there is an existing market for the intangible asset itself, if the intangible asset is to be used internally, the usage of it should be demonstrated;

4.18.2.4 There are adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and the ability to use or sell the intangible assets; and

4.18.2.5 The expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development phase can be reliably measured.

Expenditures on research and development which cannot be distinguished between the research phase and development phase are recognized in current profit or loss as incurred.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.18 Intangible assets *(Continued)*

4.18.3 Impairment test and provision for impairment of intangible assets

The impairment test and provision for impairment of intangible asset is detailed in Note IV.20 "Impairment of long-term assets".

4.19 Long-term deferred expenses

Long term deferred expenses are expenditures that have incurred but should be recognized over more than one year in the current and subsequent periods. Long term deferred expenses are amortized on the straight-line basis over the expected benefit period, including:

4.19.1 Prepaid rental for operating lease of fixed assets, amortized evenly over the lease term of the leasing contract.

4.19.2 Expenditures paid for improvement of fixed assets under operating lease, amortized over the remaining lease term or the remaining useful life of the asset, whichever is shorter.

4.19.3 Decoration cost that is qualified to be capitalized in relation to fixed asset leased under finance lease, amortized over the period between two decorations, remaining lease term or remaining useful life of the fixed asset, whichever is shorter.

For long-term deferred expenses which will not benefit the subsequent periods, the amortized value of the long-term deferred expenses is transferred to current profit and loss.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.20 Impairment of long-term assets

At balance sheet date, the Group will assess whether there are any indications of impairment on non-current and non-financial assets such as fixed assets, construction in progress, intangible asset with finite useful life, investment properties accounted for using cost model, long-term equity investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates. If any indication that an asset may be impaired exists, the recoverable amount of the asset will be estimated and impairment test will be performed. Impairment test will be performed on goodwill, intangible asset with infinite useful life and intangible asset which are not yet ready for use each year, regardless of whether any indications for impairment exist.

If the result of the impairment test indicates that the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, a provision for impairment and an impairment loss are recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. Fair value of an asset is determined based on the transaction amount in arm's length transaction; when there are no transactions but an active market for the asset, the fair value is determined based on the bid price in the market; when there are no transactions and active market for the asset, the fair value is estimated based on the best information available. Costs to sell include legal fee, taxes, logistics charges and other expenses that incurred directly to bring the asset to saleable condition in relation to disposal of assets. Present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset is calculated by discounting the expected future cash flows from continuous use of the asset and disposal of the asset using an appropriate discount rate. Provision for asset impairment is determined and recognized on the individual asset basis. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the recoverable amount of a group of assets to which the asset belongs is determined. A group of assets is the smallest group of assets that is able to generate independent cash inflows.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.20 Impairment of long-term assets *(Continued)*

When the impairment test on goodwill that is separately presented in the financial statements is performed, the carrying value of goodwill is allocated to the related asset groups or groups of asset groups which are expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination. If the result of the test indicates that the recoverable amount of an asset group or group of asset groups, including the allocated goodwill, is lower than its carrying amount, the corresponding impairment loss is recognized. The impairment loss is first deducted from the carrying amount of goodwill that is allocated to the asset group or group of asset groups, and then deducted from the carrying amounts of other assets within the asset groups or groups of asset groups in proportion to the carrying amounts of assets other than goodwill.

Once the above asset impairment loss is recognized, it will not be reversed for the value recovered in the subsequent periods.

4.21 Employee compensation

Employee compensation of the Group mainly comprises short-term employee compensation, post-employment benefits, termination benefits, and other long-term employee compensation, among other things:

Short-term employee compensation include wage, bonus, allowances and subsidies, employee welfare, medical insurance premium, maternity insurance premium, work injury insurance premium, housing provident funds, labor union expenditures and employee education expenses, non-monetary welfare, etc. Short-term employee compensation incurred during the accounting period in which the employee renders services to the Group is recognized as liability and included in the profit or loss for the period or related asset costs. Non-monetary welfare is measured at fair value.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.21 Employee compensation *(Continued)*

Post-employment benefits mainly comprise basic endowment insurance, unemployment insurance and annuity, while post-employment benefits program include defined contribution plan. In the event of defined contribution plan, the relevant contribution amount is included in the related asset costs or the profit or loss for the period during which the expenses are incurred.

The Group provides compensation for terminating the employment relationship with employees before the end of the employment contracts or as an offer to encourage employees to accept voluntary redundancy before the end of the employment contracts. The Group recognizes a liability of employee compensation arising from compensation for termination benefits, with a corresponding charge to profit or loss for the current period, when the Group cannot unilaterally withdraw the offer of termination benefits because of an employment termination plan or a curtailment proposal or when the Company recognizes the costs related to the restructuring that involves the payment of termination benefits, whichever is earlier. However, termination benefits shall be recognized as other long-term employee compensation if the benefits are not expected to be settled within 12 months at the end of the annual reporting period.

Internal retirement plan adopts the same principle as the above mentioned compensation for the termination of employment relationship with the employee. The Group accounts for the wage and social insurance contributions to be paid incurred from the date on which the employee cease rendering services to the Group to the scheduled retirement date in profit or loss for the current period (termination benefits), when requirements for recognition of provisions are met.

Where other long-term employee benefit provided by the Group for its employees meets the conditions of the defined contribution plan, it shall be accounted for as a defined contribution plan, or otherwise as a defined benefit plan.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.22 Lease liabilities

See Note IV.28 "Leases" for the methods of recognition and accounting treatment of lease liabilities.

4.23 Provisions

Provision is made when there is an obligation in relation to contingent events and the following conditions are met: (1) the obligation is a current obligation borne by the Company; (2) it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be incurred from performing the obligation; (3) the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

At the balance sheet date, a provision is measured at the best estimate of the expenditures required to perform the related current obligation, after taking into account relevant risks, uncertainties, time value of money and other factors pertinent to the contingent events.

If the expenditures required to settle the provision is expected to be wholly or partially compensated by a third party, the compensation amount, on a recoverable basis, is recognized as asset separately, and the compensation amount recognized shall not exceed the carrying amount of the provision.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.24 Revenue

Revenue is recognized when the customer obtains control of the relevant commodity, and the contract between the Company and the customer meets the following conditions: the parties have approved the contract and have committed to performing their respective obligations; the contract identifies the rights and obligations of the parties relating to the goods transferred or the provision of services; the contract has a clear payment terms associated with the transferred goods; the contract has commercial substance, which means that the fulfillment of the contract will result in changes in risk, time distribution or amount of the future cash flows of the Company; the consideration that the Company is entitled to for the transfer of goods to customers is likely to be recovered.

From the effective date of the contract, the Company identifies each individual performance obligation under the contract, and allocates the transaction price to each individual performance obligation based on the relative proportion of the individual selling price of the commodities promised for each individual performance obligation. When the transaction price is determined, the impact of variable consideration, major financing components in the contract, non-cash consideration, consideration payable to customers and other factors are considered.

For each individual performance obligation in the contract, the Company recognizes the transaction price allocated to the individual performance obligation as revenue in accordance with the performance progress during the relevant performance period, if one of the following conditions is met: the customer obtains and consumes the economic benefits of the Company's performance as the Company performs the contract; the customer can control the commodities in progress in the course of the Company's performance; the commodities produced during the performance of the Company have irreplaceable uses and the Company has the right to receive payments for the portion of the performance that has been completed to date. In addition, the performance of the contract is determined by the input method or the output method according to the nature of the transferred goods. When the performance progress of the contract cannot be reasonably determined, if the costs incurred by the Company are expected to be compensated, the revenue will be recognized according to the amount of costs incurred until the performance progress of the contract can be reasonably determined.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.24 Revenue *(Continued)*

If one of the above conditions is not met, the Company will recognize the transaction price which was allocated to the individual performance obligation as revenue when the customer obtains control of the relevant commodity. When determining whether the customer has obtained control of the commodity, the Company will consider the following indications: the Company has the current right to receive payment for the goods, which means that the customer has a current payment obligation for the goods; the Company has transferred the legal title of the item to the customer, which means that the customer has already owned the legal title of the item; the Company has transferred the goods in kind to the customer, which means the customer has possessed the goods in kind; the Company has transferred the main risks and rewards of ownership of the goods to the customer, which means the customer has obtained the main risks and rewards of ownership of the goods; the customer has accepted the goods; and other indications that the customer has obtained control of the goods.

4.25 Assets related to contract costs

Where the Company expects to recover the incremental cost of the contract, such cost will be deemed as the contract acquisition cost and be recognized as an asset.

The costs incurred from performing a contract will be regarded as the contract performance costs and recognized as an asset in the event that such costs do not fall under the scope of other accounting standards other than the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 14 – Revenue (revised in 2017) but meet the following conditions: (i) such costs are directly related to a current or anticipated contract, including direct labour, direct materials, manufacturing expenses (or similar expenses), costs that are explicitly chargeable to the customer and other costs that are incurred solely in connection with the contract; (ii) the costs enhance resources of the Company that will be used in satisfying performance obligations in the future; and (iii) the costs are expected to be recovered.

Assets related to contract costs are amortized on the same basis as that for the recognition of revenue on commodities related to the asset, and are included in the current profit or loss.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.25 Assets related to contract costs *(Continued)*

The Company makes provision for impairment to the extent that the book value of an asset related to contract costs exceeds the amount of: (i) the remaining consideration that the Company expects to receive in exchange for the goods to which the asset relates; less (ii) estimated costs to be incurred in connection with the transfer of relevant goods. In the event that the difference between (1) and (2) becomes higher than the carrying value of such assets as a result of changes in the factors of impairment for previous periods, previous provisions for asset impairment losses should be written back and included in profit or loss for the period, provided that the carrying asset value following the write-back shall not exceed the carrying value such assets would have on the date of write-back were there no provision for impairment.

4.26 Government grants

Government grants are monetary or non-monetary assets transferred from the government to the Group at nil consideration, except for the investment made to the Group by the government as an owner. Government grant can be classified as asset-related government grant and revenue-related government grant. The Group considers any government grant that funds purchase or construction of fixed assets, or in other means resulting in fixed assets as asset-related government grant; other government grants are considered revenue-related. If beneficiary of grant is not specified, the following steps are taken to decide whether the grant is asset-related or revenue-related: (1) For those that specific project is specified, a budget allocation is made according to the amounts and the proportions of the expenditures to form assets and expenditure that charged to expense, and such proportions are reviewed at least once on each balance sheet date, and is subject to change if necessary; (2) For those specified for general purpose without any project specified, they are considered as revenue-related government grant. If a government grant is a monetary asset, it is measured at the amount received or receivable. If a government grant is a non-monetary asset, it is measured at fair value. If the fair value cannot be reliably determined, it is measured at a nominal amount. A government grant measured at a nominal amount is recognized immediately in profit or loss for the period.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.26 Government grants *(Continued)*

The government grants of the Group are normally recognized and measured at the moment they are actually received, but are measured at the amount receivable when there is conclusive evidence at the end of the accounting period that the Group will meet related requirements of the financial support policies and will be able to receive the grants. Government grants that are measured according to the amount receivable shall also comply with the following conditions: (1) grants receivable have been confirmed with competent authorities in written form or can be reasonably measured according to the related requirements under financial fund management measures officially released without estimated material uncertainties of its amount; (2) the grants are based on the local financial projects and fund management policies officially released and voluntarily disclosed by local financial authorities in accordance with the provisions under Regulations on Disclosing Government Information, where such policies should be open to any company satisfying the conditions required rather than certain companies; (3) the date of payment shall be specified in the related documents and the payment thereof is financed by the corresponding budget as a guarantee to ensure such grants will be paid within the prescribed period with a reasonable assurance; (4) other conditions (if any) shall be satisfied depending on the specific circumstances of the Group and the matter to be subsidized.

Asset-related government grant is recognized as deferred income and is included evenly in profit or loss on a reasonable and systematic basis over the useful lives of related assets. For government grants related to revenue, where the grant is a compensation for related expenses or losses to be incurred in the subsequent periods, the grant shall be recognized as deferred income, and be included in profit or loss for the period in which the related costs are recognized; where the grant is a compensation for related expenses or loss already incurred, the grant shall be recognized immediately in profit or loss for the period.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.26 Government grants *(Continued)*

Any government grants that relate to both asset and revenue at the same time should be treated separately depending on the different parts. If it is difficult to separate, such government grant as a whole will be classified as revenue-related.

The government grants related to the daily activities of the Group are included in other income or offset the related costs according to the essence of the economic business. The government grants unrelated to the daily activities are included in the non-operating income or expenses.

For the repayment of government grant previously recognized, if there is any related deferred income, the repayment shall offset against the carrying amount of the deferred income, and the excess shall be recognized in profit or loss for the period. If there is no deferred income, the repayment shall be directly recognized in profit or loss for the period.

4.27 Deferred income tax assets/deferred income tax liabilities

4.27.1 Current income tax

At the balance sheet date, current income tax liabilities (or assets) for the current or prior periods are measured at the expected amount of the income tax to be paid (or recovered) under applicable tax laws. The taxable incomes used for calculation of current income tax expenses are determined after adjusting the accounting profits before tax for the current reporting period in accordance with relevant requirements of tax laws.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.27 Deferred income tax assets/deferred income tax liabilities *(Continued)*

4.27.2 Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities

Temporary differences arising from the difference between the carrying amount of an asset or liability and its tax base, and the difference between the tax base and the carrying amount of those items that are not recognized as assets or liabilities but have a tax base that can be determined according to tax laws, shall be recognized as deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities using the balance sheet liability method.

Deferred income tax liabilities are not recognized for taxable temporary differences related to: the initial recognition of goodwill; and the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is neither a business combination nor affects accounting profit or taxable profit (or deductible loss) at the time of the transaction. In addition, the Group recognizes the corresponding deferred income tax liability for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, except when both of the following conditions are satisfied: the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference; and it is probable that the temporary difference will not be reversed in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are not recognized for deductible temporary differences related to the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is neither a business combination nor affects accounting profit or taxable profit (or deductible loss) at the time of the transaction. In addition, the Group recognizes the corresponding deferred income tax asset for deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised, except when both of the following conditions are satisfied: it is not probable that the temporary difference will be reversed in the foreseeable future; and it is not probable that taxable profits will be available in the future, against which the temporary difference can be utilized.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.27 Deferred income tax assets/deferred income tax liabilities *(Continued)*

4.27.2 Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities *(Continued)*

In respect of deductible losses and tax credits that can be carried forward to subsequent periods, deferred tax assets are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available in the future against which the deductible losses and tax credits can be utilized.

At the balance sheet date, deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, according to the applicable tax laws.

The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed at each balance sheet date. The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is written down when it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow the benefit of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. The amount of such write-down shall be reversed when it is probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available.

4.27.3 Income tax expense

Income tax expense comprises current income tax expense and deferred income tax expense.

Apart from current income tax and deferred income tax related to transactions and events that are directly recognized in other comprehensive income or shareholders' equity, which are recognized in other comprehensive income or shareholders' equity, and deferred income tax arising from a business combination which adjusts the carrying amount of goodwill, all other current income tax and deferred income tax expense or income are recognized in profit or loss for the period.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.27 Deferred income tax assets/deferred income tax liabilities *(Continued)*

4.27.4 Offset of income tax

Current income tax assets and current income tax liabilities are offset and presented on a net basis if the Group has a legally enforceable right to set them off on a net basis and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize assets, settle the liabilities simultaneously.

When the Group has a legally enforceable right to settle current income tax assets and liabilities on a net basis, and deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current income tax assets and liabilities on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred income tax assets or liabilities are expected to be reversed, deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset and presented on a net basis.

4.28 Leases

Lease is a contract under which the Group has the right to transfer or obtain the right to control the use of an identified asset or several identified assets in exchange for payment of consideration or in order to pay the consideration within a certain period of time. At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.28 Leases *(Continued)*

4.28.1 The Group as a lessee

The Group's leased assets mainly include public space, dining rooms, meeting rooms, guest rooms, etc. in hotels.

4.28.1.1 Initial measurement

At the commencement date, the Group shall recognize its right to use the leased asset over the lease term as the right-of-use asset, and shall recognize the present value of the lease payments that have not been paid as lease liabilities, except for short-term leases and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments shall be discounted using the interest rate which is implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group shall use the lessee's incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

4.28.1.2 Subsequent measurement

The Group subsequently makes depreciation provisions for the right-of-use assets with reference to the depreciation requirements of the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 4 – Fixed Assets (see Note IV.14 "Fixed assets"). If the Group can reasonably determine that a lease will transfer ownership of the asset to the Group by the end of the lease term, related assets will be depreciated over their useful life. If there is no reasonable certainty that the Group can determine that a lease will transfer ownership of the asset to the Group by the end of the lease term, related assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and useful life.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.28 Leases *(Continued)*

4.28.1 The Group as a lessee

4.28.1.2 Subsequent measurement *(Continued)*

As for the lease liabilities, the Group calculates their interest expenses of each period during the lease term according to a fixed periodic interest rate and includes them in current profit or loss or relevant asset costs when incurred. Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability are recognized in profit or loss or the cost of related asset as incurred.

After the commencement date of the lease term, when the actual fixed payment, the estimated amount due for the residual value of the guarantee, the index or ratio used to determine the lease payment, the assessment result or the actual exercise of call option, renewal option or termination option changes, the Group re-measures the lease liability based on the present value of the changed lease payment, and adjusts the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets accordingly. When the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been written down to zero, but further write-down is still required for the lease liability, the Group recognises the remaining amount in the current profit and loss.

4.28.1.3 Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

For short-term leases (of which the lease term starting from the commencement date of lease is 12 months or less) and leases of low-value assets, the Group simplifies their treatment and does not recognize the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, but includes the lease payments in asset cost or current profit and loss on straight-line basis or other systematic and reasonable basis during each period of the lease term.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.28 Leases *(Continued)*

4.28.2 The Group as a lessor

The Group classifies leases into finance lease and operating lease based on the substance of transactions at the commencement date of lease. Finance lease is a lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset. Operating leases are the leases other than finance leases.

4.28.2.1 Operating leases

The Group recognizes lease income received under operating leases as rental income in each period during the lease term using the straight-line method. Variable lease income not included in lease income in relation to operating lease is included in the current profit or loss when incurred.

4.28.2.2 Finance leases

At the commencement date of lease, the Group recognizes finance lease receivables and derecognizes the underlying assets. The finance lease receivables are initially measured at the amount of net investment under the lease (the sum of the unguaranteed residual value and the present value of the lease income (which has not been received as at the commencement date of lease) discounted at the interest rate which is implicit in the lease) and calculated the lease income during the lease term confirmed at the fixed periodic rate. The variable lease payments which are received by the Group but are not included in measurement on net investment under leases are recorded in the current profit or loss when actually incurred.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.29 Changes in significant accounting policies and accounting estimates

4.29.1 Changes in accounting policies

4.29.1.1 The changes in accounting policies arising from the implementation of new lease standards

The Ministry of Finance (MOF) issued the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 21 – Leases (revised in 2018) (Cai Kuai [2018] No. 35) (hereinafter referred to as the "New Lease Standard") on 7 December 2018. The Group applied the above New Lease Standard on and from 1 January 2019 and changed the relevant accounting policies in accordance with the provisions of the New Lease Standard, upon the adoption of the resolution thereon at the eighth meeting of the ninth Board of the Company on 30 October 2019.

In accordance with the requirements of the New Lease Standard, as for the contracts which have been existed before the date of initial adoption, the Group opts not to reevaluate whether they are leases or include leases. As for the lease contracts under which the Group acts as the lessee, the Group opts to only make adjustments to the accumulative impact amount from the lease contracts which have not been completed as of 1 January 2019. We have adjusted the amounts of retained earnings and other relevant items of the financial statements at the beginning of the initial implementation period (i.e. 1 January 2019) for the accumulative impact amount of the initial implementation, and the information for the comparative period has not been adjusted. To be specific, as for the finance lease as at the date of initial adoption, the Group, as the lessee, measures the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities at the original carrying amounts of the assets under finance lease and the finance lease payable, respectively; as for the operating lease as at the date of initial adoption, the Group measures the lease liabilities at the present value discounted at the incremental borrowing rate as at the date of initial adoption, based on the amount of the remaining lease payment; the unpaid rents payable accrued based on the accrual system under the original lease standards shall be included in the amount of the remaining lease payment.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.29 Changes in significant accounting policies and accounting estimates *(Continued)*

4.29.1 Changes in accounting policies *(Continued)*

4.29.1.1 The changes in accounting policies arising from the implementation of new lease standards *(Continued)*

The Group measures right-of-use assets based on each lease option using one of the following: A. assuming that the New Lease Standard are adopted to measure right-of-use assets once the lease term is commenced, the carrying amount discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial adoption; B. an amount equals to the leased liability and necessary adjustments will be made based on the prepaid rents. The Group makes impairment test on the right-of-use assets and makes corresponding accounting treatments in accordance with the requirements of the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 8 – Assets Impairment.

Since the Group did not have leasing business before 2019, the application of the New Leasing Standard had no effect on the balance of the relevant items in the consolidated statements and statements of the parent company as of 1 January 2019.

4.29.1.2 Changes of format of financial statements

In April and September 2019, the MOF issued the Notice on Revising, Printing and Issuing the Format of 2019 Financial Statements for General Enterprises (Cai Kuai [2019] No. 6) and the Notice on Revising, Printing and Issuing the Format of Consolidated Financial Statements (2019) (Cai Kuai [2019] No.16) for revision of the format of financial statements for general enterprises and consolidated financial statements. The Group prepared its financial statements according to the formats of financial statements for general enterprises (applicable to the enterprises which have implemented new financial standards, new revenue standards and new leasing standards) and the formats of consolidated financial statements, upon the adoption of the resolution thereon at the eighth meeting of the ninth Board of the Company. The main changes are as follows:

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.29 Changes in significant accounting policies and accounting estimates *(Continued)*

4.29.1 Changes in accounting policies *(Continued)*

4.29.1.2 Changes of format of financial statements *(Continued)*

A. The item "notes and accounts receivable" was divided into "notes receivable" and "accounts receivable"; the item "notes and accounts payable" was divided into "notes payable" and "accounts payable"; B. a new item "receivables financing" was added; C. the interest receivable or interest payable presented under item "other receivables" or "other payables" only reflects the interests for relevant financial instruments which are due and receivable or payable but are not received or paid on the balance sheet date; the interest of financial instruments calculated based on the effective interest method is included in the carrying amount of corresponding financial instruments; D. the items "losses on asset impairment" and "credit impairment loss" before the item "other revenue" are moved after the item "gain on change in fair value", and the item "credit impairment loss" is listed before the item "losses on asset impairment"; E. the item of "gain on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost" is added to the item "investment income". The Group has restated the statements for the comparative period on a retrospective basis according to the aforementioned presentation requirements

4.29.1.3 Other changes in accounting policies

The Group has applied the revised "Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 7 – Exchange of Non-monetary Assets" and the revised "Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 12 – Debt Restructuring" since 10 June 2019 and 17 June 2019, respectively. Such changes in accounting policies are treated under prospective application.

4.29.2 Changes in accounting estimates

The Company has no changes in accounting estimates during the year.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.30 Major accounting judgment and estimate

During the process of application of accounting policies, the Group needs to make judgments, estimates and assumptions on the carrying amounts of items in the financial statements that cannot be measured accurately, due to the internal uncertainties of operation activities. These judgments, estimates and assumptions are based on historical experiences of the Group's management as well as other factors that are considered to be relevant. These judgments, estimates and assumptions may affect value of the financial statements in revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingency at the balance sheet date. However, the result derived from those uncertainties in estimates may differ from the current estimates made by the Group's management, thus leading to significant adjustments to the carrying amounts of the assets or liabilities affected in the future.

The Group has reviewed the judgments, estimates and assumptions regularly on the basis of going concern. Where the changes in accounting estimates only affect the period when changes occur, they will be recognised within the same period. Where the changes in accounting estimates affect both current period and future period, they will be recognised within the period of change and future period.

At the balance sheet date, the followings are the significant areas where the Company needs to make judgments, estimates and assumptions of the value of items in the financial statements:

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.30 Major accounting judgment and estimate *(Continued)*

4.30.1 Recognition of revenue

As stated in Note IV.24 "Revenue", the Group makes the following major accounting judgments and estimates in terms of recognition of revenue: identifying customer contracts; estimating the recoverability of the considerations that the Group is entitled to by transferring goods to customers; identifying the performance obligation in the contract; estimating the variable consideration in the contract and cumulative revenue recognized where it is highly probable that a significant reversal therein will not occur when the relevant uncertainty is resolved; assessing whether there is a significant financing component in the contract; estimating the individual selling price of the individual performance obligation in the contract; determining whether the performance obligation is performed in a certain period of time or at a certain point in time; the determination of the progress of the contract, etc.

The Group mainly relies on past experience and work to make judgments. It is expected that the changes in major judgments and estimates may have an impact on operating revenue, operating cost, and profit and loss for the period in which the change was made or later, and may have a significant impact.

4.30.2 Leases

4.30.2.1 Identification of leases

When identifying whether a contract is or contains a lease, the Group needs to assess whether an identified asset exists and whether its customer controls the right-of-use of such asset in a certain period. In the assessment, it is necessary to consider the nature of the asset, substantive substitution right and whether the customer is entitled to almost all the economic interests generated from use of such asset and can manage the use of such asset in the period.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.30 Major accounting judgment and estimate *(Continued)*

4.30.2 Leases *(Continued)*

4.30.2.2 Classification of leases

The Group classifies leases into operating leases and finance leases as a lessor. When making the classification, the management needs to analyse and judge whether all the risks and rewards relating to the ownership of leased out assets have been substantially transferred to the lessee.

4.30.2.3 Lease liabilities

As a lessee, the Group measures the lease liabilities initially at the present value of the outstanding lease payments as at the lease commencement date. When measuring the present value of the lease payments, the Group estimates the discount rate applied and the term of the lease contract with the option to renew or terminate the lease. When assessing the lease term, the Group takes into account of all the facts and circumstance relating to the economic benefits of its exercise of options, including the facts and expected changes of situation from the lease commencement date until the option exercise date. Different judgments and estimates may affect the recognition of lease liabilities and right-of-use assets and the profit or less in the subsequent periods.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.30 Major accounting judgment and estimate *(Continued)*

4.30.3 Impairment of financial assets

The Group uses the expected credit loss model to assess the impairment of financial assets. The application of the expected credit loss model requires major judgments and estimates, and all reasonable and evidenced information, including forward-looking information, should be considered. In making such judgments and estimates, the Group infers the expected changes in the debtor's credit risk based on the historical data in combination with economic policies, macroeconomic indicators, industry risks, external market environment, technical environment, and changes of the customers.

4.30.4 Allowance for inventories

The Group measures inventories by the lower of cost and net realizable value according to the accounting policies in regard of inventories and allowance for inventories is made if the cost of inventories is higher than the net realizable value, or inventories are obsolete or slow-moving. Write-down of inventories to their net realizable values is based on the valuation of marketability and net realizable values of inventories. Identification of inventory impairment is determined and estimated on the basis of clear evidence obtained, taking into consideration the purposes of holding inventories and effect of post balance sheet events. The difference between the actual result and the original estimates shall have impact on the carrying amount of the inventories and reversal and provision for the impairment of inventories during the estimated period of change.

4.30.5 Fair value of financial instruments

The Company recognizes the fair value of financial instruments without active trading market through various valuation methods. These valuation methods include discounted cash flow model analysis, etc. The Company needs to evaluate the future cash flow, credit risks, market volatility and relevance, etc. and choose the proper discount rate. These relevant hypotheses are uncertain, and the changes will inflict impact on the fair value of financial instruments.

Where an equity instrument investment or contract has a public offer, the Company does not use the cost as the best estimate of its fair value.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.30 Major accounting judgment and estimate *(Continued)*

4.30.6 Provision for impairment of long-term assets

The Group assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for all non-current assets other than financial assets at the balance sheet date. For an intangible asset that has indefinite useful life, impairment test is made in addition to the annual impairment test if there is any indication of impairment. For non-current assets other than financial assets, impairment test is made when there is any indication that its carrying amount cannot be recovered.

An asset or asset group is impaired when its carrying amount is higher than the recoverable amount (i.e., the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from it).

The fair value net of disposal cost is determined by reference of the price of similar product under a sale agreement in an arm's length transaction or an observable market price less the incremental cost directly attributable to the disposal of the asset.

When estimating the present value of future cash flow, significant judgments are made in connection with the production, selling price and relevant operating expenses of such asset (or asset groups), and discount rate used to calculate present value. All available materials that are considered to be relevant shall be used in the estimation of recoverable value. These materials include estimations of production, selling price and operating expenses based on reasonable and supportable assumptions.

The Group makes an impairment test for goodwill at least at each year-end. This requires an estimation of present value of future cash flow of the asset groups or sets of asset groups where goodwill has been allocated. The Group shall make estimation on the future cash flow derived from asset groups or sets of asset groups and choose an appropriate discount rate to calculate the present value of future cash flow.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates *(Continued)*

4.30 Major accounting judgment and estimate *(Continued)*

4.30.7 Depreciation and amortization

Investment property, fixed assets and intangible assets are depreciated and amortized using the straight-line method over their useful lives after taking into account their residual values. The useful lives are regularly reviewed to determine the depreciation and amortization costs charged in each reporting period. The useful lives are determined based on historical experience of similar assets and the estimated technical changes. If there is any material change in the estimation previously made, the depreciation or amortization will be adjusted in the future period.

4.30.8 Deferred income tax assets

The Company will recognise all unused tax losses as deferred income tax assets to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilized. This requires the management of the Company to make a lot of judgments for the estimation of timing and amount of the future taxable profit and use tax planning strategies to decide on the value of deferred income tax assets to be determined.

4.30.9 Income tax

There are some uncertainties in ultimate tax treatments and calculations for some transactions in the Group's everyday operation. Whether there are possibilities for some items to make expenditure before tax needs approval from competent tax authorities. If there is any difference between finalized determination value and their initial estimated value, the difference shall have the impact on the income tax and deferred income tax of the current period during the final determination.

V. Tax

5.1 Major types of tax and tax rates

Type of tax	Tax base and tax rate
Value-added tax (VAT)	13%/16% and 6% on taxable revenue after offsetting deductible input VAT
City maintenance and construction tax	7% on amount of turnover tax paid
Education surcharge	3% on amount of turnover tax paid
Local education surcharge	2% on amount of turnover tax paid
Enterprise income tax	25% on taxable income

The applicable tax rate on the Group's sales activities or import of goods subject to the value-added tax was 16% between January and March 2019 and has been adjusted to 13% since 1 April 2019, as required by the Announcement of the Ministry of Finance (MOF), the State Administration of Taxation (SAT) and the General Administration of Customs on Relevant Policies for Deepening the Value-Added Tax Reform (Announcement of the MOF, the SAT and the General Administration of Customs [2019] No.39). Meanwhile, our subsidiary Hainan Garden Lane Flight Hotel Management Co., Ltd. was qualified for a deduction of 10% current deductible input VAT from its VAT payable between 1 April 2019 and 30 September 2019 and for a deduction of 15% current deductible input VAT from its VAT payable between 1 October 2019 and 31 December 2021, as taxpayer engaged in life services.

5.2 Tax concessions

5.2.1 The profit tax rate for Northeast Electric Development (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company registered in HKSAR of PRC is 16.5%.

5.2.2 Gaocai Technology Co., Ltd. is a wholly-owned subsidiary registered in BVI and no enterprise income tax is imposed on it.

VI. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements

Unless otherwise specified, "beginning of year" refers to 31 December 2018, "end of year" refers to 31 December 2019, "this year" refers to year 2019, "last year" refers to year 2018 in the following notes (including Notes to Major Items in the Financial Statements of the Company).

6.1 Cash and equivalents

Item	Balance at end of year	Balance at beginning of year
Cash on hand	47,677.85	3,139.97
Bank deposits	129,480,089.80	139,721,198.26
Other cash and equivalents	5,746,536.07	6,001,320.00
Total	**135,274,303.72**	**145,725,658.23**
Including: Total overseas deposits	434,847.06	328,920.93

Notes:

(1) Of other cash and equivalents as at the end of the year, RMB5,746,536.07 is the deposits for performance guarantee.

(2) Overseas deposits represent deposits with banks in Hong Kong, which are not restricted.

VI. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

6.2 Accounts receivable

6.2.1 Disclosure by aging

Aging	Balance at end of year
Within 1 year	19,914,938.94
1 – 2 years	3,414,369.18
2 – 3 years	4,012,845.50
3 – 4 years	1,620,980.00
Over 4 years	4,991,624.69
Subtotal	**33,954,758.31**
Less: Provision for bad debt	6,814,264.91
Total	**27,140,493.40**

VI. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

6.2 Accounts receivable

6.2.2 Disclosure by method of provision for bad debt

	Balance at end of year				
	Carrying amount		Provision for bad debt		
Type	Amount	Percentage (%)	Amount	Percentage of provision (%)	Book value
Accounts receivable of provision for bad debt on an individual basis					
Accounts receivable of provision for bad debt on a collective basis	33,954,758.31	100.00	6,814,264.91	20.07	27,140,493.40
Including:					
Accounts receivable of provision for bad debt based on aging	33,954,758.31	100.00	6,814,264.91	20.07	27,140,493.40
Total	**33,954,758.31**	**100.00**	**6,814,264.91**	**20.07**	**27,140,493.40**

	Balance at beginning of year				
	Carrying amount		Provision for bad debt		
Type	Amount	Percentage (%)	Amount	Percentage of provision (%)	Book value
Accounts receivable of provision for bad debt on an individual basis					
Accounts receivable of provision for bad debt on a collective basis	29,053,921.29	100.00	7,279,287.90	25.05	21,774,633.39
Including:					
Accounts receivable of provision for bad debt based on aging	29,053,921.29	100.00	7,279,287.90	25.05	21,774,633.39
Total	**29,053,921.29**	**100.00**	**7,279,287.90**	**25.05**	**21,774,633.39**

VI. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

6.2 Accounts receivable *(Continued)*

6.2.2 Disclosure by method of provision for bad debt *(Continued)*

6.2.2.1 Accounts receivable of provision for bad debts on a collective basis based on aging combination

	Balance at end of year		
Aging	**Carrying amount**	**Provision for bad debt**	**Percentage of provision (%)**
Within 1 year (inclusive)	19,914,938.94	827,458.20	4.15
1 – 2 years (inclusive)	3,414,369.18	655,091.88	19.19
2 – 3 years (inclusive)	4,012,845.50	983,583.52	24.51
3 – 4 years (inclusive)	1,620,980.00	434,444.39	26.80
Over 4 years	4,991,624.69	3,913,686.92	78.41
Total	**33,954,758.31**	**6,814,264.91**	**20.07**

	Balance at beginning of year		
Aging	**Carrying amount**	**Provision for bad debt**	**Percentage of provision (%)**
Within 1 year (inclusive)	11,430,520.60	456,930.66	4.00
1 – 2 years (inclusive)	6,366,773.00	655,091.88	10.29
2 – 3 years (inclusive)	4,351,280.00	983,583.52	22.60
3 – 4 years (inclusive)	1,030,625.00	434,444.40	42.15
Over 4 years	5,874,722.69	4,749,237.44	80.84
Total	29,053,921.29	7,279,287.90	25.05

VI. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

6.2 Accounts receivable *(Continued)*

6.2.3 Provision for bad debt

		Changes during the year				
Type	Balance at beginning of year	Provision	Retrieval or reversal	Write-off	Other changes	Balance at end of year
Accounts receivable of provision for bad debt on a collective basis	7,279,287.90		438,582.99	26,440.00		6,814,264.91
Total	**7,279,287.90**		**438,582.99**	**26,440.00**		**6,814,264.91**

6.2.4 Top five accounts receivable by debtor at the end of the year

The sum of top five accounts receivable by debtor at the end of the year amounted to RMB9,929,152.20, representing 29.24% of the total balance of accounts receivable at the end of the year, and the balance of provision for bad debts made accordingly as at the end of the year amounted to RMB744,440.40.

6.3 Prepayments

6.3.1 Prepayments by aging

	Balance at end of year		Balance at beginning of year	
Aging	Amount	Percentage (%)	Amount	Percentage (%)
Within 1 year	1,000,840.52	98.16	265,991.01	13.70
1 – 2 years	11,380.99	1.12	1,668,168.36	85.92
2 – 3 years				
Over 3 years	7,334.00	0.72	7,334.00	0.38
Total	**1,019,555.51**	**100.00**	**1,941,493.37**	**100.00**

6.3.2 Top five prepayments by supplier based on balance at the end of the year

The sum of top five prepayments by supplier based on balance at the end of the year amounted to RMB751,297.92, representing 73.69% of the total balance of prepayments at the end of the year.

VI. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

6.4 Other receivables

Item	Balance at end of year	Balance at beginning of year
Interests receivable		
Dividends receivable		
Other receivables	759,602.00	3,063,837.30
Total	**759,602.00**	**3,063,837.30**

6.4.1 Disclosure by aging

Aging	Balance at end of year
Within 1 year	739,802.00
1 – 2 years	138,000.00
2 – 3 years	18,800.00
3 – 4 years	3,730.00
Over 4 years	81,506,909.66
Subtotal	**82,407,241.66**
Less: Provision for bad debt	81,647,639.66
Total	**759,602.00**

VI. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

6.4 Other receivables *(Continued)*

6.4.2 Classification by nature of the amount

Nature of the amount	Carrying amount at end of year	Carrying amount at beginning of year
Litigation from Benxi Iron & Steel (Group) Co., Ltd.	76,090,000.00	76,090,000.00
Current account	5,726,741.66	7,657,349.76
Deposits for bidding	590,500.00	1,910,191.45
Subtotal	**82,407,241.66**	**85,657,541.21**
Less: Provision for bad debt	81,647,639.66	82,593,703.91
Total	**759,602.00**	**3,063,837.30**

6.4.3 Provision for bad debt

Provisions for bad debt	Phase I Expected credit loss over the next 12 months	Phase II Lifetime expected credit losses (not credit-impaired loans)	Phase III Lifetime expected credit losses (credit-impaired loans)	Total
Balance at beginning of year	1,065,272.64		81,528,431.27	82,593,703.91
Balance at the beginning of the year:				
– Transferred to Phase II				
– Transferred to Phase III				
– Reversed to Phase II				
– Reversed to Phase I				
Provision for the year				
Reversal for the year	946,064.25			946,064.25
Written-off for the year				
Charge off for the year				
Other changes				
Balance at end of year	119,208.39		81,528,431.27	81,647,639.66

VI. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

6.4 Other receivables *(Continued)*

6.4.4 Provision for bad debt

Type	Balance at beginning of year	Changes during the year: Provision	Retrieval or reversal	Write-off	Other changes	Balance at end of year
Other receivables	82,593,703.91		946,064.25			81,647,639.66
Total	**82,593,703.91**		**946,064.25**			**81,647,639.66**

6.4.5 Top five other receivables by debtor at the end of the year

Name of company	Nature	Balance at end of year	Aging	Percentage in total other receivables at end of year (%)	Balance of provisions for bad debt at end of year
Benxi Iron & Steel (Group) Co., Ltd.	Current account (with litigation)	76,090,000.00	Over 4 years	92.33	76,090,000.00
Xintai (Liaoning) Precision Machinery Co., Ltd.	Current account	600,000.00	Over 4 years	0.73	600,000.00
Fuxin Aluminum Alloy Branch	Engineering cost	534,518.86	Over 4 years	0.65	534,518.86
Fuxin Tianyuan Purified Water Co., Ltd. (阜新天缘純淨水有限公司)	Current account	167,000.00	Over 4 years	0.20	167,000.00
Wanghua Village, Huairou County, Beijing (北京懷柔縣王化村)	Current account	146,918.62	Over 4 years	0.18	146,918.62
Total	**—**	**77,538,437.48**	**—**	**94.09**	**77,538,437.48**

VI. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

6.4 Other receivables *(Continued)*

6.4.5 Top five other receivables by debtor at the end of the year *(Continued)*

Note: The principal owed from Benxi Iron & Steel (Group) Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "Benxi Steel") of RMB76,090,000.00 is included in other receivables, which occurred in May and September 2005, by Liaoning Trust & Investment Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "Liao Trust") repaying principals of RMB74,424,671.45 deposited with them by the Company with their receivables from Benxi Steel of RMB76,090,000.00 by the approval from related governments in Liaoning Province. The Company has taken receivables from Benxi Steel into other receivables, and surplus to the original deposit has been taken into provision for bad debt. On 16 December 2005, Liaoning High People's Court made final ruling (2005) Liao Min Er Zhong Zi No. 220, that Benxi Steel had owed the Company RMB15,900,000.00 and related interest. The Company had applied for enforcement. As a result, Shenyang Municipal Intermediate People's Court established the case and delivered Enforcement Notice to Benxi Steel on 10 March 2006. On 30 March 2006, the Shenyang Municipal Intermediate People's Court made first ruling concerning the remaining principals by Rulings (2005) Shen Zhong Min Si He Chu Zi No. 21, 22 and 23, that Benxi Steel should repay the Company principal of RMB60,190,000.00 and related interest. On 30 April 2006, Benxi Steel appealed to Liaoning High People's Court. On 14 May 2008, Liaoning High People's Court ordered retry of the case to Shenyang Municipal Intermediate People's Court by Rulings (2006) Liao Min Er Zhong Zi No. 214, 215, 216, repealing Rulings Shen Zhong Min Si He Chu Zi No. 21, 23, 22 by the latter People's Court. On 9 June 2009, Shenyang Municipal Intermediate People's Court refuted the Company's case by rulings (2008) Shen Zhong Min Si Chu Zi No. 143, 144 and 145, and the Company appealed to Liaoning High People's Court. On 26 October and 29 October 2009, the Liaoning High People's Court made final rulings (2009) Liao Min Er Zhong Zi No. 182, 183 and 184, sustaining previous rulings. The Company may appeal for retrial by providing evidence and facts if it still holds objections. The Company objected the ruling and appealed for retrial. The Supreme People's Court made Civil Rulings (2010) Min Shen Zi No. 1144, 1145 and 1146 on 13 December 2010, overruling retrial appeal of the Company. Since other receivables are long outstanding and the chance of recovery is remote, the Company has made a provision in full for such other receivables.

VI. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

6.5 Inventories

6.5.1 Classification of inventories

	Balance at end of year			Balance at beginning of year		
Item	Carrying amount	Allowance for impairment of inventories	Book value	Carrying amount	Allowance for impairment of inventories	Book value
Raw material	7,706,842.34	7,875.75	7,698,966.59	4,141,655.68	32,793.03	4,108,862.65
Work in progress	3,838,121.56	-	3,838,121.56	1,824,348.73	-	1,824,348.73
Finished goods	5,372,940.53	313.07	5,372,627.46	3,655,439.45	313.07	3,655,126.38
Total	**16,917,904.43**	**8,188.82**	**16,909,715.61**	**9,621,443.86**	**33,106.10**	**9,588,337.76**

6.5.2 Allowance for impairment of inventories

		Increment		Decrement			
Type of inventories	Balance at beginning of year	Provision	Others	Write off	Reverse	Others	Balance at end of year
Raw material	32,793.03			24,917.28			7,875.75
Finished goods	313.07						313.07
Total	**33,106.10**			**24,917.28**			**8,188.82**

VI. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

6.6 Other current assets

Item	Balance at end of year	Balance at beginning of year
Prepaid value-added tax	130,275.96	225,322.45
Deductable input VAT	2,621,442.67	814,231.33
Enterprise income tax		37.11
Total	**2,751,718.63**	**1,039,590.89**

6.7 Long-term equity investments

		Increase/decrease during the year				
Investee	Balance at beginning of year	Increase in investment	Decrease in investment	Profit or loss for investment under equity method	Adjustment to OCI	Other changes to equity
Associate						
Great Power Technology Limited	22,484,598.52					
Total	**22,484,598.52**					

	Increase/decrease during the year				
Investee	Cash dividend or profit declared	Provision for impairment	Others	Balance at end of year	Balance of provision for impairment at end of year
Associate					
Great Power Technology Limited		22,484,598.52			56,603,237.37
Total		**22,484,598.52**			**56,603,237.37**

Note: The investee of the Company is a non-listed company established in BVI.

Great Power Technology Limited, a company set up in BVI, had significant uncertainties in its ability to continue as a going concern after the failure in effective integration by Haihongyuan after its acquisition of the Company. As at 31 December 2019, provision for impairment of the long-term equity investments held by the Group in Great Power Technology Limited was RMB22,484,598.52.

VI. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

6.8 Other equity instrument investment

6.8.1 Other equity instrument investment

Item	Balance at end of year	Balance at beginning of year
Shenyang Zhaoli High-voltage Electric Equipment Co., Ltd.		30,287,682.88
HNA Tianjin Center Development Co., Ltd.	198,078,808.21	200,708,813.99
Total	**198,078,808.21**	**230,996,496.87**

6.8.2 Investment in equity instruments held for non-trading purpose

Item	Dividend recognised during the year	Cumulative gains	Cumulative losses	Amount of OCI transferred to retained earnings	Reason for designation at fair value through OCI	Reason for OCI transferred to retained earnings
Shenyang Zhaoli High-voltage Electric Equipment Co., Ltd.			73,048,566.83			
HNA Tianjin Center Development Co., Ltd.			3,401,596.79			
Total			**76,450,163.62**			

VI. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

6.9 Fixed assets

Item	Balance at end of year	Balance at beginning of year
Fixed assets	49,802,006.47	50,136,802.72
Disposal of fixed assets		-
Total	**49,802,006.47**	**50,136,802.72**

6.9.1 Fixed assets

Item	Buildings and structures	Machinery & equipment	Motor vehicles & others	Total
I. Carrying amount				
1. Balance at beginning of year	48,957,373.98	15,766,532.39	4,531,826.43	69,255,732.80
2. Increment		2,878,011.67	151,919.79	3,029,931.46
(1) Purchase		59,598.11	151,919.79	211,517.90
(2) Transferred from construction in progress		2,818,413.56		2,818,413.56
(3) Increment from business combination				
3. Decrement				
(1) Disposal or write-off				
4. Balance at end of year	48,957,373.98	18,644,544.06	4,683,746.22	72,285,664.26
II. Accumulated depreciation				
1. Balance at beginning of year	9,027,326.85	6,358,823.93	2,513,068.60	17,899,219.38
2. Increment	2,142,171.73	822,664.52	399,891.46	3,364,727.71
(1) Provision	2,142,171.73	822,664.52	399,891.46	3,364,727.71
3. Decrement	-	-	-	-
(1) Disposal or write-off				-
4. Balance at end of year	11,169,498.58	7,181,488.45	2,912,960.06	21,263,947.09
III. Provision for impairment				
1. Balance at beginning of year	148,318.59	790,600.56	280,791.55	1,219,710.70
2. Increment				
(1) Provision				
3. Decrement				
(1) Disposal or write-off				
4. Balance at end of year	148,318.59	790,600.56	280,791.55	1,219,710.70
IV. Book balance				
1. Book balance at end of year	37,639,556.81	10,672,455.05	1,489,994.61	49,802,006.47
2. Book balance at beginning of year	39,781,728.54	8,617,107.90	1,737,966.28	50,136,802.72

VI. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

6.9 Fixed assets *(Continued)*

6.9.2 Fixed assets with certificate of title to be obtained

Item	Book value	Reason for not obtaining certificates of title
Canteen	1,500,272.58	Accepted by the government but the certificate not issued
Supporting facilities in the plant	7,455,788.56	Accepted by the government but the certificate not issued
Rivet welding workshop	9,545,116.57	Accepted by the government but the certificate not issued
Machining workshop	4,772,558.29	Accepted by the government but the certificate not issued
Assembly workshop	9,545,116.57	Accepted by the government but the certificate not issued
Office	2,910,085.10	Accepted by the government but the certificate not issued
Total	**35,728,937.67**	

6.10 Construction in progress

Item	Balance at end of year	Balance at beginning of year
Construction in progress		2,803,418.80
Total		**2,803,418.80**

6.10.1 Construction in progress

	Balance at end of year			Balance at beginning of year		
Item	Carrying amount	Provision for impairment	Book value	Carrying amount	Provision for impairment	Book value
Equipment to be installed				2,803,418.80		2,803,418.80
Total				**2,803,418.80**		**2,803,418.80**

VI. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

6.11 Right-of-use assets

Item	Buildings and structures	Total
I. Carrying amount		
1. Balance at beginning of year		
2. Increment	32,238,124.43	32,238,124.43
(1) Lease	32,238,124.43	32,238,124.43
3. Decrement		
(1) Expiration of contract		
4. Balance at end of year	32,238,124.43	32,238,124.43
II. Accumulated depreciation		
1. Balance at beginning of year		
2. Increment	6,488,787.50	6,488,787.50
(1) Provision	6,488,787.50	6,488,787.50
3. Decrement		
(1) Disposal		
4. Balance at end of year	6,488,787.50	6,488,787.50
III. Provision for impairment		
IV. Book balance		
1. Book balance at end of year	25,749,336.93	25,749,336.93
2. Book balance at beginning of year		

VI. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

6.12 Intangible assets

Item	Land use rights	Software	Total
I. Carrying amount			
1. Balance at beginning of year	17,687,057.18	207,000.00	17,894,057.18
2. Increment			
(1) Purchase			
(2) Increment from business combination			
3. Decrement			
(1) Disposal			
4. Balance at end of year	17,687,057.18	207,000.00	17,894,057.18
II. Accumulated amortization			
1. Balance at beginning of year	2,657,921.05	207,000.00	2,864,921.05
2. Increment	353,741.16		353,741.16
(1) Provision	353,741.16		353,741.16
3. Decrement			
(1) Disposal			
4. Balance at end of year	3,011,662.21	207,000.00	3,218,662.21
III. Provision for impairment			
IV. Book balance			
1. Book balance at end of year	14,675,394.97		14,675,394.97
2. Book balance at beginning of year	15,029,136.13		15,029,136.13

VI. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

6.13 Goodwill

6.13.1 Carrying amount of goodwill

Investee	Balance at beginning of year	Increment: From business combination	Increment: Others	Decrement: Disposal	Decrement: Others	Balance at end of year
Northeast Electric (Chengdu) Electric Engineering Design Co., Ltd.	72,097.15					72,097.15
Total	**72,097.15**					**72,097.15**

6.13.2 Provision for impairment of goodwill

Investee	Balance at beginning of year	Increment: Provision	Increment: Others	Decrement: Disposal	Decrement: Others	Balance at end of year
Northeast Electric (Chengdu) Electric Engineering Design Co., Ltd.	72,097.15					72,097.15
Total	**72,097.15**					**72,097.15**

VI. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

6.14 Long-term deferred expenses

Item	Balance at beginning of year	Increment	Amortization	Balance at end of year
Decoration expenses	529,476.54		488,747.76	40,728.78
Total	**529,476.54**		**488,747.76**	**40,728.78**

6.15 Deferred income tax assets

6.15.1 Details of unrecognized deferred income tax assets

Item	Balance at end of year	Balance at beginning of year
Deductable temporary difference	261,935,045.99	209,172,991.68
Deductable loss	352,157,740.76	340,019,113.47
Total	**614,092,786.75**	**549,192,105.15**

6.15.2 Deductable loss of unrecognized deferred income tax asset due in the following years

Year	Balance at end of year	Balance at beginning of year	Note
2020		35,494.64	
2021		98,932.33	
2022	324,057,938.86	324,355,671.73	
2023	1,203,418.17	1,203,418.17	
2024	12,706,128.66		
No specified limit	14,190,255.07	14,325,596.60	Deductable loss by subsidiary –Northeast Electric (HK) Co., Ltd.
Total	**352,157,740.76**	**340,019,113.47**	

VI. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

6.16 Other non-current assets

Item	Balance at end of year	Balance at beginning of year
Lease deposit	4,839,800.00	

6.17 Short-term borrowings

Item	Balance at end of year	Balance at beginning of year
Bank borrowings, secured	10,500,000.00	4,500,000.00
Total	**10,500,000.00**	**4,500,000.00**

Fuxin Enclosed Busbar Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company, mortgaged the house located at No.46, Xinhua Road, Haizhou District and land parcels located at the north of Xiner Road and the west of Yulong Road in Xihe Industrial Base to get a loan of RMB10.50 million from Fuxin Branch of Bank of China Limited.

6.18 Accounts payable

6.18.1 Accounts payable

Aging	Balance at end of year	Balance at beginning of year
Within 1 year	16,062,570.83	7,836,855.34
1 – 2 years	1,078,211.24	2,052,617.30
2 -3 years	707,159.57	837,254.84
Over 3 years	588,082.42	1,495,043.58
Total	**18,436,024.06**	**12,221,771.06**

VI. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

6.18 Accounts payable *(Continued)*

6.18.2 Significant accounts payable aged over 1 year

Item	Balance at end of year	Reason for outstanding or carried over
Cixi Xinxing Electric Accessories Plant (General Partnership) (慈溪市新興電力配件廠(普通合夥))	809,451.31	Balance of goods purchased unsettled
Fuxin Tianyou Taiguanghui Material Trading Co., Ltd. (阜新天佑泰廣匯物資貿易有限公司)	401,749.54	Balance of goods purchased unsettled
Total	**1,211,200.85**	**—**

6.19 Receipts in advance

Aging	Balance at end of year	Balance at beginning of year
Within 1 year		1,008,500.00
1 – 2 years		899,400.00
2 -3 years		147,400.00
Over 3 years		581,743.59
Total		**2,637,043.59**

VI. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

6.20 Contract liabilities

6.20.1 Contract liabilities

Item	Balance at end of year	Balance at beginning of year
Equipment sales contract	9,025,434.65	
Hotel catering service contract	1,207,621.80	
Total	**10,233,056.45**	

6.20.2 Significant changes in the book value and reasons therefor during the year

Item	Change	Reasons for changes
Equipment sales contract	9,025,434.65	Increase of customers and change in settlement method
Hotel catering service contract	1,207,621.80	Increase of new business
Total	**10,233,056.45**	—

VI. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

6.21 Employee compensation

6.21.1 Details of employee compensation

Item	Balance at beginning of year	Increment	Decrement	Balance at end of year
I. Short-term compensation	1,410,992.84	23,955,368.58	22,350,519.92	3,015,841.50
II. Post-employment benefits – defined contribution plan	137,536.14	3,909,785.96	3,793,405.58	253,916.52
III. Termination benefits	5,816.00			5,816.00
Total	**1,554,344.98**	**27,865,154.54**	**26,143,925.50**	**3,275,574.02**

6.21.2 Short-term compensation

Item	Balance at beginning of year	Increment	Decrement	Balance at end of year
1. Wages, bonuses, allowances, subsidies	1,271,693.76	21,070,889.76	19,512,376.34	2,830,207.18
2. Employee welfare				
3. Social insurances	76,604.20	1,375,780.29	1,333,299.74	119,084.75
Including: Medical insurance	55,479.00	1,140,755.94	1,122,767.17	73,467.77
Work injury insurance	16,316.34	139,807.73	135,145.75	20,978.32
Maternity insurance	4,808.86	95,216.62	75,386.82	24,638.66
4. Housing provident fund	47,366.31	1,436,428.52	1,438,673.60	45,121.23
5. Labor union expenditure and employee education expenses	15,328.57	72,270.01	66,170.24	21,428.34
Total	1,410,992.84	23,955,368.58	22,350,519.92	3,015,841.50

6.21.3 Defined contribution plan

Item	Balance at beginning of year	Increment	Decrement	Balance at end of year
1. Basic endowment insurance	132,515.38	3,029,634.09	2,916,097.13	246,052.34
2. Unemployment insurance	5,020.76	115,681.92	112,838.50	7,864.18
3. Payment of annuity				
4. Employee retirement benefit		764,469.95	764,469.95	
Total	**137,536.14**	**3,909,785.96**	**3,793,405.58**	**253,916.52**

VI. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

6.22 Tax payable

Item	Balance at end of year	Balance at beginning of year
Enterprise income tax	694,108.84	1,366,600.00
Value-added tax	70,667.37	142,189.15
City maintenance and construction tax	492.45	893.92
Education surcharge	4,114.42	4,546.40
Individual income tax	410,739.23	363,423.05
Tenure tax	55,626.50	55,626.50
Housing property tax	34,116.25	255,715.61
Others	77,068.14	64,289.50
Total	**1,346,933.20**	**2,253,284.13**

6.23 Other payables

Item	Balance at end of year	Balance at beginning of year
Interests payable	17,363.75	5,712.50
Dividends payable		
Other payables	362,363,820.00	377,054,656.80
Total	**362,381,183.75**	**377,060,369.30**

VI. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

6.23 Other payables

6.23.1 Interests payable

Item	Balance at end of year	Balance at beginning of year
Interests payable of short-term borrowings	17,363.75	5,712.50
Total	**17,363.75**	**5,712.50**

6.23.2 Other payables

6.23.2.1 Details of other payables by nature

Item	Balance at end of year	Balance at beginning of year
Compensation due for CDB case (Note)	272,627,700.00	272,627,700.00
Current account	89,423,504.89	104,412,532.69
Others	312,615.11	14,424.11
Total	**362,363,820.00**	**377,054,656.80**

VI. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

6.23 Other payables *(Continued)*

6.23.2 Other payables *(Continued)*

6.23.2.1 Details of other payables by nature *(Continued)*

Note:

(1) Shenyang High-voltage Switches Co., Ltd. (hereafter "Shenyang HVS") acquired bank loan from China Development Bank (hereafter "CDB") in 1998 by Agreement of Bank Loan, which was guaranteed by other companies with Agreement of Guarantee. In 2003 and 2004, with its assets in kind and land use rights, Shenyang HVS joined with other companies in setting up subsidiaries including New Northeast Electric (Shenyang) High-voltage Switches Co., Ltd. (hereafter "New Northeast High-volt"), New Northeast Electric (Shenyang) High-voltage Insulation Switches Co., Ltd. (hereafter "New Northeast Insulation"), Shenyang Dongli Logistics Co., Ltd. (formerly Shenyang Xintai Warehouse & Logistics Co., Ltd., hereafter "Dongli Logistics") and Shenyang Beifu Machinery Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (formerly Shenyang Chengtai Energy Power Co., Ltd., hereafter "Beifu Machinery"). In 2004, the Company acquired shares of Dongli Logistics, Beifu Machinery and New Northeast Insulation with transfer of creditor's rights and share swaps. In May 2004, CDB filed a lawsuit with Beijing Higher People's Court (hereafter "Beijing Higher Court"), claiming for Shenyang HVS to repay the overdue loan principal of RMB150,000,000 and the interest incurred, and for the Company, New Northeast High-volt, New Northeast Insulation, Dongli Logistics and Beifu Machinery to take joint and several liabilities for the aforesaid principal and interest; also claiming for the Court to rule the share transfer agreement between Shenyang HVS and the Company on purchase of shares of New Northeast Insulation, Dongli Logistics and Beifu Machinery to be void.

VI. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

6.23 Other payables *(Continued)*

6.23.2 Other payables *(Continued)*

6.23.2.1 Details of other payables by nature *(Continued)*

(1) *(Continued)*

The case went through trial by Beijing Higher Court and the Supreme People's Court. Eventually, the Supreme People's Court ruled in September 2008 with Ruling (2008) Min Er Zhong Zi No. 23, that 1) Cancel the agreement by which the Company swapped 95% of Beifu Machinery shares and 95% of Dongli Logistics shares held by Shenyang HVS with obligation of RMB76.66 million and interest incurred of Northeast Electric Power Transmission and Transformation Equipment Group Co., Ltd. held by the Company; the Company should return the aforesaid shares to Shenyang HVS within 10 days of the Ruling, or should compensate Shenyang HVS within the limit of RMB247.1165 million if unable to return those shares; Shenyang HVS should return the obligation of RMB76.66 million of Northeast Electric Power Transmission and Transformation Equipment Group Co., Ltd. and interest incurred to the Company within 10 days of the Ruling, or should compensate the Company within the limit of RMB76.66 million if unable to return; 2) Cancel the share swap agreement between Shenyang HVS and the Company for 74.4% of New Northeast Insulation shares held by Shenyang HVS and 98.5% of Shenyang Taisheng Industry & Trade Co., Ltd. (formerly Shenyang Tiansheng Communication Equipment Co., Ltd., hereafter "Taisheng Industry & Trade") shares held by the Company; 3) Shenyang HVS should return 98.5% of Taisheng Industry & Trade shares to the Company within 10 days of the Ruling and the Company should return 74.4% of New Northeast Insulation shares to Shenyang HVS within 10 days of the Ruling. The Company should compensate Shenyang HVS within the limit of RMB130 million after deducting RMB27.8788 million if shares return is not possible.

VI. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

6.23 Other payables *(Continued)*

6.23.2 Other payables *(Continued)*

6.23.2.1 Details of other payables by nature *(Continued)*

(1) (Continued)

The Company carried out the Ruling in 2007 and 2008. However, CDB filed with Beijing Higher Court for execution in 2009 by the Ruling (2008) Min Er Zhong Zi No. 23, and consequently, the Court froze 10% of Shenyang Kaiyi Electric shares held by the Company according to law. The Company appealed for such execution while the Beijing Higher Court dismissed the appeal in October 2013 with Ruling (2013) Gao Zhi Yi Zi No. 142. Then the Company filed for retrial with the Supreme People's Court, for which the Court dismissed Beijing Higher Court's ruling with Ruling (2013) Gao Zhi Yi Zi No. 142 and ruled for retrial with Ruling (2014) Zhi Fu Zi No. 9 in March 2015. Beijing Higher Court issued Ruling (2015) Gao Zhi Yi Zi No. 52 in December 2016, which ruled that Northeast Electric's appeal lacked evidence, did not sustain the claim of shares return already carried out, and held that the Company should carry out compensation. The Company again appealed to the Supreme People's Court, and the Supreme People's Court made final Ruling (2017) Zui Gao Fa Zhi Fu No. 27 in August 2017 to dismiss Northeast Electric's appeal and sustain Beijing Higher Court's Ruling (2015) Gao Zhi Yi Zi No. 52. The Company accordingly recognised liabilities of RMB272,627,700 in 2017.

VI. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

6.23 Other payables *(Continued)*

6.23.2 Other payables *(Continued)*

6.23.2.1 Details of other payables by nature *(Continued)*

(2) On 30 November 2018, Fuxin Enclosed Busbar Co., Ltd. ("Fuxin Busbar"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, filed a lawsuit with Hainan Higher People's Court, claiming for Shenyang HVS to pay USD16 million, which was the consideration for the transfer of 74.4% of the equity in New Northeast Electric (Shenyang) High-voltage Insulation Switches Co., Ltd. (formerly Shenyang Xintai High-voltage Electric Co., Ltd.), as well as the interest accrued from the date of transfer to the date of litigation, and for the Company to be jointly liable for the payment of the equity transfer consideration by Shenyang HVS. 74.4% of the equity in New Northeast Electric (Shenyang) High-voltage Insulation Switches Co., Ltd. (formerly Shenyang Xintai High-voltage Electric Co., Ltd.) (the "Underlying Equity") was held by Fuxin Busbar by 22 September 2008. Due to the enforcement of the final judgment made by the Supreme People's Court on 5 September 2008 for the case of CDB (Document (2008) Min Er Zhong Zi No. 23) and under the coordination of the Company, Fuxin Busbar, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, returned the Underlying Equity to Shenyang HVS free of charge, and completed the equity change registration on 22 September 2008 as required by the local industrial and commercial administration of the place of registration of the Company. Therefore, the Underlying Equity held by Fuxin Busbar was returned to Shenyang HVS free of charge. However, according to the enforcement ruling issued by the Supreme People's Court on 31 August 2017 (Document (2017) Zui Gao Fa Zhi Fu No. 27), "the fact that the return of the Underlying Equity free of charge under the coordination of Northeast Electric cannot be ascertained". Fuxin Busbar held that the outstanding equity transfer consideration of USD16 million of Shenyang HVS constituted a default. Hence, Fuxin Busbar filed a lawsuit with the Court, claiming for the return of the consideration for the transfer of the Underlying Equity. Hainan Higher People's Court accepted this case. On 20 May 2019, the Company received the Ruling (2018) Qiong Min Chu No. 69 from Hainan Higher People's Court, which ruled that Shenyang HVS should, within 15 days of the Ruling, pay Fuxin Busbar RMB111,121,600 (since the average exchange rate of RMB against USD was 6.9451 in 2008, USD16 million was equivalent to RMB111,121,600), which was the consideration for the transfer of the Underlying Equity, as well as the interest incurred (commencing from 23 October 2008 to 23 November 2018, at the corresponding benchmark rate of one-year loan provided by the People's Bank of China).

VI. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

6.23 Other payables *(Continued)*

6.23.2 Other significant accounts payable aged over 1 year

Item	Balance at end of year	Reason for outstanding or carried over
Compensation due for CDB case	272,627,700.00	Not executed
Shenyang Transformer Co., Ltd.	26,695,903.10	Creditor not yet collect
Jinzhou Power Capacitor Co. Ltd	22,900,000.00	Creditor not yet collect
Fuxin Zhengxing Construction Engineering Co., Ltd.	13,318,874.62	Creditor not yet collect
Total	**335,542,477.72**	——

6.24 Non-current liabilities due within one year

Item	Balance at end of year	Balance at beginning of year
Lease liabilities due within one year	8,765,817.72	
Total	**8,765,817.72**	

VI. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

6.25 Lease liabilities

Item	Balance at beginning of year	Increment: New leases	Increment: Interests	Increment: Others	Decrement	Balance at end of year	Term to maturity
Site lease		32,238,124.43	1,036,453.43		7,022,011.39	26,252,566.47	1 to 6 years
Less: Lease abilities due within one year		8,765,817.72				8,765,817.72	—
Total		**23,472,306.71**	**1,036,453.43**		**7,022,011.39**	**17,486,748.75**	**—**

6.26 Estimated liabilities

Item	Balance at end of year	Balance at beginning of year	Reason
External guarantee	34,354,500.00	34,354,500.00	Liability under guarantees
Lawsuits pending ruling	37,745,190.00	37,745,190.00	Case of Shenyang HVS employees' settlement
Total	**72,099,690.00**	**72,099,690.00**	

VI. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

6.26 Estimated liabilities *(Continued)*

Note:

(1) The Company has provided guarantee for the bank loan of RMB13,000,000.00 between Bank of China Jinzhou Branch and Jinzhou Power Capacitor Co. Ltd ("Jinrong"), and thus undertake obligation of joint guarantee. Bank of China Jinzhou Branch has filed a lawsuit in February 2005 to the Intermediate People's Court of Jinzhou City, Liaoning Province, asking for Jinrong's repayment of RMB13,000,000.00 and the relative interests, along with request that the Company undertake joint obligation of repayment. The Intermediate People's Court of Jinzhou City, Liaoning Province ruled in May 2005 that the Company should undertake the joint obligation of repayment of the captioned loan principal and interests. The Company did not file for appeal, and the Ruling became effective. The Intermediate People's Court of Jinzhou City, Liaoning Province issued Enforcement Notice (2005) Jin Zhi Zi No. 89 in September 2005. And on 23 June 2010, the Court made Enforcement Ruling (2005) Jin Zhi Yi Zi No. 89, sealing up high-voltage parallel connection capacitors owned by Jinrong, including 35 boxes of 140 sets of BFM6.61-299IW, 24 boxes totaling 96 sets of BFM2.11.5J3-300IW, and 65 boxes of 240 sets of BFM3.11.5J3-300IW. The Company had accordingly estimated liabilities of RMB14,464,500.00. Up to the date of report approval, the above-mentioned repayment has not yet been settled.

VI. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

6.26 Estimated liabilities *(Continued)*

Note: (Continued)

(2) The Company has provided guarantee for loans of RMB17,000,000.00 between Jinzhou Power Capacitor Co., Ltd. and Jinzhou City Commercial Bank, and thus undertake obligation of joint guarantee. The bank launched a lawsuit in March 2007 to the Intermediate People's Court of Jinzhou City, Liaoning Province against Jinrong for repayment of principal of RMB17,000,000.00 and related interests of RMB2,890,000.00, and asking for the Company to assume joint obligation of repayment. The court sentenced the Company to assume joint liability for repaying RMB17,000,000.00 and related interests of RMB2,890,000.00 by Civil Judgment (2007) Jin Min San Chu Zi No. 00049 in June 2007, which came into effectiveness for the Company did not appeal. The Intermediate People's Court of Jinzhou City issued an order of Enforcement to the Company on 5 March 2008, requesting execution of obligations. The Company therefore had estimated liability of RMB19,890,000.00. Up till the reporting date, the Company has not paid the above mentioned liability.

(3) Lawsuit pending ruling refers to the case of employee settlement compensation dispute – State-owned Asset Supervisory Commission of Tiexi District of Shenyang City (hereafter "Tiexi Commission") vs. Shenyang High-Voltage Switchgear Co., Ltd. (hereafter "Shenyang HVS") & New Northeast Electric (Shenyang) High-Voltage Switches Co., Ltd. (hereafter "New Northeast High-Volt").

In May 2007, the Company and Shenyang HVS entered into an agreement with Tiexi Commission, i.e., the Agreement of Shenyang HVS Employees Settlement Affairs, then in June and November of 2008, the 3 parties signed the Agreement of Proper Settlement of Shenyang HVS Employees and the Supplementary Agreement, and New Northeast High-Volt guaranteed for the relevant settlement payments. Settlement involved in these agreements totaled RMB132,390,000.00, for which Shenyang HVS has paid RMB103,860,000.00 up to July 2011. To date, there's an outstanding amount of RMB28,530,000.00.

VI. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

6.26 Estimated liabilities *(Continued)*

Note: (Continued)

(3) *(Continued)*

Consequently in May 2017, Tiexi Commission sued the Company and Shenyang HVS with the Intermediate People's Court of Shenyang City, claiming RMB37,745,190.00 for settlement compensation, interest and penalty, and New Northeast High-Volt to take up joint and several guarantee. The Company appealed on jurisdiction of the Court which was dismissed by the Intermediate People's Court of Shenyang City. Then the Company appealed to the Higher People's Court of Liaoning Province, which ruled to dismiss the appeal with Civil Judgment (2017) Liao Min Xia Zhong No. 196 on 6 December 2017, sustaining the ruling by the Intermediate People's Court of Shenyang City.

Although there deemed to be disputes in nature of the case, limitation of action and validity of the agreements, the Company's representing lawyer is of view that the case would probably be ruled by the Court for the Company and Shenyang HVS to settle full payment as it is concerning wellbeing of employees. Also, as Shenyang HVS's business license has been revoked, the Company has estimated liability of RMB37,745,190.00 in 2017 according to the lawyer's opinion.

On 12 June 2018, the case was heard in the Shenyang Intermediate People's Court. On 18 July, the Shenyang Intermediate People's Court issued Civil Judgment (2017) Liao 01 Min Chu No. 430. The Shenyang Intermediate People's Court held that when the plaintiff Tiexi Commission reclaimed its rights to NEE on 21 July 2016, it had exceeded the two-year statute of limitations. The Shenyang Intermediate People's Court did not support the claim that the plaintiff Tiexi Commission requested the defendant NEE to repay the arrears of RMB28.53 million, interest and penalty. The Company is unable to estimate the possible impact of the final judgment on the profit for the current period or the profits afterwards of the Company.

VI. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

6.27 Deferred income

Item	Balance at beginning of year	Increment	Decrement	Balance at end of year	Reason
Policy-based relocation compensation for new plant construction project	10,670,597.50	13,720,000.00	767,306.37	23,623,291.13	Relocation of Fuxin Co.'s north plant
Total	**10,670,597.50**	**13,720,000.00**	**767,306.37**	**23,623,291.13**	**—**

In particular, projects involving government grants:

Item	Balance at beginning of year	New grants for the year	Amount of non-operating income included in the year	Amount of other income included in the year	Balance at end of year	Asset and revenue related
Relocation compensation	10,670,597.50	13,720,000.00		767,306.37	23,623,291.13	Asset
Total	**10,670,597.50**	**13,720,000.00**		**767,306.37**	**23,623,291.13**	**—**

6.28 Share capital

Item	Balance at beginning of year	Increment/Decrement (+/-)					Balance at end of year
		New shares issued	Stock dividend	Reserve to shares	Others	Subtotal	
Total shares	873,370,000.00						873,370,000.00

VI. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

6.29 Capital reserve

Item	Balance at beginning of year	Increment	Decrement	Balance at end of year
Other capital reserve	959,397,748.67	8,020,016.44		967,417,765.11
Total	**1,074,828,788.67**	**8,020,016.44**		**1,082,848,805.11**

Note: The increase in the capital reserve during the year is due to the decrease in percentage of minority shares of the subsidiary.

6.30 Other comprehensive income (OCI)

Item	Balance at beginning of year	Amount incurred during the year						Balance at end of year
		Amount before income tax	Less: previous other comprehensive income converted to current profit or loss	Less: previous other comprehensive income converted to current retained earnings	Less: income tax	Attributable to the parent company after tax	Attributable to minority interests after tax	
I. OCI that cannot be reclassified into profit or loss	-2,206,187.28	-32,917,688.66				-32,891,388.60	-26,300.06	-35,097,575.88
Including: Changes in fair value of other equity instruments investment	-2,206,187.28	-32,917,688.66				-32,891,388.60	-26,300.06	-35,097,575.88
II. OCI to be reclassified into profit or loss	-26,806,309.93	-172,368.21				-172,368.21		-26,978,678.14
Including: Foreign currency translation difference	-26,806,309.93	-172,368.21				-172,368.21		-26,978,678.14
Total	**-29,012,497.21**	**-33,090,056.87**				**-33,063,756.81**	**-26,300.06**	**-62,076,254.02**

VI. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

6.31 Surplus reserves

Item	Balance at beginning of year	Increment	Decrement	Balance at end of year
Statutory surplus reserve	80,028,220.48			80,028,220.48
Optional surplus reserve	28,558,903.92			28,558,903.92
Total	**108,587,124.40**			**108,587,124.40**

6.32 Undistributed profit

Item	Amount for the year	Amount for previous year
Undistributed profit at the end of the previous year before adjustment	-2,019,154,197.71	-2,034,142,303.59
Adjustment for total undistributed profits at the beginning of the year (+ for increase and – for decrease)		392,029.45
Undistributed profits at the beginning of the year after adjustment	-2,019,154,197.71	-2,033,750,274.14
Add: Net profits attributable to shareholders of the parent for the year	-40,165,739.76	14,596,076.43
Less: Appropriation for statutory surplus reserve		
Appropriation for optional surplus reserve		
Recognition of provision for general risks		
Ordinary shares dividends payable		
Ordinary shares dividends converted to equity		
Undistributed profit at the end of the year	-2,059,319,937.47	-2,019,154,197.71

VI. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

6.33 Operating income and operating costs

	Amount for the year		Amount for previous year	
Item	**Income**	**Cost**	**Income**	**Cost**
Main business	102,251,986.18	55,849,911.09	32,074,907.02	26,649,958.43
Other business	89,099.59		236,578.08	145,538.27
Total	**102,341,085.77**	**55,849,911.09**	**32,311,485.10**	**26,795,496.70**

6.34 Tax and surcharges

Item	Amount for the year	Amount for previous year
City maintenance and construction tax	70,332.57	23,044.21
Education surcharges	49,664.20	16,674.45
Land use tax	667,518.00	867,056.52
Property tax	387,812.80	459,064.23
Stamp duty	17,071.80	65,546.50
Tax on vehicles	5,488.80	9,988.80
Total	**1,197,888.17**	**1,441,374.71**

VI. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

6.35 Sales expenses

Item	Amount for the year	Amount for previous year
Employee compensation	10,364,323.50	917,644.79
Labour outsourcing fee	8,327,268.30	
Rental expenses	3,677,057.00	
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	6,488,787.50	
Transportation fee	2,433,448.80	1,708,860.63
Material consumption	2,288,694.74	33,112.83
After-sales services expenses	992,023.68	490,013.89
Travelling expense	793,876.70	805,410.90
Energy expense	631,547.81	
Repair expense	419,505.78	
Commission	416,084.80	
Cleaning fee	385,306.29	
Bidding fee	238,538.44	435,774.46
Entertainment fee	225,753.40	398,980.67
Others	1,449,171.96	357,139.54
Total	**39,131,388.70**	**5,146,937.71**

VI. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

6.36 Administrative expenses

Item	Amount for the year	Amount for previous year
Employee compensation	15,810,602.93	15,773,065.11
Loss of shutdown		6,153,199.21
Office expenses	459,747.77	3,310,969.14
Depreciation expenses	1,090,453.89	2,458,429.58
Agent fee	5,034,640.74	5,223,228.24
Heating expenses	891,557.63	623,651.13
Entertainment fee	465,907.05	280,528.02
Travelling expense	515,890.31	702,014.72
Amortization	842,488.92	505,289.68
Rental fee and supporting fee	1,027,351.10	1,592,844.12
Others	704,497.12	254,755.83
Total	**26,843,137.46**	**36,877,974.78**

6.37 R&D expenditure

Item	Amount for the year	Amount for previous year
Xinyou test section		390,919.20
Casting busbar test section	439,336.35	219,078.66
Dehumidifier test section	21,060.91	31,954.69
Insulating pipe busbar test section	520,636.09	138,211.30
Test fee		378,947.37
Others	41,023.00	83,975.81
Total	**1,022,056.35**	**1,243,087.03**

VI. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

6.38 Finance expenses

Item	Amount for the year	Amount for previous year
Interest expenses	1,277,682.75	508,574.91
Less: Interest income	3,203,171.66	896,055.67
Exchange gain or loss	2,032.02	-3,107.57
Bank charges	141,760.75	90,735.37
Total	**-1,781,696.14**	**-299,852.96**

6.39 Other income

Item	Amount for the year	Amount for previous year	Amounts included in the current non-recurring profit or loss
Steady post subsidies		154,339.00	
Compensation for new plant construction project in policy-based demolition	767,306.37	273,287.39	767,306.37
Relocation expenses and compensation for operating losses		643,050.00	
Total	**767,306.37**	**1,070,676.39**	**767,306.37**

6.40 Return on investments

Item	Amount for the year	Amount for previous year
Return on long-term equity investment by equity method		-9,819.83
Return on investment from disposal of long-term equity investments		34,695,454.56
Total		**34,685,634.73**

VI. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

6.41 Credit impairment loss

Item	Amount for the year	Amount for previous year
Impairment loss of notes receivable		200,306.00
Impairment loss of accounts receivable	438,582.99	-130,773.45
Loss of bad debts on other receivables	946,064.25	-547,357.09
Total	**1,384,647.24**	**-477,824.54**

6.42 Assets impairment loss

Item	Amount for the year	Amount for previous year
Provision for decline in value on inventory		7,278.74
Impairment loss of long-term equity investment	-22,484,598.52	
Impairment loss of goodwill		-72,097.15
Total	**-22,484,598.52**	**-64,818.41**

VI. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

6.43 Gain on asset disposal

Item	Amount for the year	Amount for previous year	Amounts included in the current non-recurring profit or loss
Land		6,694,252.01	
Property		7,770,494.91	
Equipment		1,339,727.61	
Total		**15,804,474.53**	

6.44 Non-operating income

Item	Amount for the year	Amount for previous year	Amounts included in the current non-recurring profit or loss
Gain on scrapping of non-current assets		67,416.92	
Including: Fixed assets		67,416.92	
Liquidated damages	812,865.05		812,865.05
Others	35,497.08	3,367,242.50	35,497.08
Total	848,362.13	3,434,659.42	848,362.13

VI. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

6.45 Non-operating expenses

Item	Amount for the year	Amount for previous year	Amounts included in the current non-recurring profit or loss
Loss on scrapping of non-current assets		86,075.12	
Including: Fixed assets		86,075.12	
Fines on late payment & penalty	40,832.06	6,354.32	40,832.06
Compensation and settlement payments	235,450.00		235,450.00
Others	364.42	2,034.95	364.42
Total	**276,646.48**	**94,464.39**	**276,646.48**

6.46 Income tax expense

6.46.1 Income tax expense

Item	Amount for the year	Amount for previous year
Current income tax expense	450,648.82	1,366,600.00
Deferred income tax expense		
Total	**450,648.82**	**1,366,600.00**

VI. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

6.46 Income tax expense *(Continued)*

6.46.2 Reconciliation between accounting profit and income tax expenses

Item	Amount for the year
Total profit	-39,682,529.12
Income tax expenses calculated at statutory/appropriate tax rate	-9,920,632.28
Effects of different tax rates applicable to subsidiaries	5,656,740.57
Effects of adjustments to previous income taxes	-1,548,198.94
Effects of non-taxable income	-
Effects of non-deductible cost/expenses/loss	348,910.37
Effects of utilization of deductible losses from previously unrecognized deferred income tax assets	-108,039.96
Effects of deductible temporary difference or losses from unrecognized deferred income tax assets for the year	6,021,869.06
Changes in the balances of income tax assets/liabilities arising from tax rates adjustments at beginning of year	
Income tax expenses	450,648.82

6.47 Other comprehensive income

See Note VI. 30 for details.

VI. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

6.48 Statements of cash flows

6.48.1 Cash received from other operating related activities

Item	Amount for the year	Amount for previous year
Government grants	13,720,000.00	
Interest income	3,203,171.66	896,055.66
Current accounts	4,400,021.14	49,147,238.01
Release of frozen bank deposits		240,000.00
Bidding deposits	3,107,470.00	5,621,753.90
Deposits for performance guarantees	827,121.53	3,386,425.27
Others	844,991.93	106,261.25
Total	**26,102,776.26**	**59,397,734.09**

6.48.2 Cash paid for other operating related activities

Item	Amount for the year	Amount for previous year
Fees for cash payments	26,876,653.58	17,006,299.40
Current accounts	7,512,361.71	7,661,021.58
Loan principal and interest repayment to ICBC Jinzhou Branch		18,329,142.29
Deposits for performance guarantees	8,821.53	2,860,445.27
Deposits for bidding	3,670,986.07	6,178,813.00
Others	264,627.54	2,034.95
Total	**38,333,450.43**	**52,037,756.49**

VI. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

6.48 Statements of cash flows *(Continued)*

6.48.3 Cash received from other investment related activities

Item	Amount for the year	Amount for previous year
Time deposits	55,000,000.00	40,000,000.00
Total	**55,000,000.00**	**40,000,000.00**

6.48.4 Cash paid for other investment related activities

Item	Amount for the year	Amount for previous year
Time deposits	55,000,000.00	65,000,000.00
Total	**55,000,000.00**	**65,000,000.00**

6.48.5 Cash received from other financial activities

Item	Amount for the year	Amount for previous year
Steady post subsidies		154,339.00
Total		**154,339.00**

6.48.6 Cash paid for other financial activities

Item	Amount for the year	Amount for previous year
Rental payment of the leased premise	5,970,444.93	
Total	**5,970,444.93**	

VI. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

6.49 Supplementary information to statement of cash flows

6.49.1 Supplementary information to statement of cash flows

Supplementary information	Amount for the year	Amount for previous year
1. Reconciliation from net profit to cash flows from operating activities:		
Net profit	-40,133,177.94	14,098,204.86
Add: Provisions for assets impairment	22,459,681.24	64,818.41
Credit impairment loss	-1,384,647.24	477,824.54
Depreciation of fixed assets, oil and gas assets and productive bio-assets	3,364,727.71	5,049,379.51
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	6,488,787.50	
Amortization of intangible assets	353,741.16	380,431.60
Amortization of long term deferred expenses	488,747.76	618,077.93
Loss on disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets (gain is shown as "-")		-15,804,474.53
Loss on write-off of fixed assets (gain is shown as "-")		18,658.2
Loss on changes in fair value (gain is shown as "-")		
Finance costs (gain is shown as "-")	1,277,682.75	498,415.31
Loss on investments (gain is shown as "-")		-34,685,634.73
Decrease in deferred income tax assets (increase is shown as "-")		
Increase in deferred income tax liabilities (decrease is shown as "-")		
Decrease in inventories (increase is shown as "-")	-7,296,460.57	-2,503,478.81
Decrease in operating receivables (increase is shown as "-")	5,199,306.84	46,340,170.96
Increase in operating payables (decrease is shown as "-")	12,518,431.04	-19,147,859.36
Others		
Net cash flows generated from operating activities	3,336,820.25	-4,595,466.11
2. Significant non-cash investment and financing activities:		
Debts changed to capital		
Convertible bonds mature within 1 year		
Fixed assets acquired under finance lease		
3. Net changes in cash and cash equivalents:		
Cash at the end of the year	74,527,767.65	84,724,338.23
Less: cash at the beginning of the year	84,724,338.23	8,408,461.77
Add: cash equivalents at the end of the year		
Less: cash equivalents at beginning of the year		
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	-10,196,570.58	76,315,876.46

VI. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

6.49 Supplementary information to statement of cash flows *(Continued)*

6.49.2 Composition of cash and cash equivalents

Item	Balance at end of year	Balance at beginning of year
I.Cash	74,527,767.65	84,724,338.23
Including: Cash on hand	47,677.85	3,139.97
Bank deposits available on demand	74,480,089.80	84,721,198.26
Other cash assets available on demand		
II.Cash equivalents		
Including: Bond investments mature within 3 months		
III.Balance of cash and equivalents at end of year	74,527,767.65	84,724,338.23

6.50 Assets with restricted ownership or use right

Item	Book balance at end of year	Reason
Cash and equivalent	60,746,536.07	Guarantee deposits
Fixed assets	1,126,691.30	Mortgage loan
Intangible assets	14,675,394.97	Mortgage loan
Total	**76,548,622.34**	

VI. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

6.51 Foreign-currency monetary items

6.51.1 Foreign-currency monetary items

Item	Foreign currency balance at end of year	Exchange rate	Translated RMB balance at end of year
Currency			
Including: US dollars	212.42	6.9762	1,481.88
HK dollars	484,751.60	0.8958	434,240.48

6.51.2 Overseas operating entities

Item	Principle operating place	Functional currency	Basis for selection of functional currency
Northeast Electric Development (HK) Co., Ltd. (東北電氣發展（香港）有限公司)	Hong Kong	HKD	Principal operating place
Gaocai Technology Co., Ltd. (高才科技有限公司)	British Virgin Islands	HKD	Territory

Note: Northeast Electric Development (HK) Co., Ltd. is a company set up in Hong Kong by the Company, Gaocai Technology Co., Ltd. is a company set up in British Virgin Islands (BVI) by the Company.

6.52 Government grants

Category	Amount of new grants	Item	Amount included in current profit or loss
Related to assets	13,720,000.00	Deferred income	279,490.39

VII. Changes in Consolidation Scope

There are no changes in the consolidation scope of the Group for the year as compared with the previous year.

VIII. Equity in Other Entities

8.1 Equity in subsidiaries

8.1.1 Composition of the Group

Name of subsidiary	Principle operating place	Registration place	Nature of business	Shareholding ratio (%) Direct	Shareholding ratio (%) Indirect	Means of acquisition
Northeast Electric Development (HK) Co., Ltd.	HK	HK	Investment/Trade	100.00	-	Set up
Gaocai Technology Co., Ltd.	BVI	BVI	Investment	100.00	-	Set up
Shenyang Kaiyi Electric Co., Ltd.	Shenyang	Shenyang	Manufacturing, sales of electrical equipment	10.00	90.00	Set up
Fuxin Enclosed Busbar Co., Ltd.	Fuxin	Fuxin	Manufacturing of enclosed busbar	-	100.00	Set up
Hainan Garden Lane Flight Hotel Management Co., Ltd.	Haikou	Haikou	Investment	-	99.00	Set up
Northeast Electric (Chengdu) Electric Engineering Design Co., Ltd.	Chengdu	Chengdu	Engineering design and construction, reconnaissance and design, project consultation of new energy	-	51.00	Merger acquisition under different control

Note: Hainan Tangyuan Technology Co., Ltd. changed its name to Hainan Garden Lane Flight Hotel Management Co., Ltd. on 23 August 2019.

VIII. Equity in Other Entities *(Continued)*

8.1 Equity in subsidiaries *(Continued)*

8.1.2 Information on significant non-wholly-owned subsidiary

Name of subsidiary	Percentage of minority shares (%)	Equity attributable to minority shareholders in the year	Dividends paid to minority shareholders in the year	Closing balance of minority interests
Hainan Garden Lane Flight Hotel Management Co., Ltd.	1.00	77,817.43		2,019,094.16
Northeast Electric (Chengdu) Electric Engineering Design Co., Ltd.	49.51	-45,255.61		3,464,312.97

8.1.3 Main financial information on significant non wholly-owned subsidiary

	Balance at end of year					
Name of subsidiary	Current assets	Non-current assets	Total assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Total liabilities
Hainan Garden Lane Flight Hotel Management Co., Ltd.	139,834,457.95	229,392,840.69	369,227,298.64	141,065,315.54	26,252,566.47	167,317,882.01
Northeast Electric (Chengdu) Electric Engineering Design Co., Ltd.	13,297,441.91	10,245.44	13,307,687.35	6,310,488.87		6,310,488.87

	Balance at beginning of year					
Name of subsidiary	Current assets	Non-current assets	Total assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Total liabilities
Northeast Electric (Chengdu) Electric Engineering Design Co., Ltd.	13,561,068.82	51,265.28	13,612,334.10	6,523,728.62		6,523,728.62

VIII. Equity in Other Entities *(Continued)*

8.1. Equity in subsidiaries *(Continued)*

8.1.3 Main financial information on significant non wholly-owned subsidiary *(Continued)*

	Amount for the year				Amount for previous year			
Name of subsidiary	Operating income	Net profit	OCI	Cash flow from operating activities	Operating income	Net profit	OCI	Cash flow from operating activities
Hainan Garden Lane Flight Hotel Management Co., Ltd.	61,314,744.97	4,166,642.78	1,536,637.00	1,150,203.95				
Northeast Electric (Chengdu) Electric Engineering Design Co., Ltd.		-91,407.00	-91,407.00	-6,799,859.99		-827,342.28	-827,342.28	6,431,072.67

Note: Hainan Garden Lane Flight Hotel Management Co., Ltd. is disclosed as a significant non wholly-owned subsidiary in the period.

8.2 Equity in associates

				Shareholding ratio (%)		
Name of associate	Principle operating place	Registration place	Nature of business	Direct	Indirect	Accounting method for investment in associates
Great Power Technology Limited	BVI	BVI	Investment holding		20.80	Equity method

IX. Risks Related to Financial Instrument

Financial instruments the Company invested mainly include equity investment, borrowings, accounts receivables and accounts payables. Please see Note VI for details of financial instruments. The following will show the risks relating to these financial instruments and the risk management policies the Company adopted to reduce the relative risks. Management of the Company manages and supervises the exposures of these financial instruments to ensure that they are within control.

Sensitivity analysis is adopted by the Company to analyze possible impact on the current profit or loss or shareholders' equity by the reasonable and possible variations of risks. Since any variation of a risk seldom happens isolatedly, relativity between variables will cause significant influences on the ultimate impacted amount of a changed variable of risk, so the following statement is based on supposition that each variable happens independently.

The goal of risk management of the Company is to achieve balance between risk and income, reducing the negative impacts on the operations to the lowest level, and maximizing interests of shareholders and other equity investors. Based on this goal, the basic strategy of risk management for the Company is to ascertain and analyze all the risks that the Company confronts, establish appropriate bottom line for risk-taking, and manage the risks accordingly, in the meantime supervise all the risks in a timely and reliable manner, controlling the risks within the limited scope.

IX. Risks Related to Financial Instrument *(Continued)*

9.1 Market risks

9.1.1 Foreign currency risks

Foreign currency risk is the risk of loss caused by fluctuation in exchange rates. The main foreign currency risks for the Company involve HKD. Except for subsidiaries established overseas – Northeast Electric (HK) Co., Ltd. and Gaocai Technology Co., Ltd. which record in HKD for their financial statements, other principal operating activities of the Company are settled in RMB. On 31 December 2019, only daily expenses reported with no purchases or sales for overseas subsidiaries of the Company.

On 31 December 2019, impacts on the current profit or loss and shareholders' equity are as follows, supposing HKD against RMB appreciate or depreciate 0.5% while all other variables remain unchanged:

		Year 2019		Year 2018	
Item	Change in exchange rate	Impacts on profit	Impacts on shareholders' equity	Impacts on profit	Impacts on shareholders' equity
Translation from foreign currency reports	Appreciate 0.5% against RMB		345,083.39	-121.59	311,843.30
Translation from foreign currency reports	Depreciate 0.5% against RMB		-345,083.39	121.59	-311,843.30

9.1.2 Risks of interest rates

Risks related to changes in cash flow of financial instruments due to interest rates' fluctuations mainly involve floating-rate bank borrowings, and the Company's present policy is to maintain the floating interest rates of these borrowings.

IX. Risks Related to Financial Instrument *(Continued)*

9.2 Credit risks

By 31 December 2019, maximum exposure of credit risks possibly causing financial losses to the Company mainly exists when the counterparty of the contract fails to perform its obligations and causes losses on financial assets and from the financial guarantee undertaken by the Company.

To reduce credit risks, a special team has been set up to be in charge of setting credit limits, making credit approvals and exercising other supervisory procedures to make sure all necessary measures are taken to retrieve overdue debts. Moreover, the Company supervises every single receivable on every balance sheet date to make sure sufficient provision on bad debt will be in place for those irretrievable receivables. Therefore, the Management of the Company considers the credit risks have been greatly reduced.

Working capital of the Company has been deposited with banks with high credit ratings, so there's low risk for those capitals.

9.2.1 Notes receivable

Notes receivable for the Company mainly comprise of bank acceptance, to which the Company exercises strict management and continuous supervision to make sure there will be no significant bad debt risk for the Company.

IX. Risks Related to Financial Instrument *(Continued)*

9.2 Credit risks *(Continued)*

9.2.2 Accounts receivable

The Company only conducts transactions with a recognized third party with good credit. All customers with credit settlements will be reviewed for their credit according to the Company's policy. Furthermore, the Company will keep continuous supervision on the relative balance of receivables so that the Company won't be confronted with significant bad debt risks.

Risk awareness and risk management procedures for receivables are improved continuously. Measures are taken to improve internal control over customers' credit policy management, adjustment to which requires necessary review procedure.

Detailed transaction entries and accounting are requested by the Company. Payment records of customers are used as important reference for their credit evaluation. Dynamic management is exercised over customers' information, and updated information of customers is required for related credit policy to customers.

Management of the Company considers credit risks facing the Company have been greatly reduced because it only conducts transactions with recognized third party with good credit, and manages concentration of credit risks by customer.

9.2.3 Other receivables

Other receivables of the Company consist mainly of petty cash, guarantee deposits, etc. The Company manages all these receivables with relevant business operations and supervises on an ongoing basis to make sure no significant bad debt risk will occur.

IX. Risks Related to Financial Instrument *(Continued)*

9.3 Liquidity risk

The Company maintains sufficient cash and cash equivalents with continuous supervision to satisfy operation needs and reduce impact on cash flow, which meet the requirement of management of liquidity risks. Management of the Company supervises utilization of bank borrowings to make sure related borrowing contracts are honored.

As of 31 December 2019, the current liabilities of the Company were RMB231,083,200.33 more than current assets. In the meantime, aggregate compensation for settled litigation amounted to RMB272.00 million. Material uncertainties concerning the above major matters which might impact the continuous operation of the Company exist, thus may result in the Company's inability to liquidate assets and repay debts during its normal operation.

X. Disclosure of Fair Value

Year-end fair value of assets and liabilities at fair value

	Year-end fair value			
Item	Level 1 fair value measurement	Level 2 fair value measurement	Level 3 fair value measurement	Total
I. Recurring fair value measurement				
(I) Financial assets held for trading				
1. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
(1) Equity instrument investment				
(II) Other equity instrument investment			198,078,808.21	198,078,808.21
Total assets at fair value on a recurring basis			198,078,808.21	198,078,808.21

The year-end fair value of assets at fair value on a non-recurring basis is assessed by a third-party professional appraisal agency, and the value is determined based on the appraisal value issued by the appraisal agency.

XI. Related parties and related party transactions

11.1 The largest controlling shareholder of the Company

Name	Registration place	Nature of business	Registered capital (RMB0'000)	Shareholding ratio of the largest shareholder (%)	Voting percentage of the largest shareholder (%)
Beijing Haihongyuan Investment Management Co., Ltd.	Beijing	Investment and management	3,000,000	9.33	9.33

Notes:

(1) *The ultimate controller of the Company is Hainan Province Cihang Foundation.*

(2) *On 21 December 2019, Beijing Haihongyuan pledged 9.33% of its equity in the Company to Bank of Guangzhou Co., Ltd.*

11.2 Subsidiaries of the Company

Please refer to Note VIII.1 "Equity in subsidiaries" for details.

11.3 Associate of the Group

Please refer to Note VIII.2 "Equity in associates" for major associates of the Group. There is no other joint venture and associate.

XI. Related parties and related party transactions *(Continued)*

11.4 Other related parties

Name of other related parties	Relationship with the Group
Jiangsu Zhilin Electric Technology Co., Ltd.	Shareholder of subsidiary – Northeast Electric (Chengdu)
HNA Group Finance Co., Ltd.	Under the same de facto controller as the Company
Hainan Yingzhi Construction and Development Co., Ltd.	Under the same de facto controller as the Company
Hainan Trans Property Management Company Limited	Under the same de facto controller as the Company
HNA Business Services Co., Ltd.	Under the same de facto controller as the Company
Antu Business Travel Services Co., Ltd.	Under the same de facto controller as the Company
Yunnan Tonghui Hotel Management Co., Ltd.	Under the same de facto controller as the Company
Zijinhua Restaurant, Jilin Province Tourism Group Co., Ltd.	Under the same de facto controller as the Company
Hainan Guoshang Hotel Management Co., Ltd.	Under the same de facto controller as the Company
Hangzhou Huagang HNA Resort Co., Ltd.	Under the same de facto controller as the Company
Beijing Haihongyuan Investment Management Co., Ltd.	Under the same de facto controller as the Company
Tangla Hotels & Resorts, HNA Tianjin Center Development Co., Ltd.	Investee of the Company
Changbaishan Hotel, Jilin Province Tourism Group Co., Ltd.	Under the same de facto controller as the Company
Dongguan Yujingwan Hotel	Under the same de facto controller as the Company
Hainan Junbo Hotel Management Co., Ltd.	Under the same de facto controller as the Company
Danzhou HNA Xintiandi Hotel Co., Ltd.	Under the same de facto controller as the Company
Asia-Pacific International Conference Center Co., Ltd.	Under the same de facto controller as the Company
Beijing Capital Airlines Co., Ltd.	Under the same de facto controller as the Company
West Air Co., Ltd.	Under the same de facto controller as the Company
Yunnan Lucky Air Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Kunming Business Department of Hainan Airlines Holding Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Beijing Unicare Clinic Co., Ltd.	Other related party

XI. Related parties and related party transactions *(Continued)*

11.5 Related party transactions

11.5.1 Related party transactions for the purchase and sale of goods, provision and receipt of services

11.5.1.1 Purchase of goods/Receipt of services

Related party	**Related transaction content**	**Year 2019**	**Year 2018**
Hainan Yingzhi Construction and Development Co., Ltd.	Receipt of services	270,654.45	275,035.50
Hainan Trans Property Management Company Limited	Receipt of services	215,387.75	248,353.05
HNA Business Services Co., Ltd.	Receipt of services	1,509.44	2,800.00
Antu Business Travel Services Co., Ltd.	Receipt of services	198.12	2,038.00
Yunnan Lucky Air Co., Ltd.	Receipt of services	565,139.26	
Beijing Unicare Clinic Co., Ltd.	Receipt of services	8,990.00	

11.5.1.2 Sale of goods/Provision of services

Related party	**Related transaction content**	**Year 2019**	**Year 2018**
Dongguan Yujingwan Hotel	Catering	11,082,504.83	
Asia-Pacific International Conference Center Co., Ltd.	Catering	2,354,907.76	
Yunnan Tonghui Hotel Management Co., Ltd.	Catering	3,050,328.90	
Danzhou HNA Xintiandi Hotel Co., Ltd.	Catering	707,547.85	
Zijinhua Restaurant, Jilin Province Tourism Group Co., Ltd.	Catering	8,952,460.26	
Changbaishan Hotel, Jilin Province Tourism Group Co., Ltd.	Catering	6,861,630.86	
Tangla Hotels & Resorts, HNA Tianjin Center Development Co., Ltd.	Catering	2,677,888.75	
Beijing Capital Airlines Co., Ltd.	Catering, accommodation	442,370.09	
West Air Co., Ltd.	Catering, accommodation	133,987.74	
Yunnan Lucky Air Co., Ltd.	Catering, accommodation	2,242,872.45	
Kunming Business Department of Hainan Airlines Holding Co., Ltd.	Catering, accommodation	49,606.60	
Hainan Junbo Hotel Management Co., Ltd.	Management service	1,011,361.92	
HNA Business Services Co., Ltd.	Agency service	27,660.38	

XI. Related parties and related party transactions *(Continued)*

11.5 Related party transactions *(Continued)*

11.5.2 Related party lease

11.5.2.1 The Company as a lessee

Lessor name	Type of leased assets	Rental expense recognized in 2019	Rental expense recognized in 2018
Hainan Yingzhi Construction and Development Co., Ltd.	Office leasing	541,308.90	550,071.00
Dongguan Yujingwan Hotel	Hotel premises leasing	4,342,201.83	
Asia-Pacific International Conference Center Co., Ltd.	Hotel premises leasing	1,104,784.40	
Yunnan Tonghui Hotel Management Co., Ltd.	Hotel premises leasing	571,900.00	
Danzhou HNA Xintiandi Hotel Co., Ltd.	Hotel premises leasing	260,000.00	
Zijinhua Restaurant, Jilin Province Tourism Group Co., Ltd.	Hotel premises leasing	1,632,190.48	
Changbaishan Hotel, Jilin Province Tourism Group Co., Ltd.	Hotel premises leasing	1,657,142.91	
Tangla Hotels & Resorts, HNA Tianjin Center Development Co., Ltd.	Hotel premises leasing	655,129.69	
Yunnan Lucky Air Co., Ltd.	Hotel premises leasing	1,047,619.04	

XI. Related parties and related party transactions *(Continued)*

11.5 Related party transactions *(Continued)*

11.5.3 Other related party transactions

On 5 November 2019, Hainan Garden Lane Flight Hotel Management Co. Ltd. (the "Garden Lane Flight"), a sub-subsidiary of the Company signed a letter of intent for cooperation with HNA Hotel Holding Group Co., Ltd. (the "Hotel Holding") to transfer its equity of not more than 30% in Chongqing HNA Hotel Investment Co., Ltd. to Hotel Holding with a consideration not more than RMB55 million. In order to determine the transaction price and the transaction object as soon as possible, Hotel Holding requests Garden Lane Flight to deliver the performance bond. On 13 November 2019, Garden Lane Flight received a notice from Hotel Holding requesting Garden Lane Flight to replace the performance bond with the provision of pledge guarantee with deposit of no more than RMB55 million for the credit (including but not limited to loan, bank acceptance, letter of guarantee, etc.) of Grand China Air Co., Ltd. (大新華航空有限公司) in Guangzhou Branch of China Bohai Bank. Therefore, Garden Lane Flight went through relevant procedures according to its requirements on 20 November 2019 and 22 November 2019, respectively.

11.5.4 Related party funds lending

Item	Borrowing amount	Repayment amount
Borrowing:		
Beijing Haihongyuan Investment Management Co., Ltd.	437,694.36	1,348,459.80

11.5.5 Compensation for key management personnel

Item	Year 2019	Year 2018
Compensation for key management personnel	4,134,750.26	2,384,393.82

XI. Related parties and related party transactions *(Continued)*

11.6 Amounts due to/from related parties

11.6.1 Receivables

Item	Closing balance Carrying amount	Closing balance Provision for bad debt	Beginning balance Carrying amount	Beginning balance Provision for bad debt
Account receivables:				
Zijinhua Restaurant, Jilin Province Tourism Group Co., Ltd.	401,376.54	20,068.83		
Beijing Capital Airlines Co., Ltd.	468,912.30	23,445.62		
West Air Co., Ltd.	142,027.00	7,101.35		
Yunnan Lucky Air Co., Ltd.	2,377,444.80	118,872.24		
Kunming Business Department of Hainan Airlines Holding Co., Ltd.	52,583.00	2,629.15		
Total	**3,442,343.64**	**172,117.19**		
Other receivables:				
HNA Business Services Co., Ltd.	15,705.00	785.25	5,440.00	
Asia-Pacific International Conference Center Co., Ltd.	136,494.77	6,824.74		
Hainan Junbo Hotel Management Co., Ltd.			117,313.62	
Total	**152,199.77**	**7,609.99**	**122,753.62**	
Other non-current asset:				
Dongguan Yujingwan Hotel	2,839,800.00			
Zijinhua Restaurant, Jilin Province Tourism Group Co., Ltd.	2,000,000.00			
Total	**4,839,800.00**			

XI. Related parties and related party transactions *(Continued)*

11.6 Amounts due to/from related parties *(Continued)*

11.6.2 Payables

Item	Closing balance	Beginning balance
Accounts payable:		
Yunnan Lucky Air Co., Ltd.	1,709,523.80	
Total	**1,709,523.80**	
Other payables:		
Great Power Technology Limited	351,400.09	343,711.50
Hainan Yingzhi Construction and Development Co., Ltd.	1,100,142.00	825,106.50
Hainan Trans Property Management Company Limited	193,557.58	248,353.05
Beijing Haihongyuan Investment Management Co., Ltd.	69,786.85	980,336.56
Dongguan Yujingwan Hotel	11,336.65	
HNA Business Services Co., Ltd.	3,200.00	1,600.00
Antu Business Travel Services Co., Ltd.	2,248.00	2,038.00
Hainan Guoshang Hotel Management Co., Ltd.	10,290.00	10,290.00
Beijing Unicare Clinic Co., Ltd.	8,990.00	
Total	**1,750,951.17**	**2,411,435.61**

11.7 Other related party transactions

HNA Group Finance Co., Ltd. is under the same de facto controller as the Company. It provides deposit services and other financial services that are approved by China Banking Regulatory Commission to the Company and its subsidiaries. As of 31 December 2019, the balance of deposits of the Company and its subsidiaries in HNA Group Finance Co., Ltd. was RMB70,573,997.62.

XII. Commitment and Contingent Events

12.1 Significant commitment

As at 31 December 2019, the Group has no significant commitment required to be disclosed.

12.2 Contingent events

12.2.1 Contingent liabilities resulting from arbitration of pending litigation and their financial impacts

The Company received the Notice of Appearance ((2019) Qiong 96 Min Chu No. 381) served by the First Intermediate People's Court of Hainan Province in relation to adjudicating the Company as a person subject to enforcement on 16 July 2019. The plaintiff (the petitioner for enforcement), Fushun Electric Porcelain Co., Ltd. ("Fushun Electric Porcelain") is a creditor of the New Northeast Insulation. According to the evidence of the plaintiff, the Company set up Shenyang HVS with in-kind investment assets including land at No. 39 East Shentie Road, and Shenyang HVS set up the New Northeast Insulation with the land at No. 39 East Shentie Road as investment in kind. But the use right of the land at No. 39 East Shentie Road has been registered under the name of the Company, and was executed in auction by Shenyang Intermediate People's Court due to the dispute over loan contract between the Company and New Northeast Insulation afterwards. Therefore, Fushun Electric Porcelain considered that the Company's investment in Shenyang HVS and Shenyang HVS's investment in New Northeast Insulation are not true, the assets of the New Northeast Insulation have been harmed, and the interests of Fushun Electric Porcelain Company, the creditor of the New Northeast Insulation, have also been harmed.

In view of the foregoing, according to Article 19 of the Provisions of the Supreme People's Court on Several Issues Concerning the Modification and Addition of Parties in Civil Enforcement, Fushun Electric Porcelain claims that the Company fails to fulfill its investment obligation in accordance with the law, which is to transfer the equity of Shenyang High-volt, and Shenyang HVS fails to fulfill its investment obligation in accordance with the law, which is to transfer the equity of New Northeast Insulation; that the Company and Shenyang HVS shall be liable for the debt of RMB11,258,221.34 and the interest of New Northeast Insulation and Fushun Electric Porcelain and the interest generated during the period of delayed performance within the scope of non-investment according to law (i.e. the value range of land use rights of No. 39, East Shentie Road); and that Shenyang High-voltage Switches Co., Ltd. and the Company shall be adjudicated as persons subject to enforcement for the case of Fushun Intermediate People's Court of Liaoning Province ((2015) Fu Zhong Zhi Zi No.00140). Since the lawsuit has not yet been heard in court and the final judgment of the court has not yet been made, it is impossible to judge the negative impact on the Company's current or future profits.

XIII. Post Balance Sheet Date Events

13.1 Major non-adjusting events

On 15 January 2020, the Company learned through the People's Court Daily notice, which was reposted on the People's Court Announcement website, that Shenyang Railway Transportation Intermediate Court (the "SRTIC") had issued an announcement in the People's Court Daily on 26 November 2019 to serve the Enforcement Order No. 1 of (2019) Liao 71 Zhi Hui No. 2 (the "Court Announcement"). The specific content of the Court Announcement is that in the dispute over the recovery of non-performing financial debts among Liaoning Branch of China Orient Asset Management Co., Ltd. and Shenyang Transformer Co., Ltd., Shenyang High-voltage Switches Co., Ltd., Shenyang Railway Intermediate People's Court enforced the payment of RMB48 million from the matured debt of RMB270 million and interests thereof against the Company by Shenyang High-voltage Switches Co., Ltd. It is hereby deliver the Company the Enforcement Order No. 1 of ((2019) Liao 71 Zhi Hui No. 2), which shall be deemed to have been served 60 days from the date of the announcement.

The enforcement order of SRTIC is based on the civil judgment ((2011) Liao Min Er Chu Zi No.4) issued on 30 November 2011 by Liaoning High People's Court, and the creditor Dalian Office of China Orient Asset Management Co., Ltd. has the matured debt of RMB48 million in principal and interest due from Shenyang High-voltage Switches Co., Ltd. (the "Shenyang HVS").

Please refer to Note VI.23 for detailed litigation of the matured debt of RMB270 million mentioned in the Court Announcement. The Company considers that, in accordance with the final judgment of the Supreme Court in the CDB enforcement case, the Company will only be liable for compensation up to a maximum of RMB272,627,700 to Shenyang HVS, for which full provision was made in 2017. Therefore, the enforcement order by SRTIC will not have a negative impact on the Company's profit for the period and subsequent periods. In response to the ruling of the Enforcement Order No. 1 of ((2019) Liao 71 Zhi Hui No. 2) announced by SRTIC, the Company has simultaneously raised an enforcement objection to SRTIC.

XIII. Post Balance Sheet Date Events *(Continued)*

13.2 Other major post balance sheet date non-adjusting events

In addition to the above events, the Company has no other major post balance sheet date non-adjusting events as at the date of this report.

13.3 Assessment of the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak

Since the outbreak of the COVID-19 in January 2020, the Group has fully implemented the decisions and plans of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, firmly stuck to the requirements of the national prevention and control, and taken preventive measures such as suspending the business of certain stores. It is expected that the outbreak and preventive measures will have a temporary impact on the Group's operations, the extent of the impact will depend on the development of the epidemic prevention and control, duration and the implementation of prevention and control policies in various places. The Group will continue to monitor the development of the pneumonia epidemic, assess and respond positively to its impact on the Company.

XIV. Other Major Events

14.1 Segment information

14.1.1 Basis for determination and accounting policy of reportable segments

According to the Group's internal organization structure, management requirements and internal reporting system, the Group's operating business is divided into two operating segments. The management of the Group regularly evaluates the operating results of these segments to determine the allocation of resources to them and evaluate their performance. On the basis of operating segments, the Group has identified two reportable segments, namely enclosed busbar production and sales reportable segment and hotel and catering reportable segment. These reportable segments are determined on the basis of the main products and services provided by each reportable segment. The main products and services provided by each reportable segment of the Group are:

A. Production and sales of enclosed busbars, mainly producing and selling enclosed busbars;

B. Hotel and catering industry, mainly producing catering and accommodation.

Segment reporting information is disclosed in accordance with the accounting policies and measurement standards adopted by the segments in reporting to the management, which are consistent with the accounting and measurement basis in the preparation of financial statements.

XIV. Other Major Events *(Continued)*

14.1 Segment information *(Continued)*

14.1.2 Financial information on the reportable segments

Item	Production and sales of enclosed busbar	Hotel cantering and accommodation	Undistributed	Inter-segment elimination	Total
Revenue from external operations	41,026,340.80	61,314,744.97			102,341,085.77
Revenue from inter-segment transactions			3,773,584.91	-3,773,584.91	
Sales expense	5,504,811.24	33,626,577.46			39,131,388.70
Gain from investment in associates and joint ventures					
Credit impairment losses	937,518.85	-383,656.41	830,784.80		1,384,647.24
Losses on asset impairment			-22,484,598.52		-22,484,598.52
Depreciation and amortization expenses	3,437,243.46	6,488,787.50	769,973.17		10,696,004.13
Total profit (losses)	-11,583,074.62	5,983,891.60	-34,083,346.10		-39,682,529.12
Total assets	114,644,514.00	369,227,298.64	107,705,314.22	-114,535,662.63	477,041,464.23
Total liabilities	149,917,438.10	167,317,882.01	325,448,661.60	-114,535,662.63	528,148,319.08
Additions to other non-current assets other than long-term equity investments	207,194.82	32,238,124.43	19,317.84		32,464,637.09

14.1.3 Information on revenue from external transactions

A. Revenue from external transactions of each product

Item	Year 2019
Production and sales of enclosed busbars	41,026,340.80
Hotel cantering and accommodation	61,314,744.97
Total	**102,341,085.77**

B. Geographic information

All the revenues from external transactions of the Group generated inside the PRC.

XIV. Other Major Events *(Continued)*

14.2 Leasing

14.2.1 The Group as a leasee

14.2.1.1 Please refer to Note VI.11.25 for right-of -use assets and lease liabilities.

14.2.1.2 Amount included in the current profit or loss and relevant asset cost

	Amount included in the current profit or loss		Amount included in relevant asset cost	
Item	**Item presented**	**Amount**	**Item presented**	**Amount**
Short-term lease expense (applicable to simplified approach)	Sales expense	3,677,057.00		
Short-term lease expense (applicable to simplified approach)	Management expense	541,308.90		

14.2.1.3 Cash outflow related to leasing

Item	Categories of cash flow	Amount for the year
Cash paid for repayment of principal and interest on lease liabilities	Cash outflows of financing activities	5,970,444.93
Payments made for short-term leases and low-value assets (applicable to simplified approach)	Cash outflows of operating activities	720,000.00
Total		**6,690,444.93**

XIV. Other Major Events *(Continued)*

14.3 Other important matters affecting the decision-making of investors

14.3.1 Significant uncertainties in regards with continuing operation of the Company

As of 31 December 2019, the Company recorded net loss of RMB-2,059,319,937.47, total liabilities of RMB528,148,319.08, gearing ratio of 110.71%, excess of RMB231,083,200.33 of current liabilities over current assets and equity attributable to parent's shareholders of RMB-56,590,261.98. In the meantime, aggregate compensation for settled litigation amounted to RMB272.00 million. The above major matters which might impact the continuing operation of the Company exists material uncertainties, thus may result in the Company's inability to liquidate assets and repay debts during its normal operation.

14.3.2 Non-public issuance of H Share of the Company

In the 2nd extraordinary general meeting for 2017, the Proposal on Approving the Terms and Conditions and Proposed Transactions under Purchase Agreement of New H Share Between HNA Hotel Group (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd. with the Company Signed on 5 April 2017 was considered and approved in a way of special resolution. The additional H Shares are 155,830,000 shares in total, with a purchase price of HKD2.4 per share.

On 7 August 2017, the Company received from China Securities Regulatory Commission of Notice of Acceptance of Administrative License Application by CSRC (No. 171506).

On 30 December 2019, the Company issued the Announcement on the Confirmation Letter on the Deadline for the Extension of the H Share Purchase Agreement. The Company signed a Confirmation Letter with HNA Hotel Group (Hong Kong) Co. Ltd., agreeing to extend the deadline to 30 June 2020 or such other date as the parties may agree.

XV. Notes to Major Items in the Financial Statements of the Company

15.1 Accounts receivable

15.1.1 Disclosure by aging

Aging	Closing balance
Over 4 years	1,423,911.79
Subtotal	**1,423,911.79**
Less: Provision for bad debt	1,423,911.79
Total	

15.1.2 Disclosure by method of provision for bad debt

	Closing balance				
	Carrying amount		Provision for bad debt		
Type	Amount	Ratio (%)	Amount	Ratio of provision (%)	Book value
Other receivables of provision for bad debt on an individual basis					
Other receivables of provision for bad debt on a collective basis	1,423,911.79	100.00	1,423,911.79	100.00	
Including:					
Accounts receivable of provision for bad debt based on aging	1,423,911.79	100.00	1,423,911.79	100.00	
Total	**1,423,911.79**	**100.00**	**1,423,911.79**	**100.00**	

XV. Notes to Major Items in the Financial Statements of the Company *(Continued)*

15.1 Accounts receivable *(Continued)*

15.1.2 Disclosure by method of provision for bad debt *(Continued)*

	Beginning balance				
	Carrying amount		Provision for bad debt		
Type	Amount	Ratio (%)	Amount	Ratio of provision (%)	Book value
Other receivables of provision for bad debt on an individual basis					
Other receivables of provision for bad debt on a collective basis	1,423,911.79	100.00	1,423,911.79	100.00	
Including:					
Accounts receivable of provision for bad debt based on aging	1,423,911.79	100.00	1,423,911.79	100.00	
Total	**1,423,911.79**	**100.00**	**1,423,911.79**	**100.00**	

15.1.2.1 Other receivables of provision for bad debts based on aging combination

	Closing balance		
Item	Carrying amount	Provision for bad debt	Ratio of provision (%)
Over 4 years	1,423,911.79	1,423,911.79	100.00
Total	**1,423,911.79**	**1,423,911.79**	**100.00**

XV. Notes to Major Items in the Financial Statements of the Company *(Continued)*

15.1 Accounts receivable *(Continued)*

15.1.3 Provision for bad debt

Category	Beginning balance	Changes during the year: Provision	Recoveries or reversals	Write-off	Other changes	Closing balance
Account receivables	1,423,911.79					1,423,911.79
Total	**1,423,911.79**					**1,423,911.79**

15.1.4 Top five accounts receivable by debtor at the end of the year

The top five accounts receivable of the Company by debtor at the end of the year amounted to RMB1,363,511.79 in total, accounting for 95.76% of the total balance of accounts receivable at the end of the year. A provision for bad debts of RMB1,363,511.79 in total was made as at the end of the year.

15.2 Other receivables

Item	Closing balance	Beginning balance
Interests receivable		
Dividends receivable		
Other receivables	258,324,138.60	265,704,605.00
Total	**258,324,138.60**	**265,704,605.00**

XV. Notes to Major Items in the Financial Statements of the Company *(Continued)*

15.2 Other receivables

15.2.1 Other receivables

15.2.1.1 Disclosure by aging

Aging	Closing balance
Within 1 year	3,951,488.68
1 to 2 years	139,642,024.04
2 to 3 years	35,481,178.52
3 to 4 years	
Over 4 years	155,705,352.62
Subtotal	**334,780,043.86**
Less: Provision for bad debt	76,455,905.26
Total	**258,324,138.60**

15.2.1.2 Classification by nature

Nature of accounts	Balance at end of year	Balance at beginning of year
Litigation from Benxi Iron & Steel (Group) Co., Ltd.	76,090,000.00	76,090,000.00
Current account with subsidiaries	258,304,608.60	265,696,809.86
Others	385,435.26	373,700.40
Subtotal	**334,780,043.86**	**342,160,510.26**
Less: Provision for bad debt	76,455,905.26	76,455,905.26
Total	**258,324,138.60**	**265,704,605.00**

XV. Notes to Major Items in the Financial Statements of the Company *(Continued)*

15.2 Other receivables *(Continued)*

15.2.1 Other receivables *(Continued)*

15.2.1.3 Provision for bad debt

Provision for bad debt	Phase I Expected credit loss over the next 12 months	Phase II Lifetime expected credit loss (not credit-impaired loans)	Phase III Lifetime expected credit loss (credit-impaired loans)	Total
Balance at the beginning of the year			76,455,905.26	76,455,905.26
Balance at the beginning of the year:				
– Transferred to Phase II				
– Transferred to Phase III				
– Reversed to Phase II				
– Reversed to Phase I				
Provision for the year				
Reversal for the year				
Written-off for the year				
Charge off for the year				
Other changes				
Closing balance			76,455,905.26	76,455,905.26

XV. Notes to Major Items in the Financial Statements of the Company *(Continued)*

15.2 Other receivables *(Continued)*

15.2.1 Other receivables *(Continued)*

15.2.1.4 Provision for bad debts

		Changes during the year				
Category	**Beginning balance**	**Provision**	**Recoveries or reversals**	**Write-off**	**Other changes**	**Closing balance**
Other receivables	76,455,905.26					76,455,905.26
Total	**76,455,905.26**					**76,455,905.26**

15.2.1.5 Top five other receivables by debtor at the end of the year

Name of company	**Nature of accounts**	**Closing balance**	**Aging**	**Proportion of the total balance of other receivables at the end of the year (%)**	**Balance of provision for bad debt at the end of the year**
Hainan Garden Lane Flight Hotel Management Co. Ltd.	Current account	114,550,171.26	Within 2 years	34.22	
Gaocai Technology Co., Ltd.	Current account	79,298,247.36	Over 4 years	23.69	
Benxi Iron & Steel (Group) Co., Ltd.	Current account (with litigation)	76,090,000.00	Over 4 years	22.73	76,090,000.00
Shenyang Kaiyi Electric Co., Ltd.	Current account	54,847,431.02	Within 3 years	16.38	
Northeast Electric (Chengdu) Electric Engineering Design Co., Ltd.	Current account	6,188,162.29	Within 2 years	1.85	
Total		**330,974,011.93**		**98.87**	**76,090,000.00**

XV. Notes to Major Items in the Financial Statements of the Company *(Continued)*

15.3 Long-term equity investments

15.3.1 Classification

	Closing balance			Beginning balance		
Item	Carrying amount	Provision for impairment	Book value	Carrying amount	Provision for impairment	Book value
Investment in subsidiaries	173,305,837.52	116,869,364.49	56,436,473.03	173,305,837.52	116,869,364.49	56,436,473.03
Total	**173,305,837.52**	**116,869,364.49**	**56,436,473.03**	**173,305,837.52**	**116,869,364.49**	**56,436,473.03**

15.3.2 Investment in subsidiaries

Investee	Beginning balance	Increment	Decrement	Closing balance	Provision for impairment this year	Balance of provision for impairment at the end of the year
Northeast Electric Development (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	156,699,451.63			156,699,451.63		102,942,450.54
Shenyang Kaiyi Electric Co., Ltd.	100,000.00			100,000.00		100,000.00
Gaocai Technology Co., Ltd.	16,506,385.89			16,506,385.89		13,826,913.95
Total	**173,305,837.52**			**173,305,837.52**		**116,869,364.49**

15.4 Operating revenue and operating costs

	Amount for the year		Amount for previous year	
Item	Revenue	Cost	Revenue	Cost
Principal operations				
Other operations	3,773,584.91			
Total	**3,773,584.91**			

XVI. Supplementary Information

16.1 Breakdown of extraordinary profit or loss for the year

Item	Amount	Remarks
Profit or loss on disposal of non-current assets		
Tax return/exemption with ultra vires approval/or no official approval		
Government grant taken into profit or loss for the period (except for those closely related to business of the Company and those granted by the government in fixed amount or quantity according to national standards)	767,306.37	
Fund appropriation fees charged on non-financial enterprise taken into profit or loss for the period		
Revenue generated when cost of investment is less than fair value of identifiable net assets acquired when acquiring subsidiary, associates, or joint venture		
Profit or loss of non-monetary asset swap		
Profit or loss from entrusting third party to invest or manage asset		
Provision for impairment on assets due to force majeure, such as natural disaster		
Profit or loss on debt restructuring		
Expenses on reorganization of enterprise, such as settlement expense for employees and combination expenses		
Profit or loss over difference between fair value and inappropriate transaction price		
Net profit or loss arising from business combination under common control in relation to the period from the beginning of the year to the date of combination		
Profit or loss by contingent events non-related to normal business of the Group		
Except for effective hedging related to the operation of the Company, profit or loss arising from changes in fair value of financial assets or liabilities held for trading, derivative financial assets or liabilities, and investment income from disposal of financial assets or liabilities held for trading, derivative financial assets or liabilities, as well as other debt investments		
Reversal of provision for accounts receivable and contract assets under separate impairment test		
Profit or loss on entrusted loans		
Profit or loss on subsequent measurement at fair value for investment properties		
Impact on current profit or loss by non-recurring adjustment according to laws and regulations on tax and accounting		
Trustee fee by entrusted operations		
Other non-operating incomes and expenses except for the above-mentioned	571,715.65	
Other items complying with definitions of extraordinary profit or loss		
Subtotal	**1,339,022.02**	
Amount of impact on income tax	334,755.51	
Impact on minority interests (after tax)	6,008.27	
Total	**998,258.24**	

Note: The "+" in the extraordinary profit or loss indicates the revenue and income, and the "-" indicates the loss or expenditure.

XVI. Supplementary Information *(Continued)*

16.1 Breakdown of extraordinary profit or loss for the year *(Continued)*

Extraordinary profit and loss of the Group are recognized in accordance with "Explanatory Announcement No.1 on Information Disclosure for Companies Offering Their Securities to the Public – Extraordinary Profit or Loss" (CSRC Announcement [2008] No.43).

16.2 Return on net assets and earnings per share

Profit for the period	Weighted average return on net assets (%)	Earnings per share (RMB/share) Basic earnings per share	 Diluted earnings per share
Net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders		-0.05	-0.05
Net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders after deduction of extraordinary profit or loss		-0.05	-0.05

Note: There's no weighted average return on net assets in this period as weighted average net assets are in red.

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To the members of
Northeast Electric Development Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in the People's Republic of China with limited liability)

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Northeast Electric Development Co., Ltd. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (together the "Group") set out on pages 286 to 406, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs") issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. 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 Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants' 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.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements concerning the adoption of the going concern basis on which the consolidated financial statements have been prepared. The Group experienced a loss of RMB40,133,000 for the year ended 31 December 2019 and had net current liabilities and net liabilities of RMB231,083,000 and RMB51,107,000 as at 31 December 2019 respectively. These conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. The directors, having considered the measures being taken by the Group, are of the opinion that the Group would be able to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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 for the year ended 31 December 2019. 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. In addition to the matter described in the "Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern" section, we have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Loss allowance for expected credit loss ("ECL") on trade and rental receivables and other receivables	
Refer to significant accounting policies in note 2 and the disclosure of trade and rental receivables and other receivables in notes 19, 20 and 34 to the consolidated financial statements.	
As at 31 December 2019, the carrying value of trade and rental receivables and other receivables (net of loss allowances) was RMB27,113,000 and RMB779,000 respectively. Reversal of loss allowance amounting to RMB439,000 and RMB946,000 has been recorded on trade and rental receivables and other receivables respectively during the year. We consider this matter to be a key audit matter because of their significance to the consolidated financial statements and the assessment of ECL for trade and rental receivables and other receivables requires the use of management's judgement and estimate. Management assessed the provision for ECL of trade and rental receivables and other receivables based on probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of these receivables and where there are any events or changes in circumstances indicate a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of these balances.	Our audit procedures, among others, included: – Understanding, through enquiry with the management, the established policies and procedures on credit risk management of receivables arising from the Group's business; – Assessing and evaluating the design of controls with respect to the identification of receivables with overdue or default payments or insufficient collateral; and – Assessing management's judgement over the ECL and creditworthiness of the borrowers by assessing the available information, such as background information of the debtors, recoverable amount of securities collateral, past collection history of debtors, concentration risk of debtors, the Group's actual loss experience and subsequent settlement of the trade and rental receivables and other receivables.

Key Audit Matters *(Continued)*

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Valuation of financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income ("Designated FVOCI") *Refer to significant accounting policies in note 2 and the disclosure of Designated FVOCI in note 17 to the consolidated financial statements.*	
The Group's unlisted Designated FVOCI measured at fair value amounted to approximately RMB198,079,000. The determination of the fair values involved the valuations performed by independent qualified professional valuer ("valuer") engaged by the Group. We consider this matter to be a key audit matter because the amount is significant and the valuation of Designated FVOCI involved significant judgements and estimates, including the determination of valuation techniques and different inputs in the models. Any changes to these inputs may have a significant impact on the fair value.	Our audit procedures, among others, included: – Evaluating the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the valuer; – Obtaining an understanding of the valuation process and methodologies adopted by the management and the valuer; – Evaluating and challenging the appropriateness of the model used by the valuer to calculate the fair value; – Challenging the reasonableness of key assumptions and variables adopted and critical judgements used in the valuation based on our knowledge of the business and industry; – Obtaining the valuation reports to assess the reasonableness of any significant unobservable input and the accuracy of the source data adopted by the management and the valuer; and – Checking, if applicable, the accuracy and relevance of the key inputs adopted in the valuation of Designated FVOCI.

Emphasis of Matter – Transition from PRC GAAP to IFRSs

We draw attention to note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, which describes, among others, the transition from the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises ("PRC GAAP") to IFRSs. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

The directors of the Company are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information include in the 2019 annual report of the Company but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

Responsibilities of Directors and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. This report is made 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 ISAs 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 ISAs, 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.

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

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with 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 and 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.

Mazars CPA Limited
Certified Public Accountants
Hong Kong, 29 April 2020

The engagement director on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is:
Chan Chi Wai
Practising Certificate number: P05708

	Notes	2019 RMB'000	2018 RMB'000
Revenue	3	**102,252**	32,311
Cost of sales and services		**(59,647)**	(26,795)
Gross profit		**42,605**	5,516
Other revenue and other income	4	**5,348**	5,317
Selling expenses		**(35,454)**	(5,147)
Administrative and other operating expenses		**(29,660)**	(39,639)
Gain on disposal of subsidiaries		**-**	34,695
Gain on disposal of a plant		**-**	15,810
Reversal (Provision) of loss allowance on			
– trade and rental receivables	34	**439**	70
– other receivables	34	**946**	(548)
Finance costs	6	**(1,421)**	(599)
Share of results of an associate	16	**(22,485)**	(10)
(Loss) Profit before taxation	6	**(39,682)**	15,465
Income tax expenses	7	**(451)**	(1,367)
(Loss) Profit for the year		**(40,133)**	14,098

	Notes	2019 RMB'000	2018 RMB'000
Other comprehensive (loss) income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Changes in fair value of Designated FVOCI		**(32,917)**	(2,245)
Items that are reclassified or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations		**218**	32
Exchange difference on translation of share of other comprehensive income of an associate	*16*	**(391)**	3,031
Other comprehensive (loss) income for the year, net of tax		**(33,090)**	818
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year		**(73,223)**	14,916
(Loss) Profit for the year attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company		**(40,166)**	14,596
Non-controlling interests	*15*	**33**	(498)
(Loss) Profit for the year		**(40,133)**	14,098
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company		**(73,229)**	15,453
Non-controlling interests	*15*	**6**	(537)
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year		**(73,223)**	14,916
(Loss) Earnings per share		***RMB cents***	*RMB cents*
Basic and diluted	*10*	**(4.60)**	1.67

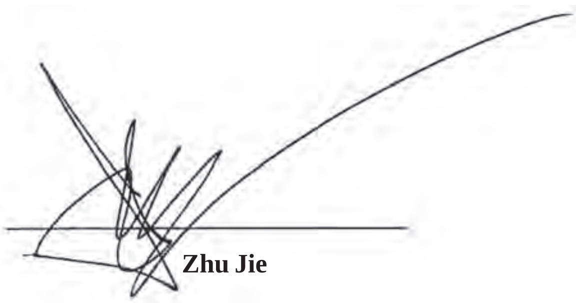
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position (31 December 2019)

For the year ended 31 December 2019 (Prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS))

	Notes	**2019** *RMB'000*	2018 *RMB'000*
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	*11*	**49,843**	53,470
Investment properties	*12*	**16,012**	-
Right-of-use assets	*12*	**9,737**	-
Land use right	*13*	**14,675**	15,029
Intangible assets	*13*	**-**	-
Goodwill	*14*	**-**	-
Interest in an associate	*16*	**-**	22,485
Designated FVOCI	*17*	**198,079**	230,996
Deposits		**4,840**	-
		293,186	321,980
Current assets			
Inventories	*18*	**16,910**	9,588
Trade and rental receivables	*19*	**27,113**	21,775
Prepayment, deposits and other receivables	*20*	**4,774**	6,046
Tax recoverable		**129**	-
Cash at a financial institution	*21*	**70,574**	70,206
Cash at banks and in hand	*21*	**64,701**	75,519
		184,201	183,134
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	*22*	**17,926**	12,222
Contract liabilities	*23*	**10,241**	2,637
Other payables	*24*	**362,786**	377,892
Employment benefits payables	*24*	**3,276**	1,554
Tax payables		**742**	1,422
Interest-bearing borrowings	*25*	**10,500**	4,500
Lease liabilities	*26*	**9,813**	-
		415,284	400,227
Net current liabilities		**(231,083)**	(217,093)
Total assets less current liabilities		**62,103**	104,887

	Notes	2019 RMB'000	2018 RMB'000
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	*27*	**72,100**	72,100
Government grants	*28*	**23,623**	10,671
Lease liabilities	*26*	**17,487**	-
		113,210	82,771
NET (LIABILITIES) ASSETS		**(51,107)**	22,116
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	*29*	**873,370**	873,370
Reserves	*30*	**(929,960)**	(864,751)
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Company		**(56,590)**	8,619
Non-controlling interests	*15*	**5,483**	13,497
TOTAL (DEFICITS) EQUITY		**(51,107)**	22,116

The consolidated financial statements on pages 286 to 406 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 29 April 2020 and signed on its behalf by:



Zhu Jie
Executive Director

Su Weiguo
Executive Director

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity (31 December 2019)

For the year ended 31 December 2019 (Prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS))

	Equity attributable to equity holders of the Company									
		Reserves								
	Share capital	Capital reserve	Surplus reserve	Investment revaluation reserve (non-recycling)	Exchange reserve	Accumulated losses	Total reserves	Sub-total	Non–controlling interests	Total equity
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
	(Note 29)	*(Note 30(a))*	*(Note 30 (b))*	*(Note 30 (c))*	*(Note 30 (d))*					
As at 1 January 2019	873,370	1,074,828	108,587	(2,206)	(26,806)	(2,019,154)	(864,751)	8,619	13,497	22,116
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(40,166)	(40,166)	(40,166)	33	(40,133)
Other comprehensive income (loss)										
Change in fair value of Designated FVOCI	-	-	-	(32,890)	-	-	(32,890)	(32,890)	(27)	(32,917)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	218	-	218	218	-	218
Exchange differences on translation of share of other comprehensive income of an associate	-	-	-	-	(391)	-	(391)	(391)	-	(391)
Total other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	(32,890)	(173)	-	(33,063)	(33,063)	(27)	(33,090)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(32,890)	(173)	(40,166)	(73,229)	(73,229)	6	(73,223)
Transactions with equity holders of the Company										
Contributions and distributions:										
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control (note 15)	-	8,020	-	-	-	-	8,020	8,020	(8,020)	-
As at 31 December 2019	873,370	1,082,848	108,587	(35,096)	(26,979)	(2,059,320)	(929,960)	(56,590)	5,483	(51,107)

	Equity attributable to equity holders of the Company									
		Reserves								
	Share capital *RMB'000* *(Note 29)*	**Capital reserve** *RMB'000* *(Note 30(a))*	**Surplus reserve** *RMB'000* *(Note 30 (b))*	**Investment revaluation reserve (non-recycling)** *RMB'000* *(Note 30 (c))*	**Exchange reserve** *RMB'000* *(Note 30 (d))*	**Accumulated losses** *RMB'000*	**Total reserves** *RMB'000*	**Sub-total** *RMB'000*	**Non–controlling interests** *RMB'000*	**Total equity** *RMB'000*
As at 1 January 2018										
As previously reported	873,370	883,422	108,587	-	(29,869)	(2,034,142)	(1,072,002)	(198,632)	3,991	(194,641)
Impact in initial application of IFRS 9	-	-	-	-	-	392	392	392	(1)	391
As restated	873,370	883,422	108,587	-	(29,869)	(2,033,750)	(1,071,610)	(198,240)	3,990	(194,250)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	14,596	14,596	14,596	(498)	14,098
Other comprehensive loss										
Change in fair value of Designated FVOCI	-	-	-	(2,206)	-	-	(2,206)	(2,206)	(39)	(2,245)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	32	-	32	32	-	32
Exchange differences on translation of share of other comprehensive income of an associate	-	-	-	-	3,031	-	3,031	3,031	-	3,031
Total other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	(2,206)	3,063	-	857	857	(39)	818
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	(2,206)	3,063	14,596	15,453	15,453	(537)	14,916
Transactions with equity holders of the Company										
Contributions and distributions:										
Acquisition of Designated FVOCI at zero consideration	-	191,406	-	-	-	-	191,406	191,406	10,044	201,450
As at 31 December 2018	873,370	1,074,828	108,587	(2,206)	(26,806)	(2,019,154)	(864,751)	8,619	13,497	22,116

	Notes	2019 RMB'000	2018 RMB'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash used in operations	32(a)	**(11,526)**	(23,470)
Income taxes paid		**(1,274)**	(287)
Interest received		**3,203**	896
Net cash used in operating activities		**(9,597)**	(22,861)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		**(202)**	(2,380)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		**-**	18,412
Deemed disposal of subsidiaries		**-**	102,988
Deposits placed in a financial institution		**(368)**	(70,206)
Release (Place) of deposits in banks		**55,000**	(25,000)
Net cash (used in) from investing activities		**54,430**	23,814
FINANCING ACTIVITIES	32(b)		
New bank and other loans raised		**10,500**	43,101
Repayment of bank and other loans		**(4,500)**	(38,115)
Repayment of lease liabilities		**(5,292)**	-
Steady post subsidies		**-**	154
Interest paid		**(923)**	(15)
Net cash (used in) from financing activities		**(215)**	5,125
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**44,618**	6,078
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		**14,518**	8,408
Effect on exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		**(182)**	32
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period, represented by bank balances and cash	21	**58,954**	14,518

1. CORPORATE INFOMRATION

Northeast Electric Development Co., Ltd. (the “Company”) was formerly known as Northeast Electricity Transmitting & Transformation Machinery Manufacturing Ltd. The Company is a company limited by shares established by directed placement initiated by the Northeast Electrical Transmission and Transformation Equipment Company Corporation Limited (“NET”), which was approved by the Shenyang Corporate System Reformation Commission under approval: Shen Ti Gai Fa [1992] 81. The Company was officially founded on 18 February 1993 with 824.54 million shares, which were adjusted to 585.42 million shares in 1995.

The Company’s shares are listed on both the Shenzhen Stock Exchange (the “Shenzhen Stock Exchange”) (“A shares”) and The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “Hong Kong Stock Exchange”) (“H shares”). As at 31 December 2019, the Company had 615,420,000 A shares and 257,950,000 H shares.

The address of the registered office and the principal place of business of the Company is located at 22nd Floor, New HNA Building, No. 7 Guoxing Avenue, Meilian District, Haikou City, Hainan Province.

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

The principal activity of the Company is investment holding. Details of the principal subsidiaries of the Company and their principal activities are disclosed in note 15 to the consolidated financial statements.

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRSs”), which collective term includes all applicable IFRSs, International Accounting Standards (“IASs”) and Interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (the “IASB”) and the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622) (the “HKCO”) and the applicable disclosure requirements under the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange (the “Listing Rules”).

All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise indicated.

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

Transition from previous PRC GAAP to IFRSs

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2018 were prepared in accordance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises (the "PRC GAAP"). These consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2019 are the first set of consolidated financial statements of the Group that has been prepared in accordance with IFRSs.

The adoption of IFRSs does not have any significant impact on the amounts recognised and no adjustment has been made for the transition from the PRC GAAP to IFRSs.

In order to increase the international images of the Company to raise funds, expand the shareholder base and enhance the corporate capital strength, having considered the regulatory requirements of Shenzhen Stock Exchange and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, a supplement of the amendments to Articles of Association of the Company has been approved at the tenth meeting of the ninth board of directors and the eighth meeting of the ninth supervisory committee on 6 December 2019 that the provisions of the consolidated financial statements of the Group prepared under the PRC GAAP and IFRSs are adopted and applicable. The Company adopted the PRC GAAP and IFRSs to prepare its consolidated financial statements, starting from the fiscal period commencing on or after 1 January 2019 and onward, for A shares and H shares respectively.

The consolidated financial statements prepared under IFRS and those prepared under PRC GAAP have no material differences except the reclassifications as follows:

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

Transition from previous PRC GAAP to IFRSs *(Continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2019	As per consolidated financial statements prepared under IFRS	Reclassifications	As per consolidated financial statements prepared under PRC GAAP
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Revenue	102,252	89	102,341
Cost of sales	(59,647)	3,798	(55,849)
Other income and other revenue	5,348	(4,010)	1,338
Selling and distribution costs	(35,454)	(3,677)	(39,131)
Administrative expenses	(29,660)	597	(29,063)
Finance costs	(1,421)	3,203	1,782
Net loss attributable to the equity holders of the Company for the year	(40,166)	-	(40,166)
As at 31 December 2019			
Trade and rental receivables	27,113	1,047	28,160
Prepayment, deposits and other receivables	4,774	(1,263)	3,511
Tax recoverable	129	(129)	–
Current assets	184,201	(345)	183,856
Trade payables	(17,926)	(510)	(18,436)
Contract liabilities	(10,241)	8	(10,233)
Other payables	(362,786)	405	(362,381)
Tax payables	(742)	(605)	(1,347)
Lease liabilities	(9,813)	1,047	(8,766)
Current liabilities	(415,284)	345	(414,939)

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

Transition from previous PRC GAAP to IFRSs *(Continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2018	**As per consolidated financial statements prepared under IFRS**	**Reclassifications**	**As per consolidated financial statements prepared under PRC GAAP**
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Net cash used in operating activities	(22,861)	18,266	(4,595)
Net cash from investing activities	23,814	52,438	76,252
Net cash from financing activities	5,125	(481)	4,644
Effect on exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	32	(17)	15

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

Adoption of IFRS 16: Leases

IFRS 16 replaces IAS 17 and related Interpretations for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. It significantly changes, among others, the lessee accounting by replacing the dual-model under IAS 17 with a single model which requires a lessee to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for the rights and obligations created by all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. For lessor accounting, IFRS 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in IAS 17. Accordingly, a lessor continues to classify its leases as operating leases or finance leases, and to account for those two types of leases differently. IFRS 16 also requires enhanced disclosures to be provided by lessees and lessors.

In accordance with the transitional provisions, the Group has applied IFRS 16 for the first time at 1 January 2019 (i.e. the date of initial application, the "DIA") using the modified retrospective approach in which comparative information has not been restated. Instead, the Group recognised the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 16 as an adjustment to the balance of accumulated losses or other component of equity, where appropriate, at the DIA.

The Group also elected to use the transition practical expedient not to reassess whether a contract was, or contained, a lease at the DIA and the Group applied IFRS 16 only to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying IAS 17 and to contracts entered into or changed on or after the DIA that are identified as leases applying IFRS 16.

As lessee

Before the adoption of IFRS 16, lease contracts were classified as operating or finance lease in accordance with the Group's accounting policies applicable prior to the DIA.

Upon adoption of IFRS 16, the Group accounted for the leases in accordance with the transition provisions of IFRS 16 and the Group's accounting policies applicable from the DIA.

As lessee – leases previously classified as operating leases

The Group recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases previously classified as operating leases at the DIA, except for leases for which the underlying asset is of low value, and the Group applied the following practical expedients on a lease-by-lease basis.

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

Adoption of IFRS 16: Leases *(Continued)*

As lessee – leases previously classified as operating leases (Continued)

(a) Applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics.

(b) Adjusted the right-of-use assets at the DIA by the provision for onerous leases recognised immediately before the DIA by applying IAS 37, as an alternative to performing an impairment review at the DIA.

(c) Did not recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities to leases for which the lease term ends within 12 months of the DIA.

(d) Excluded initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use assets at the DIA.

(e) Used hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

At the DIA, except for those that were previously or will be accounted for as investment property using the fair value model, right-of-use assets were, on a lease-by-lease basis, measured at either,

(a) their carrying amount as if IFRS 16 had been applied since the commencement date, but discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the DIA; or

(b) an amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to the lease recognised immediately before the DIA.

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

Adoption of IFRS 16: Leases *(Continued)*

As lessee – leases previously classified as operating leases (Continued)

Reconciliation of operating lease commitments disclosed applying IAS 17 at 31 December 2018 and lease liabilities recognised at the DIA is as follows.

	RMB'000
Operating lease commitments at 31 December 2018	275
Less:	
Short-term leases and other leases with remaining lease term ending on or before 31 December 2019	(275)
Lease liabilities at 1 January 2019	-

As lessee – leases previously classified as finance leases

The Group measures the carrying amount of the land use right and building at the DIA at the carrying amount of the lease assets immediately before that date measured applying IAS 17. The Group accounts for those leases applying IFRS 16 from the DIA.

As lessor

The Group is not required to make any adjustments on transition for leases in which it is a lessor, except for the change of classification of subleases. Under IFRS 16, the classification of a sublease is determined by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, rather than the underlying asset. At the DIA, the Group reassessed subleases that were previously classified as operating leases applying IAS 17 and determined the classification on the basis of the remaining contractual terms and conditions of the head leases and subleases at that date by applying IFRS 16. As a result of this assessment, the Group reclassified certain operating subleases as finance subleases and accounted for them as new finance subleases entered into at the DIA.

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

A summary of the principal accounting policies adopted by the Group is set out below:

Going concern

The Group incurred a net loss of approximately RMB40,133,000 for the year ended 31 December 2019. At 31 December 2019, the current liabilities of the Group exceeded its current assets by approximately RMB231,083,000 and net liabilities of approximately RMB51,107,000. The Group maintained cash in bank and financial institution of approximately RMB135,275,000 as at 31 December 2019. These conditions indicate the existence of uncertainty that might cast significant doubt about the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and, therefore, the Group may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. The Group is taking the following steps to ensure continuous operations of the Group:

(a) Beijing Haihongyuan Investment Management Co., Ltd. ("Beijing Haihongyuan"), a major shareholder of the Group, has issued letter of commitment, undertaking to provide financial support including funds and guarantees to help to meet its operating and financial needs for the twelve months since issuance date of the letter;

(b) The Group will continue to expedite the issue of new non-public offering of H shares, further optimise principal business through equity financing, actively seek opportunities for expanding new business segments, and enhance the Group's core competitiveness and sustainable development capabilities;

(c) Coping with the market changes and demands, proactively adjust product structure and industrial upgrading, and accelerate the transformation to a modern service provider, and optimise overall industrial distribution; develop new client bases, improve and strengthen sales system, and enhance the profitability of main business;

(d) With its wholly-owned subsidiary, Hainan Garden Lane Freight Hotel Management Co., Ltd. (*formerly known as Hainan Tangyuan Technology Co., Ltd.*) ("Hainan Garden") as a platform, the Group will research and explore new business sectors, and utilise the existing resources and talent advantages of the Group's substantial shareholders in modern service industries to launch new businesses and develop new industries, thereby expanding the business scope of the Group, improving its asset portfolio, and bringing fresh energy into its sustained operation;

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

Going concern *(Continued)*

(e) In line with the operation strategies, divest low-efficiency capital and equity investments and other nonoperational assets with less frequent transactions, increase cash flow, and improve shareholding structure of the Group;

(f) Enhance overall budget management and cost control, exert strict control over various expenditures and expenses, lower the operation costs, and maximise the profitability of principal business; and

(g) In strict accordance with the internal control system requirements of the Shenzhen Stock Exchange and Hong Kong Stock Exchange, the Group continuously improves working standards and perfects the internal control system, establishes and improves the operation organisation of the enterprise, continuously improves various internal control systems, strengthens risk control measures, and reduces the Group's operational risks. The Group's internal control system is more operable, to prevent damage to the interests of listed companies and shareholders, and to ensure the realisation of the Group's business objectives.

With the aforesaid measures, the board of directors of the Company (the "Board of Directors") deems it reasonable to prepare the consolidated financial statements on the assumption of continuous operations. The Board of Directors has conducted thorough evaluation of the Group's continuous operation ability by reviewing working capital forecasts for the coming twelve months, and has reached the conclusion that the Group will be able to acquire enough funding to ensure working capital and expensing needs, therefore agreed with preparation of the consolidated financial statements on the basis of continuous operations. Should the Group be unable to operate as a going concern, adjustments would have to be made to write down the value of assets to their recoverable amounts, and to provide for any further liabilities which might arise and to reclassify the non-current assets and liabilities to current assets and liabilities. The effect of these adjustments has not been reflected in the consolidated financial statements.

Basis of measurement

The measurement basis used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements is historical cost, except for Designated FVOCI, which are measured at fair values as explained in the accounting policies set out below.

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise these financial statements of the Company and all of its subsidiaries as at 31 December each year. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting year as that of the Company using consistent accounting policies.

All intra-group balances, transactions, income and expenses and profits and losses resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full. The results of subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which the Group obtains control and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases.

Non-controlling interests are presented, separately from equity holders of the Company, in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position. The non-controlling interests in the acquiree, that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the acquiree's net assets in the event of liquidation, are measured initially either at fair value or at the present ownership instrument's proportionate share in the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. This choice of measurement basis is made on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis other types of non-controlling interests are initially measured at fair value, unless another measurement basis is required by IFRSs.

Allocation of total comprehensive income

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

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

Basis of consolidation *(Continued)*

Changes in ownership interest

Changes in the Group's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to the owners of the Company.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, the gain or loss on disposal is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest determined at the date when control is lost and (ii) the carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests at the date when control is lost. The amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the disposed subsidiary are accounted for on the same basis as would be required if the parent had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. Any investment retained in the former subsidiary and any amounts owed by or to the former subsidiary are accounted for as a financial asset, associate, joint venture or others as appropriate from the date when control is lost.

Subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The Group reassesses whether it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the elements of control.

In the Company's statement of financial position which is presented within these notes, investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses. The carrying amount of the investments is reduced to its recoverable amount on an individual basis, if it is higher than the recoverable amount. The results of subsidiaries are accounted for by the Company on the basis of dividends received and receivable.

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

Associates

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

The Group's investment in an associate is accounted for under the equity method of accounting, except when the investment or a portion thereof is classified as held for sale. Under the equity method, the investment is initially recorded at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of the investee's net assets and any impairment loss relating to the investment. Except to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the investee, the Group discontinues recognising its share of further losses when the Group's share of losses of the investee equals or exceeds the carrying amount of its interest in the investee, which includes any long term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the investee.

Goodwill arising on acquisition of an associate is measured as the excess of the cost of investment over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquired associate. Such goodwill is included in interests in an associate. On the other hand, any excess of the Group's share of its net fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of investment is recognised immediately in profit or loss as an income.

Unrealised profits and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and its associate are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee, except where unrealised losses provide evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred, in which case they are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

In the Company's statement of financial position which is presented within these notes, an investment in associate is stated at cost less impairment losses. The carrying amount of the investment is reduced to its recoverable amount on an individual basis, if it is higher than the recoverable amount. The results of the associate are accounted for by the Company on the basis of dividends received and receivable.

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is measured as the excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree (if applicable) and the fair value of any previously held equity interest in the acquiree over the acquisition date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed of the acquired business.

Goodwill on acquisition of business is recognised as a separate asset and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, which is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. For the purpose of impairment test and determination of gain or loss on disposal, goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units. An impairment loss on goodwill is not reversed.

On the other hand, any excess of the acquisition date amounts of identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed of the acquired business over the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree (if applicable) and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held interest in the acquiree, if any, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in profit or loss as an income from bargain purchase.

Any resulting gain or loss arising from remeasuring the previously held equity interests in the acquiree at the acquisition-date fair value is recognised in profit or loss or other comprehensive income, as appropriate.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment, other than construction in progress, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

Property, plant and equipment *(Continued)*

Depreciation is provided to write off the cost less accumulated impairment losses of property, plant and equipment, over their estimated useful lives from the date on which they are available for use and after taking into account their estimated residual value, using the straight-line method at the following rates per annum. Where parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, the cost or valuation of the item is allocated on a reasonable basis and depreciated separately.

Buildings	5-40 years
Leasehold improvement	Over the remaining lease terms
Machinery and other equipment	3-20 years
Transportation equipment	6-17 years

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 derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) is included in profit or loss in the period in which the item is derecognised.

Construction in progress

Construction in progress which represents machinery and other equipment on which construction work has not been completed and machinery pending installation, is stated at historical cost, which includes construction expenditures incurred, cost of machinery, and other direct costs capitalised during the construction and installation period, less accumulated impairment losses, if any. No depreciation is provided in respect of construction in progress until the construction and installation work is completed that the assets are ready for their intended use. On completion, the construction in progress is transferred to appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment.

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

Investment properties

Investment properties are properties that are held by owner or lessee, to earn rental income and/or for capital appreciation. These include properties held for a currently undetermined future use.

Investment properties held by the Group under leases are accounted in the same way as other right-of-use assets. Depreciation is recognised for those investment properties over the period of 6 years.

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from its disposals. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the year in which the item is derecognised.

Intangible assets

Software

The initial cost of acquiring software is capitalised. Software with definite useful lives is carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses (if any).

Land use right

Before 1 January 2019, land use right are up-front payments to acquire fixed term interests in lessee-occupied land that are classified as operating leases. The premiums are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses and are amortised over the period of the lease on a straight-line basis to profit or loss. From 1 January 2019, those payments are accounted for as right-of-use assets.

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

Research and development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Costs incurred on development activities, which involve the application of research findings to a plan or design for the production of new or substantially improved products and processes, are capitalised if the product or process is technically and commercially feasible and the Group has sufficient resources to complete the development. The capitalised expenditure includes the cost of materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of overheads. Other development expenditure is recognised as expenses in profit or loss as incurred. When the asset is available for use, the capitalised development costs are amortised and subject to impairment review on the same basis as intangible assets acquired separately.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is expensed in the statement of profit or loss when incurred.

Financial instruments

Financial assets

Recognition and derecognition

Financial assets are recognised when and only when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments and on a trade date basis.

A financial asset is derecognised when and only when (i) the Group's contractual rights to future cash flows from the financial asset expire or (ii) the Group transfers the financial asset and either (a) it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or (b) it neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset but it does not retain control of the financial asset.

Classification and measurement

Financial assets (except for trade and rental receivables without a significant financing component) are initially recognised at their fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not carried at FVPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets. Such trade and rental receivables are initially measured at their transaction price.

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

Financial instruments *(Continued)*

Financial assets (Continued)

Classification and measurement (Continued)

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as (i) measured at amortised cost; (ii) debt investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("Mandatory FVOCI"); (iii) equity investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("Designated FVOCI"); or (iv) measured at fair value through profit or loss ("FVPL").

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the Group's business model for managing the financial assets and the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business model for managing them, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first annual reporting period following the change in the business model.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVPL:

(a) it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

(b) its contractual terms 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. Gains and losses arising from impairment, derecognition or through the amortisation process are recognised in profit or loss.

The Group's financial assets at amortised cost include trade, rental and other receivables, deposits and cash at a financial institution and banks.

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

Financial instruments *(Continued)*

Financial assets (Continued)

Designated FVOCI

Upon initial recognition, the Group may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which IFRS 3 applies in other comprehensive income. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

These equity investments are subsequently measured at fair value and are not subject to impairment. Dividends are recognised in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other gains or losses are recognised in other comprehensive income and shall not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Upon derecognition, the cumulative gain or loss is transferred directly to accumulated losses.

The Group's financial assets at Designated FVOCI include unlisted equity securities.

Financial liabilities

Recognition and derecognition

Financial liabilities are recognised when and only when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

A financial liability is derecognised when and only when the liability is extinguished, that is, when the obligation specified in the relevant contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

Financial instruments *(Continued)*

Financial liabilities *(Continued)*

Classification and measurement

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at their fair value plus, in the case of financial liabilities not carried at FVPL, transaction costs that are direct attributable to the issue of the financial liabilities.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade payables, other payables, contract liabilities, interest-bearing borrowings and lease liabilities. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, unless the effect of discounting would be insignificant, in which case they are stated at cost.

Impairment of financial assets and other items

The Group recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses ("ECL") on financial assets that are measured at amortised cost to which the impairment requirements apply in accordance with IFRS 9. At each reporting date, the Group measures a loss allowance for a financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime ECL if the credit risk on that financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial asset at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

Measurement of ECL

ECL is a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses (i.e. the present value of all cash shortfalls) over the expected life of the financial instrument.

For financial assets, a credit loss is the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to an entity under the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive.

Lifetime ECL represents the ECL that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument while 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

Financial instruments *(Continued)*

Impairment of financial assets and other items (Continued)

Measurement of ECL (Continued)

Where ECL is measured on a collective basis, the financial instruments are grouped based on the following one or more shared credit risk characteristics:

(a) past due information

(b) nature of instrument

(c) nature of collateral

(d) industry of debtors

Loss allowance is remeasured at each reporting date to reflect changes in the financial instrument's credit risk and loss since initial recognition. The resulting changes in the loss allowance are recognised as an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss with a corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of the financial instrument.

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 the Group may not receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full if the financial instrument that meets any of the following criteria.

(a) 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); or

(b) there is a breach of financial covenants by the counterparty.

Irrespective of the above analysis, the Group considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

Financial instruments *(Continued)*

Impairment of financial assets and other items (Continued)

Assessment of 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 in the assessment:

- the debtor's failure to make payments of principal or interest on the due dates;
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the financial instrument's external or internal credit rating (if available);
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor; and
- actual or expected changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment that have or may have a significant adverse effect on the debtor's ability to meet its obligation to the Group.

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Group presumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date.

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

Financial instruments *(Continued)*

Impairment of financial assets and other items (Continued)

Assessment of significant increase in credit risk (Continued)

Low credit risk

A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if:

(a) it has a low risk of default;

(b) the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term; and

(c) adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

Simplified approach of ECL

For trade and rental receivables, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECL. The Group recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date and has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

Credit-impaired financial asset

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 include observable data about the following events:

(a) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower.

(b) a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event.

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

Financial instruments *(Continued)*

Impairment of financial assets and other items (Continued)

Credit-impaired financial asset (Continued)

(c) 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.

(d) it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.

(e) the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

(f) the purchase or origination of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.

Write-off

The Group writes off a financial asset when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering the contractual cash flows on a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The Group has a policy of writing off the gross carrying amount based on historical experience of recoveries of similar assets. The Group expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities under the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due, taking into account legal advice if appropriate. Any subsequent recovery is recognised in profit or loss.

Cash equivalents

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash equivalents represent short-term highly liquid investments which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

Revenue recognition

Rental income/Lease income

Rental income under operating leases is recognised when the assets are let out and on the straight-line basis over the lease term. Before 1 January 2019, contingent rents are recognised as income in the period in which they are earned. From 1 January 2019, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate are initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date and subsequently adjusted when such index or rate changes. Such payments are recognised as income on the straight-line basis over the lease term. Other variable lease payments are recognised as income in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs. Lease income from lease of hotel room is recognised as income over the lease period.

Revenue from contracts with customers within IFRS 15

Nature of goods or services

The nature of the goods or services provided by the Group is as follows:

Business A: Production and sale of power transmission equipment and related accessories

Business B: Provision of catering services

Identification of performance obligations

At contract inception, the Group assesses the goods or services promised in a contract with a customer and identifies as a performance obligation each promise to transfer to the customer either:

(a) a good or service (or a bundle of goods or services) that is distinct; or

(b) a series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same and that have the same pattern of transfer to the customer.

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

Revenue recognition *(Continued)*

Revenue from contracts with customers within IFRS 15 (Continued)

Identification of performance obligations (Continued)

A good or service that is promised to a customer is distinct if both of the following criteria are met:

(a) the customer can benefit from the good or service either on its own or together with other resources that are readily available to the customer (i.e. the good or service is capable of being distinct); and

(b) the Group's promise to transfer the good or service to the customer is separately identifiable from other promises in the contract (i.e. the promise to transfer the good or service is distinct within the context of the contract).

Timing of revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when (or as) the Group satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service (i.e. an asset) to a customer. An asset is transferred when (or as) the customer obtains control of that asset.

The Group transfers control of a good or service over time and, therefore, satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

(a) the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group's performance as the Group performs;

(b) the Group's performance creates or enhances an asset (for example, work in progress) that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or

(c) 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.

If a performance obligation is not satisfied over time, the Group satisfies the performance obligation at a point in time when the customer obtains control of the promised asset. In determining when the transfer of control occurs, the Group considers the concept of control and such indicators as legal title, physical possession, right to payment, significant risks and rewards of ownership of the asset, and customer acceptance.

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

Revenue recognition *(Continued)*

Revenue from contracts with customers within IFRS 15 (Continued)

Timing of revenue recognition (Continued)

Revenue is recognised on the following basis:

- Production and sale of power transmission equipment and related accessories is recognised at a point in time at which the customer obtains the control of the promised asset, which generally coincides with the time when the goods are delivered to customers and the title is passed; and

- Service income from the provision of catering services is recognised as income over time when the relevant transactions have been arranged or the relevant services have been rendered.

For revenue recognised over time under IFRS 15, provided the outcome of the performance obligation can be reasonably measured, the Group applies the output method (i.e. based on the direct measurements of the value to the customer of the goods or services transferred to date relative to the remaining goods or services promised under the contract) to measure the progress towards complete satisfaction of the performance obligation because the method provides a faithful depiction of the Group's performance and reliable information is available to the Group to apply the method. Otherwise, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the costs incurred until such time that it can reasonably measure the outcome of the performance obligation.

Interest income

Interest income from financial assets is recognised using the effective interest method. For financial assets measured at amortised cost that are not credit-impaired, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the assets while it is applied to the amortised cost (i.e. the gross carrying amount net of loss allowance) in case of credit-impaired financial assets.

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

Contract assets and contract liabilities

If the Group performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, the contract is presented as a contract asset, excluding any amounts presented as a receivable. Conversely, if a customer pays consideration, or the Group has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, before the Group transfers a good or service to the customer, the contract is presented as a contract liability when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). A receivable is the Group's right to consideration that is unconditional or only the passage of time is required before payment of that consideration is due.

For a single contract or a single set of related contracts, either a net contract asset or a net contract liability is presented. Contract assets and contract liabilities of unrelated contracts are not presented on a net basis.

For the production and sale of power transmission equipment and related accessories, it is common for the Group to receive from the customer some of the contractual payments before the services are completed or when the goods are delivered (i.e. the timing of revenue recognition for such transactions). The Group recognises a contract liability until it is recognised as revenue. During that year, any significant financing components, if applicable, will be included in the contract liability and will be expensed as accrued unless the interest expense is eligible for capitalisation.

Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). Since the Group's main operation is carried out in the People's Republic of China (the "PRC"), the amounts shown in the consolidated financial statements are presented in RMB.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the retranslation of non-monetary items carried at fair value are recognised in profit or loss except for those arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognised directly in equity, in which cases, the gains or losses are also recognised directly in equity.

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

Foreign currency translation *(Continued)*

The results and financial position of all the group entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency ("foreign operations") are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- Assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented and fair value adjustments on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on an acquisition of a foreign operation which are to be treated as assets and liabilities of that foreign operation, are translated at the closing rate at the end of the reporting period.

- Income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rate.

- All resulting exchange differences arising from the above translation and exchange differences arising from a monetary item that forms part of the Group's net investment in a foreign operation are recognised as a separate component of equity.

- On the disposal of a foreign operation, which includes a disposal of the Group's entire interest in a foreign operation, a disposal involving the loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, or a partial disposal of an interest in an associate that includes a foreign operation of which the retained interest is no longer equity-accounted for, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences relating to the foreign operation that is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the separate component of equity is reclassified from equity to profit or loss when the gain or loss on disposal is recognised.

- On the partial disposal of the Group's interest in a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation which does not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiary, the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognised in the separate component of equity is re-attributed to the non-controlling interests in that foreign operation and are not reclassified to profit or loss.

- On all other partial disposals, which includes partial disposal of associates that do not result in the Group losing significant influence or joint control, the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of exchange differences recognised in the separate component of equity is reclassified to profit or loss.

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost, which comprises all costs of purchase and, where applicable, other costs that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition, is calculated using the weighted average cost method. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

When inventories are sold, the carrying amount of those inventories is recognised as an expense 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 of 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.

Impairment of non-financial assets, other than goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews internal and external sources of information to assess whether there is any indication that its property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, land use right, right-of-use assets, interest in an associate and interest in subsidiaries may be impaired or impairment loss previously recognised no longer exists or may be reduced. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated, based on the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the smallest group of assets that generates cash flows independently (i.e. a cash-generating unit).

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 cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised as an expense in profit or loss immediately.

A reversal of impairment loss is limited to the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. Reversal of impairment loss is recognised as an income in profit or loss immediately.

The accounting policy for recognition and reversal of the impairment loss for goodwill is stated in the accounting policy for goodwill in the earlier part of this note.

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

Borrowings costs

Borrowings costs which are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction and production of qualifying assets, i.e. assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are capitalised as part of the cost of those assets. Capitalisation of such borrowing costs ceases when the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are recognised as and included in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation can be made. Expenditures for which a provision has been recognised are charged against the related provision in the year in which the expenditures are incurred. Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount provided is the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. Where the Group expects a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income over the years necessary to match the grant on a systematic basis to the costs that it is intended to compensate. Where the grant relates to an asset, the fair value is credited to a deferred income account and is released to profit or loss over the expected useful life of the relevant asset by equal annual instalments.

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

Leases

Applicable from 1 January 2019

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

As lessee

The Group applies the recognition exemption to short-term leases and low-value asset leases. Lease payments associated with these leases are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Group has elected not to separate non-lease components from lease components, and accounts for each lease component and any associated non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Group accounts for each lease component within a lease contract as a lease separately. The Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component.

Amounts payable by the Group that do not give rise to a separate component are considered to be part of the total consideration that is allocated to the separately identified components of the contract.

The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement date of the lease.

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

Leases *(Continued)*

Applicable from 1 January 2019 (Continued)

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises

(a) the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;

(b) any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;

(c) any initial direct costs incurred by the Group; and

(d) an estimate of costs to be incurred by the Group in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Subsequently, the right-of-use asset is measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation/depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. Amortisation/Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the right-of-use asset as follows:

Land use rights	27- 48 years
Hotels and restaurants	3 – 6 years

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the contract.

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

Leases *(Continued)*

Applicable from 1 January 2019 (Continued)

The lease payments comprise the following payments for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term that are not paid at the commencement date:

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

(b) variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate;

(c) amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees;

(d) exercise price of a purchase option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and

(e) payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, or where it is not readily determinable, the incremental borrowing rate of the lessee.

Subsequently, the lease liability is measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The lease liability is remeasured using a revised discount rate when there are changes to the lease payments arising from the reassessment of whether the Group will be reasonably certain to exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

Leases *(Continued)*

Applicable from 1 January 2019 (Continued)

The lease liability is remeasured by using the original discount rate when there is a change in the residual value guarantee, the in-substance fixed lease payments or the future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate (other than floating interest rate). In case of a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in floating interest rates, the Group remeasures the lease liability using a revised discount rate.

The Group recognises the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset. If the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Group recognises any remaining amount of the remeasurement in profit or loss.

A lease modification is accounted for as a separate lease if

(a) the modification increase the scope of the lease by adding the right to use or more underlying assets; and

(b) the consideration for the lease increases by an amount commensurate with the stand-alone price for the increase in scope and any appropriate adjustments to that stand-alone price to reflect the circumstances of the particular contract.

When a lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, at the effective date of the lease modification,

(a) the Group allocates the consideration in the modified contract on the basis of relative stand-alone price as described above.

(b) the Group determines the lease term of the modified contract.

(c) the Group remeasures the lease liability by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate over the revised lease term.

(d) for lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease, the Group accounts for the remeasurement of the lease liability by decreasing the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease and recognising any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of the lease in profit or loss.

(e) for all other lease modifications, the Group accounts for the remeasurement of the lease liability by making a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

Leases *(Continued)*

Applicable from 1 January 2019 (Continued)

As lessor

The Group classifies each of its leases as either a finance lease or an operating lease at the inception date of the lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

When the Group is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for the head lease and sublease as two separate contracts. The sublease is classified as an operating lease if the head lease is a short-term lease to which the Group has applied the recognition exemption. Otherwise, the sublease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease.

As lessor – operating lease

The Group applies the derecognition and impairment requirements in IFRS 9 to the operating lease receivables.

A modification to an operating lease is accounted for as a new lease from the effective date of the modification, considering any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to the original lease as part of the lease payments for the new lease.

Applicable before 1 January 2019

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

As lessor

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the amount of the Group's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Group's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

Leases *(Continued)*

Applicable before 1 January 2019 (Continued)

As lessee

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets of the Group at the lower of the fair value of the leased assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the statement of financial position as finance lease obligation. Finance charges, which represent the difference between the total leasing commitments and the fair value of the assets acquired, are charged to profit or loss over the term of the relevant lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the remaining balance of the obligations for each accounting period.

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

Lease incentives are recognised in profit or loss as an integral part of the net consideration agreed for the use of the leased asset. Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the accounting period in which they are incurred.

Employee benefit

Short term employee benefits

Salaries, annual bonuses, paid annual leave and the cost of non-monetary benefits are accrued in the year in which the associated services are rendered by employees.

Defined contribution plans

The obligations for contributions to a defined contribution retirement scheme are recognised as an expense in profit or loss as incurred. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Group in an independently administered fund.

Overseas subsidiaries (including Hong Kong) also operate pension schemes or similar arrangements for their employees in accordance with the statutory requirements prescribed by the relevant legal authorities.

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

Taxation

The charge for current income tax is based on the results for the period as adjusted for items that are non-assessable or disallowed. It is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is provided, using the liability method, on all temporary differences at the end of the reporting period between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, any deferred tax arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss is not recognised.

The deferred tax assets or liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is recovered or liability is settled, based on the tax rates and the tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

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

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

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

Related parties

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the Group.

(a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Group if that person:

   (i) has control or joint control over the Group;

   (ii) has significant influence over the Group; or

   (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Group.

(b) An entity is related to the Group if any of the following conditions applies:

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

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

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

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

   (v) the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Group or an entity related to the Group. If the Group is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Group.

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

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

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

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

Related parties *(Continued)*

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

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

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

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

In the definition of a related party, an associate includes subsidiaries of the associate and a joint venture includes subsidiaries of the joint venture.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and assumptions concerning the future and judgements are made by the management in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. They affect the application of the Group's accounting policies, reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, and disclosures made. They are assessed on an on-going basis and are based on experience and relevant factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Where appropriate, revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period of revision and future periods, in case the revision also affects future periods.

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

Critical accounting estimates and judgements *(Continued)*

Loss allowance for ECL

The Group's management estimates the loss allowance for financial assets at amotised cost including trade, rental and other receivables by using various inputs and assumptions including risk of a default and expected loss rate. The estimation involves high degree of uncertainty which is based on the Group's historical information, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. Where the expectation is different from the original estimate, such difference will impact the carrying amount of financial assets at amortised cost. Details of the key assumption and inputs used in estimating ECL are set out in note 34 to the consolidated financial statements.

Impairment of investments in subsidiaries

The Group assesses annually if investment in an associate has suffered any impairment in accordance with IAS 36 and follows the guidance of IFRS 9 in determining whether amounts due from these entities are impaired. Details of the approach are stated in the respective accounting policies. The assessment requires an estimation of future cash flows, including expected dividends, from the assets and the selection of appropriate discount rates. Future changes in financial performance and position of these entities would affect the estimation of impairment loss and cause the adjustments of their carrying amounts.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for property, plant and equipment, investment properties, land use right and right-of-use assets at the end of each reporting period in accordance with the accounting policies as disclosed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements. In determining whether an asset is impaired or the event previously causing the impairment no longer exists, the management has to assess whether an event has occurred that may affect the asset value or such event affecting the asset value has not been in existence. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amounts of the asset would be determined as the greater of the fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, the calculations of which involve the use of estimates. Owing to inherent risk associated with estimations in the timing and amounts of the future cash flows and fair value less costs of disposal, the estimated recoverable amount of the asset may be different from the amount actually received and profit or loss could be affected by accuracy of the estimations.

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

Critical accounting estimates and judgements *(Continued)*

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The directors of the Company review the useful lives and depreciation method of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period, through careful consideration with regards to expected usage, wear-and-tear and potential technical obsolescence to usage of the assets.

Fair value estimation

The Group's unlisted equity investments have been valued based on the valuation from the directors of the Company and valuation report from the independent valuer appointed by the Company. The valuation requires the Group to make some estimation on a number of significant unobservable inputs associated with the investment. Details of the key assumption and inputs used in the valuation are set out in note 17 to the consolidated financial statements.

Allowance for inventories

The Group's management reviews the condition of inventories at the end of each reporting period, and makes allowance for inventories that are identified as obsolete, slow-moving or no longer recoverable. The Group carries out the inventory review on a product-by-product basis and makes allowances by reference to the latest market prices and current market conditions.

Discount rates for calculating lease liabilities as lessee

The Group uses the lessee's incremental borrowing rates to discount future lease payments since interest rates implicit in the leases are not readily determinable. In determining the discounts rates for its leases, the Group refers to a rate that is readily observable as the starting point and then applies judgement and adjusts such observable rate to determine the incremental borrowing rate.

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

Critical accounting estimates and judgements *(Continued)*

Estimation of lease term of contracts with extension or termination options

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised. The Group has lease contracts that include extension or termination options. The Group applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the options to extend or terminate the lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to extend or terminate the leases. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term whether there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to extend or terminate.

The extension option for the lease of hotel has not been included in lease liability because the directors consider that the probability of exercise the option to extend the lease is remote.

As at 31 December 2019, potential future (undiscounted) cash outflows of approximately RMB24,686,000 have not been included in lease liabilities because it is not reasonably certain that the leases will be extended.

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

Future changes in IFRSs

At the date of authorisation of the consolidated financial statements, the IASB has issued the following new/revised IFRSs that are relevant to the Group and are not yet effective for the current year, which the Group has not early adopted.

Amendments to IASs 1 and 8	*Definition of Material* [1]
Amendments to IAS 39, IFRSs 7 and 9	*Interest Rate Benchmark Reform* [1]
Amendments to IFRS 3	*Definition of a Business* [2]
IFRS 17	*Insurance Contracts* [3]
Amendments to IAS 1	*Classification of Liabilities as Current or non-Current* [4]
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28	*Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture* [5]

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

2 Effective for acquisitions that occur on or after the beginning of the first annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2020

3 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021

4 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022

5 The effective date to be determined

The directors do not anticipate that the adoption of the new/revised IFRSs in future periods will have any material impact on the results of the Group.

3. REVENUE

Revenue represents the consideration expected to be received in respect of the transfer of goods and services in accordance with IFRS 15 and rental revenue derived from the hotel rooms, which is recognised under the scope of IFRS 16. The amount of each significant category of revenue recognised during the year is as follows:

	2019	**2018**
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
Revenue from contracts with customers within IFRS 15		
Sales of power transmission equipment and related accessories	**40,937**	32,075
Provision of catering services income	**53,299**	-
Management fee income	**1,140**	-
Others	**-**	236
	95,376	32,311
Revenue from other sources		
Lease income from operating lease of hotel rooms	**6,876**	-
	102,252	32,311

3. REVENUE *(Continued)*

In addition to the information shown in segment disclosures in note 5 to the consolidated financial statements, the revenue from contracts with customers within IFRS 15 is disaggregated as follows:

	Production and sales of power transmission equipment and related accessories	**Provision of catering services**	**Total**
	RMB'000	***RMB'000***	***RMB'000***
Year ended 31 December 2019			
By products:			
- Enclosed busbars	**40,937**	**-**	**40,937**
- Provision of catering services	**-**	**53,299**	**53,299**
- Management fee	**-**	**1,140**	**1,140**
	40,937	**54,439**	**95,376**
Geographical region:			
- The PRC	**40,937**	**54,439**	**95,376**
Timing of revenue recognition:			
- at a point in time	**40,937**	**-**	**40,937**
- over time	**-**	**54,439**	**54,439**
	40,937	**54,439**	**95,376**
Type of transaction price:			
- fixed price	**40,937**	**54,439**	**95,376**

3. REVENUE *(Continued)*

	Production and sales of power transmission equipment and related accessories	Others	Total
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Year ended 31 December 2018			
By products:			
- Enclosed busbars	30,856	-	30,856
- Power capacitors	1,219	-	1,219
- Others	-	236	236
	32,075	236	32,311
Geographical region:			
- The PRC	32, 075	236	32,311
Timing of revenue recognition:			
- at a point in time	32, 075	236	32,311
Type of transaction price:			
- fixed price	32, 075	236	32,311

4. OTHER REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME

	2019	2018
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
Interest income from banks and a financial institution	**3,203**	896
Government grant *(note)*	**767**	273
Compensation on contracts termination	**813**	-
Compensation on the demolition cost of a plant	**-**	643
Waive of interest expenses	**-**	3,261
Exchange gain, net	**-**	3
Reversal of provision for inventories	**-**	7
Sundry income	**565**	234
	5,348	5,317

Note:

The government grant mainly represented the amortisation of an amount received from the local government to compensate for the acquisition and construction of a new factory. The government grant recognised in profit or loss based on depreciation of the relevant assets over its expected useful life in straight line method *(note 28 to the consolidated financial statements)*.

5. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The management has been identified as the chief operating decision makers to evaluate the performance of operating segments and to allocate resources to those segments based on the Group's internal reporting in respect of these segments. The management considers production and sale of power transmission equipment and related accessories, hotel operations and related catering services and investment holding *(2018: production and sales of power transmission equipment and investment holding)* are the Group's major operating segments.

Segment results represent the results before taxation earned by each segment. All assets are allocated to reportable segments other than unallocated assets which are mainly cash at banks and on hand. All liabilities are allocated to reportable segments other than corporate liabilities including accrued charges and other payables, provision and government grants.

Analysis of the Group's segmental information by business and geographical segments during the year is set out below.

5. SEGMENT INFORMATION *(Continued)*

(a) By business segments

Segment results for the year ended 31 December 2019

	Production and sales of power transmission equipment and related accessories	Hotel operations and provision of related catering services	Investment holding	Total
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Revenue	**40,937**	**61,315**	**-**	**102,252**
Results				
Profit (Loss) for the year before the following items:	**(4,209)**	**13,603**	**-**	**9,394**
Depreciation of property, plants and equipment	**(3,058)**	**(1)**	**(779)**	**(3,838)**
Amortisation of investment properties	**-**	**(5,547)**	**-**	**(5,547)**
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	**-**	**(942)**	**-**	**(942)**
Amortisation of land use right	**(354)**	**-**	**-**	**(354)**
Finance costs	**(277)**	**(1,070)**	**(10)**	**(1,357)**
Share of results of an associate	**-**	**-**	**(22,485)**	**(22,485)**
Segment results	**(7,898)**	**6,043**	**(23,274)**	**(25,129)**
Unallocated other operating expenses				**(14,553)**
Loss before taxation				**(39,682)**
Taxation				**(451)**
Loss for the year				**(40,133)**

5. SEGMENT INFORMATION *(Continued)*

(a) By business segments *(Continued)*

Segment assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2019

	Production and sales of power transmission equipment and related accessories	Hotel operations and provision of related catering services	Investment holding	Total
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Assets				
Assets before following items:	47,545	68,333	-	115,878
Property, plant and equipment	48,634	18	1,191	49,843
Investment properties	-	16,012	-	16,012
Right-of-use assets	-	9,737	-	9,737
Land use right	14,675	-	-	14,675
Designated FVOCI	-	-	198,079	198,079
Cash at a financial institution	-	-	70,574	70,574
Segment assets	110,854	94,100	269,844	474,798
Unallocated assets				2,589
				477,387
Liabilities				
Segment liabilities	(74,247)	(37,301)	-	(111,548)
Unallocated liabilities				(416,946)
				(528,494)

5. SEGMENT INFORMATION *(Continued)*

(a) By business segments *(Continued)*

Other segment information for the year ended 31 December 2019

	Production and sales of power transmission equipment and related accessories	Hotel operations and provision of related catering services	Unallocated	Total
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Additions to property, plant and equipment	182	20	-	202
Additions of right-of-use assets	-	32,238	-	32,238
Reversal (Provision) of loss allowance on trade, rental and other receivables, net	938	(384)	831	1,385
Research and development expenses	(896)	-	-	(896)
Operating lease expenses on premises	-	(4,249)	(275)	(4,524)

5. SEGMENT INFORMATION *(Continued)*

(a) By business segments *(Continued)*

Segment results for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Production and sales of power transmission equipment and related accessories	Investment holding	Total
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Revenue	32,075	236	32,311
Results			
Profit for the year before the following items:	(37,010)	830	(36,180)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	(4,864)	(804)	(5,668)
Amortisation of land use right	(380)	-	(380)
Gain on disposal of subsidiaries	34,695	-	34,695
Gain on disposal of a plant	15,810	-	15,810
Finance costs	(7)	(502)	(509)
Share of results of an associate	-	(10)	(10)
Segment results	8,244	(486)	7,758
Unallocated other operating expenses			7,707
Profit before taxation			15,465
Taxation			(1,367)
Profit for the year			14,098

5. SEGMENT INFORMATION *(Continued)*

(a) By business segments *(Continued)*

Segment assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2018

	Production and sales of power transmission equipment and related accessories	Investment holding	Total
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Assets			
Assets before following items:	43,542	-	43,542
Property, plant and equipment	51,510	1,960	53,470
Land use right	15,029	-	15,029
Interests in associates	-	22,485	22,485
Designated FVOCI	30,288	200,708	230,996
Cash at a financial institution	-	70,206	70,206
Segment assets	140,369	295,359	435,728
Unallocated assets			69,386
			505,114
Liabilities			
Segment liabilities	(65,076)	-	(65,076)
Unallocated liabilities			(417,922)
			(482,998)

5. SEGMENT INFORMATION *(Continued)*

(a) By business segments *(Continued)*

Other segment information for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Production and sales of power transmission equipment and related accessories	Unallocated	Total
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Additions to property, plant and equipment	7,765	28	7,793
Impairment loss on goodwill	-	(72)	(72)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	(6)	(6)
Reversal (Provision) of loss allowance on trade, rental and other receivables, net	1,823	(2,301)	(478)
Reversal of provision for inventories	7	-	7
Research and development expenses	(1,243)	-	(1,243)
Operating lease expenses on premises	-	(1,593)	(1,593)

(b) By geographical information

Geographical information is not presented since the Group's operations are principally located in the PRC that all the Group's revenue from external customers is generated in the PRC and over 99% of the non-current assets, excluding financial instruments, of the Group are located in the PRC. Accordingly, in the opinion of the directors, the presentation of geographical information would provide no additional useful information to the users of these consolidated financial statements.

5. SEGMENT INFORMATION *(Continued)*

(c) Information about major customers

Revenue from external customers contributing 10% or more of the revenue of the Group for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2018.

	Hotel operations and provision of related catering services	Production and sales of power transmission equipment and related accessories
	2019	2018
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
Customer A	**32,811**	n/a
Customer B	**n/a**	4,365

6. (LOSS) PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION

This is stated after charging (crediting):

	2019	2018
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
Staff costs, including directors' emoluments		
Salaries and other benefits	**18,808**	13,420
Contribution to defined contribution retirement schemes	**4,929**	5,454
Total staff costs	**23,737**	18,874
Finance costs		
Loan interest expenses	**241**	509
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	**1,036**	-
Bank charges, net	**142**	90
Exchange loss, net	**2**	-
	1,421	599
Other items		
Auditor's remuneration	**1,083**	1,940
Cost of inventories	**34,766**	25,752
Depreciation and amortisation		
- Property, plant and equipment	**3,838**	5,668
- Investment properties	**5,547**	-
- Right-of-use assets	**942**	-
- Land use right	**354**	380
Research and development expenses	**896**	1,243
Legal and professional fees	**4,025**	1,736
Impairment loss on goodwill	**-**	72
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**-**	6
Short term leases expenses		
- Office premises	**275**	-
- Restaurants	**4,249**	-
Operating lease expenses on office premises	**-**	1,593
Direct operating expenses arising from investment properties that generated rental income	**3,475**	-

7. TAXATION

Enterprise Income Tax has been provided at the rate of 25% on the estimated assessable profits arising from the PRC.

Hong Kong Profit Tax has not been provided as the Group incurred a loss for taxation purpose in Hong Kong for both years.

	2019	2018
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
Current tax		
Enterprise Income Tax		
Current year	**1,818**	1,367
Overprovision in prior year	**(1,367)**	-
Total tax expenses	**451**	1,367

Further details of the deferred taxation status are set out in note 31 to the consolidated financial statements.

Reconciliation of income tax expenses

	2019	2018
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
(Loss) Profit before taxation	**(39,682)**	15,465
Tax calculated at 25% *(2018: 25%)*	**(9,921)**	3,866
Non-deductible expenses	**938**	389
Non-taxable income	**(1,385)**	(7,153)
Unrecognised tax losses	**6,217**	5,107
Unrecognised temporary difference	**136**	-
Utilisation of tax losses previously not recognised	**-**	(847)
Tax effect of share of loss of an associate	**5,621**	(2)
Differences in overseas tax rates	**(12)**	5
Over-provision from prior year	**(1,367)**	-
Others	**224**	2
Income tax expenses for the year	**451**	1,367

8. DIRECTORS' AND SENIOR EXECUTIVES' REMUNERATION

(a) Directors' remuneration

The aggregate amounts of remuneration paid or payables to each director of the Company are as follows:

	2019				
	Director fees	**Salaries and other emoluments**	**Discretionary bonus**	**Contributions to defined contribution retirement schemes**	**Total**
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Supervisors					
Hu Tao *(appointed on 29 August 2019)*	-	84	-	23	107
Lei Xiao	-	53	-	29	82
Li Wei *(resigned on 29 August 2019)*	-	218	-	71	289
Liu Lu *(appointed on 23 December 2019)*	-	79	-	26	105
Zhou Jinyang	-	193	-	72	265
Executive directors					
Bao Zongbao	-	-	-	-	-
Li Rui *(resigned as chief executive director on 10 January 2020 and resigned on 10 January 2020)*	-	232	-	-	232
Li Tie *(resigned on 21 August 2019)*	-	-	-	-	-
Liu Huafen *(appointed on 23 December 2019)*	-	-	-	-	-
Ma Yun *(appointed on 11 March 2019)*	-	-	-	-	-
Qin Jianmin *(resigned on 10 March 2019)*	-	-	-	-	-
Su Weiguo	-	602	600	85	1,287
Zhu Jie	-	-	-	-	-
Independent non-executive directors					
Fang Guangrong *(appointed on 11 March 2019)*	-	-	-	-	-
Li Ming	120	-	-	-	120
Qian FengSheng	120	-	-	-	120
Jin WenHong *(resigned on 10 March 2019)*	20	-	-	-	20
	260	1,461	600	306	2,627

8. DIRECTORS' AND SENIOR EXECUTIVES' REMUNERATION *(Continued)*

(a) Directors' remuneration *(Continued)*

	2018				
	Director fees	Salaries and other emoluments	Discretionary bonus	Contributions to defined contribution retirement schemes	Total
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Supervisors					
Lei Xiao	-	124	-	18	142
Li Wei *(appointed on 29 October 2018)*	-	59	-	18	77
Zhou Jinyang *(appointed on 29 October 2018)*	-	50	-	21	71
Executive directors					
Bai Haibo *(resigned on 16 August 2018)*	-	-	-	-	-
Bao Zongbao	-	-	-	-	-
Li Rui *(Chief executive director)*	-	232	-	42	274
Li Tie *(appointed on 25 May 2018)*	-	-	-	-	-
Liu Daoqi *(resigned on 16 May 2018)*	-	-	-	-	-
Qin Jianmin *(appointed on 26 June 2018)*	-	-	-	-	-
Song Xiang *(resigned on 14 November 2018)*	-	-	-	-	-
Su Weiguo *(appointed on 3 December 2018)*	-	602	600	90	1,292
Zhang Xiangsheng *(resigned on 2 March 2018)*	-	-	-	-	-
Zhu Jie *(appointed on 3 December 2018)*	-	-	-	-	-
Independent non-executive directors					
Jin WenHong	130	-	-	-	130
Li Ming *(appointed on 25 May 2018)*	70	-	-	-	70
Qian FengSheng	130	-	-	-	130
Zhang LuYang *(resigned on 25 May 2018)*	60	-	-	-	60
	390	1,067	600	189	2,246

8. DIRECTORS' AND SENIOR EXECUTIVES' REMUNERATION *(Continued)*

(a) Directors' remuneration *(Continued)*

There were no arrangements under which a director waived or agreed to waive any emoluments for the year *(2018: RMBNil)*. In addition, no emoluments were paid by the Group to any of the directors as an inducement to join, or upon joining the Group or as a compensation for loss of office for the year *(2018: RMBNil)*.

(i) Loans, quasi-loans and other dealings in favour of directors

There are no loans, quasi-loans or other dealings in favour of the directors of the Company that were entered into or subsisted during the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2018.

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

After consideration, the directors are of the opinion that no transactions, arrangements and contracts of significance in relation to the Company's business to which the Company was a party and in which a director of the Company had a material interest whether directly or indirectly, subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2018.

(b) Individuals with highest emoluments

Of the five individuals with the highest emoluments, one *(2018: two)* is/are director(s) whose emolument is disclosed above. The aggregate of the emoluments in respect of the remaining four *(2018: three)* highest paid individuals, who are not directors, are as follows:

	2019 ***RMB'000***	2018 *RMB'000*
Salaries and other emoluments	**1,893**	894
Contributions to defined retirement scheme	**315**	186
	2,208	1,080

8. DIRECTORS' AND SENIOR EXECUTIVES' REMUNERATION *(Continued)*

(b) Individuals with highest emoluments *(Continued)*

The emoluments of the four *(2018: three)* individuals with the highest emoluments are within the following bands:

	2019	2018
	Number of individuals	*Number of individuals*
Below HK$1,000,000	**4**	3

There were no arrangements under which any of the four *(2018: three)* highest paid individuals waived or agreed to waive any remuneration during the year *(2018: RMBNil)*. In addition, no remuneration was paid by the Group to any of the four *(2018: three)* highest paid individuals as an inducement to join or upon joining the Group, or as compensation for loss of office *(2018: RMBNil)*.

9. DIVIDENDS

The Board of Directors does not recommend the payment of a dividend for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2018.

10. (LOSS) EARNINGS PER SHARE

The calculation of the loss *(2018: earnings)* per share for the year is based on the consolidated loss for the year attributable to the equity holders of the Company of approximately RMB40,166,000 *(2018: profit of approximately RMB14,596,000)* and the weighted average number of 873,370,000 *(2018: 873,370,000)* shares in issue during the year.

The Group has no dilutive potential ordinary shares in issue during the current and prior years and, therefore, the diluted loss *(2018: earnings)* per share is the same as basic loss *(2018: earnings)* per share for the years presented.

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Buildings	Leasehold improvements	Machinery and other equipment	Transportation equipment	Construction in progress	Total
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Reconciliation of carrying amount – year ended 31 December 2018						
At the beginning of the reporting period	10,753	1,545	20,826	4,756	42,554	80,434
Additions	-	-	226	28	7,539	7,793
Transfer from CIP	39,147	-	8,143	-	(47,290)	-
Depreciation	(1,750)	(618)	(2,693)	(607)	-	(5,668)
Disposals	(2,275)	-	(211)	(122)	-	(2,608)
Deemed disposal of subsidiaries	(6,094)	(398)	(17,673)	(2,316)	-	(26,481)
At the end of the reporting period	39,781	529	8,618	1,739	2,803	53,470

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT *(Continued)*

	Buildings	Leasehold improvements	Machinery and other equipment	Transportation equipment	Construction in progress	Total
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Reconciliation of carrying amount – year ended 31 December 2019						
At the beginning of the reporting period	39,781	529	8,618	1,739	2,803	53,470
Additions	-	-	192	-	10	202
Transfer from CIP	-	-	1,138	-	(1,138)	-
Depreciation	(2,134)	(489)	(901)	(314)	-	(3,838)
Exchange adjustments	-	-	-	9	-	9
At the end of the reporting period	**37,647**	**40**	**9,047**	**1,434**	**1,675**	**49,843**
At 1 January 2019						
Cost	48,957	1,466	15,767	4,254	2,803	73,247
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses	(9,176)	(937)	(7,149)	(2,515)	-	(19,777)
Net carrying amount	39,781	529	8,618	1,739	2,803	53,470
At 31 December 2019						
Cost	48,957	1,466	17,097	4,264	1,675	73,459
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses	(11,310)	(1,426)	(8,050)	(2,830)	-	(23,616)
Net carrying amount	37,647	40	9,047	1,434	1,675	49,843

As at 31 December 2019, buildings and land use right with carrying amount of RMB1,127,000 and RMB14,675,000 *(note 13)* respectively *(2018: RMB1,253,000 and RMB12,606,000 respectively)* were pledged to banks to secure bank loans granted to the Group.

The segment of production and sales of power transmission equipment and related accessories incurred operating loss during the year. Resulting from the commencement of the operation of new plant in Fuxin during the year, new products with higher technology and margin have been launched and the efficiency of production has been improved. In the opinion of director, there is no indication that the land use right and property, plant and equipment with carrying amounts of RMB12,342,000 and RMB47,027,000 respectively may be impaired.

In April 2020, the Company accepted the offer from the local government in relation to a compensation of RMB44,000,000 for the relocation of its old plant in Fuxin. This change may cause the restructure of the operation that the land use right and property, plant and equipment with carrying amounts of RMB2,333,000 and RMB1,607,000 as at 31 December 2019 might be impaired.

12. LEASES

Right-of-use assets

	Leases of hotel presented as investment properties	Leases of restaurants presented as property, plant and equipment
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
Reconciliation of carrying amount – year ended 31 December 2019		
At beginning of the reporting period – upon adoption of IFRS 16	-	-
Additions	16,954	15,284
Amortisation	(942)	(5,547)
At the end of the reporting period	16,012	9,737
At 31 December 2019		
Cost	16,954	15,284
Accumulated amortisation	(942)	(5,547)
Net carrying amount	16,012	9,737

The Group leases hotels and restaurants from the companies controlled by the same de factor controller of the Company for its daily operations. Lease terms range from 3 to 6 years, with an option to renew the lease when all terms are renegotiated. Lease payments are usually increased annually to reflect current market rentals. The interest expenses on lease liabilities are set out in note 6 to the consolidated financial statements.

The Group's investment properties as at 31 December 2019 represent a hotel for generating hotel rental income. Investment properties held by the Group under leases are accounted in the same way as other right-of-use assets. Depreciation is recognised for those investment properties over a period of 6 years. In the opinion of the director, the fair value of investment properties approximately its carrying amount at the end of the reporting period *(2018: n/a)*.

12. LEASES *(Continued)*

Leasing arrangements – As lessee

Hotel

At the end of the reporting period, the investment properties of RMB16,012,000 (2018: n/a) are held under head leases with the remaining lease term of 5.7 years *(2018: n/a)* with an option to renew the lease for another 6 years. The lease contract does not impose any covenants on the Group.

Restaurants

At the end of the reporting period, property, plant and equipment of RMB9,737,000 *(2018: n/a)* are held under head leases with the remaining lease term of 1.5 years *(2018: n/a)* with an option to renew the lease when all terms are renegotiated.

The Group has recognised the following amounts for the year.

	2019	2018
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
Lease payments:		
Short-term leases	**4,524**	-
Operating lease payments	**-**	1,593
Expenses recognised in profit or loss	**4,524**	1,593
Total cash outflow for leases	**10,128**	1,593

Commitments under leases

As at 31 December 2019, the Group has no commitment for short-term leases.

As at 31 December 2018, the Company had total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which are payable as follows:

	RMB'000
Within one year	275

13. LAND USE RIGHT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Land use right	**Intangible asset – software**	**Total**
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Reconciliation of carrying amount – year ended 31 December 2018			
At the beginning of the reporting period	16,664	-	16,664
Amortisation	(380)	-	(380)
Disposals/Write off	(1,255)	-	(1,255)
At the end of the reporting period	15,029	-	15,029
Reconciliation of carrying amount – year ended 31 December 2019			
At the beginning of the reporting period	**15,029**	**-**	**15,029**
Amortisation	**(354)**	**-**	**(354)**
At the end of the reporting period	**14,675**	**-**	**14,675**

13. LAND USE RIGHT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS *(Continued)*

	Land use right	Intangible asset – software	Total
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
At 1 January 2019			
Cost	17,687	207	17,894
Accumulated amortisation	(2,658)	(207)	(2,865)
Net carrying amount	15,029	-	15,029
At 31 December 2019			
Cost	**17,687**	**207**	**17,894**
Accumulated amortisation	**(3,012)**	**(207)**	**(3,219)**
Net carrying amount	**14,675**	**-**	**14,675**

Land use right represents the prepaid lease payment of land located in Fuxin, the PRC. The land use right has a finite useful life and is depreciated on a straight-line basis over 50 years. The remaining useful life is ranged from 27 years to 48 years as at 31 December 2019.

Software represents the commercial software system used for administrative purpose. The software has a finite useful life and is amortised on a straight-line basis over 3 years. The cost of software was fully amortised at the end of the reporting period.

14. GOODWILL

	2019	2018
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
Reconciliation of carrying amount		
– year ended 31 December		
At the beginning of the reporting period	**-**	72
Impairment losses	**-**	(72)
At the end of the reporting period	**-**	-
At 31 December		
Costs	**72**	72
Accumulated impairment losses	**(72)**	(72)
Net carrying amount	**-**	-

15. SUBSIDIARIES

Details of the principal subsidiaries of the Company at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Name of subsidiaries	Place of incorporation/ operation	Particulars of issued share capital	Effective ownership interest held by the Company				Principal activities
			Directly		Indirectly		
			2019	2018	**2019**	2018	
Northeast Electric Development (Hong Kong) Co. Ltd.	Hong Kong	20,000,000 shares of US$1	**100%**	100%	-	-	Investment holding
Great Talent Technology Limited	BVI	1 share of US$1	**100%**	100%	-	-	Investment holding
Shenyang Kaiyi Electric Co. Ltd. ("Shenyang Kaiyi Electric")	The PRC	1,000,000 shares of RMB1	-	-	**100%**	100%	Investment holding
Fuxin Enclosed Busbar Co. Ltd.	The PRC	8,500,000 shares of US$1	-	-	**100%**	100%	Production and sales of power transmission equipment and related accessories
Hainan Garden Lane Freight Hotel Management Co., Ltd.	The PRC	50,000,000 shares of RMB1	-	-	**99% (Note)**	95%	Hotel operations and provision of catering service
Northeast Electric (Chengdu) Electric Engineering Design Co. Ltd *("Northeast Electric (Chengdu)")*	The PRC	10,000,000 shares of RMB1	-	-	**51%**	51%	Investment holding

15. SUBSIDIARIES *(Continued)*

Note:

As at 31 December 2018, the Group held 95% equity interests in Hainan Garden. On 24 June 2019, the Group obtained 40,000,000 shares of Hainan Garden, representing 4% equity interests in Hainan Garden from Shanghai Yizhou Investment Management Co., Ltd., a company controlled by Hainan Province Cihang Foundation ("the same de facto controller of the Company").

Upon completion of the share transfer, the Group's equity interests in Hainan Garden, increased from 95% to 99%, resulting in decrease in non-controlling interests of RMB8,020,000 and increase in equity attributable to the equity owners of the Company by the same amount.

The above summary includes those subsidiaries which, in the opinion of the Company's directors, principally affect the results or form a substantial portion of the net assets of the Group. The classes of shares held are ordinary shares unless otherwise stated. To give details of other subsidiaries would, in the opinion of the directors, result in particulars of excessive length. None of the subsidiaries had any debt securities in issue at any time during the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2018.

15. SUBSIDIARIES *(Continued)*

Financial information of subsidiaries with individually material NCI

The following table shows the information relating to each of the non-wholly owned subsidiaries that has material NCI. The summarised financial information represents amounts before inter-company eliminations.

	Hainan Garden	Northeast Electric (Chengdu)
Proportion of NCI's ownership interests	**1%**	**49%**
As at 31 December 2019	***RMB'000***	***RMB'000***
Non-current assets	**234,233**	**10**
Current assets	**134,163**	**13,297**
Current liabilities	**(148,999)**	**(6,308)**
Non-current liabilities	**(17,487)**	**-**
Net assets	**201,910**	**6,999**
Carrying amount of NCI	**2,019**	**3,464**
Year ended 31 December 2019		
Revenue	**60,175**	**1**
Expenses	**(56,008)**	**(19)**
Profit (Loss) for the year	**4,167**	**(18)**
Other comprehensive loss for the year	**(2,630)**	**-**
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	**1,537**	**(18)**
Attributable to NCI:		
Profit (Loss) for the year	**42**	**(9)**
Other comprehensive loss for the year	**(27)**	**-**
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	**15**	**(9)**
Net cash inflow (outflow) from		
- operating activities	**63,102**	**(6,800)**
- investing activities	**(19)**	**-**
- financing activities	**(7,466)**	**-**

15. SUBSIDIARIES *(Continued)*

Financial information of subsidiaries with individually material NCI *(Continued)*

	Hainan Garden	Northeast Electric (Chengdu)
Proportion of NCI's ownership interests	5%	49%
As at 31 December 2018	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Non-current assets	206,313	51
Current assets	126,001	13,561
Current liabilities	(131,839)	(6,524)
Net assets	200,475	7,088
Carrying amount of NCI	10,024	3,473
Year ended 31 December 2018		
Revenue	715	389
Expenses	(949)	(1,216)
Loss for the year	(234)	(827)
Other comprehensive loss for the year	(772)	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(1,006)	(827)
Attributable to NCI:		
Loss for the year	(12)	(405)
Other comprehensive loss for the year	(39)	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(51)	(405)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from		
- operating activities	70,132	6,431
- financing activities	(70,130)	-

16. INTEREST IN AN ASSOCIATE

	2019	2018
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
Share of net assets	-	22,485

Details of the material associate at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Name of associate	**Place of incorporation**	**Particular of issued share capital**	**Proportion of value of registered capital held indirectly by the Company**	**Principal activities**
Great Power Technology Limited	British Virgin Islands	12,626 ordinary share of US$1	20.8%	Trading of transformers and capacitors

Financial information of the associate

Summarised financial information of the above material associate of the Group is set out below, which represents amounts shown in the associate's financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRSs and adjusted by the Group for equity accounting purposes including any differ ences in accounting policies and fair value adjustments.

The above associate is accounted for using the equity method in the consolidated financial statements.

16. INTEREST IN AN ASSOCIATE *(Continued)*

Fair value of investment

The above associate is private company and there is no quoted market price available for the investment.

	2019	2018
Group's ownership interests	**20.8%**	20.8%
At 31 December 2019	***RMB'000***	*RMB'000*
Gross amount		
Current assets	**97**	110,938
Current liabilities	**(2,839)**	(2,839)
(Deficits) Equity	**(2,742)**	108,099
Group's share of equity and carrying amount of interests	***-**	22,485

	2019	2018
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
Group's ownership interests	20.8%	20.8%
Year ended 31 December		
Loss for the year	*(108,958)	**(47)**
Other comprehensive (loss) income for the year	(1,883)	14,571
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year	(110,841)	14,524
Group's share of results:		
Loss for the year	**(22,485)	(10)
Total other comprehensive (loss) income for the year	** (391)	3,031

* Included in loss for the year was impairment losses of RMB110,841,000 on other receivables during the year in view of the fact that the probability to recover the amount due were remote.

** As at 31 December 2019, share of net liabilities of associate was limited to zero.

16. INTEREST IN AN ASSOCIATE *(Continued)*

Unrecognised share of losses of an associate

The unrecognised share of losses of associate for the current year and cumulatively up to the end of the reporting period amounted to RMB179,000 *(2018:RMBNil)* and RMB179,000 *(2018:RMBNil)* respectively.

Contingent liabilities of associate

As at 31 December 2019, there are no contingent liabilities incurred by the Group in relation to its interests in associates.

17. DESIGNATED FVOCI

	Notes	**2019** *RMB'000*	2018 *RMB'000*
Unlisted equity securities, at fair value			
Shenyang Zhaoli High-voltage Electric Equipment Co., Ltd. ("Shenyang Zhaoli")	*(a)*	**-**	30,287
HNA Tianjin Center Development Co., Ltd. ("Tianjin Center")	*(b)*	**198,079**	200,709
		198,079	230,996

17. DESIGNATED FVOCI *(Continued)*

Name of investee company	Place of incorporation/ operation	Class of shares held	Proportion of value of registered capital held indirectly by the Company	Principal activities
Shenyang Zhaoli	The PRC	Registered capital	6.9%	Production and sales of high-voltage electrical equipment and other accessories
Tianjin Center	The PRC	Registered capital	10.5%	Properties investments

Notes:

(a) The fair value of the unlisted equity securities is determined by the management based on the net asset value of Shenyang Zhaoli.

(b) The fair value of the unlisted equity securities is determined by the management with reference to a valuation report issued by valuer.

Details of the fair value measurements are set out in note 35 to the consolidated financial statements.

18. INVENTORIES

	2019	2018
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
Raw materials	**7,600**	4,109
Work-in-progress	**3,838**	1,824
Finished goods	**5,472**	3,655
	16,910	9,588

19. TRADE AND RENTAL RECEIVABLES

	2019	2018
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
Trade receivables		
From third parties	**27,570**	29,054
From companies controlled by the same de facto controller of the Company	***1,448**	-
	29,018	29,054
Loss allowances	**(6,593)**	(7,279)
	22,425	21,775
Rental receivables		
From third parties	**2,940**	-
From companies controlled by the same de facto controller of the Company	**1,995**	-
	4,935	-
Loss allowances	**(247)**	-
	4,688	-
	27,113	21,775

* Trade receivables due from a company controlled by the same de facto controller of the Company of RMB483,000 as at 31 December 2019 were continuing connected transaction.

The Group normally grants a credit period of 5 days to 90 days to its customers.

19. TRADE AND RENTAL RECEIVABLES *(Continued)*

The ageing analysis of trade and rental receivables (net of loss allowance) by invoice date is as follows:

	2019	2018
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
Within 1 year	**19,072**	10,974
1 to 2 years	**3,070**	5,712
2 to 3 years	**3,211**	3,368
3 to 4 years	**1,005**	596
Over 4 years	**755**	1,125
	27,113	21,775

Information about the Group's exposure to credit risks and loss allowance for trade and rental receivables is included in note 34(a) to the consolidated financial statements.

Reversal of loss allowance on trade and rental receivables of RMB439,000 *(2018: RMB70,000)* was recognised during the year.

20. PREPAYMENT, DEPOSITS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Notes	**2019** **RMB'000**	2018 RMB'000
Other receivables			
From third parties	(a)	**82,274**	85,535
From companies controlled by the same de facto controller of the Company		**152**	123
		82,426	85,658
Less: Loss allowances	(b)	**(81,647)**	(82,593)
		779	3,065
Prepayments		**1,009**	1,941
Deposits		**19**	-
Other tax receivables		**2,967**	1,040
		4,774	6,046

Notes:

(a) Included in other receivables as at 31 December 2019 and 2018 was a loan of RMB76,090,000 due from a borrower in 1999 which was subsequently assigned to another third party in 2005. The judgement of the Liaoning High People's Court made a final ruling in 2005 that the Company has right to enforce the settlement of the loan from the assignee. However, The judgement made in 2005 was finally dismissed by the Supreme People's Court of the PRC in 2010. Accordingly, the Group made a full provision of loss allowances in previous year.

Included in other receivables as at 31 December 2019 and 2018 was amounts due from a former related party of RMB3,500,000. Owning to prolonged outstanding and lost contact with the former related party, the Group made a full provision of loss allowances in previous years.

(b) Information about the Group's exposure to credit risks and loss allowance for other receivables is included in note 34(a) to the consolidated financial statements.

A reversal of loss allowance on other receivables of RMB946,000 was recognised as the amount was settled during the year *(2018: loss allowance of RMB548,000 was recognised).*

21. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2019	2018
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
Cash at a financial institution	**70,574**	70,206
Cash at banks and in hand		
Bank deposits for performance guarantee	**5,747**	6,001
Bank time deposits	**-**	55,000
Bank balances and cash, as stated in the consolidated statement of cash flows	**58,954**	14,518
	64,701	75,519
	135,275	145,725

Cash at a financial institution approved by China Banking Regulatory Commission, HNA Group Finance Co., Ltd., a company controlled by the same de facto controller of the Company, held by the Group earns interest at prevailing market interest rates. The balance of deposits placed with this related party were continuing connected transaction.

Bank balances and cash comprise bank balances held by the Group that earn interest at floating rates based on bank deposit rates. Short-term time deposits are made between one month and three months depending on the immediate cash requirement of the Group, and earn interest at the prevailing short-term deposit rates.

22. TRADE PAYABLES

	2019	2018
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
Trade payables		
To third parties	**17,263**	12,222
To companies controlled by the same de facto controller of the Company	**663**	-
	17,926	12,222

Ageing analysis of trade payables by invoice date is summarised as follows:

	2019	2018
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
Within 365 days	**15,553**	7,837
1 to 2 years	**1,078**	2,053
2 to 3 years	**707**	837
Over 3 years	**588**	1,495
	17,926	12,222

The average credit period is 15 days to 120 days and certain suppliers grant longer credit period on a case-by-case basis.

23. CONTRACT LIABILITIES

The movements (excluding those arising from increases and decreases both occurred within the same year) of contract liabilities from contracts with customers within IFRS 15 during the year are as follows:

	2019	2018
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
At the beginning of the reporting period	**2,637**	4,185
Receipt in advance	**8,576**	1,983
Recognised as revenue	**(972)**	(2,307)
Disposal of subsidiaries	**-**	(1,224)
At the end of the reporting period	**10,241**	2,637

The increase in contract liabilities was mainly attributable to high value contracts signed during the year.

Revenue recognised during the year included in the contract liabilities balance of RMB972,000 *(2018: RMB2,307,000)* at the beginning of the reporting period.

Unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied performance obligations

As at 31 December 2019, the contract liabilities that are expected to be settled after more than 12 months are RMB1,484,000 *(2018: RMB1,665,000)*.

The amount of transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations that are unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) at 31 December 2019 is as follows (the figures below include the contract liabilities as disclosed above):

	2019	2018
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
Expected timing of revenue recognition:		
Within 1 year	**33,377**	9,715
More than 1 year but within 2 years	**3,573**	8,638
At the end of the reporting period	**36,950**	18,353

24. OTHER PAYABLES

	Notes	**2019** **RMB'000**	2018 RMB'000
Other payables			
Compensation for litigation	*(a)*	**272,628**	272,628
Accrued charges and other payables		**23,382**	25,811
Construction cost payables		**14,493**	27,539
Due to former subsidiaries	*(b)*	**49,596**	49,596
Due to a director	*(c)*	**4**	-
Due to an associate	*(c)*	**352**	344
Due to companies controlled by the same de facto controller of the Company	*(c)*	**1,332**	1,087
Other tax payable		**999**	887
		362,786	377,892
Employment benefits payables		**3,276**	1,554
		366,062	379,446

Notes:

(a) Shenyang High-voltage Switches Co., Ltd. (hereafter "Shenyang High-volt") has acquired bank loan from China Development Bank (hereafter "CDB") in 1998 by Agreement of Bank Loan, which was guaranteed by other companies with Agreement of Guarantee. In 2003 and 2004, with its assets in kind and land use rights, Shenyang High-volt joined with other companies in setting up subsidiaries including New Northeast Electric (Shenyang) High-voltage Switches Co., Ltd. (hereafter "New Northeast High-volt"), New Northeast Electric (Shenyang) High-voltage Insulation Switches Co., Ltd. (hereafter "New Northeast Insulation"), Shenyang Dongli Logistics Co., Ltd. (*formerly Shenyang Xintai Warehouse & Logistics Co., Ltd.*, hereafter "Dongli Logistics") and Shenyang Beifu Machinery Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (*formerly Shenyang Chengtai Energy Power Co., Ltd.*, hereafter "Beifu Machinery"). In 2004, the Company acquired shares of New Northeast Insulation, Dongli Logistics and Beifu Machinery with transfer of creditor's rights and share swaps. In May 2004, CDB filed a lawsuit with Beijing Higher People's Court (hereafter "Beijing Higher Court"), claiming for Shenyang High-volt to repay the overdue loan principal of RMB150,000,000 and the interest incurred, and for the Company, New Northeast High-volt, New Northeast Insulation, Dongli Logistics and Beifu Machinery to take up joint and several guarantee for the aforesaid principal and interest; also claiming for the Court to rule the share transfer agreement between Shenyang High-volt and the Company on purchase of shares of New Northeast Insulation, Dongli Logistics and Beifu Machinery to be void.

24. OTHER PAYABLES *(Continued)*

Notes: (Continued):

(a) Continued

The case went through trial by Beijing Higher Court and the Supreme People's Court. Eventually, the Supreme People's Court ruled in September 2008 with Ruling (2008) Min Er Zhong Zi No. 23, that

(i) Cancel the agreement by which the Company swapped 95% of Beifu Machinery shares and 95% of Dongli Logistics shares held by Shenyang High-volt with obligation of RMB76,660,000 and interest incurred of Northeast Electric Power Transmission and Transformation Equipment Group Co., Ltd. (hereafter "Northeast Electric PT&T") held by the Company. The Company should return the aforesaid shares to Shenyang High-volt within 10 days of the Ruling, or should compensate Shenyang High-volt within the limit of RMB247,117,000 if unable to return those shares; Shenyang High-volt should return the obligation of RMB76,660,000 of Northeast Electric PT&T and interest incurred to the Company within 10 days of the Ruling, or should compensate the Company within the limit of RMB76,660,000 if unable to return;

(ii) Cancel the share swap agreement between Shenyang High-volt and the Company for 74.4% of New Northeast Insulation shares held by Shenyang High-volt and 98.5% of Shenyang Taisheng Industry & Trade Co., Ltd. (formerly Shenyang Tiansheng Communication Equipment Co., Ltd., hereafter "Taisheng Industry & Trade") shares held by the Company. Shenyang High-volt should return 98.5% of Taisheng Industry & Trade shares to the Company within 10 days of the Ruling and the Company should return 74.4% of New Northeast Insulation shares to Shenyang Highvolt within 10 days of the Ruling.

The Company should compensate Shenyang High-volt within the limit of RMB130,000,000 after deducting RMB27,879,000 if shares return not possible.

24. OTHER PAYABLES *(Continued)*

Notes: (Continued):

(a) Continued

The Company carried out the Ruling in 2007 and 2008. However, CDB filed with Beijing Higher Court for execution in 2009 by the Ruling (2008) Min Er Zhong Zi No. 23, and consequently, the Court froze 10% of Shenyang Kaiyi Electric (a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company) shares held by the Company according to law. The Company appealed for such execution while the Beijing Higher Court dismissed the appeal in October 2013 with Ruling (2013) Gao Zhi Yi Zi No. 142. Then the Company filed for retrial with the Supreme People's Court, for which the Court dismissed Beijing Higher Court's ruling with Ruling (2013) Gao Zhi Yi Zi No. 142 and ruled for retrial with Ruling (2014) Zhi Fu Zi No. 9 in March 2015. Beijing Higher Court issued Ruling (2015) Gao Zhi Yi Zi No. 52 in December 2016, ruled the Company's appeal lack of evidence, did not sustain the claim of shares return already carried out, and held that the Company should carry out compensation. The Company again appealed to the Supreme People's Court, and the Supreme People's Court made final Ruling (2017) Zui Gao Fa Zhi Fu No. 27 in August 2017 to dismiss the Compnayk's appeal and sustain Beijing Higher Court's Ruling (2015) Gao Zhi Yi Zi No. 52. The Company accordingly recognised liabilities of RMB272,628,000 in 2017 as the Group claimed back RMB104,489,000 from Shenyang High-volt. Consequently, the Group was liable to a compensation of RMB272,628,000. As at 31 December 2019 and 2018, the Group had recognised the liabilities of RMB272,628,000.

Consequently, the Company recognised the obligations due to Shenyang High-volt in aggregate of RMB377,167,000, after neting off the compensation due from Shengyang High-volt of RMB104,539,000, total liabilities of RMB272,628,000 were recognised in 2017. During the period, no settlement was made.

(b) Included in other payables as at 31 December 2019 and 2018 was the amount due to a former subsidiary of the Group, New Northeast Electric (Jinzhou) Power Capacitor Company Limited ("NNE (Jinzhou)") which was arising from the receipt of RMB22,900,000 *(2018: RMB22,900,000)* from NNE (Jinzhou). Since it has not confirmed whether NNE (Jinzhou) will demand for the repayment of RMB22,900,000, the obligation was still recognised as other payables of RMB22,900,000 *(2018: RMB22,900,000)* as at 31 December 2019 and 2018.

Included in other payables as at 31 December 2019 and 2018 was the amount due to another former subsidiary of RMB26,696,000 *(2018: RMB26,696,000)*. The amount was unsecured, interest-free and no fixed repayment terms.

(c) The amounts are unsecured, interest-free and no fixed repayment terms.

25. INTEREST-BEARING BORROWINGS

	2019	2018
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
Bank borrowings, secured	**10,500**	4,500

As at 31 December 2019, the bank loans of RMB10,500,000 are secured by the Group's land use right and buildings with carrying value of approximately RMB14,675,000 and RMB1,127,000 respectively, interest-bearing at interest rate ranged from 5.655% to 6.177% per annum and repayable in November and December 2020.

As at 31 December 2018, the bank loan of RMB4,500,000 was secured by the Group's land use right and buildings with carrying value of approximately RMB12,606,000 and RMB1,253,000 respectively, interest-bearing at interest rate of 4.57% per annum and repayment in December 2019. The loan was fully repaid on 30 December 2019.

26. LEASE LIABILITIES

	2019	2018
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
Current portion	**9,813**	-
Non-current portion	**17,487**	-
	27,300	-

As at 31 December 2019, lease liabilities are carried at weighted average incremental borrowing rate ranging from 6.18% to 6.37% per annum and repayable in two to six years.

27. PROVISIONS

	Notes	**2019** RMB'000	2018 RMB'000
Liabilities arising from guarantees issued to bankers of former subsidiary	*(a)*	**34,355**	34,355
Lawsuits pending ruling	*(b)*	**37,745**	37,745
		72,100	72,100

Notes:

(a) The Company has provided guarantee for the bank loan of RMB13,000,000 between Bank of China Jinzhou Branch and Jinzhou Power Capacitor Co. Ltd ("Jinrong"), and thus undertake obligation of joint guarantee. Bank of China Jinzhou Branch has filed a lawsuit in February 2005 to the District Court of Jinzhou City Liaoning Province, asking for Jinrong's repayment of RMB13,000,000 and the relative interests, along with request that the Company undertakes joint obligation of repayment. The subject District Court has ruled in May 2005 that the Company should undertake the joint obligation of repayment of the captioned loan principal and interests. The Company has not filed for appeal and the Ruling has been effective. Intermediate Court of Liaoning Province Jinzhou City has issued Enforcement Notice (2005) Jin Zhi Zi No. 89 in September 2005. On 23 June 2010, the Court has made Enforcement Ruling (2005) Jin Zhi Yi Zi Di No. 89, sealing up high-voltage parallel connection capacitors owned by Jinrong, including 35 boxes of 140 sets of BFM6.61-299IW, 24 boxes totaling 96 sets of BFM2.11.5J3-300IW, 65 boxes of 240 sets of BFM3.11.5J3-300IW. The Company has accordingly estimated liabilities of RMB14,465,000. Up to the date of report approval, the abovementioned repayment has not yet been settled.

The Company has provided another guarantee for loans of RMB17,000,000 between Jinzhou Power Capacitor Co., Ltd. and Jinzhou City Commercial Bank. The bank has launched lawsuit to the Intermediate Court of Jinzhou City against Jinrong for repayment of principal of RMB17,000,000 and related interests of RMB2,890,000 and asking for the Company to assume joint obligation of repayment. The court has sentenced the Company to assume joint liability for repaying RMB17,000,000 and related interests of RMB2,890,000 by Civil Judgment (2007) Jin Min San Chu Zi Di No. 00049 in June 2007, which has come into effectiveness for the Company has not appealed. Intermediary Court of Jinzhou City issued an order of Enforcement to the Company on 5 March 2008, requesting execution of obligations. The Company therefore has estimated liability of RMB19,890,000. Up to the reporting date, the Company has not paid the above mentioned liability.

27. PROVISIONS *(Continued)*

Notes: (Continued)

(b) Lawsuit pending ruling refer to the case of employee settlement compensation dispute – State-owned Asset Supervisory Commission of Tiexi District of Shenyang City (hereafter "Tiexi Commission") vs. Shenyang High-Voltage Switchgear Co., Ltd. (hereafter "Shenyang HVS") & New Northeast Electric (Shenyang) High-Voltage Switches Co., Ltd. (hereafter refer to as "New Northeast High-Volt").

In May 2007, the Company and Shenyang HVS entered into agreement with Tiexi Commission, Agreement of Shenyang HVS Employees Settlement Affairs, then in June and November of 2008, the 3 parties signed Agreement of Proper Settlement of Shenyang HVS Employees and Supplementary Agreement, the New Northeast High-Voltage has guaranteed for the relevant settlement payments. Settlement involved in these agreements totalled RMB132,390,000, for which Shenyang HVS has paid RMB103,860,000 up to July 2011. To date, there is an outstanding amount of RMB28,530,000.

Consequently in May 2017, Tiexi Commission sued the Company and Shenyang HVS by filing a lawsuit to the Intermediate Court of Shenyang City, claiming RMB37,745,190 for settlement compensation, interest and penalty, and New Northeast High-Volt to take up joint and several guarantee. The Company has appealed based on jurisdiction of the Court which was dismissed by the Intermediate Court. Then the Company appealed to Higher Court of Liaoning Province, the latter Court has ruled to dismiss the appeal with Civil Judgment (2017) Liao Min Xia Zhong No. 196 on 6 December 2017, sustaining the ruling by the Intermediate Court.

Although there deemed to bear disputes in nature of the case, limitation of action and validity of the agreements, the Company's representing lawyer is of view that the case would probably be ruled by the Intermediate Court of Shenyang City for against the Company and Shenyang HVS to settle full payment as it is concerning wellbeing of employees. Also, as Shenyang HVS's business license has been revoked, the Company has recognised an estimated liability of RMB37,745,000 in 2017 according to the lawyer's opinion.

27. PROVISIONS *(Continued)*

Notes: (Continued)

(b) (Continued)

On 12 June 2018, the case was heard in the Shenyang Intermediate People's Court. On 18 July, the Shenyang Intermediate People's Court issued Civil Judgment (2017) Liao 01 Minchu No. 430. The Shenyang Intermediate People's Court held that when the plaintiff Tiexi Commission reclaimed took action against its rights to the Company on 21 July 2016, which had exceeded the two-year statute of limitations. The Shenyang Intermediate People's Court did not support the claim that the plaintiff Tiexi Commission requested the Company to repay the arrears of RMB28,530,000, interest and penalty. This judgment is the first-instance judgment of the court. The lawyer believes that in the case of the plaintiff's appeal and the second trial has not yet been tried, the court may still order the Company to assume full payment responsibility for the remaining resettlement fees and related expenses of the employees of Shenyang HVS.

On 8 May 2019, the case was retried at Liaoning Higher People's Court. On 21 August 2019, Liaoning Higher People's Court issued Civil Judgment (2018) Liao Min Zhong No. 1032, ruling that the Civil Judgment (2017) Liao 01 Min Chu No. 430 issued by Shenyang Intermediate People's Court shall be abrogated, and the case shall be remanded to Shenyang Intermediate People's Court for retrial. Given that the case is still under trial, in the lawyer's opinion, there is still probable that the court may order the Company to assume full payment responsibility for the remaining settlement compensation and related expenses of Shenyang HVS.

28. GOVERNMENT GRANTS

The followings are the movements of government grants during the year:

	2019	2018
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
At the beginning of the reporting period	**10,671**	-
Additions	**13,719**	10,944
Amount recognised as other income *(note 4)*	**(767)**	(273)
At the end of the reporting period	**23,623**	10,671

The government grant mainly represented amounts received from the local government to compensate for the acquisition and construction of a new factory in Fuxin. The grants are released to profit or loss over the expected useful life of the land use rights and property, plant and equipment by equal annual instalment over the period from 9 years to 50 years.

29. SHARE CAPITAL

	2019		2018	
	Number of shares	***RMB'000***	*Number of shares*	*RMB'000*
Authorised and fully paid:				
At the beginning and the end of the reporting period, ordinary shares of RMB1each	**873,370,000**	**873,370**	873,370,000	873,370

30. RESERVES

(a) Capital reserve

Capital reserve represents i) premium on issue of shares net of issuing expenses and an amount arising as a result of the original restructuring of the Group and the impact arising from the changes in non-controlling interests without loss of control and ii) the Group acquired Designated FVOCI at zero consideration during 31 December 2018. The fair value of Designated FVOCI at the date of acquisition of RMB191,406,000 recognised as capital reserve. Capital reserve can only be used to increase share capital.

(b) Surplus reserve

Pursuant to applicable PRC regulations, certain PRC subsidiaries are required to appropriate 10% of their profit-after-tax (after offsetting prior year losses) to the reserve until such reserve reaches 50% of the registered capital. The transfer to the reserve must be made before distribution of dividends to shareholders. The statutory reserve can be utilised, upon approval by the relevant authorities, to offset accumulated losses or to increase registered capital of the subsidiary, provided that the balance after such issue is not less than 25% of its registered capital.

(c) Investment revaluation reserve (non-recycling)

Investment revaluation reserve (non-recycling) comprises the accumulated net change in the fair value of Designated FVOCI that have been recognised in other comprehensive income, net of the amounts reclassified to retained earnings when those investments are disposed of.

(d) Exchange reserve

Exchange reserve of the Group comprises all foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of operations outside Hong Kong. The reserve is dealt with in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 2 to the consolidated financial statements.

31. DEFERRED TAXATION

The followings are the deferred tax liabilities recognised and the movements thereon during the current and prior years:

Unrecognised deferred tax assets arising from

	2019	2018
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
Temporary difference – Depreciation allowance and right-of-use assets	**565**	-
Tax losses arising in		
– Hong Kong	**14,396**	14,326
– The PRC	**350,513**	325,693
	364,909	340,019

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the above items because there is uncertainty on whether the unused tax losses can be utilised in the future. The unrecognised tax losses arising in Hong Kong do not expire under current tax legislation.

At the end of the reporting period, the Group has the following unrecognised tax losses arising in the PRC that can be offset against future taxation profits of the subsidiary for a maximum of 5 years from the year in which the tax loss was incurred:

31. DEFERRED TAXATION *(Continued)*

	2019	2018
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
Year of expiry		
2020	**35**	35
2021	**99**	99
2022	**324,356**	324,356
2023	**1,203**	1,203
2024	**24,820**	-
	350,513	325,693

The accumulated profits of certain foreign subsidiaries would be subject to additional taxation if they are distributed. The estimated withholding tax effects on the distribution of accumulated profits of these foreign entities were approximately of RMB450,000 *(2018:RMBNil)*. In the opinion of the directors, these accumulated profits, at the present time, are required for financing the continuing operations of the entities and no distribution would be made in the foreseeable future. Accordingly, no provisions for additional deferred taxation have been made.

32. OTHER CASH FLOW INFORMATION

(a) Cash used in operations

	2019	2018
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
(Loss) Profit before taxation	(39,682)	15,465
Interest income	(3,203)	(896)
Interest expenses	1,277	509
Steady post subsidies	-	(154)
(Reversal) Provision of loss allowance on trade, rental and other receivables	(1,385)	478
Reversal on provision for impairment on inventory	-	(7)
Depreciation and amortisation	10,681	6,048
Impairment losses on goodwill	-	72
Gain on disposal of a subsidiary	-	(34,695)
Gain on disposal of a plant	-	(15,804)
Government grant	(767)	(273)
Waiver of interest expenses	-	(3,261)
Written off of intangible assets	-	1,255
Share of results of associates	22,485	10
Changes in working capital:		
Trade, rental and other receivable	(7,521)	21,362
Inventories	(7,322)	(2,496)
Trade payable	5,704	(2,043)
Contract liabilities	7,604	(1,548)
Other payable	(13,370)	11,762
Government grants	13,719	10,944
Designated payables	-	(30,965)
Deposit placed for performance guarantee	254	566
Decrease in bank time deposits	-	201
Cash used in operations	(11,526)	(23,470)

32. OTHER CASH FLOW INFORMATION *(Continued)*

(b) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Details of the changes in the Group's liabilities from financing activities are as follows:

	Interest–bearing borrowings *RMB'000*	**Lease liabilities** *RMB'000*	**Total** *RMB'000*
2019			
At the beginning of the reporting period	4,500	-	4,500
Addition of investment properties and right-of-use assets	-	32,238	32,238
Interest expenses	241	1,036	1,277
Cash inflow (outflow) in financing activities:			
New bank loans raised	10,500	-	10,500
Repayment of bank loans	(4,500)	-	(4,500)
Repayment of lease liabilities	-	(5,292)	(5,292)
Interest paid	(241)	(682)	(923)
At the end of the reporting period	10,500	27,300	37,800

32. OTHER CASH FLOW INFORMATION *(Continued)*

(b) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities *(Continued)*

	Interest–bearing borrowings	Other payables	Total
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
2018			
At the beginning of the reporting period	-	368,482	368,482
Interest expenses	-	509	509
Change in working capital	-	11,762	11,763
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	5,295	5,295
Deemed disposal of subsidiaries	-	(7,073)	(7,074)
Cash inflow (outflow) in financing activities:			
New bank and other loans raised	4,500	38,601	43,101
Repayment of bank and other loans	-	(38,115)	(38,115)
Interest paid	-	(15)	(15)
At the end of the reporting period	4,500	379,446	383,946

(c) Major non-cash transaction

During the year ended 31 December 2019, the Group acquired assets by means of lease arrangement in respect of assets with a total capital value at the inception of the leases of RMB32,238,000.

33. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(i) Other than disclosed elsewhere in the consolidated financial statements, the Group had the following related party transactions during the years.

Relationship	Nature of transactions	**2019** ***RMB'000***	2018 *RMB'000*
Major shareholder	Loan interest expense	**-**	(495)
Companies controlled by the same de facto controller of the Company	Catering service income	**32,811**	-
	Hotel management fee*	**1,148**	-
	Lease income – hotel room	**1,995**	-
	Interest income arising from cash at a financial institution	**908**	206
	Rental expenses*	**(4,524)**	(550)
	Building management fee*	**(318)**	(275)
	Payroll service fee*	**(28)**	(2)
	Utility expenses	**(400)**	-
	Purchase of investment properties	**(16,954)**	-

* *Included in hotel management fee, rental expenses, building management fee and payroll service fee of RMB1,011,000, RMB4,524,000, RMB318,000 and RMB28,000 respectively were the continuing connected transactions for the year ended 31 December 2019.*

33. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS *(Continued)*

(ii) The Group leases hotels from a company controlled by the same de facto controller of the Company at month rent of RMB262,000 for a period of 6 years with an option to renew the lease when all terms are renegotiated, which has been recognised as right-of-use assets under investment properties at the date of inception. The lease liabilities payments on hotel of RMB1,048,000 were continuing connected transaction for the year ended 31 December 2019.

The Group leases restaurants from companies controlled by the same de facto controller of the Company at month rents of RMB148,000 and 434,000 respectively for a period of 3 years, which have been recognised as right-of-use assets under property, plant and equipment. The lease liabilities payments on restaurants of RMB5,974,000 were continuing connected transaction for the year ended 31 December 2019.

(iii) Remuneration for key management personnel (including directors) of the Group:

	2019	2018
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
Salaries, bonus, allowances and other short-term benefits	**3,517**	2,057
Contributions to defined contribution plans	**483**	189
	4,000	2,246

The continuing connected transactions under the Listing Rules are set out in the Important Matters of this annual report.

34. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Categories of financial instruments

	2019	2018
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
Financial assets at Designated FVOCI		
Unlisted equity instruments	198,079	230,996
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Deposits	4,840	-
Trade and rental receivables	27,113	21,775
Other receivables	779	3,065
Cash at a financial institution	70,574	70,206
Cash at banks and in hand	64,701	75,519
	168,007	170,565
	366,086	401,561
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Trade payables	17,926	12,222
Other payables (excluding other tax payables)	361,787	377,005
Interest-bearing borrowings	10,500	4,500
Lease liabilities	27,300	-
Provisions	72,100	72,100
	489,613	465,827

The Group's principal financial instruments comprise Designated FVOCI, trade and rental receivables, trade payables, interest-bearing borrowings, lease liabilities and cash at a financial institution and banks. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise and maintain finance for the Group's operations. The Group has various other financial instruments such as other receivables and other payables which arise directly from its business activities.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are credit risk and liquidity risk.

The directors of the Company generally adopt conservative strategies on its risk management and limit the Group's exposure to these risks to a minimum level. The directors of the Company review and agree policies for managing each risk as summarised below and they manage and monitor these exposures to ensure appropriate measures are implemented on a timely and effective manner.

34. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES *(Continued)*

(a) Credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets recognised on the consolidated statement of financial position, which is net of impairment losses, represents the Group's exposure to credit risk without taking into account the value of any collateral held or other credit enhancements.

The Group reviews the recoverable amount of each individual financial assets at the end of the reporting period to ensure that adequate impairment losses are made for irrecoverable amounts. In this regard, the directors of the Company consider that the Group's credit risk is significantly reduced.

Trade and rental receivables

The Group has a credit policy in place and exposures to credit risks are monitored on an ongoing basis. In order to minimise credit risk, the management of the Group has established credit limits, credit approvals and other monitoring procedures to ensure appropriate actions are taken to recover overdue debts. The Group normally grants a credit period of 5 days to 90 days to its customers.

The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The default risk of the industry and country in which customers operate also has an influence on credit risk but to a lesser extent. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on an extensive credit rating and individual credit limit assessment which is mainly based on the Group's own trading records.

As at the end of the reporting period, the Group had a concentration of credit risk as 9% *(2018: 11%)* and 25% *(2018: 43%)* of the total trade and rental receivables were made up by the Group's largest outstanding balance and the five largest outstanding balances respectively.

The Group's customer base consists of a wide range of clients and the trade and rental receivables are categorised by common risk characteristics that are representative of the customers' abilities to pay all amounts due in accordance with the contractual terms. The Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECL for trade and rental receivables and recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date and has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. The expected loss rate used in the provision matrix is calculated for each category based on actual credit loss experience over the past two years and adjusted for current and forward-looking factors to reflect differences between economic conditions during the period over which the historical data has been collected, current conditions and the Group's estimate on future economic conditions over the expected lives of the receivables. There was no change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the period.

34. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES *(Continued)*

(a) Credit risk *(Continued)*

Trade and rental receivables (Continued)

The information about the exposure to credit risk and ECL for trade and rental receivables using a provision matrix as at 31 December 2019 (2018: credit risk and ECL for trade receivables) are summarised below.

As at 31 December 2019

Trade receivables

Ageing by due date	Expected loss rate	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowances	Credit-impaired	Net carrying amount
	%	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*		*RMB'000*
Past due					
Within 1 year	**3.8**	**14,953**	**569**	**No**	**14,384**
1 to 2 years	**10.1**	**3,414**	**344**	**No**	**3,070**
2- 3 years	**20.0**	**4,012**	**801**	**No**	**3,211**
3-4 years	**38.0**	**1,621**	**616**	**No**	**1,005**
Over 4 years	**85.0**	**5,018**	**4,263**	**Yes**	**755**
		29,018	**6,593**		**22,425**

34. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES *(Continued)*

(a) Credit risk *(Continued)*

Trade and rental receivables (Continued)

Lease receivables

Ageing by due date	**Expected loss rate**	**Gross carrying amount**	**Loss allowances**	**Credit-impaired**	**Net carrying amount**
	%	***RMB'000***	***RMB'000***		***RMB'000***
Past due within 1 year	**5.0**	**4,935**	**247**	**No**	**4,688**

As at 31 December 2018

Ageing by due date	Expected loss rate	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowances	Credit-impaired	Net carrying amount
	%	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*		*RMB'000*
Past due					
Within 1 year	4.0	11,431	457	No	10,974
1 to 2 years	10.3	6,367	655	No	5,712
2- 3 years	22.6	4,352	984	No	3,368
3-4 years	42.1	1,030	434	No	596
Over 4 years	80.8	5,874	4,749	Yes	1,125
		29,054	7,279		21,775

The Group does not hold any collateral over trade and rental receivables as at 31 December 2019 *(2018: trade receivables).*

34. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES *(Continued)*

(a) Credit risk *(Continued)*

At the end of the reporting period, the Group recognised reversal of loss allowance of RMB439,000 *(2018: RMB70,000)* on the trade and rental receivables *(2018: trade receivables)*. The movement in the loss allowance for trade and rental receivables *(2018: trade receivables)* during the year is summarised below.

	2019	2018
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
At the beginning of the reporting period	**7,279**	47,171
Disposal of subsidiaries	**-**	(39,822)
Decrease in loss allowance	**(439)**	(70)
At the end of the reporting period	**6,840**	7,279

Other receivables

Management has credit risk policies in place for the amount due from other debtors and the exposure to the credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis. Also, the Group has other monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up action is promptly taken to recover overdue debts.

In estimating the ECL and in determining whether there is a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and whether the financial asset is credit-impaired, the Group has taken into account the historical actual credit loss experience for the debtors and the financial position of the counterparties by reference to, among others, their management or audited accounts and available press information, adjusted for forward-looking factors that are specific to the debtors and general economic conditions of the industry in which the counterparties operate, in estimating the probability of default of these financial assets, as well as the loss upon default in each case. There was no change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the year.

The Group has established the other receivables credit risk classification system and performs credit risk management based on other receivable classification in one of two categories of internal credit rating. The information about the ECL for the other receivables as at 31 December 2019 is summarised below. After considering the above factors, a loss allowance of RMB81,647,000 was recognised as at 31 December 2019 *(2018: RMB82,593,000)*.

34. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES *(Continued)*

(a) Credit risk *(Continued)*

Other receivables (Continued)

At 31 December 2019

Internal credit rating	**Gross carrying amount** *RMB'000*	**ECL**	**Loss allowance** *RMB'000*	**Net carrying amount** *RMB'000*
Performing *(note i)*	**744**	**12-month**	**58**	**686**
Underperforming *(note ii)*	**81,682**	**Lifetime**	**81,589**	**93**
	82,426		**81,647**	**779**

At 31 December 2018

Internal credit rating	Gross carrying amount *RMB'000*	ECL	Loss allowance *RMB'000*	Net carrying amount *RMB'000*
Performing *(note i)*	4,072	12-month	1,015	3,057
Underperforming *(note ii)*	81,586	Lifetime	81,578	8
	85,658		82,593	3,065

Notes:

(i) Performing (Normal Credit Quality) refers to the other receivables that have not had a significant increase in credit risk and ECL in the next 12 months will be recognised.

(ii) Underperforming (Significant Increase in Credit Risk) refers to the other receivables that have had a significant increase in credit risk and for which the lifetime ECL will be recognised.

34. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES *(Continued)*

(a) Credit risk *(Continued)*

Other receivables (Continued)

At the end of the reporting period, the Group recognised reversal of loss allowance of RMB946,000 *(2018: loss allowance of RMB548,000)* on other receivables as the amount was settled during the year. The movement in the loss allowance for other receivables during the year is summarised below.

	2019	2018
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
At the beginning of the reporting period	**82,593**	81,620
Disposal of subsidiaries	**-**	425
(Decrease) Increase in loss allowance	**(946)**	548
At the end of the reporting period	**81,647**	82,593

Cash at banks

The credit risk on cash at banks balances is limited because majority of the counterparties are financial institutions with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies and state-owned banks with good reputation. No loss allowance was recognised for both years.

Cash at a financial institution

The credit risk on cash at banks and a financial institution balances is limited because majority of the counterparties are financial institutions with high credit-ratings assigned by China Banking Regulatory Commission with good reputation. No loss allowance was recognised for both years.

34. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES *(Continued)*

(b) Liquidity risk

Individual operating units within the Group are responsible for their own cash management. To minimise liquidity risks, management of the Group regularly reviews the current and expected liquidity requirements of operating units to ensure they maintain sufficient reserves of cash to meet operational needs so that the Group does not breach borrowing limits or covenants on any of its borrowing facilities to meet their liquidity requirements in the short and longer terms.

The maturity profile of the financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period based on contractual undiscounted payments is summarised below.

	On demand	Within 12 months	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Total undiscounted cash flows	Total carrying value
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
As at 31 December 2019						
Trade payables	**17,926**	-	-	-	**17,926**	**17,926**
Other payables	**361,717**	**70**	-	-	**361,787**	**361,787**
Interest-bearing borrowings	-	**11,082**	-	–	**11,082**	**10,500**
Lease liabilities	-	**10,172**	**6,519**	**13,048**	**29,739**	**27,300**
Provision	-	-	**72,100**	-	**72,100**	**72,100**
	379,643	**21,324**	**78,619**	**13,048**	**492,634**	**489,613**
As at 31 December 2018						
Trade payables	12,222	-	-	-	12,222	12,222
Other payables	376,025	980	-	-	377,005	377,005
Interest-bearing borrowing	-	4,699	-	-	4,699	4,500
Provision	-	-	72,100	-	72,100	72,100
	388,247	5,679	72,100	-	466,026	465,827

35. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The following presents the assets and liabilities measured at fair value or required to disclose their fair value in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis across the three levels of the fair value hierarchy defined in IFRS 13, "Fair Value Measurement" with the fair value measurement categorised in its entirety based on the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. The levels of inputs are defined as follows:

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

(a) Assets measured at fair value

2019

	Level 1 *RMB'000*	Level 2 *RMB'000*	Level 3 *RMB'000*	Total *RMB'000*
Designated FVOCI – unlisted equity securities				
Shenyang Zhaoli	-	-	-	-
Tianjin Center	-	-	198,079	198,079
	-	-	198,079	198,079

35. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS *(Continued)*

(a) Assets measured at fair value *(Continued)*

2018

	Level 1 *RMB'000*	Level 2 *RMB'000*	Level 3 *RMB'000*	Total *RMB'000*
Designated FVOCI – unlisted equity securities				
Shenyang Zhaoli	-	-	30,287	30,287
Tianjin Center	-	-	200,709	200,709
	-	-	230,996	230,996

During the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2018, there were no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurement, and no transfer into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements.

Movements in Level 3 fair value measurements

	Designated FVOCI – Unlisted equity securities	
	2019 ***RMB'000***	2018 *RMB'000*
At the beginning of the reporting period	**230,996**	31,761
Additions	**-**	201,480
Loss in other comprehensive income	**(32,917)**	(2,245)
At the end of the reporting period	**198,079**	230,996
Change in unrealised losses for the year included in other comprehensive income	**(32,917)**	(2,245)

35. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS *(Continued)*

(a) Assets measured at fair value *(Continued)*

Quantitative information of the significant unobservable inputs and description of valuation techniques used in Level 3 fair value measurement

The quantitative information of the significant unobservable input and description of valuation techniques used in Level 3 fair value measurement, including the description of the sensitivity to changes in unobservable inputs for recurring Level 3 fair value measurements, are as follows:

	Fair value at 31 December				Sensitivity of fair value to changes in
	2019	2018	**Valuation**	**Unobservable**	**unobservable**
Description	***RMB'000***	*RMB'000*	**techniques**	**input**	**inputs**
Designated FVOCI – unlisted equity securities					
- Shenyang Zhaoli	**-**	30,287	Net asset values as reported by management *(2018: Net asset values as assessed by valuer)*	n/a	n/a
- Tianjin Center	**198,079**	200,709	Net assets values as assessed by valuer *(2018: Net assets values as assessed by valuer)*	n/a	n/a

35. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS *(Continued)*

(a) Assets measured at fair value *(Continued)*

Valuation processes of the Group

The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined by using valuation techniques. The Group uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period. Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments are used for long-term debt. Other techniques, such as estimated discounted cash flows and net asset value, are used to determine fair value for other assets and liabilities.

The carrying value less impairment provision of trade, rental and other receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values. The fair value of financial liabilities for disclosure purposes is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate that is available to the Group for similar financial instruments.

(b) Assets and liabilities with fair value disclosure, but not measured at fair value

As mentioned in note 12 to the consolidated financial statements, investment properties are carried at amortised cost but its fair value information is required to be disclosed and shown in the table below:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Carrying amount
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
As 31 December 2019					
Investment properties	-	-	16,012	16,012	16,012
As 31 December 2018					
Investment properties	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

35. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS *(Continued)*

(b) Assets and liabilities with fair value disclosure, but not measured at fair value *(Continued)*

Quantitative information of the significant unobservable inputs and description of valuation techniques used in Level 3 fair value measurement

The quantitative information of the significant unobservable input and description of the valuation methodology used in Level 3 fair value measurement for investment properties, including the description of the sensitivity to changes in unobservable inputs for recurring Level 3 fair value measurement, are as follows:

	Fair value at 31 December				Sensitivity of fair
	2019	2018			**value to changes in**
Description	***RMB'000***	*RMB'000*	**Valuation techniques**	**Unobservable input**	**unobservable inputs**
Investment properties	**16,012**	n/a	Discount cash flow of rental income (2018:n/a)	Rental income	Increasing/decreasing rental income would increase/ decrease fair value.

(c) Assets and liabilities with fair value disclosure, but not measured at fair value

The carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities that are carried at amortised costs are not materially different from their fair values at the end of each reporting period.

36. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The objectives of the Group's capital management are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to provide returns for shareholders. The Group manages its capital structure to maintain a balance between liquidity, investment and borrowings, and makes adjustments, including payment of dividends to shareholders or issues new shares in the light of changes in the economic environment. No changes were made in the Group's objectives, policies or processes in managing capital during the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2018.

37. RETIREMENT BENEFITS SCHEMES

The employees of the PRC subsidiaries are members of the state-managed retirement benefits scheme operated by the PRC government. The PRC subsidiaries are required to contribute 13% to 20% of basic salaries of the employees to the retirement benefits scheme to fund the benefits. The only obligation of the Group with respect to the retirement benefits scheme is to make the required contributions under the scheme.

38. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

As at the date of authorisation of these consolidated financial statements, in addition to disclosure elsewhere in these consolidated financial statements, there is no significant subsequent event of the Group after the reporting period.

(a) Impact of Coronavirus Disease 2019 ("COVID-19")

In view of the outbreak of COVID-19 in January 2020 in the PRC, the PRC authority has taken nation-wide prevention and control measures. The COVID-19 has certain impacts on the business operation of the Group and the global economy in general. The extent of such impacts depends on the duration of the pandemic and the implementation of regulatory policies and relevant protective measures. The Group would closely monitor the development and status of the outbreak of the COVID-19 and continue to assess its impacts on the financial position and operating results of the Group and take necessary actions to mitigate any potential impact brought by the outbreak of COVID-19.

At the date of authorisation of these consolidated financial statements, the Group was unable to reliably estimate the financial impact of the outbreak of COVID-19.

38. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD *(Continued)*

(b) In April 2020, Hainan Lane entered into the equity transfer agreement with HNA Hotel Holding Group Company Limited (the "Vendor"), a company established in the PRC with limited liability, a direct non-wholly owned subsidiary of Beijing Haihongyuan to acquire the equity interests of Chongqing HNA Hotel Investment Company Limited* (重慶海航酒店投資有限公司) ("Chongqing HNA Hotel"), a company established in the PRC with limited liability at a cash consideration of RMB48,900,000. Chongqing HNA Hotel is principally engaged in hotel-related businesses and property leasing. The transaction is expected to be completed in May 2020. Details of the transaction were set out in the Company's announcement dated 26 April 2020.

* *For identification purpose only*

(c) In April 2020, the Company authorised that Fuxin Enclosed Busbar Co., Ltd. ("Fuxin Busbar"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company), to enter into the compensation agreement with Land Expropriation of Haizhou House Expropriation Office of Fuxin, a public institution under Haizhou District People's Government, Fuxin, Liaoning Province, for expropriation the South Plant (the "South Plant", including land, industrial properties, structures and supporting facilities) owned by Fuxin Busbar, at No. 46 Xinhua Road, Haizhou District, Fuxin, Liaoning Province. The aggregate expropriation compensation is expected to be around RMB44,000,000. Details of the transaction were set out in the Company's announcement dated 26 April 2020.

39. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

Information about the statement of financial position of the Company at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

	Notes	2019 RMB'000	2018 RMB'000
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment		**67**	563
Interests in subsidiaries	*15*	**56,436**	56,436
		56,503	56,999
Current assets			
Prepayment and other receivables		**1,149**	2,389
Due from subsidiaries		**203,811**	265,697
Due from related companies		**10**	5
Cash at a financial institution		**-**	76
Cash at banks and in hand		**1**	55
		204,971	268,222
Current liabilities			
Contract liabilities		**582**	582
Other payables		**336,799**	335,830
Due to a director		**4**	-
Due to subsidiaries		**579**	612
Due to related companies		**1,331**	1,087
Tax payables		**686**	243
		339,981	338,354
Net current liabilities		**(135,010)**	(70,132)
Total assets less current liabilities		**(78,507)**	(13,133)
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions		**72,100**	72,100
NET LIABILITIES		**(150,607)**	(85,233)

39. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY *(Continued)*

		2019	2018
	Notes	***RMB'000***	*RMB'000*
Share capital		**873,370**	873,370
Capital reserves		**995,721**	995,721
Surplus reserve		**108,587**	108,587
Accumulated losses		**(2,128,285)**	(2,062,911)
TOTAL DEFICIT	*39(a)*	**(150,607)**	(85,233)

(a) Movements of the reserves

	Share capital	**Capital reserve**	**Surplus reserve**	**Accumulated losses**	**Total**
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
	(note 29)	*(note 30(a))*	*(note 30(b))*		
As at 1 January 2018					
As previously reported	873,370	995,721	108,587	(2,053,149)	(75,471)
Impact on initial application of IFRS9	-	-	-	10	10
As restated	873,370	995,721	108,587	(2,053,139)	(75,461)
Loss for the year and total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(9,772)	(9,772)
As at 31 December 2018 and at 1 January 2019	873,370	995,721	108,587	(2,062,911)	(85,233)
Loss for the year and total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(65,374)	(65,374)
As at 31 December 2019	873,370	995,721	108,587	(2,128,285)	(150,607)

The following is a summary of the published results and assets and liabilities of the Group for the last five financial years. The financial information for the year ended/as at 31 December 2019, 2018, 2017, 2016 and 2015 is extracted from the consolidated financial statements in this annual report. There is no significant difference between IFRSs and PRC GAAP.

	Results of the Group for the five years ended 31 December				
	IFRSs	**PRC GAAP**			
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Revenue	**102,252**	32,311	32,986	63,514	151,740
(Loss) Profit before taxation	**(39,682)**	15,465	(397,992)	(92,632)	7,663
Income tax expenses	**(451)**	(1,367)	(164)	(6,957)	(2,805)
(Loss) Profit for the year	**(40,133)**	14,098	(398,156)	(99,589)	4,858
	RMB cents	*RMB cents*	*RMB cents*	*RMB cents*	*RMB cents*
(Loss) Earnings per share					
Basic and diluted	**(4.60)**	1.67	(45.46)	(11.39)	0.56

	Assets and liabilities of the Group as at 31 December				
	IFRSs	PRC GAAP			
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Non-current assets	**293,186**	321,980	148,698	146,567	187,219
Current assets	**184,201**	183,134	157,539	255,264	296,227
Total assets	**477,387**	505,114	306,237	401,831	483,446
Non-current liabilities	**113,210**	82,771	106,326	71,331	61,211
Current liabilities	**415,284**	400,227	394,552	122,621	124,884
Total liabilities	**528,494**	482,998	500,878	193,952	186,095
Net (liabilities) assets	**(51,107)**	22,116	(194,641)	207,879	297,351

The following documents are available at the Office of the Board of Directors for inspection:

(I) Originals of Accounting Statements bearing signatures and seals of the Legal Representative, Chief Financial Officer and Head of Financial Department (Accounting supervisor) of the Company;

(II) Originals of auditors' reports bearing seals of the accounting firm and signatures and seals of the certified public accountants;

(III) Originals of all the Company's documents and originals of announcements, which have been disclosed on the newspapers designated by China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC) during the reporting period;

(IV) Original of the annual report of the Company.

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