



沒滋味？ 就吃周黑鴨



Zhou Hei Ya International Holdings Company Limited
周黑鴨國際控股有限公司

(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)
(於開曼群島註冊成立的有限公司)
Stock Code 股份代號：1458

Annual Report 2020 年度報告

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Corporate Information

公司資料

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Executive Directors

Mr. ZHOU Fuyu (*Chairman*)
Mr. ZHANG Yuchen (*Chief Executive Officer*)
Mr. WEN Yong

Non-executive Director

Mr. PAN Pan

Independent Non-executive Directors

Mr. WU Chi Keung
Mr. CHAN Kam Ching, Paul
Mr. LU Weidong

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Mr. WU Chi Keung (*Chairman*)
Mr. CHAN Kam Ching, Paul
Mr. LU Weidong

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

Mr. ZHOU Fuyu (*Chairman*)
Mr. WU Chi Keung
Mr. LU Weidong

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Mr. CHAN Kam Ching, Paul (*Chairman*)
Mr. LU Weidong
Mr. ZHANG Yuchen

STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

Mr. ZHOU Fuyu (*Chairman*)
Mr. WEN Yong
Mr. ZHANG Yuchen

COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr. CHEUNG Kai Cheong Willie (*FCCA, FCCA*)

AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. ZHOU Fuyu
Mr. CHEUNG Kai Cheong Willie

AUDITOR

Ernst & Young
Certified Public Accountants
22nd Floor, CITIC Tower
1 Tim Mei Avenue
Central, Hong Kong

董事會

執行董事

周富裕先生(*主席*)
張宇晨先生(*行政總裁*)
文勇先生

非執行董事

潘攀先生

獨立非執行董事

胡志強先生
陳錦程先生
盧衛東先生

審核委員會

胡志強先生(*主席*)
陳錦程先生
盧衛東先生

提名委員會

周富裕先生(*主席*)
胡志強先生
盧衛東先生

薪酬委員會

陳錦程先生(*主席*)
盧衛東先生
張宇晨先生

策略發展委員會

周富裕先生(*主席*)
文勇先生
張宇晨先生

公司秘書

張啟昌先生(*FCCA, FCCA*)

授權代表

周富裕先生
張啟昌先生

核數師

安永會計師事務所
執業會計師
香港中環
添美道1號
中信大廈22樓

COMPANY'S WEBSITE

www.zhouheiya.cn

STOCK CODE

1458

HEADQUARTERS AND PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS IN THE PRC

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CAYMAN ISLANDS PRINCIPAL SHARE REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER OFFICE

Intertrust Corporate Services
(Cayman) Limited
190 Elgin Avenue
George Town
Grand Cayman
KY1-9005
Cayman Islands

HONG KONG SHARE REGISTRAR

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

REGISTERED OFFICE IN CAYMAN ISLANDS

190 Elgin Avenue
George Town
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PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS IN HONG KONG

40th Floor, Dah Sing Financial Centre
No. 248 Queen's Road East
Wanchai
Hong Kong

PRINCIPAL BANKS

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China
Limited (Wuhan Xibei Sub-Branch)
Bank of Communications Co., Ltd. (Xinshijie Sub-Branch)
Bank of Communications Co., Ltd. (Offshore Finance Division)
China Merchants Bank (Wuhan Dongxihu Sub-Branch)

公司網站

www.zhouheiya.cn

股份代號

1458

總部及中國主要營業地點

中國
湖北省武漢市
東西湖區走馬嶺滙通大道8-1號
郵編：430040

開曼群島股份過戶登記總處

Intertrust Corporate Services
(Cayman) Limited
190 Elgin Avenue
George Town
Grand Cayman
KY1-9005
Cayman Islands

香港證券登記處

香港中央證券登記有限公司
香港
灣仔皇后大道東183號
合和中心
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190 Elgin Avenue
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Cayman Islands

香港主要營業地點

香港
灣仔
皇后大道東248號
大新金融中心40樓

主要往來銀行

中國工商銀行股份有限公司
(武漢西北湖支行)
交通銀行股份有限公司(新世界支行)
交通銀行股份有限公司(離岸金融部)
招商銀行(武漢東西湖支行)

Chairman's Statement 主席報告

On behalf of the board of directors (the "**Board**") of Zhou Hei Ya International Holdings Company Limited (the "**Company**" or "**Zhouheiya**"), I am pleased to present the annual report of the Company and its subsidiaries (the "**Group**") for the year ended December 31, 2020.

本人謹代表周黑鴨國際控股有限公司(「本公司」或「周黑鴨」)的董事會(「董事會」)，欣然呈報本公司及其附屬公司(「本集團」)截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度報告。



Chairman's Statement

主席報告

Dear Shareholders,

On behalf of the board of directors (the “**Board**”) of Zhou Hei Ya International Holdings Company Limited (the “**Company**” or “**Zhouheiya**”), I am pleased to present the annual report of the Company and its subsidiaries (the “**Group**”) for the year ended December 31, 2020.

China's economy was full of challenges in 2020. The COVID-19 outbreak has affected multiple industries in various degrees, which caused a significant decrease in offline consumer traffic and imposed a great impact on disposable income of residents. During the peak period of the COVID-19 outbreak, the economic activities in a large number of cities had almost stopped. Affected by the fluctuating pandemic, there is still uncertainty in the recovery of economic activities. In medium and long term, under the “double-cycle” strategy, the acceleration of the digital economy will promote the quality of and upgrade the consumer industry. At the same time, consumers pay more attention to food safety. The concept of green consumption and rational consumption continue to return. The retail industry faces both challenges and opportunities.

2020 marks a very unusual year for Zhouheiya. Despite the impact of the super black swan – COVID-19, we are still firmly persisting on the third development stage of Zhouheiya.

We faced the challenges and difficulties bravely and took our responsibilities courageously. We always focus on the strategic objectives and strengthen our core competence to steadily promote strategic transformation, earnestly proceed with the daily operation and management, and actively expand the businesses of various sectors. Through constant reforms and innovations, we have firmly grasped the changes and opportunities of the consumer

goods industry under the COVID-19 impact and accelerated the third strategic transformation. Due to the rapid and timely strategy adjustment, the Company's product recognition and brand reputation continued to rise, and the six strategies achieved remarkable effect. With a bright vision of developing the century-old brand worldwide, we broke through the downturn arising from the COVID-19 outbreak, and finally gained a strong development momentum.

尊敬的各位股東：

本人謹代表周黑鴨國際控股有限公司（「**本公司**」或「**周黑鴨**」）的董事會（「**董事會**」），欣然呈報本公司及其附屬公司（「**本集團**」）截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度報告。

二零二零年，中國經濟充滿挑戰，各行各業均受到新型冠狀病毒疫情不同程度的衝擊，線下客流量大幅下降，居民消費可支配收入受到影響，疫情爆發高峰期一度令多個城市經濟活動幾近停擺。受疫情反復的影響，經濟活動復蘇仍存在不確定性。放眼中长期，在「雙循環」戰略背景下，數字經濟的加速將推動消費行業提質升級，同時消費者對食品安全更加關注，綠色消費、理性消費的觀念持續回歸，零售行業面臨的挑戰與機遇並存。

2020年對周黑鴨來說，是極不平凡的一年，這一年，儘管遭遇超級黑天鵝——新冠疫情的衝擊，但我們仍然

堅定的走在周黑鴨三次創業的道路上。面對挑戰，我們迎難而上、勇於擔當，始終圍繞戰略目標，從核心能力出發，穩步推進戰略變革之路，切實做好日常營運管理、積極拓展各板塊業務，通過不斷的變革與創新，牢牢抓住消費品行業



在疫情影響下的變化和機遇，加速推動第三次戰略轉型。憑藉快速及時的策略調整，公司產品好評度及品牌美譽度不斷攀升，六大戰略推進效果顯著。我們懷揣著百年品牌走向世界的美好願景，穿越疫情帶來的低迷，絕地反擊，最終迸發出強勁的發展勢頭。

In terms of business model, we upgraded the self-operation plus franchise business model by launching the single-store franchise, and fully completed the development and implementation of three franchise models, namely multi-store franchise, single-store franchise and employee-franchisee, in 2020. Our performance in the franchise business has exceeded the annual target and the franchise market is promising in the future. In terms of channels, in response to the changes in consumption scenarios during the COVID-19 outbreak, we made quick decisions to achieve accurate insights into and contacts with consumers and explore overall marketing channels by focusing on people, products and markets and by applying digital technologies. We continuously strengthened in-depth operations and realized omni-channel coverage of consumers through new retail and livestreaming scenarios. We firmly believe that continual innovation of products is the key to the long-term development of an enterprise. Based on the big R&D system and the big data capabilities, we can simulate the accurate portrait information of customers, and continuously launch new products according to different label groups to meet their differentiated needs. We focused on developing the “most famous product series”, launched the green peppercorn spicy series, and upgraded 2.0 series in the same year to help increase the sales of new products. In terms of marketing, the Company focused on publicizing the snack food which attributes to Zhouheiya brand, centered on products and consumer demands, integrated the full resources to expand its publicity through unified thematic marketing, and strengthened the brand image and consumer cognition in an all-round way, thereby greatly improving the brand reputation and marketing efficiency. In the future, the Company aims to meet the differentiated needs of different customers with the best quality, the best service and the fastest speed.

在商業模式上，我們於二零二零年中升級了直營+特許經營商業模式，正式推出單店特許，全面完成了發展式特許、單店特許及員工內創三種特許模式的探索和落地，特許業務超額完成全年目標，特許市場未來可期。在渠道方面，我們順應疫情下消費場景的變化，快速決策，從人、貨、場出發，以數字化應用為助力，實現消費者精準洞察及觸達、全域營銷的探索，以新零售及直播場景增效，不斷強化運營深度，全方位覆蓋消費者。我們堅信產品的不斷創新是企業基業長青的關鍵所在，在大研發體系運行下，依托大數據能力，模擬出用戶的精確畫像信息，根據不同標籤人群，持續推出新品以滿足差異化的需求。我們聚焦打造「頭部大單品」，推出了藤椒系列產品，並在同年升級2.0系列，助力新產品銷售達成。在營銷方面，公司重新回歸休閒食品本質，以產品、消費者需求為核心，通過統一的主題營銷，整合全域資源放大聲量，全方位強化品牌形象與消費認知，品牌美譽度和營銷效率均有大幅提升。未來，公司將以最好的質量，最優的服務，最快的速度，來滿足不同顧客差異化的需求。

“To forge iron, one must be strong”. The successful realization of Zhouheiya's strategic objectives is inseparable from our dedication to corporate governance. In 2020, we adjusted, optimized and streamlined our organizational structure based on the new strategic framework, under which we strengthened the strategic functions of various departments, enhanced their execution and cooperation, and promoted the transformation of the Group from vertical management to matrix organization. We continuously introduced key talents, launched a number of professional trainings for employees at different levels, and strengthened the development of employees in planning, control, coordination, execution and other comprehensive quality and capability. In the meantime, we implement diversified incentive plans, such as launching the first round of employee incentive plan, setting up multiple incentive mechanisms for front-line employees, to further the organizational motivation. Zhouheiya believes that only by emphasizing the executive power in practical work can we build a first-class enterprise.

Quality is the “lifeblood” of an enterprise, and ensuring food safety is the cornerstone to secure the “lifeblood”, which is also an important foundation for maintaining a stable and far-reaching enterprise. In order to consolidate the defense line of food safety and strictly implement the main responsibility system, we have realized the traceability of the whole process from raw material purchase to sales through the SAP system at the product distribution and sales terminals. Meanwhile, we have also implemented the “foreign matter quality management funnel model” to adopt the end-to-end foreign matter control and management, so as to provide consumers with safer food and improve customer satisfaction. During the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, we further intensified the prevention and control measures on the basis of the original high-standard food safety control. We only allowed raw materials that have passed the nucleic acid test to enter into the plant for production, we disinfected and sterilized the logistics vehicles regularly, and controlled the access of employees according to the highest pandemic prevention and control requirements, so as to prevent systemic risk of pandemic infection as a whole and ensure food safety effectively.

「打鐵還要自身硬」。周黑鴨的戰略目標得以順利實現，離不開公司管治的潛心經營。2020年，基於新的戰略框架，我們對組織架構進行了調整、優化和精簡，強化各部門的戰略職能，提升執行和協作能力，推動集團從垂直型管理向矩陣式組織轉型；持續引進關鍵人才，針對不同層級啟動多項賦能培訓，加強員工在規劃、統籌、協調、執行等綜合素質及能力方面的建設；同時實施多元化激勵計劃，如啟動第一輪員工激勵計劃、對一線員工設置多重獎勵機制等，進一步激活組織動力。周黑鴨相信，只有在實幹中彰顯執行力，才能幹出一流的企業。

質量是企業的「高壓綫」，保障食品安全則是拉起「高壓綫」的基石，更是決定企業行穩致遠的重要基礎。為築牢食品安全防綫，嚴格落實主體責任，我們在產品配送和售賣終端通過SAP系統，實現了從原料採購到銷售端全流程可追溯，同時我們還實施了「異物質質量管理漏斗模型」，聯動端到端的異物控制和管理，給消費者提供更安全的食品，提高顧客滿意度。二零二零年疫情期間，我們在原有的高標準食品安全管控基礎上，進一步加強了防疫防控措施，原料核酸檢測合格後方可進廠生產，對物流車輛定時消毒，員工出入按疫情防控最高要求進行管控，從整體上避免了疫情感染的系統性風險，切實保障食品安全。

As a listed company and an important member of the social force, Zhouheiya, while maintaining the all-round and high-speed development, has never forgotten its social responsibility, and has actively devoted itself to pandemic prevention and control, and insisted on “doing our best to repay the society” with actions. In order to fight against the pandemic in early 2020, we donated funds for pandemic prevention and reinforced the supply of front-line materials at once, and fought side by side with the whole society to overcome the difficult time.

“Everything that has a beginning has an end”. It is our belief that, through our efforts, the pandemic will eventually pass by and everything will return to peace. In 2021, we will continue to steadily advance the strategic layout for the next three to five years, accelerate the deep integration of self-operation plus franchise, expand the market coverage through the two-wheel drives, upgrade our brand image, broaden the product sales channels, and enhance our competitiveness. We dare to innovate despite the constant changes in the market, we dare to forge ahead to undertake the arduous tasks, and we can fully develop our due blood and responsibility to create a sound environment for sustainable and rapid development of the Company. In front of the mighty trend of the times and many uncertainties in the future, all the staff of Zhouheiya will adhere to the original intention with greater toughness and courage, focus on the main businesses, continuously improve the products and services, and get ready for further development.

周黑鴨作為上市公司，同時也是社會力量中的重要一員，在全面高速發展的同時，始終不忘肩負社會責任，以誠盡責，積極投入防疫抗疫，堅持用行動踐行「盡己所能，反哺社會」的責任。2020年初為戰疫情，我們第一時間捐贈防疫資金、增援前綫物資供給，與全社會一道並肩作戰共克時艱。

「萬物運轉，皆有時辰」。相信通過大家的努力，疫情終將會過去，一切將回歸平靜。2021年，我們將繼續穩步推進未來三至五年的戰略佈局，加速特許+直營深度融合，雙輪驅動擴大市場覆蓋率，升級品牌形象，拓寬產品銷售渠道，錘煉戰鬥實力。面對市場的不斷變化敢創新、面對艱巨任務敢衝鋒，充分發揚我們骨子裏應有的血性和擔當，為公司的持續高速發展創造良好的環境。面對浩浩蕩蕩的時代潮流，面對未來的諸多不確定性，周黑鴨全體員工將以更大的韌性和勇氣，保持底色，堅持主營業務，不斷精進產品和服務，整裝待發。

At last, on behalf of the Board, my gratitude goes to our customers for their trust, all of our employees for their devotion, as well as the business partners and the shareholders of Zhouheiya for their consistent help and support in the past. I would also like to thank the anti-pandemic heroes of Zhouheiya for their selfless dedication to the frontline, for their efforts in overcoming the most difficult time together with the Company, and for their work in safeguarding the Zhouheiya system with the most stringent anti-epidemic measures. The COVID-19 pandemic has united us. In 2020, we forged ahead against the difficulties and challenges by taking the warship Zhouheiya. In 2021, we will continue to develop our business from a new starting point and overcome all difficulties to conquer the next new journey, sustain growth and strive for win-win results!

ZHOU Fuyu
Chairman

Hong Kong, March 24, 2021

最後，我謹代表董事會衷心的感謝周黑鴨顧客的信賴，感激全體員工的付出以及業務合作夥伴和股東長久以來的支持與幫助。我還要感謝周黑鴨的抗疫英雄們，你們義無反顧的奔向一線，與公司一起扛過那段最艱難的歲月；以最嚴格的防疫措施抗擊疫情，保障周黑鴨體系的安全。疫情使我們更加緊密聯結在一起。2020年，乘坐周黑鴨這艘戰船，我們乘風破浪，繼往開來。2021年，站在一個新起點上，我們將繼續奮力前行，排除萬難，征服下一段新征程，引領增長，聚力共贏！

主席
周富裕

香港，二零二一年三月二十四日



Business Review and Outlook 業務回顧及展望

The post-00 and post-90 generations have become the major consumer group of casual food in China. Young customers applaud personalized shopping experience and are willing to try new things and products, which requires the market participants to quickly innovate and adapt. Along with the accelerated Internet development and the strong influence of new media, more and more snack food brands have entered into the casual food market, which further increases the competition.

零零後及九零後年輕人已成為中國休閒食品的主要消費群體。年輕消費人群崇尚個性化的購物體驗，並喜歡賞試新鮮事物和新產品，這考著企業的創新和應變能力，隨著互聯網的加速發展及新媒體的強勢傳播，更多零食品牌進入休閒食品賽道，加劇了行業競爭。

Business Review and Outlook

業務回顧及展望

MARKET OVERVIEW

2020 was a year with unprecedented difficulties and profound impacts on the whole world. Global economy has badly suffered from the COVID-19 pandemic. China's macro-economy and almost all industries have been adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The growth rate of China's macro-economy had decreased significantly and the overall retail sales of consumer goods also declined in 2020. Although the COVID-19 outbreak seems to be largely under control in China, there were sporadic confirmed cases recently. It remains uncertain in the recovery of the overall economic activities.

Under the shadow of the pandemic, consumer product industry and retailing industry have been facing pressure from decreased consumer traffic, declined purchase intention, temporary suspension in production activities, interruption in supply chain, high fixed costs and so on. Consumer behavior and habit have also changed. On one hand, the scale of and the stickiness to online shopping continue to grow, and the acceleration of development in digital economy is also supposed to elevate the quality of online shopping. Online casual food industry has become more and more competitive. On the other hand, the development in new interactive methods during consumption is accelerating, such as the wide adoption of live streaming in daily life, which brought up a new sector with growth. In addition, public awareness about food safety continues to increase during the post pandemic period. Outstanding corporate branding will impact the consumers' choice and will facilitate in enhancing the corporate's core competitiveness.

While the pandemic brought disastrous impacts, it also started the conversion and upgrades for the new era of consumption. Various new business models have emerged and accelerated the development of new forms of consumption. Offline consumption has started to shift to online. On the other hand, the post-90's and 00's generations have become the major age group for domestic consumption, and are expected to be the largest group in the future. Driven by new consumption behavior, new consumer groups and new shopping channels, all industry players are required to develop greater abilities to establish their branding, distribution channels, precise marketing, new product research and development, as well as supply chain management. Companies that are able to address customer needs, leverage operating experience and intelligence, grow big-data capacity, connect market demands to supply chain, and complete integrated payment and delivery system, are expected to acquire more opportunities.

市場概覽

二零二零年對於全世界而言都是十分艱難和影響深遠的一年，新冠肺炎疫情對全球經濟造成了劇烈衝擊，中國宏觀經濟乃至各行各業均不同程度地受到新冠肺炎疫情的影響，中國經濟增長速度明顯放緩，社會消費品零售總額同比也有所下降。儘管中國國內新冠肺炎疫情已受控制，但個別地區仍有規模性反覆，經濟活動的復蘇仍存在一定的不確定性。

受此影響，消費品和零售行業在二零二零年均面臨著實體門店客流下降、消費意願降低、生產活動暫停、供應鏈受阻、固定成本高企等諸多困難。消費者行為和習慣也隨之發生了改變。一方面，線上消費規模增長和消費粘性持續增強，數字經濟的加速發展推動線上消費提質升級，線上休閒零食領域競爭異常激烈。另一方面，消費互動新模式迅速發展，直播電商全面走進大眾生活，形成了快速增長的新興市場。此外，疫情下人們對食品安全的關注持續增強，良好的企業品牌會影響消費者對其產品的選擇，並將有助於提高企業的核心競爭力。

疫情帶來巨大衝擊的同時，也開啟了新消費時代的轉變與升級。各種新業態模式引領新型消費加快提質擴容，部分線下消費轉移至線上；另一方面，90後、00後的新生代成為消費主力軍，將是中國未來消費市場最大的需求主體。在新消費方式、新消費人群和新購物渠道的推動下，對企業的品牌力、渠道建設能力、精準營銷能力、新品研發能力、供應鏈管理能力都提出了更高的要求。從用戶需求出發，基於運營經驗與思考能力，借助大數據能力，將需求與供應鏈相連，構成完整的用戶交付體系的企業有望爭取到更多的機會。

OVERALL BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Store Network Development

In 2020, in response to the adverse impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on consumer traffic in certain regions, the Group continued to optimize its self-operated store network and accelerated the development of its franchise business by upgrading the “self-operation + franchise” business model. In 2020, it launched the single-store franchise model, which stimulated the exploration into new regional markets and penetration in existing markets.

At current stage, the offline store network of the Group was primarily consisted of self-operated retail stores. As of December 31, 2020, the total number of the Group’s retail stores reached 1,755, comprising 1,157 self-operated retail stores and 598 franchised stores and covering 151 cities in 25 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities in China.

The table below sets forth a breakdown of the number of self-operated and franchised retail store network by geographic location and the revenue contribution by sales channels for the periods indicated:

Number of Self-operated and Franchised Retail Stores

整體業務及財務表現

門店網絡拓展

於二零二零年，因新冠肺炎疫情對部分區域客流量的影響，本集團持續對直營門店網絡進行優化調整，同時加速發展特許經營業務，升級「直營+特許經營」商業模式，於二零二零年正式推出單店特許經營模式，進一步加強新市場的拓展及成熟市場的滲透。

現階段，本集團線下門店網絡仍以自營門店為主。截至二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團的門店總數達1,755間，其中自營門店1,157間及特許經營門店598間，覆蓋中國25個省、自治州及直轄市內的151個城市。

下表載列於所示期間按地理位置呈列的自營和特許經營門店網絡數目及按渠道收益貢獻明細：

自營和特許經營門店數目

		Year Ended December 31, 截至十二月三十一日止年度			
		2020 二零二零年		2019 二零一九年	
		# 數目	%	# 數目	%
Geographic location	片區				
Central China ⁽¹⁾	華中 ⁽¹⁾	734	41.8	561	42.5
Southern China ⁽²⁾	華南 ⁽²⁾	414	23.6	244	18.5
Eastern China ⁽³⁾	華東 ⁽³⁾	288	16.4	217	16.4
Northern China ⁽⁴⁾	華北 ⁽⁴⁾	172	9.8	188	14.2
Western China ⁽⁵⁾	華西 ⁽⁵⁾	147	8.4	110	8.3
Total	總計	1,755	100.0	1,320	100.0

Revenue Derived from Self-operated Retail Stores and Franchisees

來源於自營門店和特許經營渠道的收益

		Year Ended December 31, 截至十二月三十一日止年度			
		2020 二零二零年		2019 二零一九年	
		RMB'000 人民幣千元	%	RMB'000 人民幣千元	%
Geographic location	片區				
Central China ⁽¹⁾	華中 ⁽¹⁾	850,160	52.5	1,596,132	58.1
Southern China ⁽²⁾	華南 ⁽²⁾	316,465	19.5	445,578	16.2
Eastern China ⁽³⁾	華東 ⁽³⁾	191,625	11.8	313,668	11.4
Northern China ⁽⁴⁾	華北 ⁽⁴⁾	169,975	10.5	302,931	11.0
Western China ⁽⁵⁾	華西 ⁽⁵⁾	92,567	5.7	88,839	3.3
Total	總計	1,620,792	100.0	2,747,148	100.0

(1) Comprises Hubei Province, Hunan Province, Henan Province, Jiangxi Province, Anhui Province and Shanxi Province.

(2) Comprises Guangdong Province, Fujian Province and Hainan Province.

(3) Comprises Shanghai, Jiangsu Province and Zhejiang Province.

(4) Comprises Beijing, Tianjin, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Liaoning Province, Hebei Province, Shandong Province and Jilin Province.

(5) Comprises Chongqing, Sichuan Province, Shaanxi Province, Guizhou Province, Yunnan Province and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.

(1) 包括湖北省、湖南省、河南省、江西省、安徽省及山西省。

(2) 包括廣東省、福建省及海南省。

(3) 包括上海、江蘇省及浙江省。

(4) 包括北京、天津、內蒙古自治區、遼寧省、河北省、山東省及吉林省。

(5) 包括重慶、四川省、陝西省、貴州省、雲南省及廣西壯族自治區。

Continuous Implementation of Upgraded New Six Development Strategies

Since the beginning of 2020, the Group has speeded up its third strategic transformation and deepened the reformation. Leveraging the continuous implementation and execution of the upgraded six development strategies, the Group's franchise business had achieved greater than expected progress, and it had fully upgraded its business models. The Group's online operations also grew significantly. In addition, its overall cost control remained effective and the organizational strength also improved. In particular, its business experienced a remarkable recovery in the second half of 2020, which partially offset the adverse impact of the COVID-19 outbreak.

持續推進六大發展戰略

自二零二零年年初以來，本集團加速推動第三次戰略轉型，深化變革。得益於本集團六大戰略的有效實施和穩步推進，本集團特許業務拓展超預期，實現了商業模式的全面升級，線上業務亦增長顯著。此外，整體成本控制頗有成效，組織動力也有明顯提升。尤其二零二零年下半年業務復蘇跡象明顯，一定程度上抵消了新冠肺炎疫情帶來的負面影響。



Upgrade of Business Model

Since the Group announced the commencement of its franchise business at the end of 2019, it has received great attention in this regard. After over one year of development, the Group considered market demand and its actual operational feedback and further upgraded its “self-operation + franchise” business model by launching the single-store franchise in mid-2020, which further expanded its franchise operation. Leveraging the rich experience in managing self-operated stores, the operational teams located across the country and the expanding radius of their management, the Group has completed the development and implementation of three franchise types, namely multi-store franchise, single-store franchise and employee-franchisee model, and has strengthened the strategic layout of its national store network and accelerated the expansion into new markets and penetration in existing markets.

With respect to franchisees, the Group continued to adopt stringing quality standards in selecting outstanding franchisees to partner with. It also has enhanced the management over franchisees and provided them with a complete suite of support and guidance in terms of marketing and operation. The Group conducts stringent review on performance of the franchisees it has partnered with on a regular basis and endeavors to generate mutual benefits and achieve a win-win situation. During the period of the COVID-19 outbreak, the Group launched several initiatives in favor of the franchisees to fight against the pandemic.

Despite the COVID-19 outbreak, the Group had achieved significant improvements in upgrading its business model and the development in franchise business had exceeded the initial estimation. As of December 31, 2020, the Group had in aggregate received over 29,000 franchisee applications. As of the same date, there were approximately 598 franchised stores across the country. Among these, 267 were multi-store franchise, 279 single-store franchise and the remaining 52 adopted employee-franchisee model. In 2020, revenue derived from franchise business amounted to approximately RMB140 million, with approximately RMB124 million recorded in the second half of 2020.

商業模式升級

自二零一九年年末本集團宣佈啟動特許經營業務以來，受到業內廣泛關注。歷經一年多的有序發展，本集團結合市場需求和實際運營回饋，於二零二零年中升級了「直營+特許經營」商業模式，正式推出單店特許模式，全面開放了特許經營。依託於本集團多年的直營模式經驗，佈局全國的運營團隊及較大的管理半徑，本集團完成了發展式特許、單店特許及員工內創三種特許模式的探索和落地。三種模式互為補充，與自營模式相輔相成，共同拓展全國市場，加強了本集團全國門店網絡佈局，推動新市場的拓展及成熟市場的滲透。

在特許合作夥伴的選擇上，本集團秉持嚴格的質量甄選標準，挑選優秀的特許合作夥伴進行合作。同時加強對被特許方的管理，在營銷和運營上給予全方位的支持和指導，並定期對特許合作夥伴進行嚴格考核，以實現特許門店的高標準運營，達成與特許合作夥伴的互利雙贏。新冠肺炎疫情期間，本集團亦實施多項幫扶政策同特許合作方一起並肩共抗疫情。

儘管受新冠肺炎疫情影響，二零二零年本集團商業模式升級仍取得不俗進展，特許經營業務發展規模超過預期，特許業務受到合作方廣泛認可。截至二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團共計接收29,000餘份特許經營申請，已開業特許經營門店共計598家，其中發展式特許267家，單店特許279家，員工內創門店52家，特許業務收入貢獻約人民幣1.4億元，其中下半年收入貢獻約人民幣1.24億元。

Omni-channel Coverage

The Group continued to implement its omni-channel strategy to cover multiple online and offline distribution channels. Empowered by various digitized applications, the Group aimed to explore various consumption scenarios to cover more consumers, products and consumption scenarios, to achieve consumer insight and reach through multiple channels, to enhance the visibility of the Group's brand, and to satisfy the consumption needs for impulsive and convenient purchase of casual food of various consumer groups. In addition to continue to develop its offline retail stores under the "self-operation + franchise" business model, the Group has also been focusing on the establishment of e-commerce, food take-out and new retail and community group-buys. It intends to further deepen the omni-channel operation by means of developing livestream e-commerce and engaging digital and intelligent operations.

In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic caused various impacts and restrictions on people's consumption and daily life across China. In-store sales activities were strongly affected and the daily consumption has gradually switched to online. The Group closely followed the changes in such consumption scenarios and adjusted its marketing strategies promptly. Its online business achieved a remarkable success through expanding distribution channels, product research and development and digital empowerment. In terms of its distribution, the Group had established strategical presence on 10 new short-form video content platforms and livestreaming platforms, such as Tik Tok and Kuaishou, and maintained storefronts on various e-commerce marketplaces to further boost its product distribution. In terms of the products, the Group continued to enhance online product offerings by capturing the consumption trends and introduced 20 new ODM (original design manufacture) products, which increased the online traffic and the sales volume for the full year. Meanwhile, it continued to deepen its digitalization strategy to select precise marketing contents and identify and acquire targeted groups, which in turn, further facilitated the business growth. For the year ended December 31, 2020, revenue derived from the Group's online channels increased by 28.5% from 2019.

全渠道覆蓋消費者

本集團持續貫徹線上線下全渠道銷售模式，從消費者、產品、消費場景出發，以數智化應用為助力，旨在多維度覆蓋各種消費場景，實現消費者精準洞察和觸達，提升品牌可見性，滿足消費者對休閒零食品類的衝動性和便利性需求。除繼續開發「直營+特許經營」商業模式的線下實體店鋪業務外，本集團亦注重電商、外賣及新零售及社區團購等渠道的拓展，通過直播電商建設、數智化運營等多維度強化全渠道的運營深度。

於二零二零年的新冠肺炎疫情對國內各地消費及日常生活帶來了不同程度的影響和限制，到店業務受到巨大衝擊，消費場景逐漸向線上轉移。本集團緊跟消費場景變化，迅速調整線上運營策略，通過渠道拓展、產品研發和數智化賦能等策略，線上電商業務取得顯著成效。在渠道端，本集團積極佈局短視頻和線上直播渠道，進駐如抖音、快手等共10個電商新平台，拓展多元化銷售新渠道。產品端，在用戶洞察的基礎上，打造針對線上渠道的新品，更新產品品類，上線20款ODM(原廠委託加工)新品，實現流量和銷量雙增長。同時，本集團進一步深化數智化戰略，通過精準客群的圈選及內容投放，實現標籤人群的精準引流，進一步助力業務增長。截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團線上電商業務同比增長28.5%。

In 2020, the Group continued to establish the new retail and community group-buy channels to reach more consumers and to further optimize this new model with an aim to realize growth. It not only focused on the cooperation with modern supermarkets and convenience store chains, but also accelerated the strategic exposure and cooperation with online ordering and delivery platforms, fresh food e-commerce and social community commerce, especially considering the impacts on the consumption behavior brought by the COVID-19 outbreak and the fact that the sales from offline distribution channels have not fully recovered. Up to date, the Group's products had been available in new retail and community group-buy channels, such as Xingsheng Youxuan and Dingdong Maicai. Furthermore, the Group reviewed and optimized its product designs and positioning specified for new retail and community group-buy channels. It launched small-size packaged products which were customized for such distribution channel, so as to meet the consumer needs and increase their purchasing experience. Revenue derived from new retail and community group-buy channels amount of RMB66.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2020.

於二零二零年，本集團繼續深化在新零售及社區團購渠道的建設，以觸達更多消費者，積極探索和完善新模式運營，以助力業務增長。在聚焦與現代大型商超、連鎖便利店合作的同時，考慮到新冠肺炎疫情對消費者習慣的影響，且線下渠道尚未全面恢復的情況下，本集團加強了在外賣以及社區團購、生鮮電商等渠道的佈局，入駐興盛優選、叮咚買菜等多個平台。此外，本集團重新審視並優化了新零售及社區團購渠道的產品設計和定位，推出了渠道定制化小包裝產品，以適應顧客需求，提升購物體驗。本集團新零售及社區團購渠道截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度收入貢獻人民幣66.4百萬元。



Product Diversification

Product innovation has been a significant driver for the Group's development. The Group intends to strengthen its brand image and consumer awareness through continuously innovating casual food products, enhancing product quality and developing a full range of Zhouheiya product series. Meanwhile, leveraging its big-data capacity to predict consumer profile such as basic demographic features, product preference and specific targeted groups, it continued to offer new products and increase the product diversification to cater to the different needs of various consumer groups and to increase the competitiveness of its products.

產品多樣性

產品創新是促進企業發展的重要驅動力之一，本集團希望通過對休閒零食品類和質量的不斷提升，打造全品類的周黑鴨產品體系，全方位深化品牌形象與消費認知；同時，借助大數據能力，模擬出用戶的基礎屬性、品類偏好屬性、策略人群屬性等精準畫像信息，持續推出新產品，增加產品多樣性，以滿足不同消費人群的差異化需求，提升產品競爭力。

In 2020, the Group not only closely followed the market trends, but also, driven by its new product research and development system under the new full-cycle management process, continued the strategy to optimize product structure and broadened product offerings with a wide price range, multiple variety and suitable for different distribution channels. Such improved product structure has enabled the Group to attract consumers, thus facilitating in the recovery of in-store consumer traffic.

Firstly, the Group continued to focus on its most popular product series and developed a new flavor, namely the green peppercorn spicy series. It also introduced the popular duck cutlet product and new vegetarian products. These products were well welcomed by the market and satisfied the consumers' purchasing needs for different flavors and different product types. Besides product flavors, it also modified branding and marketing strategies and invested its efforts in product packaging so as to fully upgrade product packaging to switch the focus back to braised food products, and stimulate appetite. It launched customized products which were specifically designed for different consumption behaviors and scenarios, further improving shopping experience. In 2020, revenue derived from new products were significant, accounting for approximately 9.7% of total revenue for 2020 and 14.5% of revenue for the second half of 2020, respectively.

Integrated Branding and Marketing

Since early 2020, the Group reviewed its branding and marketing strategies and endeavored to focusing on products and consumer needs, implementing uniformed marketing and promotional themes. It endeavored to emphasize products and to enhance and integrate brand recognition at the same time and adopted the "one voice, one image, one Zhouheiya" strategy to fully deepen brand image and awareness and improve shopping experience.

In 2020, the Group consolidated and re-directed its media resources onto specific focuses. It actively acted on the Events of Supporting the Production Recovery of Hubei Province organized by the local government authorities and released livestreaming contents and short-form videos in cooperation with local authorities and state-run media, which had in aggregate accumulated over 100 million views. These events were endorsed by the local authorities and state-run media, which in turn, further enhanced the influence of its brand image among major consumer groups. Meanwhile, upgrading product packaging and store image continued to create strong visual impact, which facilitated in boosting in-store sales, improving store images and increasing store efficiency. In addition, it adopted a new slogan "No appetite? Let's eat Zhou Hei Ya" (沒滋味？就吃周黑鴨) to extend the consumption minds, encourage more interactions with young consumers, and further solidify a young and vital brand image.

於二零二零年，本集團順應市場趨勢，持續優化產品結構，在全周期管理流程的新品研發體系下，推出了多價格帶、多品類、適合多渠道的產品，吸引客戶，助力業務恢復。

首先，本集團聚焦頭部系列產品，研發並推出了新口味－藤椒系列產品；同時推出引流產品－真香鴨排和素菜系列，均獲得良好的市場反響，極大滿足了消費者對不同口味、類型產品的購買需求。除了產品口味，本集團亦全面升級了產品包裝，結合品牌策略調整，回歸食物「本質」，突出食欲感，迭代包裝畫面與視覺，並且針對不同渠道，根據不同消費者習慣和場景，推出渠道定制化產品，優化消費者體驗。二零二零年，本集團的新品收入貢獻顯著，約佔全年收入的9.7%。其中下半年新品收入佔比14.5%。

整合品牌營銷

自二零二零年初，本集團重新梳理品牌營銷策略，致力於以產品、消費者需求為核心，統一營銷和宣傳主題，強化產品本質屬性與品牌定位無縫結合，以「一個聲音、一個形象、一個周黑鴨」全方位深化品牌形象與消費認知，提升消費購物體驗。

於二零二零年，本集團有效整合全渠道媒體資源放大聲量，積極響應地方政府機關號召的助力湖北復工復產活動，多次與地方政府、官媒合作開展公益直播，帶來超億人次觀看量，獲得地方政府及官媒的認可，持續提升公司品牌在核心消費群體中的影響力。同時，通過升級產品包裝與門店形象，強化視覺衝擊促進消費，提升整體店面的形象及坪效；並推出全新宣傳語－「沒滋味？就吃周黑鴨」，植入消費者心智，拉近與年輕消費者的溝通距離，進一步拓展年輕市場。

The Group actively explored different types of social media, including short-form videos and livestreaming platforms, and selectively identify KOLs and influencers to form cross-promotional campaigns which not only enabled the Group to increase the brand exposure and interaction with more consumers, but also helped the Group to understand the consumer preferences and their feedback. Additionally, it was also able to produce and release contents which were specially tailored based on features of consumer groups on different platform, generating highly engaged online trending topics, continuing to enhance brand recognition through spread by online followers and driving sales.

In 2020, the Group was recognized by a number of brand lists. For example, Zhouheiya was awarded as a 500 Most Valuable Brand in China in 2020 by the World Brand Lab, and the Top 30 China Charity Ranking for Listed Food Companies during the COVID-19 Pandemic released by iiMedia Ranking. The Group succeeded in accumulating members and brand awareness, while the branding and marketing expenses decreased by approximately 38.1% from 2019 to 2020.

Organizational Capacity Enhancement

A high quality organization is the foundation for a company to execute strategies and realize rapid growth. The Group endeavors to establish a highly effective and performance oriented organizational structure, so as to achieve the sustainable development.

First of all, with respect of organizational capabilities, the Group continued to optimize organizational structure by steadily transforming the vertical functional management model to a platform organization. It accelerated the comprehensive capability development for all departments under the headquarters in terms of strategy developing, planning, collaborating, supporting and supervising capabilities. It also continued to acquire high quality talents and organized a number of training camps to empower employees with different positions so as to fully accomplish the execution of the Group's development strategies at different group level. At the same time, it reviewed its office positions and employees based on its employee capacity models and management stack-ranking system, which enabled it to better control labor costs. In addition, it strengthened the internal trainings for employees at different levels in terms of comprehensive abilities capabilities during the lockdown period. Average training hours per person reached over 30 hours.

本集團充分利用各類媒體、短視頻、直播等社交平台推廣資源，並有選擇性地與知名媒體、網絡紅人及異業進行合作，增加品牌形象曝光與消費者互動頻率，縮短品牌與消費者的溝通路徑，第一時間瞭解消費者的喜好和對產品的反饋，並結合不同平台消費者的特點和屬性投放內容，獲得良好市場反響並收穫高熱度網絡分享話題，持續擴大品牌知名度，助力業務增長。

於二零二零年，本集團入選多個品牌榜單，例如周黑鴨入選世界品牌實驗室2020年「中國500最具價值品牌」、獲評艾媒金榜(iiMedia Ranking)發佈的《2020「新冠疫期」食品行業上市企業公益聲譽排行榜》TOP30。會員數、品牌美譽度大幅上升，而二零二零年品牌營銷費用同比二零一九年下降達約38.1%。

提升組織力

優秀組織團隊是企業有效執行戰略、快速發展的基石，本集團致力於建立一個以績效為導向，精簡高效的組織戰略體系，推動企業的可持續性發展。

首先，在組織能力層面，本集團重塑集團組織結構，穩步推進由高度垂直管控模式向矩陣式組織轉型，重點加速集團內部各部門的戰略規劃、統籌、協調、支持、監督執行等綜合能力建設；並持續引進關鍵人才，針對不同層級人才啟動多項賦能培訓，以期實現承接本集團戰略項目在各層級的實施與落地。同時，根據周黑鴨員工能力模型及管理序列任職資格體系，嚴格梳理組織崗位及盤點人員，合理管控人力成本。此外，在疫情封閉期間，本集團加強對各層級人才綜合素質和能力的培訓，全員人均培訓時長超過30小時。

In addition, in terms of organizational motivation, the Group adopted incentive plans to motivate the employees. Firstly, in 2020, the Group has implemented its first incentive plan pursuant to which 24 persons were awarded an aggregate of approximately 4,580,900 ordinary shares of the Company as the base incentive pool, the final awards of which will be subject to the adjustments based on the Group's and the employees' performance. It intends to issue more awards to motivate additional high quality employees under the incentive plan so as to ensure the sustainable development of the entire organization. Secondly, considering the recovery in the performance of the self-operated retail stores, the Group initiated new personal bonus mechanism to motivate the front line employees. It also had implemented the vitality curve management system to evaluate the comprehensive performance of employees which allowed the Group to optimize performance management and enhance organizational efficiency. It further encouraged outstanding employees to pursue the employee-franchisee business, further motivating organizational energy.

In 2020, the Group implemented flexible employment plans and its labor costs decreased by 19.6% as compared to 2019. Meanwhile, it has won the Best Employer Prize in 2020 issued by CHIRC and the Best Practice in Talent Acquisition in 2020 in China issued by SHL China Limited.

Supply Chain Optimization

Continuous optimization of production capacity and supply chain to suit the market demands and store allocations is one of the Group's long term development strategies. In 2020, the Group had established an integrated supply chain management system and achieved the ability to manage and plan the overall production. The Group was able to budget raw material procurement, actual production activities, warehousing and sorting, and logistic arrangements, each based on the rolling sales forecasts and to adopt delicacy management. As such, the Group managed to control and operate its supply chain in a more cost efficient way.

此外，在組織動力層面，本集團實施多元化的激勵計劃，以提升全綫員工的積極性。首先，本集團已於二零二零年啟動第一個員工激勵計劃，向24名員工授予了合共約4,580,900股本公司普通股作為激勵基礎股份，並隨本集團和個人業績對實際授予股份數量有所調整；並籌劃擴大激勵範圍，向更多優秀僱員開放股權激勵計劃，驅動組織的可持續性發展。其次，針對疫情下自營門店的恢復情況，本集團設置多重獎勵機制，調動一綫員工的積極性，以績效活力曲綫方式優化績效管理；對於優秀員工，公司亦開放員工內創單店模式，進一步激活組織動力。

於二零二零年，本集團實施靈活用工方案，綜合人力成本較二零一九年同比下降19.6%，同時，本集團榮獲由國內權威僱主品牌研究機構中企聯合(CHIRC)授予的「2020最佳僱主獎」和由SHL頒發的「中國人才獲取實踐獎」。

優化供應鏈能力

持續優化產能和供應鏈以滿足市場需求和門店佈局仍是本集團的長期發展戰略之一。於二零二零年，集團完成搭建整合的供應鏈體系，實現「以銷定產、以產定購、以單定配」的整體產能統籌與規劃能力，通過滾動銷量預測來拉動原料採購，生產安排，倉儲分揀和物流配送，並進行精細化管理，因此，本集團以降本增效協調供應鏈管理與運作。

The Group strategically maintains five processing facilities across China. Each of the processing facilities in northern, central and southern China meets the class 100,000 cleanliness standard and is with highly automation level. The eastern China processing facility has newly commenced operation in January 2021. It is also currently constructing one additional facility in western China, which is expected to commence operation in 2022. Leveraging the radius of service of these five facilities and the synergetic advantages from big-data empowered back-end controls, it is able to shorten the delivery distance, prolong products' shelf life, and lead to flexible production capacity, which further, facilitates it to address the potential regional market risks and ensure the sustainable expansion of national distribution network and other frontline operations. Meanwhile, the Group adopts delicacy production management which includes different procedures like collective procurement, refining local processing techniques, dynamic logistic arrangements and so on, which allowed the Group to continue to reduce production costs.

Along with the development of franchise business, the penetration into new retail and community group-buy channels, as well as the optimization of national store network, the Group will continue to review and optimize its logistic systems, including dynamic route arrangements, timely adjustments subject to needs and time requirements, lowered logistic costs for all channels. It intends to achieve the balance among quality, costs and efficiency and to further enhance the automation level of its processing procedures.

In 2020, Zhouheiya brand was recognized as a Wuhan Famous Brand by International Accreditation Cooperation of Wuhan Famous Brand. Furthermore, the Group participated in the establishment of national modified atmosphere packaged braised meat products led by the China Meat Association, which further enhanced its influence in the industry.

INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS OUTLOOK

Up to date, despite the stringent outbreak control policies, and the slow recovery of domestic economy there remained sporadic confirmed cases of COVID-19 in China. Offline consumer traffic is still being affected. Given current status and the fact that it takes time to achieve a high vaccination coverage in a near term, it is highly uncertain as to how long the pandemic may last. The global economy may still be struggling under the shadow of the pandemic. In the short term, retailing industry still faces difficulties like, reduced in-store consumer traffic, lower consumption willingness and changes in consumption habits and so on.

本集團以全國五大生產中心為整體佈局，目前在華北、華中及華南已設有空間潔淨度為十萬級標準、高度自動化的生產中心。新的華東加工工廠已在二零二一年一月份正式投產。本集團目前在華西規劃建設一個新的生產中心，預計二零二二年投產。基於全國五大生產中心的覆蓋半徑，配以大數據端到端管控的高效協同，可縮短配送距離、延長產品貨架期；各生產中心之間亦可實現靈活調配產能，有利於應對未來潛在區域市場的風險，為本公司全國的網點擴張和前端業務的持續輸出提供強有力的保障。同時，本集團採用精益生產管理模式，包括採取統一原材料採購、改善局部工藝、動態規劃物流配送體系等措施，有效降低生產成本增加效益。

隨著特許經營業務的推進，新零售及社區團購等渠道的拓展，以及佈局全國的門店網絡日趨完善，本集團持續審視和優化產品配送體系，包括配送線路動態規劃，按需及時進行調整，降低運輸費用同時滿足全渠道各類配送需求，進一步實現質量、成本與時效的平衡，並持續探索和加強生產流程自動化。

於二零二零年，周黑鴨品牌榮獲由武漢名品國際認證聯盟授予的「武漢名品」認證。本集團亦參與制定了中國肉類協會主導的「全國氣調包裝熟肉製品團體標準」，提升品牌在行業的影響力。

行業與業務展望

時至今日，雖然國內疫情防控形勢趨穩，但國內經濟恢復緩慢，仍有局部地區出現疫情反復現象，線下客流量受到持續影響，且由於疫苗短期內普及有一定難度，疫情結束時間難以預判，全球經濟仍將籠罩在疫情的陰影之下。零售業短期內仍面臨門店客流下降、消費意願降低、消費習慣改變等各種挑戰。

The Group estimates that the prolonged pandemic will have an adverse impact on its operation, and in turn, the financial performance in the short run. However, in the long run, the Group is still optimistic for its development in the industry. Along with the more stringent regulatory control over food industry and the increasing awareness of food safety by consumers, the casual food industry is expected to experience another round of consumption upgrade and the industry will further consolidate with more sources controlled by those leading brands. Meanwhile, facing with current challenges and opportunities, the Group will continue to execute its new six development strategies and develop core strengths, which enabled it to reallocate, grasp market opportunities from young consumers and new consumption patterns, and further increase market share. In 2020, the Group's franchise business has grown stably and its online business has experienced a robust increase, evidencing that the Group's omni-channel development and business model upgrade strategies have exceeded initial expectations. The Group has confidence in overcoming the short term difficulties from the adverse operational environment, capturing development opportunities, efficiently executing its new six development strategies, and continuing the development of digital and intelligent capabilities to support its long term robust development.

In 2021, the Group will continue to execute its new six development strategies and to further promote and implement the following:

- Further to integrate franchise with self-operation and leverage the dual drivers to increase the market share;
- Utilize technical empowerments and digitized applications to boost the omni-channel operational capacity;
- Continue to optimize product innovation system, facilitating multi-channel distribution;
- Upgrade store image to promote brand image refreshment and brand marketing efficiency;
- Continue to innovate organizational structure and to fully enhance organizational dynamics; and
- Continue to expand production capacity, establish integrated supply chain network and further optimize supply chain capacity.

本集團預計，新冠肺炎疫情延續依然會在短期內對集團業務營運和財務表現產生負面影響。但放眼中长期，本集團認為本行業發展前景仍然樂觀。隨著政府對食品行業監管力度的加強，以及消費者對食品安全意識的提升，整個休閒食品行業將迎來新一輪的消費升級，行業的集中度也會進一步提升，市場資源將向頭部品牌聚攏集中。面對現行的挑戰和機遇，本集團將堅定執行六大發展戰略，打造核心能力，加強基礎能力建設，抓住年輕消費群體和新消費模式帶來的市場機會，進一步擴大市場份額。二零二零年特許經營模式的超預期拓展和線上業務的強勢增長，證明本集團的商業模式升級和全渠道佈局戰略已超過初步預期。本集團有信心克服不利經營環境所帶來的短期影響並把握發展機遇，高效執行六大發展戰略，繼續加強數智化能力建設，以支持未來更長遠更堅實的發展。

於二零二一年，本集團將繼續落實推進六大發展戰略，深化、推進戰略措施的執行：

- 繼續推進特許+直營深度融合，雙輪驅動模式提升市場覆蓋率；
- 利用技術賦能和數智化應用，驅動全渠道運營能力提升；
- 持續完善產品創新體系，助力多元化渠道銷售；
- 升級門店形象，推動品牌形象煥新，提升品牌營銷效率；
- 推動組織變革，全方位提升組織動力；及
- 擴張產能，打造一體化供應鏈網絡，進一步優化供應鏈能力。



Management Discussion and Analysis 管理層討論與分析

The post-00 and post-90 generations have become the major consumer group of casual food in China. Young customers applaud personalized shopping experience and are willing to try new things and products, which requires the market participants to quickly innovate and adapt. Along with the accelerated Internet development and the strong influence of new media, more and more snack food brands have entered into the casual food market, which further increases the competition.

零零後及九零後年輕人已成為中國休閒食品的主要消費群體。年輕消費人群崇尚個性化的購物體驗，並喜歡賞試新鮮事物和新產品，這考驗著企業的創新和應變能力，隨著互聯網的加速發展及新媒體的強勢傳播，更多零食品牌進入休閒食品賽道，加劇了行業競爭。

Management Discussion and Analysis

管理層討論與分析

The following table sets forth the Group's consolidated statements of profits or loss and other comprehensive income in absolute amounts and as a percentage of the Group's total revenue for the periods indicated, together with the change from 2019 to 2020 (expressed in percentages).

下表載列本集團的綜合損益及其他全面收益表，當中呈列所示期間按絕對金額及佔本集團總收益的百分比以及二零一九年至二零二零年的變動（以百分比列示）。

		Year Ended December 31, 截至十二月三十一日止年度				Year- on-year Change
		2020		2019		同比變動
		二零二零年		二零一九年		%
		RMB'000	%	RMB'000	%	%
		人民幣千元		人民幣千元		
Revenue	收益	2,181,502	100.0	3,186,040	100.0	(31.5)
Cost of sales	銷售成本	(971,346)	(44.5)	(1,384,640)	(43.5)	(29.8)
Gross profit	毛利	1,210,156	55.5	1,801,400	56.5	(32.8)
Other income and gains, net	其他收入及收益淨額	147,689	6.8	125,249	3.9	17.9
Finance cost	財務費用	(39,556)	(1.8)	(32,123)	(1.0)	23.1
Selling and distribution expenses	銷售及分銷開支	(916,737)	(42.0)	(1,132,592)	(35.5)	(19.1)
Administrative expenses	行政開支	(228,147)	(10.5)	(224,461)	(7.0)	1.6
Share of profit of an associate	分佔一間聯營公司收益	26,653	1.2	7,737	0.2	244.5
Profit before tax	除稅前溢利	200,058	9.2	545,210	17.1	(63.3)
Income tax expense	所得稅開支	(48,837)	(2.2)	(137,762)	(4.3)	(64.5)
Profit for the year	年度溢利	151,221	6.9	407,448	12.8	(62.9)
Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to or loss in subsequent periods:	於報告期後可能重新分類至損益的其他全面收入：					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	海外業務換算的匯兌差額	14,898	0.7	(3,698)	(0.1)	(502.9)
Net other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods	於報告期後可能重新歸類至損益的其他全面收入淨額	14,898	0.7	(3,698)	(0.1)	(502.9)
Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:	將不會於報告期後重新分類至損益的其他全面收入：					
Translation from functional currency to presentation currency	由功能貨幣換算至呈列貨幣產生之匯兌差額	(75,677)	(3.5)	35,170	1.1	(315.2)
Net other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods	將不會於報告期後重新分類至損益的其他全面收入淨額	(75,677)	(3.5)	35,170	1.1	(315.2)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX	年內其他全面收入（除稅後）	(60,779)	(2.8)	31,472	1.0	(293.1)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	年內全面收入總額	90,442	4.1	438,920	13.8	(79.4)
Basic and diluted earnings per share (RMB)	每股基本及攤薄盈利（人民幣元）	0.07	N/A 不適用	0.18	N/A 不適用	(62.9)

Revenue

The Group's total revenue decreased by 31.5% from RMB3,186.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2019, to RMB2,181.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2020 which was primarily due to the decrease in sales as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak across China which caused a significant decrease of consumer traffic to retail stores, especially in central China area. The overall operation and sales of the Group had been improving since the second half of 2020 but the recovery of consumer traffic in Hubei as well as in areas surrounding transport hubs was relatively slow. Moreover, the COVID-19 outbreak has switched the focus of major consumption scenario to online. Revenue derived from online channels increased as compared to 2019. Meanwhile, the Group has deepened the development of franchise business and new retail and community group-buy channels in 2020, as a result of which, it recorded revenue of RMB140.1 million and RMB66.4 million, respectively, from franchisees and new retail and community group-buy channels in 2020, partially offset the adverse impacts from the COVID-19 outbreak.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales decreased by 29.8% from RMB1,384.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2019 to RMB971.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2020, which was in line with the decreased sales mainly as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak.

Gross Profit and Gross Profit Margin

As a result of the foregoing, the Group's gross profit decreased by 32.8% from RMB1,801.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2019 to RMB1,210.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2020, and the Group's gross profit margin slightly decreased from 56.5% in the year ended December 31, 2019 to 55.5% in the year ended December 31, 2020.

收益

本集團的總收益由截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度的人民幣3,186.0百萬元減少31.5%至截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度的人民幣2,181.5百萬元，主要由於新冠肺炎疫情席捲中國致使零售門店（尤其是華中地區）客流劇減，銷售量下降。自二零二零年下半年起，本集團的整體營運及銷售情況持續改善，但湖北地區及交通樞紐區域人流恢復相對緩慢。此外，新冠肺炎疫情使得主要消費場景向線上轉移，網上渠道的收益較二零一九年有所增加。同時，隨著二零二零年特許經營業務以及新零售及社區團購渠道的發展深化，本集團於二零二零年錄得特許經營及新零售及社區團購渠道收益分別為人民幣140.1百萬元及人民幣66.4百萬元，抵減了部分新冠肺炎疫情帶來的負面影響。

銷售成本

銷售成本由截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度的人民幣1,384.6百萬元減少29.8%至截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度的人民幣971.3百萬元，與主要受新冠肺炎疫情影響而導致的銷量下降相一致。

毛利及毛利率

由於上述原因，本集團的毛利由截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度的人民幣1,801.4百萬元減少32.8%至截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度的人民幣1,210.2百萬元。本集團的毛利率由截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度的56.5%略微減少至截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度的55.5%。

Other Income and Gains, Net

The Group's other income and gains, net increased by 17.9% from RMB125.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2019 to RMB147.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2020. The increase was primarily due to (i) an increase in foreign exchange gain, (ii) the fair value gain resulting from foreign exchange forward contracts the Company used to manage its currency risk, and (iii) an increase in interest income and fair value gain from wealth management products partially offset by (i) a decrease in government grants, (ii) donations of cash and medical supplies to fight against the epidemic, (iii) loss from disposal of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, (iv) a decrease in interest income from bank deposits, and (v) loss from fair value change in connection with the Convertible Bonds (as defined below).

Finance Cost

Finance expense increased by 23.1% from RMB32.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2019 to RMB39.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2020, which was mainly attributable to an increase in interest expense in connection with the increased bank borrowings and the Convertible Bonds.

Selling and Distribution Expenses

The Group's selling and distribution expenses decreased by 19.1% from RMB1,132.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2019 to RMB916.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2020. The decrease was primarily due to a decrease in rental expenses in connection with the Group's store network, a decrease in salary and welfare for selling personnel and a decrease in advertising and marketing expenses, which was generally in line with the slowed business operation of the Group during the year as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak.

Administrative Expenses

The Group's administrative expenses slightly increased by 1.6% from RMB224.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2019 to RMB228.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2020.

其他收入及收益淨額

本集團的其他收入及收益淨額由截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度的人民幣125.2百萬元增加17.9%至截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度的人民幣147.7百萬元。主要原因為(i)外匯收益增加，(ii)本公司使用外匯遠期合約管理其貨幣風險所產生的公平值收益，及(iii)理財產品所得利息收入及公平值收益增加，部分被(i)政府補助減少，(ii)為抗擊疫情捐贈現金及醫療物資，(iii)處置使用權資產和租賃負債產生的虧損，(iv)銀行存款利息收入減少，及(v)可換股債券(見下文定義)公平值變動產生的虧損所抵銷。

財務費用

財務費用由截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度的人民幣32.1百萬元增加23.1%至截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度的人民幣39.6百萬元，主要由於與銀行借款和可換股債券增加有關的利息開支有所增加。

銷售及分銷開支

本集團的銷售及分銷開支由截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度的人民幣1,132.6百萬元減少19.1%至截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度的人民幣916.7百萬元，主要由於與本集團門店網絡有關的租金、銷售人員薪金福利及廣告營銷費用的減少，此減少一般與本集團於年內因新冠肺炎疫情而放緩業務運營有關。

行政開支

本集團的行政開支由截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度的人民幣224.5百萬元略微增加1.6%至截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度的人民幣228.1百萬元。

Shares of Profit of an Associate

For the year ended December 31, 2020, the Group incurred shares of profit of an associate of RMB26.7 million in connection with the equity interest in Shenzhen Tiantu Xingnan Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership) (the “Tiantu Partnership”), resulting from fair value gains on the associate’s investees and partially net off by the administration expenses of the associate.

Profit Before Tax

As a result of the foregoing, the Group recorded profit before tax of RMB200.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2020, decreased by 63.3% from RMB545.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense decreased by 64.5% from RMB137.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2019 to RMB48.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2020, primarily due to the decrease in the Group’s taxable income.

Profit for the Year

As a result of the foregoing, the Group’s net profit decreased by 62.9% from RMB407.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2019 to RMB151.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2020. Primarily because the Group experienced decreases in revenue and gross profit in 2020 as affected by the COVID-19 outbreak, while it inevitably maintained certain fixed costs and expenses, the Group’s net profit margin decreased from 12.8% in the year ended December 31, 2019 to 6.9% in the year ended December 31, 2020.

Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Operations

Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations changed from other comprehensive gain of RMB31.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2019 to other comprehensive loss of RMB60.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2020, primarily resulting from the translation of foreign currency statements of overseas entities of which reporting currencies are Hong Kong dollars.

Total Comprehensive Income for the Year

As a result of the foregoing, the Group’s total comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2020 decreased by 79.4% to RMB90.4 million from RMB438.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2019.

分佔一間聯營公司收益

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團因於深圳天圖興南投資合夥企業(有限合夥)(「天圖合夥企業」)的股權產生分佔一間聯營公司溢利人民幣26.7百萬元，由該聯營公司的投資標的公平值增加而部分被聯營公司管理費抵減所致。

除稅前溢利

由於上述原因，本集團於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度錄得除稅前溢利人民幣200.1百萬元，較截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度的人民幣545.2百萬元減少63.3%。

所得稅開支

所得稅開支由截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度的人民幣137.8百萬元減少64.5%至截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度的人民幣48.8百萬元，主要原因為本集團的應納稅收入減少。

年內溢利

由於上述原因，本集團的純利由截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度的人民幣407.4百萬元減少62.9%至截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度的人民幣151.2百萬元。本集團的純利率由截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度的12.8%減少至截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度的6.9%，乃主要由於受新冠肺炎疫情影響，本集團本年收益和毛利下降，但仍要維持若干不可避免的固定成本及開支。

海外業務換算的匯兌差額

海外業務換算的匯兌差額由截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度的其他全面收入人民幣31.5百萬元變更為截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度的其他全面虧損人民幣60.8百萬元，主要為本位幣為港元的海外實體的報表折算差異。

年內全面收入總額

由於上述原因，本集團的全面收入總額由截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度的人民幣438.9百萬元減少79.4%至截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度的人民幣90.4百萬元。

Non-GAAP Measure

To supplement the Group's consolidated financial statements which are presented in accordance with HKFRS, the Group uses adjusted net profit as an additional financial measure to evaluate the Group's financial performance without taking into account certain unusual and non-recurring items. Adjusted net profit is calculated by deducting donations and anti-epidemic related expenses the Group incurred in connection with the COVID-19 outbreak. The table below sets forth the reconciliation of profit for the period to adjusted net profit.

		Year Ended December 31, 截至十二月三十一日止年度	
		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Profit for the year	年內溢利	151,221	407,448
Add:	加：		
Donations	捐款	12,591	—
Anti-epidemic expense	抗疫開支	3,731	—
Adjusted net profit ⁽¹⁾	經調整溢利 ⁽¹⁾	167,543	407,448

(1) Adjusted net profit is an unaudited non-GAAP item. The Group uses such unaudited non-GAAP adjusted net profit as an additional financial measure to supplement the consolidated financial statements which are presented in accordance with HKFRS and to evaluate the financial performance of the Group by eliminating the impact of certain unusual and non-recurring item that the Group does not consider indicative of the performance of the business of the Group. Other companies in the industry the Group operates in may calculate this non-GAAP item differently from the Group does. This non-GAAP item is not a measure of operating performance or liquidity under HKFRS and should not be considered as a substitute for, or superior to, profit before tax or cash flow from operating activities in accordance with HKFRS. This non-GAAP item has limitation as an analytical tool, and you should not consider it in isolation or as a substitute for analysis of the Group's results as reported under HKFRS. The Group's presentation of this non-GAAP item should not be construed as an inference that the Group's future results will be unaffected by unusual or non-recurring items.

非公認會計準則措施

為補充根據香港財務報告準則列報的本集團綜合財務報表，本集團採用經調整溢利作為一項額外的財務指標以評估本集團的財務業績（不考慮若干異常及非經常性項目）。經調整溢利乃通過扣除本集團因新冠肺炎疫情而產生的捐款及防疫相關費用而得出。下表載列於本期間的利潤與經調整溢利的對賬。

(1) 經調整溢利為未經審核的非公認會計準則項目。本集團將該等未經審核的非公認會計準則經調整溢利作為一項額外的財務指標，以補充根據香港財務報告準則列報的綜合財務報表，並通過消除本集團認為不能反映本集團業務表現的異常及非經常性項目的影響來評估本集團的財務業績。本集團經營所在行業的其他公司對該非公認會計準則項目的計算方法可能與本集團有所不同。根據香港財務報告準則，該非公認會計準則項目不能衡量經營業績或流動性，因此根據香港財務報告準則，不應被視為替代或優於經營活動產生的稅前利潤或現金流。此非公認會計準則項目作為分析工具存在局限性，根據香港財務報告準則，不應將其單獨考慮或作為對本集團業績分析的替代品。本集團對該非公認會計準則項目的列報，不應被視為本集團未來業績不受異常或非經常性項目影響的推論。

Liquidity and Capital Resources

In the year ended December 31, 2020, the Group financed its operations through cash generated from its business operations and the net proceeds received from its Initial Public Offering, including the exercise of the over-allotment options on November 30, 2016 (the "IPO"). The Group intends to finance its expansion and business development by internal resources and through organic and sustainable growth, as well as to use the net proceeds received from its IPO.

流動資金及資本來源

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團以其業務營運所產生現金及首次公開發售（「首次公開發售」）所得款項淨額，包括於二零一六年十一月三十日行使超額配股權為其營運提供資金。本集團擬動用內部資源、通過自然及可持續發展以及首次公開發售所得款項淨額為其擴張及業務發展提供資金。

In addition, in November 2020, the Company completed and executed its offering of convertible bonds due 2025 in the aggregate principal amount of HK\$1,550.0 million, bearing interest at the rate of 1% per annum (the “**2025 Bonds**” or the “**Convertible Bonds**”). Please refer to the announcements of the Company dated October 28, 2020 and November 5, 2020 for more details. The estimated net proceeds from the issuance of the 2025 Bonds, after deducting the relevant commissions and other estimated expenses payable, are approximately HK\$1,519.8 million. The net proceeds from the issuance of the 2025 Bonds will be used (i) to further penetrate in existing markets and explore new business opportunities; (ii) to enhance product innovation, research and development capabilities; and (iii) for working capital and for general corporate purposes.

Capital Structure

As of December 31, 2020, the Group had net assets of approximately RMB4,100.9 million, as compared to RMB4,238.4 million as of December 31, 2019, primarily comprising current assets of RMB4,324.2 million, non-current assets of approximately RMB2,590.7 million, current liability of RMB1,261.4 million and non-current liability of approximately RMB1,552.6 million.

As of December 31, 2019 and 2020, the cash and cash equivalents of the Group were mainly denominated in Renminbi (“**RMB**”), U.S dollars (“**USD**”) and Hong Kong Dollars (“**HKD**”), with small amount denominated in Euro.

Cash and Bank Balances

As compared with RMB1,237.0 million as of December 31, 2019, the Group had cash and bank balances of approximately RMB1,583.8 million as of December 31, 2020, which was consisted of unrestricted cash and bank balances of approximately RMB271.4 million and term deposits of RMB1,312.4 million.

Financial Risks

The Group is not subject to significant credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group had cash at banks denominated in foreign currencies, which exposed the Group to foreign exchange risk. The management manages its currency risk by closely monitoring the movement of the foreign currency rates and will take prudent measures to minimize the currency translation risk.

Use of Proceeds from the IPO

Net proceeds from the IPO (including the exercise of the over-allotment options on November 30, 2016), after deducting the underwriting commission and other estimated expenses in connection with the Global Offering which the Company received amounted to approximately HK\$2,792.3 million, comprising HK\$2,428.1 million raised from the Global Offering and HK\$364.2 million from the issue of shares pursuant to the exercise of the over-allotment options, respectively. The remaining balance of the proceeds from the IPO as of December 31, 2020 was RMB768.6 million.

此外，本公司於二零二零年十一月完成及執行其於二零二五年到期的可換股債券發售，本金總額為1,550.0百萬港元，年利率為1%（「**二零二五年債券**」或「**可換股債券**」），詳情可參閱本公司於二零二零年十月二十八日及二零二零年十一月五日的公告。發行二零二五年債券的估計所得款項淨額（經扣除相關佣金及其他估計應付開支）約為1,519.8百萬港元。發行二零二五年債券的所得款項淨額將用作(i)進一步滲透成熟市場及探索新商機；(ii)提升產品創新及研發能力；及(iii)營運資金及一般公司用途。

資本架構

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團的資產淨值約為人民幣4,100.9百萬元（而截至二零一九年十二月三十一日則為人民幣4,238.4百萬元），主要包括流動資產人民幣4,324.2百萬元、非流動資產約人民幣2,590.7百萬元、流動負債人民幣1,261.4百萬元及非流動負債約人民幣1,552.6百萬元。

截至二零一九年及二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團的現金及其等價物主要以人民幣（「**人民幣**」）、美元（「**美元**」）和港元（「**港元**」）計值，有少量為歐元。

現金及銀行存款結餘

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團的現金及銀行存款結餘約為人民幣1,583.8百萬元，包括無限制現金及銀行存款結餘約人民幣271.4百萬元及定期存款約人民幣1,312.4百萬元，而截至二零一九年十二月三十一日本集團的現金及銀行存款結餘約為人民幣1,237.0百萬元。

財務風險

本集團並無面臨重大信貸風險及流動資金風險。本集團有以外幣列值的銀行現金，並面臨外匯風險。管理層透過密切監察外幣匯率變動而管理其貨幣風險，並將採取審慎措施以將貨幣換算風險降至最低。

首次公開發售所得款項用途

本公司的首次公開發售所得款項淨額（包括於二零一六年十一月三十日行使超額配股權，經扣除包銷佣金及有關全球發售的其他估計開支）約為2,792.3百萬港元，分別包括全球發售籌得的2,428.1百萬港元及根據行使超額配股權而發行股份所得364.2百萬港元。截至二零二零年十二月三十一日，首次公開發售所得款項的剩餘結餘為人民幣768.6百萬元。

Management Discussion and Analysis 管理層討論與分析

The table below sets forth the use of proceeds by the Group as of December 31, 2020:

下表載列本集團截至二零二零年十二月三十一日的所得款項用途：

		Budget	Amount that had been utilized as of December 31, 2019 截至 二零一九年 十二月 三十一日 已動用金額	Amount that was used in the year ended December 31, 2020 截至 二零二零年 十二月 三十一日 止年度使用 的金額	Remaining balance as of December 31, 2020 截至 二零二零年 十二月 三十一日 餘下結餘	Expected timeline of utilization ⁽¹⁾ 預期動用 時間表 ⁽¹⁾
(In RMB million) (以人民幣百萬元列值)						
Construction and improvement of processing facilities	建設及改善加工設施	1,258.3	858.3	107.0	293.0	in three years 3年內
Development of retail network	開發門店網絡	167.8	106.7	24.3	36.8	in one year 1年內
Branding image campaigns, including the e-commerce marketing campaigns	品牌形象活動， 包括電商營銷活動	394.3	210.2	35.2	148.9	in one year 1年內
Improvement of research and development	改善研發	45.2	17.0	8.2	20.0	N/A ⁽²⁾ 不適用 ⁽²⁾
Acquisition and strategic alliances	收購及戰略聯盟	145.2	17.9	–	127.3	N/A ⁽²⁾ 不適用 ⁽²⁾
Upgrades of information technology systems, including the enterprise resource planning system	升級信息技術系統， 包括企業資源規劃系統	96.2	56.3	6.5	33.4	in two years 2年內
General replenishment of working capital	用於擴充一般營運資本	345.2	176.0	60.0	109.2	in one year 1年內
Total	合計	2,452.2	1,442.4	241.2	768.6	

Notes:

附註：

- (1) Based on the Group's current estimates of its business plans and market conditions, and subject to change and adjustment.
- (2) The Group expects that the remaining balance will be used in accordance with the intended usage in the coming years as indicated but it is not able to reasonably estimate a detailed timeline of utilization at current stage.

- (1) 根據本集團對於現有業務計劃及市場狀況進行的估計，可能有變動及調整。
- (2) 本集團預計剩餘結餘將按所示於未來幾年按照擬定用途使用，但其於現階段不能合理估計動用的詳細時間表。

As of December 31, 2020, net proceeds not utilized had been deposited into short-term deposits and money market instruments, including structured deposits.

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，未動用所得款項淨額已存入短期存款及貨幣市場工具，包括結構性存款。

Use of Proceeds from the 2025 Bonds

The Company completed the offering of the 2025 Bonds in November 2020 and the net proceeds from the issuance of the 2025 Bonds, after deducting the relevant commissions and other estimated expenses payable, are approximately HK\$1,519.8 million. Please refer to the section headed "Liquidity and Capital Resources" for details about the proposed use of proceeds from the 2025 Bonds. As of December 31, 2020, the Group had not utilized any net proceeds which had been deposited into short-term deposits and money market instruments, including structured deposits.

Indebtedness

As of December 31, 2020, the Group had an aggregate bank borrowings of RMB400.8 million, all of which will be due within one year. Such outstanding bank borrowings were bearing fix interest rates and denominated in Renminbi and U.S. dollars. As of the date of this annual report, approximately RMB210.8 million had been fully repaid by the due dates with the remaining unexpired yet.

The Group uses the gearing ratio (gearing ratio = total liabilities/total assets) to monitor its capital structure. As of December 31, 2020 the Group's gearing ratio increased from 22.6% as of December 31, 2019 to 40.7% as of December 31, 2020, which was primarily due to the 2025 Bonds of RMB1,290.3 million and an increase of RMB400.8 million in bank borrowings for business operations in 2020.

In addition, the Company completed the offering of the 2025 Bonds in November 2020, see section entitled "Liquidity and Capital Resources" for more details.

Pledged Assets

As of December 31, 2020, the Group had pledged bank deposits of RMB380.1 million (December 31, 2019: RMB209.3 million) which were pledged as securities for the bank borrowing of RMB370.1 million (December 31, 2019: nil). In addition, a domestic subsidiary of the Company has guaranteed certain of the Group's bank loans up to RMB30.0 million (2019: nil). The group has also guarantee deposits of RMB4.0 million in connection with the construction of its processing facility (December 31, 2019: RMB4.0 million).

Save as the liabilities summarized and disclosed above, as of December 31, 2020, the Group had no other outstanding mortgage, charges, guarantee or other material contingent liabilities.

二零二五年債券所得款項用途

本公司於二零二零年十一月完成二零二五年債券發行，以及二零二五年債券發行所得款項淨額（扣除相關佣金及其他估計應付費用後）約為1,519.8百萬港元。有關二零二五年債券所得款項計劃用途的詳情，請參閱「流動資金及資本來源」一節。截至二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團未動用所得款項淨額已存入短期存款及貨幣市場工具，包括結構性存款。

債務

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團的銀行借款總額為人民幣400.8百萬元，全部將於一年內到期。該等尚未償還的銀行借款均按固定利率計息並以人民幣及美元計值。截至本年報日期，約人民幣210.8百萬元已於到期時悉數清償，而餘下金額尚未到期。

本集團使用資產負債比率（資產負債比率等於總負債除以總資產）監察資本架構。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團資產負債比率由截至二零一九年十二月三十一日的22.6%增加至截至二零二零年十二月三十一日的40.7%，主要由於二零二零年發行二零二五年債券人民幣1,290.3百萬元，及因業務運營所需銀行借款增加人民幣400.8百萬元。

此外，本公司於二零二零年十一月已完成二零二五年債券發行，更多詳情請參閱「流動資金及資本來源」一節。

資產質押

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團以人民幣380.1百萬元（二零一九年十二月三十一日：人民幣209.3百萬元）的銀行存款作為抵押取得銀行借款人民幣370.1百萬元（二零一九年十二月三十一日：零）。此外，本公司的一家國內附屬公司已為本集團部分銀行貸款提供擔保，擔保金額為人民幣30.0百萬元（二零一九年：零）。本集團亦以人民幣4.0百萬元作為建設工廠動工的擔保按金（二零一九年十二月三十一日：人民幣4.0百萬元）。

除上文所概述及披露的負債內容外，截至二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團並無其他未償還按揭、抵押、擔保或其他重大或然負債。

Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31, 2020, net cash generated from operating activities decreased to approximately RMB534.8 million from RMB756.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2019, which was mainly attributable to profit before tax of RMB200.1 million, adjusted for certain non-cash items and profit before tax from non-operating activities such as depreciation of fixed assets, amortization of right-of-use assets and land use rights, interest income from bank deposits and interest income from structured deposits. Additional factors that affected net cash generated from operating activities included: (i) profit before tax decreased by RMB345.2 million, while income tax paid decreased by RMB94.7 million; (ii) inventory decreased by RMB105.2 million mainly due to the decreased production activities; (iii) other payables and accruals increased by RMB128.3 million; (iv) a decrease in year-end trade payables of RMB35.6 million due to reduced procurement in the relevant period; and (v) a decrease in year-end trade receivables of RMB30.8 million.

For the year ended December 31, 2020, net cash used in investing activities was approximately RMB1,544.5 million, while the cash from investing activities was approximately RMB60.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2019, which was mainly attributable to (i) purchases of structured deposits and financial assets as fair value through profit or loss in the aggregate amount of RMB3,748.4 million, (ii) an increase of term deposits of maturity over three months of RMB265.7 million, partially offset by (i) redemption of structured deposits and financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (or “FVTPL”) in the aggregate amount of RMB2,556.6 million, (ii) interest from structured deposits and other financial assets measured as fair value through profit or loss of RMB27.1 million, and (iii) an aggregate of RMB39.1 million received as relocation compensation and government grants from local authorities.

For the year ended December 31, 2020, net cash generated from financing activities was approximately RMB1,101.2 million, while the net cash used in financing activities was approximately RMB748.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2019, which was mainly attributable to proceeds received from the issuance of the 2025 Bonds of RMB1,304.5 million and bank borrowings of RMB400.8 million, partially offset by the dividends paid in the amount of RMB232.9 million in 2020 and lease rental payments of RMB170.3 million.

現金流量

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，經營活動所得現金淨額由截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度的人民幣756.5百萬元減少至約人民幣534.8百萬元，主要由於除稅前溢利為人民幣200.1百萬元（已就若干非現金項目和非經營活動稅前溢利作出調整，包括固定資產折舊、使用權資產和土地使用權攤銷、銀行存款利息收入及結構性存款利息收入）。影響經營活動所得現金淨額的額外因素包括：(i)稅前溢利減少人民幣345.2百萬元，已付所得稅減少人民幣94.7百萬元；(ii)存貨減少人民幣105.2百萬元主要由於生產活動減少；(iii)其他應付款項及應計費用增加人民幣128.3百萬元；(iv)由於相關期間採購量減少，年末貿易應付款項減少人民幣35.6百萬元；及(v)年末貿易應收款項減少人民幣30.8百萬元。

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，投資活動所用現金淨額約為人民幣1,544.5百萬元，而截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度，投資活動所得現金約為人民幣60.9百萬元，主要由於(i)購買結構性存款及結構性存款及按公平值計入損益之金融資產共計人民幣3,748.4百萬元，(ii)於三個月以上到期的定期存款增加人民幣265.7百萬元。部分被(i)贖回結構性存款及以公平值計入損益（或「以公平值計入損益」）計量的金融資產共計人民幣2,556.6百萬元，(ii)結構性存款及其他以公平值計入損益計量的金融資產利息為人民幣27.1百萬元，及(iii)獲得搬遷補償及地方政府部門的政府補助共計人民幣39.1百萬元所抵銷。

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，融資活動所得現金淨額約為人民幣1,101.2百萬元，而截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度，融資活動所用現金淨額約為人民幣748.9百萬元，主要由於發行二零二五年債券所得款項為人民幣1,304.5百萬元及銀行借款人民幣400.8百萬元，部分被二零二零年已付股息人民幣232.9百萬元和租賃租金付款人民幣170.3百萬元所抵銷。

Structured Deposits and Financial Assets Measured at FVTPL

The Group from time to time invests in asset management products, primarily structured deposits and financial assets measured at FVTPL, in order to better facilitate its cash management. Structured deposits were principal-protected products which typically had a fixed short term and may be redeemed upon had their respective expiry dates. The Group's financial assets measured at FVTPL were mainly investments in equity funds, which generally are not principal-protected nor return-guaranteed. Such investments also typically have a fixed short term and are relatively low risk in nature. As of December 31, 2020, the Group had a balance of structured deposits and financial assets measured at FVTPL in the amount of approximately RMB1,840.0 million. Up to the date of this annual report, approximately RMB1,438.0 million out of the RMB1,840.0 million had been settled and redeemed upon their maturity with the remaining not yet fallen due. The underlying investments of the structured deposits and financial assets measured at FVTPL were primarily short-term sovereign bonds, financial bonds and central bank bills, and other investment products issued by commercial banks in the inter-bank market in China, which were very liquid with a relatively short term of maturity, and which were considered akin to placing deposits with banks whilst enabling the Group to earn a relatively higher rate of return. In the year ended December 31, 2020, interest income from structured deposits and financial assets measured at FVTPL amounted to RMB27.8 million (December 31, 2019: approximately RMB26.4 million).

Details of the Company's subscriptions of the asset management products during the year ended December 31, 2020 which constituted notifiable transactions of the Company under Chapter 14 of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Listing Rules") were disclosed in the discloseable transaction announcement published by the Company on November 13, 2020. In particular, the two wealth management products issued by Industrial Bank Co., Ltd. (a bank established in the PRC with limited liability, the shares of which are listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange (stock code: 601166)) had initial principal amounts of HK\$420.0 million and HK\$580.0 million, respectively, at the subscription date, and carrying values of RMB355.2 million and RMB490.4 million, respectively, as at December 31, 2020. The two wealth management products matured on February 25, 2021 and March 15, 2021, respectively, and the Group received returns of RMB3.6 million and RMB5.7 million, respectively. Save as otherwise disclosed in this annual report, there was no other single short-term investment in the Group's investment portfolio that was considered a significant investment as none of the investments has a carrying amount that account for more than 5% of the Group's total assets as of December 31, 2020.

結構性存款及以公平值計入損益計量的金融資產

本集團不時投資資產管理產品，主要為結構性存款及以公平值計入損益的金融資產，以更有助其現金管理。結構性存款為保本產品，通常具固定短期期限及可於其各自屆滿日期贖回。本集團的以公平值計入損益的金融資產主要為基金投資，通常為非保本、非保收益，且具有固定的短期期限，風險相對較低。截至二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團擁有結構性存款及以公平計入損益的金融資產結餘約人民幣1,840.0百萬元。截至本年報日期，於人民幣1,840.0百萬元當中，約人民幣1,438.0百萬元已於到期時清償及贖回，而餘下金額尚未到期。有關結構性存款及以公平值計入損益的金融資產的投資主要包括短期國債、金融債及中央銀行票據以及商業銀行於中國銀行同業市場發行的其他投資產品。這些產品流通性強，屆滿期限較短，並被認為類似於在銀行存款惟同時使本集團獲得相對較高的回報率。截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，結構性存款及公平值計入損益的金融資產的利息收入為人民幣27.8百萬元（二零一九年十二月三十一日：約人民幣26.4百萬元）。

本公司的資產管理產品詳情。截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，構成香港聯合交易所有限公司證券上市規則（「上市規則」）第十四章項下本公司的須予公佈交易已披露於本公司於二零二零年十一月十三日刊發的須予披露交易公告。尤其，興業銀行股份有限公司（一間在中國註冊成立的有限責任銀行，其股份於上海證券交易所上市（股份代號：601166））所發行的兩項理財產品的初始本金額於收購日期起分別為420.0百萬港元及580.0百萬港元，於二零二零年十二月三十一日賬面值分別為人民幣355.2百萬元及人民幣490.4百萬元。該兩項理財產品分別於二零二一年二月二十五日及二零二一年三月十五日期到期，本集團分別獲得收益人民幣3.6百萬元及人民幣5.7百萬元。除於本年報另行披露者外，截至二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團投資組合中概無其他單項短期投資被視為重大投資，因概無投資的賬面值佔本集團總資產的5%以上。

As of December 31, 2020, the Group had a balance of non-current financial asset measured at FVTPL in the amount of approximately RMB120.0 million. The investment of non-current financial asset measured at FVTPL was a private equity fund, of which the Group is a limited partner. The private equity fund is managed by an independent professional fund manager approved by Asset Management Association of China for a period of five years.

The Group has implemented capital and investment policies to monitor and control the risks relating to its investment activities. The Group may only make investments in asset management products when it has surplus cash. The Group generally considers investments in low-risk products issued by qualified commercial banks or other financial institutions. The Group's capital and investment policies also specify the criteria for selecting investments to be considered and the detailed review procedures each proposed investment shall go through. The Directors are of the view that the terms and conditions of its structured deposits and financial asset measured at FVTPL are fair and reasonable and are in the interests of the Company and its shareholders as a whole.

Capital Expenditure

The Group's capital expenditures amounted to RMB142.5 million as of December 31, 2020, mainly in connection with the establishment of processing facilities and the improvement of its processing facilities. The Group financed its capital expenditures primarily with cash generated from operations and the proceeds from the IPO and the issuance of the 2025 Bonds.

Contingent Liabilities and Guarantees

As of December 31, 2020, the Group did not have any significant unrecorded contingent liabilities, guarantees or any litigation against it.

Major Investment

The Group did not conduct any material investments, acquisitions or disposals in 2020 and in the period subsequent to December 31, 2020 and up to March 24, 2021, being the date of this annual report.

In addition, save for the expansion plans as disclosed in the sections headed "Business" and "Future Plans and Use of Proceeds" in the prospectus of the Company dated November 1, 2016 (the "Prospectus"), the Group has no specific plan for major investment or acquisition for major assets or other business. However, the Group will continue to identify new opportunities for business development.

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團以公平值計入損益的非流動金融資產餘額約為人民幣1.20億元。以公平值計入損益的非流動金融資產投資為本集團為有限合夥人的私募股權基金。該私募股權基金由中國證券投資基金業協會認可的獨立專業基金經理管理，期限五年。

本集團已實施資本及投資政策監控與我們的投資活動有關的風險。本集團可能僅在有現金盈餘的情況下投資於資產管理產品。本集團通常考慮投資於由合資格商業銀行或其他金融機構發行的低風險產品。本集團的資本及投資政策亦列明選擇投資應考慮的標準以及各建議投資應遵從的詳盡審閱程序。董事認為，其結構性存款及按公平值計入損益計量的金融資產的條款及條件屬公平合理，並符合本公司及股東的整體利益。

資本開支

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團的資本開支為人民幣142.5百萬元，主要用於建立和改善其加工設施。本集團主要以經營所得現金以及首次公開發售及發行二零二五年債券所得款項撥付其資本開支。

或然負債及擔保

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團並無任何未入賬的重大或然負債、擔保或針對本集團的任何訴訟。

重大投資

於二零二零年及二零二零年十二月三十一日後及直至二零二一年三月二十四日(即本年報日期)期間，本集團並無進行任何重大投資、收購或出售事項。

此外，除本公司日期為二零一六年十一月一日的招股章程(「招股章程」)「業務」及「未來計劃及所得款項用途」章節所披露的擴張計劃外，本集團並無重大投資或收購重大資產或其他業務的具體計劃。然而，本集團將繼續物色新業務發展的商機。

Restricted Share Unit Scheme

The Company adopted its Restricted Share Unit Scheme (the “**RSU Scheme**”) on July 25, 2018. The purpose of the RSU Scheme is to incentivize Directors, senior management and employees of the Group for their contribution to the Group, to attract, motivate and retain skilled and experienced personnel to strive for the future development and expansion of the Group by providing them with the opportunity to own equity interests of the Company. The Board has the power to administer the RSU Scheme. The Board may, from time to time and at its sole discretion, select any eligible person, as defined in the RSU Scheme, to participate in the RSU Scheme and determine the number of Shares to be granted and the terms and conditions of the grant.

As of the date of this annual report, pursuant to the RSU Scheme, the RSUs representing 4,580,900 shares of the Company with par value of US\$0.000001 each were granted to 24 selected persons, of which (i) RSUs representing 1,674,200 shares were granted to two selected persons who are directors of the Company; and (ii) RSUs representing 2,906,700 shares were granted to 22 selected persons who are employees of the Group. The underlying shares concerned represented 0.2% of the Company's issued shares.

Please refer to the Company's announcements dated July 25, July 31 and October 24, 2018 for a detailed summary of its RSU Scheme and the announcement dated April 20, 2020 for the details in connection with the grants of the RSUs.

Turnover Ratios

Average inventory turnover days increased from 91.5 days in 2019 to 114.1 days in 2020, primarily because the Group increased the inventory reserves of certain raw materials by the end of 2019 in the anticipation of an increase in raw material prices, while the production activities slowed down in 2020 due to the COVID-19 outbreak which slowed down the turnover of raw materials.

Average trade receivables turnover days increased from 3.7 days in 2019 to 8.4 days in 2020, primarily due to the slowed down payment settlement with certain third parties who collected payments on behalf of the Group as affected by the COVID-19 outbreak as well as the relatively longer credit terms we granted to certain ecommerce platforms when we renewed the cooperation with them in 2020.

Average trade payables turnover days increased from 27.6 days in 2019 to 38.6 days in 2020, primarily due to the increase in inventory procurement as well as the prolonged credit terms granted to the Group.

受限制股份單位計劃

本公司已於二零一八年七月二十五日採納受限制股份單位計劃(「**受限制股份單位計劃**」)。受限制股份單位計劃的目的為透過向本集團的董事、高級管理層及僱員提供擁有本公司股權的機會，獎勵彼等為本集團作出的貢獻，吸引、激勵及挽留技術熟練與經驗豐富的人員為本集團的未來發展及擴張而努力。董事會有權管理受限制股份單位計劃。董事會不時及全權酌情決定甄選任何合資格人士(定義見受限制股份單位計劃)參與受限制股份單位計劃，並釐定將予授出股份數目以及授出條款及條件。

截至本年報日期，根據受限制股份單位計劃，已向24名選定人士授出本公司每股面值0.000001美元的4,580,900份受限制股份單位，其中(i)向兩名選定人士(即本公司董事)授出1,674,200份受限制股份單位；及(ii)向22名選定人士(即本集團員工)授出2,906,700份受限制股份單位。所涉及相關股份佔本公司已發行股份的0.2%。

有關受限制股份單位計劃的詳細概要，請參閱本公司日期為二零一八年七月二十五日、七月三十一日及十月二十四日的公告，以及有關受限制股份單位計劃授出詳情請參閱日期為二零二零年四月二十日的公告。

周轉率

平均存貨周轉天數由二零一九年的91.5天增加至二零二零年的114.1天，主要由於本集團為避免原材料未來價格上漲，於二零一九年末儲備較多原材料，而二零二零年初受新冠肺炎疫情影響，隨著生產活動放緩，原材料周轉速度也相應下降。

平均貿易應收款項周轉天數由二零一九年的3.7天增加至二零二零年的8.4天，主要由於受新冠肺炎疫情影響，本集團與部分代收貨款的第三方結算進度放緩，同時，本年部分電商平台合作方式變化，本集團給予信用期略有增加。

平均貿易應付款項周轉天數由二零一九年的27.6天增加至二零二零年的38.6天，主要由於存貨儲備的增加以及本集團獲給予的付款期的相對延長。

Employee and Labor Cost

As of December 31, 2020, the Group had a total of 3,939 employees, among which 54.5% were retail store operations and sales staff and 15.6% were manufacturing staff at its processing facilities.

The Group has developed a performance evaluation system to assess the performance of its employees annually, which forms the basis for determining the salary levels, bonuses and promotions an employee may receive. Sales and marketing personnel may also receive bonuses based on the sales targets they accomplish, by taking into account the overall sales performance of the stores in the same regional market in the relevant period.

In the year ended December 31, 2020, the Group incurred total labor costs of RMB398.8 million, representing 18.3% of total revenue of the Group.

Top Suppliers and Top Customers

In the year ended December 31, 2020, purchases from the Group's largest duck supplier in terms of RMB amount accounted for 4.7% of total purchase cost and the aggregate purchases from its top five duck suppliers in terms of RMB amount in aggregate accounted for 18.3% of total purchase cost.

Due to the nature of the Group's business, in the year ended December 31, 2020, revenue derived from its top five customers accounted for less than 30% of total revenue.

Reserves

As of December 31, 2020, the Group's reserves available for distribution to shareholders amounted to approximately RMB1,755.8 million.

Subsequent Events

No material events were undertaken by the Group subsequent to December 31, 2020.

僱員及勞工成本

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團合共有3,939名僱員，其中54.5%為門店營運及銷售人員，而15.6%為加工設施的生產人員。

本集團已開發出一套績效評估系統，用來每年評估僱員的表現，這構成了釐定僱員的薪酬水平、花紅及晉升的基準。銷售及營銷人員亦可根據彼等完成的銷售目標，並考慮相關期間相同區域市場的店鋪整體銷售表現收取花紅。

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團產生勞工成本總額人民幣398.8百萬元，佔本集團總收益18.3%。

最大供貨商及最大客戶

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，來自本集團最大鴨供貨商的採購（以人民幣金額計）佔總採購成本4.7%，來自五大鴨供貨商的總採購（以人民幣金額計）合共佔總採購成本18.3%。

由於本集團的業務性質，截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，來自其五大客戶的收益佔總收益不足30%。

儲備

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團可供分派予股東的儲備約為人民幣1,755.8百萬元。

結算日後事項

本集團於二零二零年十二月三十一日後並無進行重大事項。

Biographies of the Directors and Senior Management

董事及高級管理層履歷

DIRECTORS

Executive Directors

Mr. ZHOU Fuyu (周富裕), aged 46, is the Chairman and an executive Director. Mr. Zhou founded our business with his wife, Ms. Tang Jianfang, in 2002 and established our previous holding company, Zhou Hei Ya Foods Joint Stock Limited Company (周黑鴨食品股份有限公司) (“**Wuhan ZHY Holdco**”), on June 13, 2006. He was appointed as our executive Director on June 8, 2016 and is primarily responsible for formulating the overall Group’s strategies and leading the product development. With approximately 19 years of experience in casual braised food industry, he is the key driver of our business strategies and achievements to date and continues to oversee the management of our operations, business, and the Group’s sales network.

Mr. ZHANG Yuchen (張宇晨), aged 45, is an executive Director and the Chief Executive Director. Mr. Zhang was appointed as an executive Director on November 15, 2019 and the Chief Executive Officer on August 27, 2019. He has over 20 years of operational and management experience in the consumer goods sector, and has served several leading multinational consumer goods enterprises in management position. From 1997 to 2003, Mr. Zhang served at Procter & Gamble (Guangzhou) Ltd. (“**P&G**”), as a distributor channel unit manager, after which Mr. Zhang served in the WalMart team of P&G from 2003 to 2005 and in the Greater China market Strategy & Planning of haircare division of P&G from 2005 to 2006. Mr. Zhang then served as distributor channel market director at P&G from 2006 to 2009, and Mr. Zhang’s last held position was National Trade Marketing Director of Pampers from 2009 to 2011. Later on, Mr. Zhang served as National Sales Director at L’OREAL (China) Co., Ltd.’s active cosmetic division from 2011 to 2013. From 2013 to 2016, Mr. Zhang served as Sales Director (China) at Mattel Barbie (Shanghai) Trading Co., Ltd., a children’s products trading company. Mr. Zhang then served as the Country Manager (China) at Hasbro Trading (China) Co., Ltd., a toy trading company, from 2016 to 2019. In May 2019, Mr. Zhang joined the Group, serving as Executive Vice President of Hubei Zhouheiya Enterprises Development Co., Ltd. Mr. Zhang, received his bachelor’s degree in electrical engineering from Southeast University in June 1997.

Mr. WEN Yong (文勇), aged 38, was appointed as an executive Director on June 8, 2016 and is primarily responsible for the supply chain management of the Group. He was the deputy general manager of Wuhan ZHY Holdco from March 2015 to July 2015 and is a deputy general manager of Zhou Hei Ya Enterprise Development Co., Ltd.. Mr. Wen was the manager of procurement and supply department and the manager of supply chain center of Wuhan ZHY Holdco from June 2006 to April 2011 and from April 2011 to August 2011, respectively, where he was primarily responsible for the overall operation of the respective departments. Mr. Wen was also the general manager of Shenzhen Zhou Hei Ya Foods Co., Ltd. (深圳市周黑鴨食品股份有限公司) from August 2011 to March 2015.

董事

執行董事

周富裕先生，46歲，現為主席兼執行董事。周先生於二零零二年與其妻子唐建芳女士創立了我們的業務，並於二零零六年六月十三日成立了我們前身控股公司周黑鴨食品股份有限公司(「**武漢周黑鴨控股公司**」)。彼於二零一六年六月八日獲委任為執行董事，主要負責制定本集團的整體策略及領導產品開發。於休閒滷製品業擁有約19年經驗，彼為我們的業務策略及取得今日的成就的主要驅動力，並會繼續監督我們的營運、業務及本集團銷售網絡的管理。

張宇晨先生，45歲，現為執行董事兼行政總裁。張先生於二零一九年十一月十五日獲委任為執行董事及於二零一九年八月二十七日獲委任為行政總裁。彼於消費品領域擁有20餘年運營及管理經驗，且曾在多家領先消費品跨國企業擔任管理崗位。於一九九七年至二零零三年，張先生曾任職於廣州寶潔有限公司(「**寶潔公司**」)，擔任經銷商渠道區域經理。此後，張先生於二零零三年至二零零五年任職於寶潔公司沃爾瑪團隊及於二零零五年至二零零六年任職於寶潔公司洗護發事業部大中國區市場戰略策劃部。張先生其後於二零零六年至二零零九年於寶潔公司擔任經銷商渠道市場總監，其於寶潔公司的最後一個職位為於二零零九年至二零一一年擔任幫寶適全國市場營銷總監。此後，張先生於二零一一年至二零一三年於歐萊雅(中國)有限公司的活性化妝品事業部擔任全國銷售總監。於二零一三年至二零一六年，張先生於美太芭比(上海)貿易有限公司(一間兒童用品貿易公司)擔任銷售總監(中國)。張先生其後於二零一六年至二零一九年於一間玩具貿易公司孩之寶商貿(中國)有限公司擔任總經理(中國)。於二零一九年五月，張先生加入本集團，擔任湖北周黑鴨企業發展有限公司的常務副總裁。張先生於一九九七年六月於東南大學取得電氣技術學士學位。

文勇先生，38歲，於二零一六年六月八日獲委任為執行董事，主要負責本集團的供應鏈管理。彼於二零一五年三月至二零一五年七月擔任武漢周黑鴨控股公司副總經理一職，現為周黑鴨企業發展有限公司的副總經理。文先生於二零零六年六月至二零一一年四月及於二零一一年四月至二零一一年八月分別出任武漢周黑鴨控股公司採購及供應部門的經理以及供應鏈中心的經理，主要負責各部門的整體營運。文先生亦於二零一一年八月至二零一五年三月擔任深圳市周黑鴨食品有限公司總經理。

Non-executive Director

Mr. PAN Pan (潘攀), aged 41, was appointed as a non-executive Director on June 8, 2016. He has been the non-executive director of Wuhan ZHY Holdco from March 25, 2014 to November 24, 2017 and a director representative of Shenzhen Tiantu Investment Management Co., Ltd. (深圳市天圖投資管理有限公司) (currently known as Tian Tu Capital Co., Ltd. (深圳市天圖投資管理股份有限公司)), a shareholder of Wuhan ZHY Holdco at the same time. He is primarily responsible for giving strategic advice and making recommendation on the operation of the Group. He was the managing director of Tiantu Capital Management Center LLP (深圳天圖資本管理中心(有限合夥)) from February 2014 to January 2016 and has been the partner since February 2016. Mr. Pan also worked at Guoxin Hongsheng Venture Investment Co., Ltd. (國信弘盛創業投資有限公司), an investment company.

Mr. Pan obtained a bachelor's degree in currency banking from Hunan University (湖南大學) in July 2003 and a master's degree in finance from Hunan University in December 2004.

Independent Non-executive Directors

Mr. WU Chi Keung (胡志強), aged 64, was appointed as an independent non-executive Director on October 24, 2016 and is the chairman of the audit committee. Mr. Wu has more than 30 years of experience in financial audit and specializes in providing auditing and assurance services, financial due diligence reviews, support services for merger and acquisitions, corporate restructuring and fund raising engagements. Mr. Wu was a partner of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu until he retired in December 2008. Mr. Wu is currently a director of a family-owned private company, Born Best Company Limited, engaging in property and investment business. He is also an independent non-executive director of China Medical System Holdings Limited (stock code: 867), Jinchuan Group International Resources Co. Ltd. (stock code: 2362), Central Development Holdings Limited (formerly known as Zhong Fa Zhan Holdings Limited) (stock code: 475), Huabao International Holdings Limited (stock code: 336), and Huajin International Holding Limited (stock code: 2738), all of which are companies listed on the Stock Exchange. Mr. Wu also served as an independent non-executive director for YuanShengTai Dairy Farm Limited (a company listed on the Stock Exchange, stock code: 1431) from November 7, 2013 to September 28, 2018.

Mr. Wu graduated from Hong Kong Polytechnic (now known as Hong Kong Polytechnic University) on November 20, 1980 with a high diploma in accountancy. Mr. Wu has been an associate of Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants since March 20, 1984 and a fellow of Association of Chartered Certified Accountants in the United Kingdom since September 15, 1988.

非執行董事

潘攀先生，41歲，於二零一六年六月八日獲委任為非執行董事。彼自二零一四年三月二十五日至二零一七年十一月二十四日擔任武漢周黑鴨控股公司非執行董事，並同時為深圳市天圖投資管理有限公司（現為深圳市天圖投資管理股份有限公司）（武漢周黑鴨控股公司股東）的董事代表。彼主要負責就本集團營運出具戰略意見及提供推薦建議。彼於二零一四年二月至二零一六年一月出任深圳天圖資本管理中心（有限合夥）的董事總經理，自二零一六年二月起成為合夥人。潘先生亦曾任職於國信弘盛創業投資有限公司（一家投資公司）。

潘先生於二零零三年七月取得湖南大學頒發的貨幣銀行學學士學位及於二零零四年十二月取得湖南大學的金融碩士學位。

獨立非執行董事

胡志強先生，64歲，於二零一六年十月二十四日獲委任為獨立非執行董事及為審核委員會主席。胡先生擁有三十年以上的財務審計經驗，專長提供審計及驗證服務、財務盡職審查、併購支援服務、企業重組及集資參與。直至二零零八年十二月退休前，胡先生為德勤•關黃陳方會計師行的合夥人。胡先生目前為一家從事物業及投資業務的家族私人公司，享譽有限公司的董事。彼亦為下列於聯交所上市的公司的獨立非執行董事：康哲藥業控股有限公司（股份代號：867）、金川集團國際資源有限公司（股份代號：2362）、中發展控股有限公司（股份代號：475）、華寶國際控股有限公司（股份代號：336）及華津國際控股有限公司（股份代號：2738）。胡先生自二零一三年十一月七日至二零一八年九月二十八日為原生態牧業有限公司（一家聯交所上市公司，股份代號：1431）的獨立非執行董事。

胡先生於一九八零年十一月二十日於香港理工學院（現稱香港理工大學）畢業，獲頒發會計高級文憑。胡先生自一九八四年三月二十日起為香港會計師公會會員及自一九八八年九月十五日起為英國特許公認會計師公會資深會員。

Mr. CHAN Kam Ching, Paul (陳錦程), aged 66, was appointed as an independent non-executive Director on October 24, 2016. He is the proprietor of Paul K. C. Chan & Partners, Solicitors, and is now practicing laws in Hong Kong. Mr. Chan was an independent non-executive director of PetroAsian Energy Holdings Limited (stock code: 850), a company listed on the Stock Exchange, from October 21, 2002 to September 11, 2015.

He obtained his Juris Doctor Degree from University of Toronto in June 1979. He was admitted to practice as a barrister and solicitor in Ontario, Canada in April 1981, and as a solicitor in Hong Kong in January 1984 and in England and Wales in July 1988, and as a barrister and solicitor of the Australian Capital Territory in October 1991, and an advocate and solicitor of Singapore in February 1995. He is currently a China Appointed Attesting Officer, a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators, a Member of Hong Kong Society of Notaries, HKIAC Accredited Mediator, a Civil Celebrant of Marriages and Certified Tax Adviser.

Mr. LU Weidong (盧衛東), aged 58, was appointed as an independent non-executive Director on October 24, 2016. He has been the managing director of Shenzhen Junfu Investment Co., Ltd. (深圳市均富投資有限公司) ("Shenzhen Junfu"), an investment company, since January 2015. Prior to joining Shenzhen Junfu, Mr. Lu was the non-auditing business partner of Grant Thornton Accounting Firm (致同會計師事務所) (formerly known as Jingdu Tianhua Accountant Firm (京都天華會計師事務所)) from January 2010 to August 2011. From January 2008 to January 2010, he worked at Shanghai Junfu Panchenzhangjiahua Accounting Firm (上海均富潘陳張佳華會計師事務所) and successively held positions as Junfu PRC partner and secretary-general of the partners' meeting, managing partner of Shenzhen Branch. Mr. Lu worked as the managing partner from March 1997 to January 2008 and the legal representative from May 1994 to March 1997 of Shenzhen Licheng Accounting Firm (深圳市力誠會計師事務所) (formerly known as Shenzhen Licheng Accounting Firm (深圳立誠會計師事務所)). From July 1991 to March 1994, he served as the assistant to the head, the manager of the audit department of Shenzhen Guangming Accounting Firm (深圳市光明會計師事務所). From December 1987 to July 1991, he successively held the positions as auditor assistant, assistant to the manager and manager of Shekou Zhonghua Accounting Firm (蛇口中華會計師事務所). From September 1985 to December 1987, he held positions as accounting assistant and accounting manager of China Electronic System Project Co., Ltd. (中國電子系統工程總公司), an electronic construction company.

Mr. Lu obtained a bachelor's degree in economics from Hangzhou Dianzi University (杭州電子科技大學) (formerly known as Hangzhou Institute of Electronic Engineering (杭州電子工業學院)) in July 1985. He is a Chinese Certified Public Accountant (中國註冊會計師) certified by The Chinese Institute of Certified Public Accountants (中國註冊會計師協會) in May 1990.

陳錦程先生，66歲，於二零一六年十月二十四日獲委任為獨立非執行董事。彼為陳錦程律師事務所的東主，現於香港執業。陳先生於二零零二年十月二十一日至二零一五年九月十一日為中亞能源控股有限公司（股份代號：850）（聯交所上市的公司）的獨立非執行董事。

彼於一九七九年六月獲多倫多大學頒發法學博士學位，於一九八一年四月獲得加拿大安大略省的大律師和律師資格，亦分別於一九八四年一月及一九八八年七月獲得香港及英格蘭和威爾斯的律師資格，於一九九一年十月獲得澳洲首都直轄區的大律師及律師資格，及於一九九五年二月獲得新加坡的出庭代訴人和律師資格。彼目前為中國委託公證人、英國仲裁學會資深會員、香港國際公證人協會會員、香港國際仲裁中心認可調解員、婚姻監禮人及註冊稅務師。

盧衛東先生，58歲，於二零一六年十月二十四日獲委任為獨立非執行董事。彼自二零一五年一月起出任深圳市均富投資有限公司（「深圳均富」）（一家投資公司）的董事總經理。加入深圳均富前，盧先生由二零一零年一月至二零一一年八月曾任致同會計師事務所（前稱京都天華會計師事務所）的非審計業務合夥人。二零零八年一月至二零一零年一月，彼曾在上海均富潘陳張佳華會計師事務所工作及相繼出任均富中國合夥人及合夥人會議的秘書長、深圳分行的管理合夥人。盧先生於一九九七年三月至二零零八年一月期間曾任深圳力誠會計師事務所（前稱深圳立誠會計師事務所）的管理合夥人及於一九九四年五月至一九九七年三月期間曾任深圳力誠會計師事務所（前稱深圳市立誠會計師事務所）的法定代表人。一九九一年七月至一九九四年三月，彼曾任深圳市光明會計師事務所主任助理兼審計部經理。一九八七年十二月至一九九一年七月，彼相繼出任蛇口中華會計師事務所的核數師助理、經理助理及經理等職位。一九八五年九月至一九八七年十二月，彼曾於中國電子系統工程總公司（一家電子工程公司）出任會計助理及會計主管等職位。

盧先生於一九八五年七月取得杭州電子科技大學（前稱杭州電子工業學院）頒發的經濟學學士學位。彼於一九九零年五月獲中國註冊會計師協會認證為中國註冊會計師。

Senior Management

Mr. GUO Rong (郭榮), aged 53, is the chief financial officer of our Group. He was the board secretary at Hunan Hoping Seeds Technology Co., Ltd. (湖南希望種業科技股份有限公司) from October 2015 to May 2019 before joining the Company. Prior to that, he had held senior financial positions at various multinational or public companies for around 20 years. From October 2010 to September 2015, he served as the chief financial officer at LBX Pharmacy Co., Ltd. (老百姓大藥房連鎖股份有限公司) (Shanghai Stock Exchange: 603883). From September 2004 to August 2010, he was the chief financial officer and chief information officer of Yuan Longping High-tech Agriculture Co., Ltd. (袁隆平農業高科技股份有限公司) (Shenzhen Stock Exchange: 000998). From December 2002 to September 2004, he was the chief financial officer of Guangdong Creavor Technology Development Co., Ltd. (廣東創我科技發展有限公司), a company that provides big data technology solutions. From July 2001 to December 2002, he was the financial accounting manager for the China region at Perfetti Van Melle (China) Limited (不凡帝范梅勒糖果(中國)有限公司). From January 2000 to July 2001, he was the credit controller for the Europe region at Lenovo Group Limited (聯想集團有限公司) (stock code: 0992). From January 1996 to November 1998, he served as a financial manager for Hong Kong and overseas regions at Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. (華為技術有限公司).

Mr. Guo obtained a master of business administration at the Maastricht School of Management in 1999 and a master of economics at Jinan University in 1996. He obtained a bachelor degree in economics and an accounting professional certificate from Hunan University in 1991. Since 2012, he has been a fellow (FFA) of the institute of Financial Accountants and a fellow (FIPA) of the institute of Public Accountants.

Mr. XIE Jun (謝軍), aged 49, is the chief retail business development centre officer of our Group. He has over 20 years of experience in chain management and franchise industry. Prior to joining our Group in June 2019, Mr. Xie was a senior director of operations and brand development of McDonald's (China) Co., Ltd. (麥當勞(中國)有限公司) from February 1996 to April 2016, and he also served at Chongqing Nenlv Tea Etiquettes Co., Ltd. (重慶嫩綠茶藝有限公司) and Beijing Road Group (北京路上集團). Mr. Xie has extensive experience in operation of chain stores, franchise and overall management, and specializes in construction of franchise system and brand development. He previously worked at the founding franchise team of McDonald's (China) Co., Ltd., which was responsible for the national franchise business of McDonald's restaurant. Mr. Xie obtained a bachelor's degree in foreign economic management from Wuhan Radio and TV University (武漢市廣播電視大學) in July 1996.

高級管理層

郭榮先生，53歲，為本集團財務總監。他於加入本公司前，自二零一五年十月至二零一九年五月擔任湖南希望種業科技股份有限公司之董事會秘書。此前，約二十年，彼於多家跨國公司或上市公司擔任高級財務職位。彼於二零一零年十月至二零一五年九月在老百姓大藥房連鎖股份有限公司(上海證券交易所：603883)擔任財務總監。彼於二零零四年九月至二零一零年八月在袁隆平農業高科技股份有限公司(深圳證券交易所：000998)擔任財務總監及信息技術負責人。彼於二零零二年十二月至二零零四年九月在提供大數據技術解決方案之廣東創我科技發展有限公司擔任財務總監。彼於二零零一年七月至二零零二年十二月在不凡帝范梅勒糖果(中國)有限公司擔任高級財務經理。彼於二零零零年一月至二零零一年七月在聯想集團有限公司(股份代號：0992)擔任歐洲區資信控制經理。彼於一九九六年一月至一九九八年十一月在華為技術有限公司擔任香港及海外地區的財務經理。

郭先生於一九九九年獲得馬斯特里赫特管理學院工商管理碩士學位，並於一九九六年獲得暨南大學經濟學碩士學位。彼於一九九一年於湖南大學獲得經濟學學士學位及會計專業證書。自二零一二年，彼一直為英國財務會計師公會資深會員(FFA)及澳洲公眾會計師協會資深會員(FIPA)。

謝軍先生，49歲，現為本集團零售業務發展中心首席官。其在連鎖管理和特許經營行業有著二十多年工作經驗。於二零一九年六月加入本集團前，謝先生由一九九六年二月至二零一六年四月曾任麥當勞(中國)有限公司的營運及品牌拓展高級總監，亦曾任職於重慶嫩綠茶藝有限公司及北京路上集團。謝先生在連鎖門店營運、特許經營和整體經營管理等各方面具有豐富經驗，並且專門從事特許經營體系的建設與品牌拓展。其先前曾在麥當勞(中國)有限公司的創始特許經營團隊工作，該團隊負責麥當勞全國特許經營業務。謝先生於一九九六年七月取得武漢市廣播電視大學頒發的涉外經濟管理學位。

Mr. KANG Peng (康鵬), aged 41, is the chief supply chain officer of our Group. He has over 20 years of management experience in Fortune Global 500 multinational companies and companies in the Asia Pacific region. Prior to joining our Group in August 2020, he served at Mattel Toy Technology Consulting (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. (美泰玩具技術諮詢(深圳)有限公司) as a supplier operations manager from 2002 to 2008, Lenovo Information Products (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. (聯想資訊產品(深圳)有限公司) as a supply chain optimization manager from 2008 to 2010, Wrigley Confectionery (China) Limited (瑪氏箭牌糖果(中國)有限公司) as a purchasing, logistics and planning manager from July 2010 to December 2013, Carlsberg A/S (stock symbol: CARL B, a company listed on Nasdaq) as a supply chain project director of Asia region from January 2014 to July 2020. Mr. Kang has extensive experience in enterprise supply chain management, including supply chain network optimization, investment strategic planning, sales and operation planning, warehousing and transportation, procurement, import and export trade, logistics network design and implementation, as well as investment and construction of new factories. He is also experienced in managing omni-channel supply chain in the food and beverage fast consuming industry.

Mr. Kang obtained a master's degree in business administration and postgraduate certificate from Xi'an Jiaotong University (西安交通大學) in July 2010. He is also a certified supply chain professional certified by American Production and Inventory Control Society (APICS) (currently known as Association for Supply Chain Management) in April 2017.

康鵬先生，41歲，現擔任本集團供應鏈首席官。其曾在世界500強跨國企業及亞太區公司有二十多年的管理經驗。於二零二零年八月加入本集團前，康先生由二零零二年至二零零八年曾任美泰玩具技術諮詢(深圳)有限公司的供應商營運經理、由二零零八年至二零一零年曾任聯想資訊產品(深圳)有限公司的供應鏈優化經理、由二零一零年七月至二零一三年十二月曾任瑪氏箭牌糖果(中國)有限公司的採購、物流和策劃經理及由二零一四年一月至二零二零年七月曾任嘉士伯集團(一間於納斯達克上市的公司，股份代號：CARL B)的亞洲地區供應鏈專案總監。康先生在企業供應鏈管理方面具有豐富經驗，包括：供應鏈網路優化、投資戰略策劃、銷售和運營規劃、倉儲和運輸、採購、進出口貿易、物流網路規劃和實施及新工廠投資與建設。其亦在食品飲料快速銷售行業的全渠道供應鏈管理方面積累了豐富的經驗。

康先生於二零一零年七月取得西安交通大學頒發的工商管理碩士學位及研究生證書，其亦於二零一七年四月成為美國生產與庫存管理協會(APICS)(現稱供應鏈管理協會)官方認證註冊的供應鏈專業人士。

Directors' Report

董事會報告

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company is an investment holding company. The principal activity of the Group is to produce and retail casual braised food.

BUSINESS REVIEW

General

A review of the business of the Group during the year and a discussion on the Group's future business development are set out in the Chairman's Statement, Business Review and Outlook as well as the Management Discussion and Analysis on pages 4 to 9, pages 10 to 21 and pages 22 to 35, respectively, of this annual report. An analysis of the Group's performance during the year using financial key performance indicators is set out in the Management Discussion and Analysis on pages 22 to 35 of this annual report. Subsequent to December 31, 2020 and up to the date of this annual report, the Group has not undertaken any material events.

Principal risks and uncertainties the Group faces include (i) uncertainty as to the opening and profitable operation of new retail stores; (ii) uncertainty as to the expansion into new geographical markets; (iii) uncertainty as to the performance of the Group's current retail stores; (iv) risks related to site selection for new stores; (v) risks related to quality control and food safety; and (vi) risks related to increasing food price, labor costs and commercial real estate rent.

The financial risks of the Group include foreign currency risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. These financial risks, and the related risk management policies and practices used by the Group are discussed in note 41 headed "Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies" to the consolidated financial statements of this annual report.

主要業務

本公司為投資控股公司。本集團之主要業務為生產及零售休閒滷製品。

業務回顧

一般

本集團於本年度的業務回顧及未來業務發展的討論載於本年報第4至9頁的主席報告、第10至21頁的業務回顧及展望及第22至35頁的管理層討論與分析。本年度利用財務關鍵績效指標對本集團業績的分析載於本年報第22至35頁的管理層討論與分析。於二零二零年十二月三十一日之後及直至本年報日期，本集團並無面臨任何重大事項。

本集團面臨的主要風險及不確定性包括(i)有關開設及經營新門店獲利的不確定性；(ii)有關擴張至新地區市場的不確定性；(iii)有關本集團目前門店表現的不確定性；(iv)有關新門店選址的風險；(v)有關質量控制及食品安全的風險；及(vi)有關食品價格、人工成本及商業地產租金上漲的風險。

本集團之財務風險包括外匯風險、信貸風險及流動資金風險。該等財務風險以及本集團採用之相關風險管理政策及措施於本年報綜合財務報表附註41「金融風險管理目標及政策」討論。

Environmental policies and performance

The Group strictly complies with the relevant environmental protection laws and regulations in the places where it operates, focuses on environmental protection in the manufacturing process, and promotes green and low-carbon office practices to reduce the environmental impact of production and operation activities. During the year ended December 31, 2020 (the “**Reporting Period**”), we continued to enhance our environmental management system, incorporated energy and resource consumption targets into key performance assessments, and improved the efficiency of energy and resource consumption. We also continued to strengthen the management of production processes and promote the efficient use of packaging materials. Meanwhile, we also carried out waste sorting and recycling management to promote a circular economy and reduce waste generation and to improve the Company's environmental performance and economic benefits.

Compliance with Laws and Regulations

The Group continued to obtain updates on applicable PRC laws and regulations to ensure full compliance in the course of production and operation activities. We have applied for and obtained all major licenses, approvals and permits required by relevant regulatory agencies. As of December 31, 2020, the Group has not experienced any material impact due to the violation of any relevant laws and regulations. During the Relevant Period, the Board and senior management carried out work and exercised their authorities in accordance with the relevant applicable PRC laws and regulations, relevant applicable laws and regulations in relation to a company established in the Cayman Islands, the articles of association of the Company, the Board charter, the internal policies of committees and internal control systems, and the decision-making process was legal and valid. Meanwhile, the Company performed its disclosure obligations in a timely manner to meet its compliance requirements, in strict compliance with the requirements of the Listing Rules.

環境政策及表現

本集團嚴格遵守運營所在地的環境保護相關法律法規，注重生產製造過程中的環境保護，並推行綠色低碳的辦公方式，降低生產經營活動對環境造成的影響。截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度（「**報告期**」）內，我們持續完善環境管理體系，將能源和資源使用目標納入關鍵績效考核，提升能源和資源的耗用效率。我們並持續加強產品生產過程管理，提高包裝材料的利用效率。同時，亦開展固體廢棄物分類處置與回收的細化管理以推行迴圈經濟並減少廢棄物的產生，致力於提高公司的環境績效和經濟效益。

遵守法律及法規

本集團持續更新適用的相關中國法律及法規，以確保在生產經營活動過程中的全面合規，我們已申辦獲得了相關監管機構要求的所有重大牌照、批准及許可。截至二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團未發生因違反相關法律及法規而產生重大影響的事件。於相關期間，董事會及高級管理人員進行各項工作及行使職權均符合中國及於開曼成立的公司相關適用法律法規、本公司組織章程細則、董事會章程、委員會內部政策以及各項內部控制制度的相關規定，決策過程合法有效。同時，本公司嚴格按照上市規則的要求，及時履行了披露義務，滿足其合規要求。

Relationship with Employees

The Group strictly complies with relevant employment laws and regulations, constantly optimizes its human resource management system, and fully respects and protects its employees' legitimate rights and interests. The Group provides its employees with a healthy and safe working environment and offers them competitive remuneration and benefits, fair promotion opportunities, and a sound training system. During the Reporting Period, we launched a talent development project to help employees formulate a reasonable and personalized development path. We expect that the project will continuously improve organizational performance analysis and performance system, establish a scientific incentive mechanism for employees, strengthen employee training and development systems, increase team cohesion as well as attract, retain and motivate employees.

For further details on the Group's employees and employee costs and remuneration policies, please refer to the sections entitled "Management Discussion and Analysis – Employees and Labor Cost" and "Director's Report – Employees and Remuneration Policies".

Important Relationships with Stakeholders

The Group regards shareholders/investors, government departments, suppliers, employees, the media and consumers as its important stakeholders. To ensure the establishment of a set of sustainable development strategies that effectively manages environmental and social regulatory risks and to provide the appropriate corresponding disclosures, we continue to improve our long-term communications mechanism with various stakeholders. At the same time, a multi-dimensional risk analysis was conducted to identify environmental, social and governance issues that are of interest to the Group's development and stakeholders, and an independent Environmental, Social and Governance Report was issued.

During the Reporting Period, the Group carried out stakeholder communications and reviews of substantive issues as well as analyzed environmental, social, and governance issues that the Group's key influential stakeholders are focusing on. The Group is committed to continuously improve its level of corporate sustainable development management.

For further details regarding our major suppliers and customers, please refer to the section headed "Directors' Report – Major Customers and Suppliers".

與僱員的關係

本集團嚴格遵守相關法律法規，不斷優化人力資源管理制度，充分尊重並保障僱員的合法權益。本集團為僱員提供健康安全的工作環境、有競爭力的薪酬福利、公平晉升機會以及完善的培訓體系。報告期內，我們啟動人才盤點專案，助力僱員制定合理的、個性化的發展路徑，持續完善組織績效分解和績效體系建設工作，為僱員搭建科學的激勵機制，完善僱員培訓和發展體系，提升團隊凝聚力並不斷吸引、挽留及激勵僱員。

有關本集團僱員及僱員成本及薪酬政策的進一步詳情，請參閱「管理層討論與分析－僱員及勞工成本及董事會報告－僱員及薪酬政策」各節。

與利益相關方重要關係

本集團視股東/投資者、政府部門、供應商、僱員、媒體和消費者為我們的重要利益相關方。為確保建立一套行之有效的環境及社會法規風險的可持續發展策略以及做出相應披露，我們持續完善與各利益相關方的長期有效溝通機制。同時，開展多維度的風險分析，識別出對於本集團發展以及利益相關方所關注的環境、社會及管治重要性議題，編製發佈獨立的《環境、社會及管治報告》。

報告期內，本集團開展利益相關方溝通和實質性議題審視工作，分析對本集團具有決策力和影響力的利益相關方重點關注的環境、社會及管治議題。本集團致力於不斷提升企業可持續發展管理水準。

有關主要供應商及客戶之進一步詳情，請參閱「董事會報告－主要客戶及供應商」部分。

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The results of the Group for the year ended December 31, 2020 and the state of the Company's and the Group's financial affairs as at that date are set out in the consolidated financial statements on pages 79 to 86.

FINAL DIVIDEND

The Board recommends the payment of a final dividend of HK\$0.08 per share (adopting an exchange rate of HK\$1 = RMB0.83962, equivalent to RMB0.07 per share) and payable in Hong Kong dollars, amounting to approximately a total of RMB160,075,000 for the year ended December 31, 2020 (the **"2020 Final Dividend"**), representing approximately 100% of our net profit for the year ended December 31, 2020. The 2020 Final Dividend is subject to the approval of the Company's shareholders at the forthcoming annual general meeting (the **"AGM"**) to be held on June 2, 2021.

DIVIDEND POLICY

Pursuant to the dividend policy adopted by the Company with effect from January 1, 2020, distributions of dividends are determined at the discretion of the Board. In determining whether any distribution shall be made and the amount of dividends, the Board shall take into account the Company's results of operations, cash flow, financial conditions, statutory and regulatory restrictions, capital, future business plans and prospects, and any other conditions which the Board deems relevant. Any declaration and payment as well as the amount of dividends will be subject to compliance with the Company's constitutional documents and companies law of the Cayman Islands.

The Company will evaluate its dividend policy and distributions made from time to time.

綜合財務報表

本集團截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度之業績及本公司及本集團於該日期之財務狀況載於綜合財務報表第79至86頁。

末期股息

董事會建議派發截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度的末期股息每股0.08港元(採用1港元=人民幣0.83962元的匯率,相等於每股人民幣0.07元),並以港元支付,合共約人民幣160,075,000元(「二零二零年末期股息」),約為本集團截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度純利的100%。二零二零年末期股息須於二零二一年六月二日舉行的應屆股東週年大會(「股東週年大會」)上獲本公司股東批准。

股息政策

根據本公司採納並於二零二零年一月一日生效的股息政策,股息分派由董事會酌情決定。在決定是否作出分派及股息金額時,董事會將考慮本公司的經營業績、現金流量、財務狀況、法律和監管限制、資本、未來業務計劃和前景以及其他儲備規定及董事會認為有關的任何其他條件。任何宣派及派付以及股息金額須受本公司的組織章程及開曼群島公司法所規限。

本公司將不時評估其股息政策及分派。

CLOSURE OF REGISTER OF MEMBERS

For the purpose of determination of eligibility to attend and vote at the AGM, the register of members of the Company will be closed from Thursday, May 27, 2021 to Wednesday, June 2, 2021 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares of the Company will be registered. In order to be entitled to attend and vote at the forthcoming AGM to be held on Wednesday, June 2, 2021, all transfer of shares accompanied by the relevant share certificates must be lodged with the Company's Hong Kong share registrar, Computershare Hong Kong Investor Services Limited, at Shops 1712-1716, 17th Floor, Hopewell Centre, 183 Queen's Road East, Wanchai, Hong Kong, no later than 4:30 p.m. (Hong Kong time) on Wednesday, May 26, 2021.

Subject to the approval of the declaration of the 2020 Final Dividend at the forthcoming AGM, the register of members of the Company will also be closed from Wednesday, June 9, 2021 to Tuesday, June 15, 2021 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares of the Company will be registered. In order to qualify for the proposed 2020 Final Dividend, all transfer of shares accompanied by the relevant share certificates must be lodged with the Company's Hong Kong share registrar, Computershare Hong Kong Investor Services Limited, at Shops 1712-1716, 17th Floor, Hopewell Centre, 183 Queen's Road East, Wanchai, Hong Kong, no later than 4:30 p.m. (Hong Kong time) on Tuesday, June 8, 2021. The 2020 Final Dividend, if approved by the Company's shareholders at the forthcoming AGM, will be paid on or about Wednesday, June 30, 2021.

RESERVES

Changes to the reserves of the Group during the year ended December 31, 2020 are set out in the consolidated statements of changes in equity.

DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVES

As at December 31, 2020, the reserves of the Company available for distribution to shareholders of the Company amounted to approximately RMB1,755.8 million (2019: RMB1,913.0 million).

暫停辦理股東登記

為釐定出席股東週年大會及於會上投票的資格，本公司將於二零二一年五月二十七日(星期四)至二零二一年六月二日(星期三)期間(包括首尾兩日)暫停辦理股東登記，期內將不會辦理任何本公司股份過戶登記。為符合資格出席將於二零二一年六月二日(星期三)召開的應屆股東週年大會及於會上投票，所有股份過戶文件連同相關股票必須於二零二一年五月二十六日(星期三)下午四時三十分(香港時間)前，送達本公司的香港股份過戶登記處香港中央證券登記有限公司，地址為香港灣仔皇后大道東183號合和中心17樓1712-1716室。

待於應屆股東週年大會上批准宣派二零二零年末期股息後，本公司亦將於二零二一年六月九日(星期三)至二零二一年六月十五日(星期二)期間(包括首尾兩日)暫停辦理股東登記，期內將不會辦理任何股份過戶登記。為符合資格獲派擬派二零二零年末期股息，所有股份過戶文件連同相關股票必須於二零二一年六月八日(星期二)下午四時三十分(香港時間)前，送達本公司的香港證券登記處香港中央證券登記有限公司，地址為香港灣仔皇后大道東183號合和中心17樓1712-1716室。二零二零年末期股息(倘於應屆股東週年大會上獲本公司股東批准)將於二零二一年六月三十日(星期三)或前後派付。

儲備

本集團截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度之儲備變動載於綜合權益變動表。

可分派儲備

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本公司可供分派予本公司股東之儲備約為人民幣1,755.8百萬元(二零一九年：人民幣1,913.0百萬元)。

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Changes to the property, plant and equipment of the Group and the Company during the year are set out in note 13 to the consolidated financial statements.

SUBSIDIARIES

Particulars of the Company's subsidiaries as at December 31, 2020 are set out in note 1 to the consolidated financial statements.

BANK AND OTHER LOANS

As at December 31, 2020, the Group had an aggregate bank borrowings of RMB400.8 million, all of which will be due within one year. As at the date of this annual report, approximately RMB210.8 million had been fully repaid by the due dates with the remaining unexpired yet.

In addition, the Company completed the offering of the 2025 Bonds in November 2020, please refer to the section headed "Management Discussion and Analysis – Liquidity and Capital Resources".

DONATIONS

Donations made by the Group during the year ended December 31, 2020 amounted to approximately RMB12,591,000 (2019: RMB168,908).

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

A summary of the published results and of the assets and liabilities of the Group for the last five financial years is set out on page 188 of this annual report.

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

The Company and its subsidiaries did not purchase, sell or redeem any of the listed securities of the Company during the year ended December 31, 2020. The Company adopted its RSU Scheme on July 25, 2018, please refer to "– Restricted Share Unit Scheme" for more details.

物業、廠房及設備

本集團及本公司於本年度之物業、廠房及設備變動載於綜合財務報表附註13。

附屬公司

本公司附屬公司於二零二零年十二月三十一日的詳情載於綜合財務報表附註1。

銀行和其他貸款

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團的銀行借款總額為人民幣400.8百萬元，全部將於一年內到期。截至本年報日期，約人民幣210.8百萬元已於到期日悉數償還，其餘尚未到期。

此外，本集團已於二零二零年十一月完成二零二五年債券發行，請參閱「管理層討論與分析—流動資金及資本來源」一節。

捐款

本集團於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度作出的捐款合共約為人民幣12,591,000元（二零一九年：人民幣168,908元）。

財務摘要

本集團過去五個財政年度的業績及資產及負債的摘要載於本年報第188頁。

購買、出售或贖回本公司上市證券

本公司及其附屬公司於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度內並無購買、出售或贖回本公司任何上市證券。本公司已於二零一八年七月二十五日採納受限制股份單位計劃，更多詳情請參閱「受限制股份單位計劃」。

SHARES ISSUED

Details of the shares of the Company (the “Shares”) issued as at December 31, 2020 are disclosed in note 31 to the consolidated financial statement.

已發行股份

本公司於二零二零年十二月三十一日已發行股份(「股份」)之詳情披露於綜合財務報表附註31。

DIRECTORS

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

董事

本年度及直至本年報日期的本公司董事為：

Name 姓名	Position 職位
Mr. ZHOU Fuyu 周富裕先生	Chairman of the Board and Executive Director 董事會主席兼執行董事
Mr. ZHANG Yuchen 張宇晨先生	Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer 執行董事兼行政總裁
Mr. WEN Yong 文勇先生	Executive Director 執行董事
Mr. PAN Pan 潘攀先生	Non-executive Director 非執行董事
Mr. WU Chi Keung 胡志強先生	Independent Non-executive Director 獨立非執行董事
Mr. CHAN Kam Ching, Paul 陳錦程先生	Independent Non-executive Director 獨立非執行董事
Mr. LU Weidong 盧衛東先生	Independent Non-executive Director 獨立非執行董事

In accordance with the articles of association of the Company, Mr. PAN Pan, Mr. CHAN Kam Ching, Paul and Mr. LU Weidong shall retire by rotation at the forthcoming AGM of the Company and they being eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

根據本公司的組織章程細則，潘攀先生、陳錦程先生及盧衛東先生須於本公司應屆股東週年大會上輪席退任，並符合資格並將膺選連任。

None of Mr. PAN Pan, Mr. CHAN Kam Ching, Paul and Mr. LU Weidong has an unexpired service contract which is not determinable by the Company or any of its subsidiaries within one year without payment of compensation, other than under normal statutory obligations.

潘攀先生、陳錦程先生及盧衛東先生概無與本公司或其任何附屬公司訂有一年內倘終止則須作出賠償(法定賠償除外)之服務合約。

The biographical details of the Directors and senior management of the Company are set out in “Biographies of the Directors and Senior Management” in this annual report.

本公司董事及高級管理層履歷詳情載於本年報「董事及高級管理層履歷」。

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN TRANSACTIONS, ARRANGEMENTS AND CONTRACTS

Save as the related party transactions disclosed in note 38 to the consolidated financial statements and the connected transactions as disclosed in the section headed "Connected Transactions" in this Directors' Report, no transactions, arrangements or contracts of significance to which the Company or any of its subsidiaries was a party and in which a Director had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the year.

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

As at December 31, 2020, the interests and short positions of the Directors and the chief executive of the Company in the Shares, underlying Shares or debentures of the Company or 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 by the Company pursuant to section 352 of the SFO or as notified to the Company and The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Stock Exchange") pursuant to the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers (the "Model Code") were as follows:

董事在交易、安排及合約中的權益

除綜合財務報表附註38所披露的關聯方交易及本董事會報告「關連交易」一節所披露的關連交易外，本公司或其任何附屬公司在年末或本年度內任何時間，並無訂立任何重要交易、安排或合約而使董事直接或間接擁有重大權益。

董事及最高行政人員於本公司或其相聯法團的股份、相關股份或債權證之權益及淡倉

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日，董事及本公司最高行政人員在本公司或其相聯法團（定義見證券及期貨條例（「證券及期貨條例」）第XV部）的股份、相關股份或債權證中擁有根據證券及期貨條例第352條規定須存置本公司之登記冊所登記，或根據上市發行人董事進行證券交易的標準守則（「標準守則」）須知會本公司及香港聯合交易所有限公司（「聯交所」）的權益及淡倉如下：

Name of Director/ Chief Executive	Name of Group member/associated corporation	Capacity/ Nature of interest	Number of underlying Shares ⁽¹⁾	Approximate percentage of shareholding
董事／最高行政人員姓名	本集團成員／ 相關法團名稱	身份／ 權益性質	相關股份數目 ⁽¹⁾	概約股權 百分比
Mr. ZHOU Fuyu 周富裕先生	The Company 本公司	Interest of spouse ⁽³⁾ 配偶權益 ⁽³⁾	1,478,817,500 ⁽²⁾	62.05%
Mr. ZHANG Yuchen 張宇晨先生	The Company 本公司	Beneficial owner 實益擁有人	1,393,700 ⁽⁴⁾	0.06%
Mr. WEN Yong 文勇先生	The Company 本公司	Beneficial owner 實益擁有人	280,500 ⁽⁵⁾	0.01%

Notes:

- (1) All interests stated are long positions.
- (2) These 1,478,817,500 Shares represent 5,571,500 Shares held by Ms. Tang Jianfang, 1,191,838,500 Shares held by Healthy Origin Holdings Limited, 32,480,300 Shares held by ZHY Holdings II Company Limited and 248,927,200 Shares held by ZHY Holdings IV Company Limited.

The entire issued share capital of Healthy Origin Holdings Limited and ZHY Holdings II Company Limited are held by ZHY X Holdings Co., Limited ("ZHY X") which in turn is 100% held by Cantrust (Far East) Limited being the trustee of Fuyu Family Trust (the "Trust"). Ms. Tang Jianfang is the settlor of the Trust. Therefore, Ms. Tang Jianfang is deemed to be interested in 1,191,838,500 Shares and 32,480,300 Shares held by Healthy Origin Holdings Limited and ZHY Holdings II Company Limited, respectively. Since Ms. Tang Jianfang owns 68.28% of ZHY Holdings IV Company Limited, Ms. Tang Jianfang is also deemed to be interested in 248,927,200 Shares held by ZHY Holdings IV Company Limited.

- (3) Mr. Zhou is the spouse of Ms. Tang Jianfang and is deemed to be interested in the Shares which are interested by Ms. Tang Jianfang under the SFO.
- (4) Mr. Zhang Yuchen is interested in restricted share units adopted by the Company ("RSUs"), representing 1,393,700 Shares held on trust on his behalf by Computershare Hong Kong Trustees Limited (the "RSU Trustee"). For details of the grant of RSUs to Mr. Zhang, please refer to the announcement of the Company dated April 20, 2020.
- (5) Mr. Wen Yong is interested in RSUs representing 280,500 Shares held on trust on his behalf by the RSU Trustee. For details of the grant of RSUs to Mr. Wen, please refer to the announcement of the Company dated April 20, 2020.

Save as disclosed above, as at December 31, 2020, none of the Directors nor the chief executive of the Company had any interests or short positions in any of the shares, underlying shares or debentures of the Company or any of its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the SFO) as recorded in the register required to be kept by the Company pursuant to section 352 of the SFO or as notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to the Model Code.

附註：

- (1) 所示的所有權益均為好倉。
- (2) 於該1,478,817,500股股份中，唐建芳女士持有5,571,500股股份，健康源控股有限公司持有1,191,838,500股股份，ZHY Holdings II Company Limited持有32,480,300股股份及ZHY Holdings IV Company Limited持有248,927,200股股份。

健康源控股有限公司及ZHY Holdings II Company Limited之全部已發行股本由ZHY X Holdings Co., Limited(「ZHY X」)持有，ZHY X由富裕家族信託(「信託」)之受託人Cantrust (Far East) Limited全資持有。信託的委託人為唐建芳女士，故唐建芳女士被視為分別於健康源控股有限公司及ZHY Holdings II Company Limited 持有之1,191,838,500 股股份及32,480,300 股股份中擁有權益。由於唐建芳女士擁有ZHY Holdings IV Company Limited的68.28%，唐建芳女士亦被視為於ZHY Holdings IV Company Limited持有之248,927,200 股股份中擁有權益。

- (3) 周先生為唐建芳女士的配偶，故根據證券及期貨條例被視為於唐建芳女士持有權益的股份中持有權益。
- (4) 張宇晨先生於本公司採納的受限制股份單位(「受限制股份單位」，即由香港中央證券信託有限公司(「受限制股份單位受託人」)以信託方式代其持有的1,393,700股股份)中擁有權益。有關授予張先生的受限制股份單位的詳情，請參閱本公司日期為二零二零年四月二十日之公告。
- (5) 文勇先生於由受限制股份單位受託人以信託方式代其持有並涉及280,500股股份的受限制股份單位中擁有權益。有關授予文先生之受限制股份單位的詳情，請參閱本公司日期為二零二零年四月二十日之公告。

除上文披露者外，於二零二零年十二月三十一日，概無董事及本公司最高行政人員於本公司或其相聯法團(定義見證券及期貨條例第XV部)之股份、相關股份或債權證中擁有須根據證券及期貨條例第352條須記錄於本公司存置的股東名冊的任何權益或淡倉，或須根據標準守則知會本公司及聯交所之權益或淡倉。

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

As at December 31, 2020, the following persons (other than the Directors or the chief executive of the Company) have interests or short positions in the Shares or underlying Shares as recorded in the register required to be kept by the Company under section 336 of the SFO:

主要股東及其他人士於股份及相關股份的權益及淡倉

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，以下人士（董事或本公司最高行政人員除外）於本公司股份或相關股份中擁有須根據證券及期貨條例第336條規定記錄於本公司存置的股東名冊的任何權益或淡倉：

Name of shareholder 股東姓名	Nature of interest 權益性質	Number of Shares or securities held ⁽¹⁾ 所持股份或證券數目 ⁽¹⁾	Approximate percentage of interest 概約股權百分比
Ms. TANG Jianfang ⁽²⁾ 唐建芳女士 ⁽²⁾	Interests in a controlled corporation 受控制法團權益	248,927,200 (L)	10.45%
	Settlor of a family trust 家族信託委託人	1,224,318,800 (L)	51.37%
	Beneficial owner 實益擁有人	5,571,500 (L)	0.23%
		1,478,817,500 (L)	62.05%
Cantrust (Far East) Limited ⁽³⁾ Cantrust (Far East) Limited ⁽³⁾	Trustee 受託人	1,224,318,800 (L)	51.37%
ZHY X Holdings Co., Limited ⁽³⁾ ZHY X Holdings Co., Limited ⁽³⁾	Interest in a controlled corporation 受控制法團權益	1,224,318,800 (L)	51.37%
Healthy Origin Holdings Limited 健源控股有限公司	Beneficial owner 實益擁有人	1,191,838,500 (L)	50.01%
ZHY Holdings IV Company Limited ZHY Holdings IV Company Limited	Beneficial owner 實益擁有人	248,927,200 (L)	10.45%
Credit Suisse Group AG Credit Suisse Group AG	Interest in a controlled corporation 受控制法團權益	182,825,101 (L)	7.67%
	Investment manager 投資經理	152,228,455 (S)	6.39%
		219,000 (L)	0.01%
		183,044,101 (L)	7.68%
		152,228,455 (S)	6.39%
Ms. ZHOU Ping ⁽⁴⁾ 周萍女士 ⁽⁴⁾	Interests in a controlled corporation 受控制法團權益	136,440,000 (L)	5.73%
ZHY Holdings III Company Limited ZHY Holdings III Company Limited	Beneficial owner 實益擁有人	136,440,000 (L)	5.73%
UBS Group AG UBS Group AG	Interest in a controlled corporation 受控制法團權益	116,417,564 (L)	4.89%
		3,565,300 (S)	0.15%

Notes:

- (1) The letter "S" denotes the person's short position in such Shares. The letter "L" denotes the person's long position in such Shares.
- (2) These 1,478,817,500 Shares represent 5,571,500 Shares held by Ms. Tang Jianfang, 1,191,838,500 Shares held by Healthy Origin Holdings Limited, 32,480,300 Shares held by ZHY Holdings II Company Limited and 248,927,200 Shares held by ZHY Holdings IV Company Limited.

The entire issued share capital of Healthy Origin Holdings Limited and ZHY Holdings II Company Limited are held by ZHY X which in turn is 100% held by Cantrust (Far East) Limited being the trustee of the Trust. Ms. Tang Jianfang is the settlor of the Trust. Therefore, Ms. Tang Jianfang is deemed to be interested in 1,191,838,500 Shares and 32,480,300 Shares held by Healthy Origin Holdings Limited and ZHY Holdings II Company Limited, respectively. Since Ms. Tang Jianfang owns 68.28% of ZHY Holdings IV Company Limited, Ms. Tang Jianfang is also deemed to be interested in 248,927,200 Shares held by ZHY Holdings IV Company Limited.

- (3) Cantrust (Far East) Limited is the trustee of Fuyu Family Trust established by Ms. Tang Jianfang. The Trustee through indirect interest in each of ZHY Holdings II Company Limited and Healthy Origin Holdings Limited holds 32,480,300 Shares and 1,191,838,500 Shares respectively. ZHY X, which is wholly-owned by the Trustee, through direct interest in each of ZHY Holdings II Company Limited and Healthy Origin Holdings Limited holds 32,480,300 Shares and 1,191,838,500 Shares respectively.
- (4) Since Ms. Zhou Ping owns 72.22% of ZHY Holdings III Company Limited, Ms. Zhou Ping is deemed to be interested in 136,440,000 Shares held by ZHY Holdings III Company Limited.

Save as disclosed above, as at December 31, 2020, the Directors and chief executive of the Company are not aware of any other persons/entities, not being a Director or chief executive of the Company, who has an interest or short position in the Shares or the underlying Shares of the Company as recorded in the register required to be kept by the Company under section 336 of the SFO.

附註：

- (1) 「S」指有關人士於該等股份之淡倉。「L」指有關人士於該等股份之好倉。
- (2) 於該 1,478,817,500 股股份中，唐建芳女士持有 5,571,500 股股份、健源控股有限公司持有 1,191,838,500 股股份，ZHY Holdings II Company Limited 持有 32,480,300 股股份及 ZHY Holdings IV Company Limited 持有 248,927,200 股股份。

健源控股有限公司及 ZHY Holdings II Company Limited 之全部已發行股本由 ZHY X 持有，ZHY X 由信託之受託人 Cantrust (Far East) Limited 全資持有。信託的委託人為唐建芳女士，故唐建芳女士被視為分別於健源控股有限公司及 ZHY Holdings II Company Limited 持有之 1,191,838,500 股股份及 32,480,300 股股份中擁有權益。由於唐建芳女士擁有 ZHY Holdings IV Company Limited 的 68.28%，唐建芳女士亦被視為於 ZHY Holdings IV Company Limited 持有之 248,927,200 股股份中擁有權益。

- (3) Cantrust (Far East) Limited 為唐建芳女士成立的富裕家族信託的受託人。受託人通過於 ZHY Holdings II Company Limited 及健源控股有限公司的間接權益分別持有 32,480,300 股股份及 1,191,838,500 股股份。ZHY X (由受託人全資擁有) 通過於 ZHY Holdings II Company Limited 及健源控股有限公司的直接權益分別持有 32,480,300 股股份及 1,191,838,500 股股份。
- (4) 由於周萍女士擁有 ZHY Holdings III Company Limited 的 72.22%，故周萍女士被視為於 ZHY Holdings III Company Limited 持有之 136,440,000 股股份中擁有權益。

除上文披露者外，於二零二零年十二月三十一日，董事及本公司最高行政人員概不知悉任何董事或本公司最高行政人員以外的任何其他人士／實體於本公司的股份或相關股份中擁有記錄於根據證券及期貨條例第 336 條須存置於本公司登記冊內的權益或淡倉。

MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

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

MAJOR CUSTOMERS AND SUPPLIERS

In 2020, purchases from the Group's largest duck supplier in terms of dollar amount accounted for approximately 4.7% of total purchase cost and the aggregate purchases from its top five duck suppliers in terms of dollar amount in aggregate accounted for approximately 18.3% of total purchase cost.

None of our Directors, any of their close associates or any shareholders that, to the knowledge of our Directors, own more than 5% of the issued Shares had any interest in any of our five largest suppliers during the year ended December 31, 2020.

In 2020, due to the nature of the Group's business, revenue derived from its top five customers accounted for less than 30% of total revenue.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The audit committee of the Company (the "Audit Committee") has reviewed the accounting principles and policies adopted by the Group and discussed the Group's risk management, internal controls and financial reporting matters with the management. The Audit Committee has reviewed the audited consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended December 31, 2020.

PRE-EMPTIVE RIGHTS

There is no provision for pre-emptive rights under the articles of association of the Company, although there are no restrictions against such rights under the laws in the Cayman Islands.

EMPLOYEES AND REMUNERATION POLICIES

As at December 31, 2020, the Group employed a total of 3,939 full-time employees (December 31, 2019: 4,966). The decrease in the number of employees was mainly due to diversified form of employment.

We currently recruit our employees primarily through on-campus recurring programs and posting advertisements on recruitment websites. Our success, to a considerable extent, depends upon our ability to attract, motivate and retain a sufficient number of qualified employees, including research and development personal, sales personal and management. Therefore, we place strong emphasis on providing training to our employees in order to enhance their professional skills and we design and offer different training programs for employees at various positions.

管理合約

於本年度，概無訂立或存續有關本公司全部業務或其中任何重大部分之管理及行政之合約。

主要客戶及供應商

於二零二零年，來自本集團最大鴨供應商的總採購在金額上合共佔總採購成本約4.7%，來自前五大鴨供應商的總採購金額合共佔總採購成本約18.3%。

於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度內，董事、其緊密聯繫人士或任何股東（據董事會所知，擁有5%以上已發行股份者）概無在這五個最大供應商中擁有任何權益。

於二零二零年，由於本集團的業務性質，來自其五大客戶的收益佔總收益少於30%。

審核委員會

本公司審核委員會（「審核委員會」）已審閱本集團所採納之會計原則及政策，並與管理層討論本集團內部控制及財務申報事項。審核委員會已審閱本集團截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度之經審核綜合財務報表。

優先購買權

儘管開曼群島法律對優先購買權沒有任何限制，本公司的組織章程細則並無有關條款。

僱員及薪酬政策

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團共僱用3,939名全職僱員（二零一九年十二月三十一日：4,966名）。僱員人數減少主要是採取多元化的用工形式所致。

我們目前主要通過校園招聘及在招聘網站發佈廣告招募我們的僱員。我們的成功在相當程度上依賴於我們吸引、激勵及挽留足夠數量的合資格僱員（包括研發人員、銷售人員及管理人員）的能力。因此，我們極其重視為我們的僱員提供培訓以便提升其專業技能並為不同職位的僱員設計及提供不同的培訓課程。

We enter into labor contracts with all of our employees. We have developed a performance evaluation system to assess the performance of our employees annually, which forms the basis for determining the salary levels, bonuses and promotions employees may receive. Our sales and marketing personnel may also receive bonuses based on the sales targets they accomplish, by taking into account the overall sales performance of the stores in the same regional market in the relevant period. Under the applicable PRC laws and regulations, we are subject to social insurance contribution plans.

EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT BENEFITS

Particulars of the employee retirement benefits of the Group are set out in note 7 to the consolidated financial statements.

PUBLIC FLOAT

As at the date of this annual report and based on the information that is publicly available to the Company and to the knowledge of the Directors, the Company has maintained the minimum public float of 25% as required under the Listing Rules.

AUDITOR

The consolidated financial statements have been audited by Ernst & Young who shall retire at the forthcoming AGM and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment. There is no change in the auditor since the Company's listing date.

RIGHTS TO ACQUIRE THE COMPANY'S SECURITIES AND EQUITY-LINKED AGREEMENTS

At no time during the year was the Company, or any of its holding companies or subsidiaries, or any of its fellow subsidiaries, a party to any arrangement to enable the Directors or chief executive of the Company or their respective associates (as defined under the Listing Rules) to have any right to subscribe for securities of the Company or any of its associated corporations as defined in the SFO or to acquire benefits by means of acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Company or any other body corporate, nor did the Company enter into any equity-linked agreement.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN COMPETING BUSINESS

As at the date of this annual report, none of the Directors and directors of the Company's subsidiaries, or their respective associates, had interests in businesses, which compete or are likely to compete either directly or indirectly, with the businesses of the Company and its subsidiaries as required to be disclosed pursuant to the Listing Rules.

我們與所有僱員簽訂勞動合約。我們已建立一個績效評估系統，每年評估員工的績效，作為釐定僱員可能獲得的薪金水平、獎金及晉升的基礎。經計及相關期間同一地區市場中店鋪的整體銷售業績後，我們的銷售及營銷人員亦可根據彼等達成的銷售目標獲得獎金。根據適用的中國法律及法規，我們須繳納社會保險金供款。

僱員退休福利

本集團僱員退休福利的詳情載於綜合財務報表附註7。

公眾持股量

於本年報日期，根據本公司所得及資料及據董事所知悉，本公司根據上市規則規定維持最低公眾持股量25%。

核數師

綜合財務報表經安永會計師事務所審核，安永會計師事務所將在應屆股東週年大會上退任，並符合資格膺選連任。本公司的核數師於本公司上市後均未有變更。

收購本公司證券的權利及股票掛鈎協議

於年內的任何時間，本公司、或其任何控股公司或附屬公司、或其任何同系附屬公司概無訂立任何安排，以使董事或本公司最高行政人員或彼等各自的聯繫人（定義見上市規則）擁有任何認購本公司或其任何相聯法團（定義見證券及期貨條例）證券的權利或以收購本公司或任何其他法人團體的股份或債權證的方式而獲得利益的權利，本公司亦無訂立任何股票掛鈎協議。

董事於競爭業務中的權益

於本年報日期，概無董事及本公司附屬公司董事或彼等各自的聯繫人於任何直接或間接與本集團及其附屬公司業務構成競爭或可能構成競爭之業務中擁有須根據上市規則披露之權益。

CHANGES IN DIRECTOR'S BIOGRAPHICAL DETAILS UNDER RULE 13.51B(1) OF THE LISTING RULES

Save as disclosed in the section headed "Biographies of the Directors and Senior Management" in this annual report, there has been no change in the Directors' biographical details which is required to be disclosed pursuant to Rule 13.51B(1) of the Listing Rules since the date of 2020 interim report of the Company.

NON-COMPETITION UNDERTAKING BY CONTROLLING SHAREHOLDERS

In order to restrict competition activities with the Company, our controlling shareholders, namely Mr. Zhou Fuyu, Ms. Tang Jianfang, Healthy Origin Holdings Limited, ZHY Holdings II Company Limited and ZHY Holdings IV Company Limited (the "**Controlling Shareholders**"), entered into a deed of non-competition in favor of the Company on October 24, 2016 (the "**Deed**"). Pursuant to the Deed, the Controlling Shareholders have undertaken, among others, not to compete with the business of the Group, and details of the Deed are set out in the sub-section headed "Non-competition Undertaking" in the section headed "Relationship with our Controlling Shareholders" of the prospectus of the Company dated November 1, 2016.

Each of the Controlling Shareholders has made a written confirmation to the Board in respect of their compliance with the undertakings in the Deed (the "**Undertakings**") during the year ended December 31, 2020 (the "**Relevant Period**").

Upon receiving the confirmations from the Controlling Shareholders, the independent non-executive Directors had reviewed the same as part of the annual review process. In determining whether the Controlling Shareholder had fully complied with the Undertakings in the Relevant Period for the annual assessment, the independent non-executive Directors noted that: (a) the Controlling Shareholders declared that they had fully complied with the Undertakings in the Relevant Period; (b) no new competing business was reported by the Controlling Shareholders during the Relevant Period; and (c) there was no particular situation rendering the full compliance of the Undertakings being questionable. In view of the above, the independent non-executive Directors confirmed that, as far as they can ascertain, all of the Undertakings were complied with by the Controlling Shareholders in the Relevant Period.

上市規則第13.51B(1)條項下董事履歷詳情變更

除本年報「董事及高級管理層履歷」一節所披露的內容外，自本公司二零二零年中期報告日期以來，概無根據上市規則第13.51B(1)條須予披露的董事履歷詳情變更。

控股股東的不競爭承諾

為了限制本公司的競爭活動，本公司的控股股東周富裕先生、唐建芳女士、健源控股有限公司、ZHY Holdings II Company Limited 與 ZHY Holdings IV Company Limited（合稱「**控股股東**」）以本公司為受益人訂立日期為二零一六年十月二十四日的不競爭契據（「**契據**」）。根據契據，控股股東已承諾（其中包括）不與本集團業務競爭，而契據之詳情載於本公司日期為二零一六年十一月一日招股章程中「與控股股東的關係」一節「不競爭承諾」分節。

於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度（「**相關期間**」），各控股股東已就其遵守契據承諾（「**承諾**」）向董事會作書面確認。

收到控股股東的確認後，獨立非執行董事已將其作為年度審核流程的一部分，以作審核。在決定控股股東是否完全遵守相關期間的年度評估承諾時，獨立非執行董事指出：(a) 控股股東宣佈他們在相關期間完全遵守有關承諾；(b) 控股股東於相關期間並無申報新的競爭業務；及(c) 沒有特別情況使完全遵守承諾的能力受到質疑。鑑於上述情況，獨立非執行董事確認，控股股東於相關期間遵守所有有關承諾。

PERMITTED INDEMNITY PROVISION

Subject to applicable laws, the Directors of the Company shall be indemnified and secured harmless out of the assets and profits of the Company from and against all actions, costs, charges, losses, damages and expenses which they or any of them may incur or sustain by or by reason of any act done, concurred in or omitted in or about the execution of their duty, or supposed duty, in their respective offices, pursuant to the articles of association of the Company. Such provisions were in force throughout the year ended December 31, 2020 and are currently in force. The Company has arranged for appropriate insurance cover for Directors' liabilities in respect of legal actions that may be brought against the Directors.

ISSUE OF SHARES AND USE OF PROCEEDS FROM THE GLOBAL OFFERING

On November 11, 2016, the Company's Shares were listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange. A total of 488,140,500 ordinary shares with nominal value of US\$0.000001 each of the Company were issued at HK\$5.88 per Share for a total of approximately HK\$2,870.3 million under the global offering of the Company. The net proceeds raised by the Company from the abovementioned global offering, after deducting the underwriting commission and related expenses, amounted to approximately HK\$2,792.3 million.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Group had utilized approximately RMB241.2 million of the proceed from the IPO, comprising RMB107.0 million in the construction and improvement of processing facilities, logistics and storage centers, RMB24.3 million in the development of retail store network, RMB35.2 million in brand image campaigns, including the e-commerce marketing campaigns, RMB8.2 million in research activities and RMB6.5 million in upgrading its ERP system. As of December 31, 2020, net proceeds of RMB768.6 million (December 31, 2019: RMB1,009.9 million) not utilized had been deposited into short-term deposits and money market instruments, including structured deposits. The unutilized portion of the net proceeds from the global offering is intended to be applied in the manner as disclosed in the section headed "Management Discussion and Analysis — Use of Proceeds from the IPO" in this annual report.

許可彌償條文

根據適用法律，本公司董事可從本公司的資產及溢利獲得彌償保證，該等人士或任何該等人士就各自的職務執行其職責或假定職責時因作出、發生的任何作為或不作為而招致或蒙受的所有訴訟、費用、收費、損失、損害賠償及開支，可就此根據本公司組織章程細則獲擔保免受任何損害。有關條款於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止整個年度生效，目前正在生效。本公司已就董事面對的法律訴訟為彼等作適當投保。

發行股份及全球發售的所得款項用途

於二零一六年十一月十一日，本公司股份於聯交所主板上市。本公司在全球發售項下合共以每股股份5.88港元發行488,140,500股每股面值0.000001美元的普通股，總額為約2,870.3百萬港元。扣除包銷佣金及相關開支後，本公司從上述全球發售募集的所得款項淨額約為2,792.3百萬港元。

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團已動用首次公開發售所得款項約人民幣241.2百萬元，包括人民幣107.0百萬元用於建設及改善加工設施、物流及儲存中心、人民幣24.3百萬元用於開發門店網絡、人民幣35.2百萬元用於品牌形象活動（包括電子商務營銷活動），人民幣8.2百萬元用於研發活動，以及人民幣6.5百萬元用於升級ERP系統。截至二零二零年十二月三十一日，未動用所得款項淨額人民幣768.6百萬元（二零一九年十二月三十一日：人民幣1,009.9百萬元）已存入短期存款及貨幣市場工具，包括結構性存款。全球發售所得款項淨額的未動用部分擬按本年報中「管理層討論與分析—首次公開發售所得款項用途」一節所披露的方式應用。

THE 2025 BONDS

On October 28, 2020, the Company entered into a subscription agreement (the “**Subscription Agreement**”) with Credit Suisse (Hong Kong) Limited (the “**Manager**”), pursuant to which the Manager has conditionally agreed to subscribe and pay for, or to procure subscribers to subscribe and pay for, the 2025 Bonds due 2025 to be issued by the Company in an aggregate principal amount of HK\$1,550 million, bearing interest at the rate of 1% per annum, which entitle the Manager to convert a maximum of 149,038,461 conversion shares at the initial conversion price of HK\$10.40 per conversion share. The 2025 Bonds were issued to the Manager in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Subscription Agreement on November 5, 2020. Immediately after completion of the subscription and assuming no conversion of the 2025 Bonds, there were 2,383,140,500 Shares in issue, and as at December 31, 2020, the number of issued Shares remained the same.

The net proceeds from the issuance of the 2025 Bonds, after deducting the relevant commissions and other estimated expenses payable, are approximately HK\$1,519.8 million. The net proceeds from the issuance of the 2025 Bonds will be used as follow: (i) approximately 55.0% to further penetrate in existing markets and explore new business opportunities; (ii) approximately 20.0% to enhance product innovation, research and development capabilities; and (iii) approximately 25.0% for working capital and for general corporate purposes. Please refer to the section headed “Liquidity and Capital Resources” for details about the 2025 Bonds. As of December 31, 2020, the Group had not utilized any net proceeds which had been deposited into short-term deposits and money market instruments, including structured deposits.

二零二五年債券

於二零二零年十月二十八日，本公司與Credit Suisse (Hong Kong) Limited(「**經辦人**」)訂立認購協議(「**認購協議**」)，據此，經辦人有條件同意認購及支付，或促使認購人認購及支付，本公司將予發行於二零二五年到期之二零二五年債券，本金總額為1,550百萬港元，年利率為1%。該等債券將賦予經辦人權利按初始換股價每股換股股份10.40港元兌換最多149,038,461股股份。二零二五年債券已於二零二零年十一月五日按認購協議的條款及條件發行予經辦人。緊隨認購事項完成後及假設並無轉換二零二五年債券，則有2,383,140,500股已發行股份，而於二零二零年十二月三十一日的已發行股份數目維持不變。

二零二五年債券發行所得款項淨額(扣除相關佣金及其他估計應付費用後)約為1,519.8百萬港元。發行二零二五年債券的所得款項淨額將用作以下用途：(i)約55.0%用作進一步滲透成熟市場及探索新商機；(ii)約20.0%用作提升產品創新及研發能力；及(iii)約25.0%用作營運資金及一般公司用途。有關二零二五年債券的詳情，請參閱「流動資金及資本來源」一節。截至二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團未動用所得款項淨額已存入短期存款及貨幣市場工具，包括結構性存款。

CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS

Mr. Zhou Fuyu, being our executive Director and controlling shareholder, and Ms. Tang Jianfang, being our controlling shareholder, are connected persons of the Company under the Listing Rules.

The Company entered into a master property lease agreement with Mr. Zhou Fuyu and Ms. Tang Jianfang (for itself and on behalf of its subsidiaries) on October 24, 2016 to lease five commercial properties owned by Mr. Zhou Fuyu and Ms. Tang Jianfang (the **"Original Five Properties"**). The lease of the five properties successively expired between June 2019 and January 2021. The Company entered into the renewed master property lease agreement with Mr. Zhou Fuyu and Ms. Tang Jianfang (for itself and on behalf of its subsidiaries) on April 1, 2019. Based on the renewed master property lease agreement, the Company continued to lease the Original Five Properties after the expiry of the lease of the Original Five Properties, for a lease term ending on March 31, 2022, and the lease of one of the properties was renewed on July 1, 2019. Meanwhile, based on the renewed master property lease agreement, the Company leased two new commercial properties on April 1, 2019, with the lease term ending on March 31, 2022. However, the leases of the two properties with Ms. Tang Jianfang were terminated early in January 2020 and December 2020 respectively, due to the operational adjustment of the Company. Located in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China, the aforesaid properties with a total area of approximately 1,150 square meters were used as retail stores and offices.

As disclosed in the announcement of the Company dated April 1, 2019 in relation to continuing connected transactions, as HKFRS 16 "Lease" has taken effect from January 1, 2019 and be applicable to financial years starting on or after January 1, 2019, pursuant to the requirements of the Stock Exchange, the annual caps for the continuing connected transactions under the master property lease agreement with the Group as the lessee for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2020 and 2021 was set based on the total value of right-of-use assets relating to the leases to be entered into by the Group, and are respectively RMB5,000,000, RMB5,250,000 and RMB5,512,500, including annual rents payable or paid to Mr. Zhou Fuyu and Ms. Tang Jianfang prior to the renewal upon the expiry of the lease of the Original Five Properties.

For the year ended December 31, 2020, the actual transaction amount under the master property lease agreement was RMB2,077,000. The transaction contemplated under the master property lease agreement is classified as a continuing connected transaction pursuant to Rule 14A.76(2) of the Listing Rules, and is only subject to the reporting, annual review and announcement requirements but is exempt from the independent shareholders' approval requirement under Chapter 14 of the Listing Rules. The transaction contemplated under the master property lease agreement also constitutes a related party transaction of the Company under HKFRS. For details, see Note 38 to the financial statements.

關連交易

根據上市規則，我們的執行董事及控股股東周富裕先生及控股股東唐建芳女士為本公司之關連人士。

本公司於二零一六年十月二十四日與周富裕先生及唐建芳女士訂立物業租賃總協議（為其本身及代表其附屬公司），以租賃周富裕先生及唐建芳女士所擁有之五項商業物業（「原有五項物業」）。該等五項物業租賃於二零一九年六月至二零二一年一月陸續到期。本公司於二零一九年四月一日與周富裕先生及唐建芳女士訂立更新的物業租賃總協議（為其本身及代表其附屬公司）。基於該更新後的物業租賃總協議，本公司在上述原有五項物業到期後，繼續租賃上述五項物業至二零二二年三月三十一日，其中一項物業於二零一九年七月一日開始續租。同時，基於該更新後的物業租賃總協議，本公司於二零一九年四月一日新增租賃兩項商業物業至二零二二年三月三十一日，但後續其中兩項物業由於本公司經營調整需要，分別於二零二零年一月及二零二零年十二月提前終止了與唐建芳女士相關租賃關係。上述有關物業位於中國湖北省武漢市，總面積約1,150平方米，用作零售店和辦公室。

如二零一九年四月一日本公司有關於持續關聯交易公告中所述，由於香港財務報告準則第16號「租賃」自二零一九年一月一日起生效，並適用於二零一九年一月一日起或之後開始的財政年度，根據聯交所的規定，截至二零一九年、二零二零年及二零二一年十二月三十一日止年度本集團（作為承租人）於物業租賃總協定的持續關連交易，將以本集團訂立的租賃所涉及的使用權資產的總值設定全年上限，分別為人民幣5,000,000元、人民幣5,250,000元及人民幣5,512,500元，其中亦應包含上述原有五項物業到期續租前向周富裕先生及唐建芳女士每年應付或已付的租金。

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，物業租賃總協議項下的的實際交易金額為人民幣2,077,000元。據物業租賃總協定擬進行的交易根據上市規則第14A.76(2)條被歸類為持續關連交易，僅須遵守申報、年度審核及公告規定，但獲豁免遵守上市規則第14章項下的獨立股東批准規定。物業租賃總協定項下擬進行之交易亦構成本公司於香港財務報告準則項下的關聯方交易，詳情載於財務報表附註38。

For the year ended December 31, 2020, our independent non-executive Directors have reviewed the continuing connected transactions and confirmed that the transactions have been entered into in the ordinary and usual course of business of the Group, and were conducted on normal commercial terms and in accordance with the relevant agreement governing them on terms that are fair and reasonable and in the interests of the Shareholders as a whole.

Based on work performed, the independent auditor has confirmed in a letter to the Board to the effect that nothing has come to its attention that causes it to believe that the above transactions:

- (a) have not been approved by the Board;
- (b) were not entered into, in all material respects, in accordance with the relevant agreement governing the transactions; and
- (c) have exceeded the caps previously disclosed in the announcement.

The Company confirms that the Company has complied with the disclosure requirements under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules in respect of the connected transactions set out above.

Save as disclosed above, the other related party transactions as disclosed in note 38 to the consolidated financial statements do not constitute connected transactions required to be disclosed under the Listing Rules.

All references above to other sections, reports or notes in this annual report form part of this annual report.

By order of the Board

ZHOU Fuyu
Chairman

Hong Kong, March 24, 2021

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，我們的獨立非執行董事已審閱持續關連交易並確認，該等交易已於本集團一般及日常業務過程中進行，且其符合一般商業條款，並根據其條款屬公平合理且符合股東整體利益的相關協議訂立。

根據已開展的工作，獨立核數師已於致董事局的函件中確認其並未獲悉任何事宜令其相信上述交易：

- (a) 並未獲董事局批准；
- (b) 在各重大方面沒有根據有關交易的協議進行；及
- (c) 超逾先前公告披露的上限。

本公司確認，本公司已就上述關連交易遵守上市規則第14A章項下的披露規定。

除上文所披露外，綜合財務報表附註38所披露的其他關聯方交易並不構成上市規則須予披露的關連交易。

上文有關本年報其他章節、報告或附註的所有提述，構成本年報的一部分。

承董事會命

主席
周富裕

香港，二零二一年三月二十四日

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

The Company is committed to achieving high standards of corporate governance by focusing on principles of integrity, accountability, transparency, independence, responsibility and fairness. The Company has developed and implemented sound governance policies and measures, and the Board is responsible for performing such corporate governance duties. The Board will continue to review and monitor the corporate governance of the Company with reference to the Corporate Governance Code and Corporate Governance Report (the “Code”) set out in Appendix 14 to the Listing Rules so as to maintain a high standard of corporate governance of the Company.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company has complied with the applicable code provisions of the Code as set out in Appendix 14 to the Listing Rules.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board is charged with promoting the success of the Company by directing and supervising its affairs. The Board has general powers for the management and conduct of the Company’s business. The day-to-day operations and management are delegated by the Board to the management of the Company, who will implement the strategy and direction as determined by the Board.

The Board will continue to review the structure and composition of the Board from time to time in light of prevailing circumstances, in order to maintain a high standard of corporate governance practices of the Company.

本公司透過專注於持正、問責、透明、獨立、盡責及公平原則，致力達到高水平的企業管治。本公司已制定及實行良好的管治政策及措施，而董事會負責履行有關企業管治職責。董事會將參考上市規則附錄十四所載企業管治守則及企業管治報告(「守則」)，持續檢討及監督本公司的企業管治狀況，以維持本公司高水準的企業管治。

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本公司已遵守上市規則附錄14所載的守則的適用守則條文。

董事會

董事會負責透過指導及監督本公司事務，促進本公司之成功。董事會擁有管理及從事本公司業務的一般權力。董事會將日常經營及管理權力授權予本公司管理層負責，管理層將執行董事會決定的策略及指引。

董事會將會根據現況不時檢討董事會的架構及組成，以保持本公司的高水平企業管治常規。

The Board has a balance of skills and experience appropriate for the requirements of the business of the Company. The Company has also adopted a board diversity policy to set out the approach adopted by the Board regarding diversity of Board members.

No Board member has relationship with the other Board members and the chief executive officer of the Company. The biographies of the Directors are set out on pages 36 to 40 of this annual report.

Except for Mr. Zhang Yuchen, who entered the service contract with the Company on November 15, 2019, each of the other executive Directors has entered into a service contract with the Company on October 24, 2019 and the Company has issued letters of appointment to each of the non-executive Director and independent non-executive Directors. The principal particulars of these service contracts and letters of appointment are (a) for a term of 3 years commencing from the date the service contract or letter of appointment is entered and (b) subject to termination in accordance with their respective terms. The term of the service contracts and the letters of appointment may be renewed in accordance with our articles of association of the Company and the applicable Listing Rules.

The aggregate remuneration (including fees, salaries, contributions to pension schemes, share-based compensation expenses, discretionary bonuses, housing and other allowances and other benefits in kind) payable to the Directors for the year ended December 31, 2020 was approximately RMB10.3 million.

The remuneration of the Directors is determined with reference to salaries paid by comparable companies, time commitment and responsibilities of the Directors and performance of the Group. Details of the remuneration of the Directors and senior management for 2020 are set out in note 8 to the consolidated financial statements. In addition, pursuant to code provision B.1.5 of the Code, the annual remuneration of members of the senior management by band for the year ended December 31, 2020 is set out below:

董事會具備本公司業務所需要之適當技巧及經驗。本公司亦採納董事會成員多元化政策，載列董事會就董事會成員多元化而採納的方針。

董事會成員與其他董事會成員及本公司最高行政人員之間概無任何關係。董事履歷載於本年報第36至40頁。

除張宇晨先生於二零一九年十一月十五日與本公司訂立服務合約外，其他各執行董事已在二零一九年十月二十四日與本公司訂立服務合約，且本公司已向各非執行董事及獨立非執行董事發出委任函。該等服務合約及委任函的主要詳情為(a)年期為自簽訂服務合約或委任書之日起為期三年及(b)可根據其各自條款予以終止。服務合約及委任函的年期可根據本公司組織章程細則及適用上市規則予以續期。

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，已付董事的薪酬總額(包括袍金、薪金、退休金計劃供款、以股份支付薪酬開支、酌情花紅、住房補貼及其他津貼以及其他實物福利)約為人民幣10.3百萬元。

董事薪酬乃參考可資比較公司所支付的薪金、董事的時間投入及職責以及本集團的表現釐定。二零二零年董事及高級管理層的薪酬詳情載於綜合財務報表附註8。此外，根據守則的守則條文第B.1.5條，截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度高級管理層成員的年度薪酬範圍載列如下：

Remuneration to the senior management by band	Number of senior management
按範圍分類的高級管理層薪酬	高級管理層人數
Nil – HK\$1,000,000	零港元至1,000,000港元
	3

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company has three independent non-executive Directors, which meets the requirement of the Listing Rules that the number of independent non-executive directors must represent at least one-third of the Board and should not be less than three.

The Company has received a written confirmation of independence from each of the independent non-executive Directors pursuant to Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules, and considers them to be independent.

Directors have access to the services of the company secretary to ensure that the Board procedures are followed. During the year ended December 31, 2020, the company secretary of the Company was Mr. Cheung Kai Cheong Willie (**"Mr. Cheung"**). Mr. Cheung is a manager of SWCS Corporate Service Group (Hong Kong) Limited, and has more than 20 years of professional experience in company secretarial, accounting and finance matters. His primary corporate contact person was Mr. Zhou Fuyu, the executive Director of the Company. In compliance with Rule 3.29 of the Listing Rules, Mr. Cheung has undertaken no less than 15 hours of relevant professional training during the year ended December 31, 2020.

Each of the Directors (being Mr. Zhou Fuyu, Mr. Zhang Yuchen, Mr. Wen Yong, Mr. Pan Pan, Mr. Wu Chi Keung, Mr. Chan Kam Ching, Paul and Mr. Lu Weidong) attended various trainings in 2020, including the trainings for connected transactions, for the amendment of the Listing Rules, for the directors' duties, responsibilities and continuous obligations, for the Model Code, etc. The Company will arrange suitable training for all Directors in order to develop and refresh their knowledge and skills as part of their continuous professional development.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Board held six meetings, at which the Board discussed and approved the proposals of Company's overall strategy and connected transaction issue, considered and approved the proposals of Company's 2019 annual report, 2019 annual results announcement, the payment of 2019 final dividend, 2020 interim report, 2020 interim results announcement and 2019 Environmental, Social and Governance report.

於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本公司有三位獨立非執行董事，符合上市規則有關獨立非執行董事人數須佔董事會至少三分之一及不應低於三名的最低人數規定。

本公司已收到各獨立非執行董事根據上市規則第3.13條之獨立性確認書，並認為彼等獨立於本公司。

董事可獲得公司秘書的服務，以確保遵循董事會議程。截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本公司的公司秘書為張啟昌先生（「張先生」）。張先生為方圓企業服務集團（香港）有限公司的經理，在公司秘書、會計及財務事宜方面的擁有逾二十年的專業經驗。其於本公司的主要公司聯絡人為本公司執行董事周富裕先生。截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，張先生已遵守上市規則第3.29條，接受不少於15小時的相關專業培訓。

各董事（即周富裕先生、張宇晨先生、文勇先生、潘攀先生、胡志強先生、陳錦程先生及盧衛東先生）於二零二零年參加多項培訓，包括關連交易、上市規則的修訂、董事職責及連續責任以及標準守則等培訓。本公司將繼續為全體董事安排合適的培訓，旨在作為彼等持續專業發展的一部份，以發展及更新其知識及技能。

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，董事會舉行六次會議，董事會討論並通過有關本公司的整體戰略及關連交易事宜的議案，審議並通過了本公司二零一九年年報、二零一九年年度業績公告、二零一九年末期股息派發、二零二零年中期報告、二零二零年中期業績公告及二零一九年環境、社會及管治報告。

The table below sets out the details of Board meetings attendance of each Director during the year ended December 31, 2020.

下表載列各董事於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度出席董事會會議之詳情。

Director	董事	Number of Board meetings requiring attendance 須出席董事會會議次數	Number of Board meetings attended 親身出席董事會會議次數
Executive Directors	執行董事		
Mr. ZHOU Fuyu (Chairman)	周富裕先生(主席)	6	6
Mr. ZHANG Yuchen (Chief Executive Officer)	張宇晨先生(行政總裁)	6	6
Mr. WEN Yong	文勇先生	6	6
Non-executive Director	非執行董事		
Mr. PAN Pan	潘攀先生	6	6
Independent Non-executive Directors	獨立非執行董事		
Mr. WU Chi Keung	胡志強先生	6	6
Mr. CHAN Kam Ching, Paul	陳錦程先生	6	6
Mr. LU Weidong	盧衛東先生	6	6

In 2020, the Company convened and held one general meeting, being the 2019 annual general meeting held on June 1, 2020. All of the Directors by then namely Mr. ZHOU Fuyu, Mr. ZHANG Yuchen, Mr. WEN Yong, Mr. PAN Pan, Mr. WU Chi Keung, Mr. CHAN Kam Ching, Paul and Mr. LU Weidong, attended the general meeting.

於二零二零年，本公司召開及舉行一次股東大會，即於二零二零年六月一日舉行的二零一九年股東週年大會。當時的全體董事（即周富裕先生、張宇晨先生、文勇先生、潘攀先生、胡志強先生、陳錦程先生及盧衛東先生）均已出席該股東大會。

BOARD DIVERSITY POLICY

The Board continuously seeks to enhance its effectiveness and to maintain the highest standards of corporate governance and recognizes diversity at Board level as an essential element in maintaining competitive advantage and sustainable development. In designing the Board's composition, Board diversity has been considered from a number of perspectives, including but not limited to gender, age, cultural and educational background, industry experience, technical and professional skills and/or qualifications, knowledge, length of services and time to be devoted as a director. The Company will also take into account factors relating to its own business model and specific needs from time to time. The ultimate decision will be based on merit and contribution that the selected candidates will bring to the Board, having due regard to the needs of the Board without focusing on a single diversity aspect. The Board will take opportunities to increase the proportion of female members from time to time when selecting and making recommendation on suitable candidates for appointments of directors. The Board also aspires to having an appropriate proportion of directors who have different industry backgrounds, such as legal, financial and investment professionals.

The Board strives to ensure that it has the appropriate balance of skills, experience and diversity of perspectives that are required to support the execution of its business strategies and in order for the Board to be effective.

The Nomination Committee of the Company will report annually on the Board's composition under diversified perspectives, and monitor the implementation of the policy. The Nomination Committee will discuss any policy's revisions that may be required, and recommend any such revisions to the Board for consideration and approval.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE FUNCTIONS

The Board is responsible for performing the functions set out in the code provision D.3.1 of the Code. The Board reviewed the Company's corporate governance policies and practices, training and continuous professional development of Directors and senior management, the Company's policies and practices on compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, the compliance of the Model Code and written employee guidelines, and the Company's compliance with the Code and disclosure in this Corporate Governance Report.

董事會多元化政策

董事會持續不斷地尋求提高其運作效率及保持高水準的公司治理水準，並且認識到董事會層面的多元化對於保持競爭力及可持續發展而言至關重要。在設計董事會的組成時，本公司已從多方面考慮了董事會多元化問題，包括但不限於性別、年齡、文化和教育背景、行業經驗、技術及專業技能及／或資格、知識、服務期限長短及作為董事將需投入的時間等。本公司還將不時考慮其自身業務模式和特殊需要。最終決定將基於指定候選人的長處及可為董事會帶來的貢獻而做出以兼顧董事會的需要，而不會只側重於單一的多元化層面。於甄選委任董事的合適候選人及就此作出推薦建議時，董事會將擇機不時增加女性成員的比例。董事會亦力求董事組合中有適當比例的成員具備不同行業背景（如法律、金融及投資專業人士）。

董事會力求確保其具有均衡的技能、經驗及觀點多元化，而這些均為董事會執行其商業戰略以及董事會的有效運作所需。

提名委員會將每年彙報董事會在多元化層面的組成，並監察政策的執行。提名委員會將討論任何可能需要的政策修訂，再向董事會提出修訂建議，由董事會考慮及審批。

企業管治職能

董事會負責履行守則第D.3.1條守則條文所載的職能。董事會審閱本公司的企業管治政策及常規、董事及高級管理層的培訓及持續專業發展、本公司遵守法律法規規定的政策及常規、標準守則及書面僱員指引的遵守情況，以及本公司遵守守則及在本企業管治報告中披露的情況。

BOARD COMMITTEES

The Company has four principal Board committees, namely the Audit Committee, the Nomination Committee, the Remuneration Committee and the Strategic Development Committee. Each of the Board committees operates under its terms of reference. The terms of reference of the Board committees are available on the website of the Company and that of the Stock Exchange.

Audit Committee

The Company established an Audit Committee with written terms of reference in compliance with Rule 3.21 of the Listing Rules and the Code as set out in Appendix 14 to the Listing Rules. The Audit Committee consists of three members, namely Mr. WU Chi Keung, Mr. CHAN Kam Ching, Paul and Mr. LU Weidong, our independent non-executive Directors. Mr. WU Chi Keung has been appointed as the chairman of the Audit Committee, and is our independent non-executive Director possessing the appropriate professional qualifications. The primary duties of the Audit Committee are to assist the Board in providing an independent review and supervision of the effectiveness of the Group's financial and accounting policies, to review the financial controls, risk management and internal control systems of the Company, to oversee the audit process, and to perform other duties and responsibilities as delegated by the Board.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Audit Committee held three meetings, at which the Audit Committee considered and approved the proposals of Company's 2019 annual report, 2019 annual results announcement, 2020 interim report, 2020 interim results announcement and the report on audit plan for the year of 2020 by Ernst & Young, the external auditor of the Company. The Audit Committee also assessed the risk management and internal control measures, as well as the effectiveness of the internal audit function, of the Company.

The table below sets out the details of meetings attendance of each member of the Audit Committee during the year ended December 31, 2020.

董事委員會

本公司設有四個主要的董事委員會，分別為審核委員會、提名委員會、薪酬委員會及策略發展委員會。各個董事委員會均按其職權範圍運作。董事委員會之職權範圍於本公司及聯交所網站可供查閱。

審核委員會

本公司已成立審核委員會，其書面職權範圍符合上市規則第3.21條及上市規則附錄十四所載的守則。審核委員會由三名成員組成，即我們的獨立非執行董事胡志強先生、陳錦程先生及盧衛東先生。胡志強先生已獲委任為審核委員會主席，並為具備恰當專業資格的獨立非執行董事。審核委員會的主要職責為協助董事會對本集團財務及會計政策的有效性提供獨立審閱及監督、審閱本公司的財務控制、風險管理及內部控制制度、監察審核程序及履行董事會指派的其他職責與責任。

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，審核委員會舉行三次會議，當中審核委員會審議並通過了本公司二零一九年年報、二零一九年年度業績公告、二零二零年中期報告、二零二零年中期業績公告及本公司外聘核數師安永會計師事務所對二零二零年年度審核計劃的報告等議案。審核委員會亦已評估本公司之風險管理及內控措施以及內部審計部門的效能。

下表載列審核委員會各成員於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度出席會議之詳情。

Director	董事	Number of meetings requiring attendance 須出席會議次數	Number of meetings attended 親身出席會議次數
Mr. WU Chi Keung	胡志強先生	3	3
Mr. CHAN Kam Ching, Paul	陳錦程先生	3	3
Mr. LU Weidong	盧衛東先生	3	3

Nomination Committee

The Company established a Nomination Committee with written terms of reference in compliance with the Code as set out in Appendix 14 to the Listing Rules. The Nomination Committee consists of two independent non-executive Directors, being Mr. WU Chi Keung and Mr. LU Weidong, and one executive Director, being Mr. ZHOU Fuyu, who is the chairman of the Nomination Committee. The primary duties of the Nomination Committee are to make recommendations to our Board on the appointment and removal of Directors.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Nomination Committee held one meeting, at which the Nomination Committee reviewed the proposals of the Board structure, the diversity policy of the Board members, the independence of the non-executive Directors and the recommendation of re-election of the retiring Directors.

The Nomination Committee is responsible for reviewing and assessing the composition of the Board and the independence of the independent non-executive Directors and making recommendations to the Board on appointment and removal of Directors. In recommending candidates for appointment to the Board, the Nomination Committee will consider candidates on merit against objective criteria and with due regards to the benefits of diversity on the Board. The Company has adopted a nomination policy (the “**Nomination Policy**”), which sets out the approach to guide the Nomination Committee in relation to the selection, appointment and re-appointment, and diversification of the Directors. Diversity of the Board will be considered from a number of perspectives, including but not limited to gender, age, cultural and educational background, industry experience, technical and professional skills and/or qualifications, knowledge, length of services and time to be devoted as a director. The Company will also take into account factors relating to its own business model and specific needs from time to time. The ultimate decision will be based on merit and contribution that the selected candidates will bring to the Board.

The table below sets out the details of meeting attendance of each member of the Nomination Committee during the year ended December 31, 2020.

提名委員會

本公司已成立提名委員會，其書面職權範圍符合上市規則附錄十四所載的守則。提名委員會由兩名獨立非執行董事（即胡志強先生及盧衛東先生）及一名執行董事（即周富裕先生）組成，周富裕先生為提名委員會主席。提名委員會的主要職責為就委任及罷免董事向董事會提供推薦意見。

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，提名委員會舉行一次會議，當中提名委員會審議了有關董事會架構、董事會成員的多元化政策、非執行董事的獨立性以及建議重選退任董事的議案。

提名委員會負責檢討及評估董事會的組成及獨立非執行董事的獨立性，並就董事任免向董事會提出建議。於向董事會推薦候選人時，提名委員會將按客觀準則考慮候選人的優點，並適當考慮董事會成員多元化的裨益。本公司採納了提名政策（「**提名政策**」），其中列載就董事遴選、委任及重新委任、以及多元化指引提名委員會的方針。董事會的多元化將從多個角度考慮，包括但不限於性別、年齡、文化及教育背景、行業經驗、技術及專業技能及／或資格、知識、服務年限及將作為董事所投入的時間。本公司亦會不時考慮有關公司本身的業務模式及特定需求的因素。最終的決定將基於所選候選人將會帶給董事會的優點和貢獻而定。

下表載列提名委員會各成員於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度出席會議之詳情。

Director	董事	Number of meetings requiring attendance 須出席會議次數	Number of meetings attended 親身出席會議次數
Mr. ZHOU Fuyu	周富裕先生	1	1
Mr. WU Chi Keung	胡志強先生	1	1
Mr. LU Weidong	盧衛東先生	1	1

NOMINATION POLICY

This nomination policy adopted by the Company that has become effective on January 1, 2019 aims to set out the approach to guide the Nomination Committee in relation to the election, appointment and re-appointment of the Directors. It aims to ensure that the Board has a balance of skills, experience, knowledge and diversity of perspectives appropriate to the requirements of the Company's business.

NOMINATION PROCESS

The Nomination Committee will recommend to the Board for the appointment of a Director in accordance with the following procedures and process:

- (a) The Nomination Committee will, giving the consideration to the current composition and size of the Board, develop a list of desirable skills, perspectives and experience at the outset to focus the search effort on suitable candidates;
- (b) The Nomination Committee may consult any source it deems appropriate in identifying or selecting suitable candidates, such as referrals from existing Directors, advertisements, recommendations from an independent agency firm and proposals from shareholders of the Company with due consideration given to the criteria;
- (c) The Nomination Committee may adopt any process it deems appropriate in evaluating the suitability of the candidates, such as conducting interviews, background checks, presentations and third-party reference checks;
- (d) Upon considering a candidate suitable for the directorship, the Nomination Committee will hold a meeting and/or by way of written resolutions to, if thought fit, approve the recommendation to the Board for appointment;
- (e) The Nomination Committee will thereafter make the recommendation to the Board in relation to the proposed appointment and the proposed remuneration package; and
- (f) The Board will have the final authority on determining the selection of nominees and all appointment of Directors will be confirmed by the filing of the consent to act as Director of the relevant Director (or any other similar filings requiring the relevant Director to acknowledge or accept the appointment as Director, as the case may be).

提名政策

本公司所採納的提名政策已於二零一九年一月一日生效，旨在戴列就挑選、委任及重新委任董事、指引提名委員會的方針。本政策旨在確保董事會具備符合本公司業務所需的技能、經驗、知識及多元化觀點。

提名程序

提名委員會將根據以下流程及程序就委任董事向董事會提供建議：

- (a) 提名委員會經考慮董事會現行組成及人數後，會首先制定一份合適技能、觀點及經驗清單，以便集中尋覓適當人選；
- (b) 提名委員會可諮詢其認為恰當的任何來源，以物色或挑選合適候選人，例如現任董事推介、廣告、獨立代理公司推薦及本公司股東建議，並審慎考慮準則；
- (c) 提名委員會可於評估候選人是否合適時採納其認為恰當的任何程序，例如進行面試、背景調查、簡介會及第三方資歷查核；
- (d) 於考慮候選人是否適合擔任董事時，提名委員會將舉行會議及／或透過書面決議方式酌情批准就委任向董事會提供建議；
- (e) 提名委員會其後將就建議委任及建議薪酬待遇向董事會提供建議；及
- (f) 董事會將擁有最終權力可決定提名人選，而所有董事任命將透過相關董事提交出任董事職位同意書（或任何其他要求相關董事確認或接受委任為董事（視情況而定）的類似文件）而確定。

Remuneration Committee

The Company established a Remuneration Committee with written terms of reference in compliance with Rule 3.25 of the Listing Rules and the Code as set out in Appendix 14 to the Listing Rules. The Remuneration Committee had three members, being two independent non-executive Directors, namely Mr. CHAN Kam Ching, Paul and Mr. LU Weidong, and one executive Director, namely Mr. ZHANG Yuchen. Mr. CHAN Kam Ching, Paul, our independent non-executive Director, has been appointed as the chairman of the Remuneration Committee. The primary duties of the Remuneration Committee are to establish and review the policy and structure of the remuneration for the Directors and senior management and make recommendations on employee benefit arrangement.

The Remuneration Committee has adopted the model described in code provision B.1.2(c)(ii) of the Code in its terms of reference.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Remuneration Committee held one meeting, at which the Remuneration Committee reviewed and approved the proposals of remuneration of the Directors and senior management, the policy and structure of the remuneration for the Directors and senior management, etc.

The table below sets out the details of meeting attendance of each member of the Remuneration Committee during the year ended December 31, 2020.

薪酬委員會

本公司已成立薪酬委員會，其書面職權範圍符合上市規則第3.25條及上市規則附錄十四所載的守則。薪酬委員會由三名成員組成，其中兩名為獨立非執行董事（即陳錦程先生及盧衛東先生）及一名為執行董事（即張宇晨先生）。獨立非執行董事陳錦程先生已獲委任為薪酬委員會主席。薪酬委員會的主要職責為確立及審閱有關董事及高級管理層的薪酬政策和架構，並就僱員福利安排提供推薦意見。

薪酬委員會已於其職權範圍中採納守則第B.1.2(c)(ii)條守則條文所述的守則。

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，薪酬委員會舉行一次會議，當中薪酬委員會審議並通過了有關董事及高級管理人員薪酬、董事及高級管理人員薪酬政策及架構方面的議案。

下表載列薪酬委員會各成員於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度出席會議的詳情。

Director	董事	Number of meetings requiring attendance 應出席會議次數	Number of meetings attended 已出席會議次數
Mr. CHAN Kam Ching, Paul	陳錦程先生	1	1
Mr. LU Weidong	盧衛東先生	1	1
Mr. ZHANG Yuchen	張宇晨先生	1	1

Strategic Development Committee

The Company also established a Strategic Development Committee and the Board has adopted the terms of reference for the Strategic Development Committee. The Strategic Development Committee has three members, namely Mr. ZHOU Fuyu, Mr. WEN Yong and Mr. ZHANG Yuchen, our executive Directors, in which Mr. ZHOU Fuyu has been appointed as the chairman of the Strategic Development Committee. The primary duties of the Strategic Development Committee are to review and advise on the mid to long term Strategic positioning, development plans and investment decisions of the Company and make recommendations to the Board, to monitor and review the implementations of strategic plans, to advise on major investment projects, merger and acquisitions, brand strategies or any other material matters which will affect the Company's long term development.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Strategic Development Committee held one meeting, at which the Strategic Development Committee considered proposals for mid to long term strategic positioning, development plans and investment decisions of the Company, brand strategies, etc.

The table below sets out the details of meeting attendance of each member of the Strategic Development Committee during the year ended December 31, 2020.

策略發展委員會

本公司亦已成立策略發展委員會，且董事會已採納策略發展委員會的書面職權範圍。策略發展委員會由三名成員組成，即我們的執行董事周富裕先生、文勇先生及張宇晨先生，其中周富裕先生獲委任為策略發展委員會主席。策略發展委員會的主要職責為檢討本公司的中長期策略定位、發展規劃及投資決策並就此提出意見以及向董事會提出建議、監督及檢討策略計劃的實施情況、對我們的主要投資項目、合併及收購、品牌策略或影響本公司長期發展的任何其他重大事項提出建議。

於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，策略發展委員會舉行一次會議，當中戰略發展委員會審議了有關本公司中長期戰略定位、發展規劃及討論本公司投資決策事項、品牌戰略等方面的議案。

下表載列策略發展委員會各成員於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度出席會議的詳情。

Director	董事	Number of meetings requiring attendance 應出席會議次數	Number of meetings attended 已出席會議次數
Mr. ZHOU Fuyu	周富裕先生	1	1
Mr. WEN Yong	文勇先生	1	1
Mr. ZHANG Yuchen	張宇晨先生	1	1

MODEL CODE FOR SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS BY DIRECTORS

The Company has adopted the Model Code as set out in Appendix 10 to the Listing Rules as its code of conduct regarding directors' securities transactions. All Directors have confirmed, following specific enquiry by the Company, that they have complied with the Model Code during the year ended December 31, 2020.

EXTERNAL AUDITOR

Ernst & Young is appointed as the external auditor of the Company.

For the year ended December 31, 2020, the remuneration paid to Ernst & Young in respect of audit services and non-audit services amounted to RMB2,180,000 and RMB796,000, respectively. The main non-audit services provided by the external auditors include advisory service related to environment, social and governance and offering convertible bonds.

ACCOUNTABILITY AND AUDIT

The Directors are responsible for overseeing the preparation of the consolidated financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and of the results and cash flow during the reporting period. A statement from the auditor about its reporting responsibilities on the consolidated financial statements is set out on pages 76 to 78 of this annual report. In preparing the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020, the Directors have selected suitable accounting policies and applied them consistently, made judgments and estimates that are prudent, fair and reasonable and prepared the consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis.

董事進行證券交易的標準守則

本公司已採納上市規則附錄十所載之標準守則，作為有關董事進行證券交易的行為守則。本公司已向所有董事作查詢，而全體董事已確認於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度已遵從標準守則。

外聘核數師

安永會計師事務所獲委任為本公司的外聘核數師。

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團就審核服務及非審核服務向安永會計師事務所支付之酬金分別為人民幣2,180,000元及人民幣796,000元。外聘核數師提供的非審核服務主要包括與環境、社會和管治相關的諮詢服務及公司債券發行相關服務。

問責及核數

董事負責監督綜合財務報表的編製工作，以真實公平地反映本集團的業務狀況以及報告期的業績及現金流量狀況。核數師就其對綜合財務報表之申報責任之聲明乃載於本年報第76至78頁。於編製截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度綜合財務報表時，董事已選擇合適的會計政策並貫徹應用；作出審慎、公平及合理的判斷及估計；並按持續基準編製綜合財務報表。

INTERNAL CONTROLS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Board is responsible for maintaining sound and effective internal control and risk management systems in order to safeguard the Group's assets and its shareholders' interests and reviewing the effectiveness of the Group's internal control and risk management systems on an annual basis so as to ensure that internal control and risk management systems in place are adequate. The internal control and risk management systems are implemented to manage, rather than eliminate, the risks to which the Group is exposed. The systems therefore serve to provide reasonable but not absolute assurance against material misstatements or losses. The Company also has an internal audit function which primarily carries out the analysis and independent appraisal of the adequacy and effectiveness of the issuer's risk management and internal control systems, and reports their findings to the Board on, at least, an annual basis.

The Group's internal control system includes a well-established organizational structure with clearly defined lines of responsibility and authority. The day-to-day departmental operations are entrusted to individual department which is accountable for its own conduct and performance and is required to operate its own department's business within the scope of the delegated authority and to implement and strictly adhere to the strategies and policies set by the Company from time to time. Each department is also required to keep the Board informed of material developments of the department's business and implementation of the policies and strategies set by the Board on a regular basis.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Board has reviewed once on the effectiveness of the internal control and risk management systems of the Group to ensure that a sound system is maintained and operated by the management in compliance with the agreed procedures and standards. The review covered all material controls, including financial, operational and compliance controls and risk management functions. In particular, the Board considered the adequacy of resources, staff qualifications and experience, training programs and budget of the Company's accounting, internal audit and financial reporting functions. The review was made by discussions with the management of the Company, its external and internal auditors and the assessment conducted by the Audit Committee. The Board believes that the existing internal control and risk management systems are adequate and effective, in particular, for financial reporting and Listing Rules compliance.

內部控制及風險管理

董事會負責維持有效健全的內部控制和風險管理系統，以維護集團的資產和其股東權益，並每年檢討本集團內部控制和風險管理系統有效與否，以確保內部控制和現有的風險管理系統是否足夠。實施內部控制及風險管理系統乃為控制而非消除本集團所面臨的風險。因此，該等系統旨在針對重大錯誤陳述或損失提供合理但非絕對的保證。公司還設有內部審計部門，主要分析和獨立評估發行人的風險管理和內部控制系統的充分和有效與否，並至少每年向董事會報告其調查結果。

本集團的內部控制系統包括一套完善的組織架構，有明確界定的責任和權限。日常部門的運作委託給個別部門，對其行為和業績負責，並要求在授權範圍內經營自身部門的業務，並執行和嚴格遵守由本公司不時設定的戰略和政策。每個部門還需要向董事會通報部門業務的重大發展，以及實施由董事會定期制定的政策和戰略的情況。

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，董事會已進行一次檢討本集團內部控制及風險管理系統有效與否，以保證管理層按照既定程序及標準，維持和經營良好系統。檢討涉及所有重要控制，包括財務、業務和合規控制以及風險管理職能。尤其是，董事會審議了公司會計、內部審計和財務報告職能的資源、工作人員資格和經驗、培訓方案和預算是否充足。該審查經由公司管理層、其外部和內部審計師以及審計委員會的評估作討論。董事會相信現有的內部控制及風險管理系統足夠和有效，尤其是財務報告和上市規則合規方面。

INSIDE INFORMATION

With respect to procedures and internal controls for the handling and dissemination of inside information, the Company takes seriously of its obligations under Part XIVA of the Securities and Futures Ordinance and the Listing Rules. The Company has adopted a Continuous Disclosure Compliance Policy which sets out guidelines and procedures to the Directors and officers of the Group to ensure inside information of the Group is to be disseminated to the public in equal and timely manner. Briefing session is held regularly for officers to facilitate their understanding and compliance with the policy.

SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHT

The Company is incorporated in the Cayman Islands. The Board may whenever it thinks fit call general meetings. Pursuant to the articles of association of the Company, general meetings shall also be convened on the written requisition to the Board or the secretary of the Company of any one or more members of the Company holding at the date of deposit of the requisition not less than one-tenth of the paid up capital of the Company carrying the right of voting at general meetings of the Company. Such meeting shall be held within two (2) months after the deposit of such requisition. If within 21 days of such deposit the Board fails to proceed to convene such meeting, the requisitionist(s) himself (themselves) may convene the general meeting in the same manner, and all reasonable expenses incurred by the requisitionist(s) as a result of the failure of the Board shall be reimbursed to them by the Company.

To safeguard Shareholders' interests and rights, separate resolutions are and will be proposed at general meetings on each substantial issue, including the election of individual Directors.

內幕資料

在處理及發放內幕資料之程序及內部監控方面，本公司高度重視其於證券及期貨條例第XIVA部及上市規則下之責任。本公司已採納持續披露合規政策，政策載列對本集團董事及管理人員之指引及程序，以確保本集團之內幕資料公平、及時地公開。本集團定期為管理人員舉行簡報會，協助彼等瞭解及遵守相關政策。

股東權利

本公司於開曼群島註冊成立。董事會可於其認為適當的情況下隨時召開股東大會。根據本公司的組織章程細則，本公司任何一名或以上於提請要求當日持有不少於本公司繳足股本(賦有權利在本公司股東大會投票)十分之一的股東向本公司董事會或秘書發出書面要求後亦可召開股東大會。有關大會應於提請要求後兩(2)個月內舉行。倘於提請要求後二十一日內董事會未有召開大會，則提請要求的人士自身可按相同方式召開股東大會，而本公司須向提請要求的人士補償因董事會未有召開大會而自行召開大會所產生的所有合理開支。

為保障股東權益及權利，本公司將就各重大事宜(包括選舉個別董事)於股東大會提呈獨立決議案。

The procedures for Shareholder to propose a person for election as a director is available on the Company's website (www.zhouheiya.cn). Shareholders may lodge written proposal to the company secretary of the Company at 40th Floor, Dah Sing Financial Centre, No. 248 Queen's Road East, Wanchai, Hong Kong, provided that the minimum length of the period, during which such written notice is given, shall be at least seven days and that the lodgment of such notice shall commence no earlier than the day after the dispatch of the notice of the general meeting appointed for such election and end no later than seven days prior to the date of such general meeting. In order to ensure that other Shareholders would have sufficient time to receive and consider the information of the person proposed for election as a Director, Shareholders are urged to lodge their written notice of his intention to propose a person for election as a Director as early as practicable in advance of the relevant general meeting and, in any case, not less than 12 business days (as defined in the Listing Rules, i.e. day(s) on which the Stock Exchange is open for business of dealing in securities) before the date scheduled for holding the relevant general meeting, so that the Company can complete the verification procedure with the Company's share registrar, and procure the publication of an announcement and/or the dispatch of a supplementary circular to Shareholders in compliance with the applicable requirements under the Listing Rules. In the event that any such written notice is received by the Company later than the 12th business day before the date of holding the relevant general meeting, the Company will need to consider whether to adjourn the relevant meeting so as to give Shareholders a notice of at least 10 business days of the proposal in accordance with the Listing Rules.

Enquiries about the Company may be put to the Board by contacting the Company or directly by raising the questions at an annual general meeting or extraordinary general meeting of the Company. The contact details of the Company are set out in the Company's website (www.zhouheiya.cn). Shareholders can also direct their enquiries about their shareholdings to the Company's Hong Kong share registrar, Computershare Hong Kong Investor Services Limited, whose address is Shops 1712-1716, 17th Floor, Hopewell Centre, 183 Queen's Road East, Wanchai, Hong Kong.

CONSTITUTIONAL DOCUMENTS

During the year ended December 31, 2020 and up to the date of this annual report, there is no any change in the Company's memorandum and articles of association. The Company's memorandum and articles of association are available on the website of the Company (www.zhouheiya.cn) and that of the Stock Exchange.

股東提名人士參選董事的程序於本公司網站 (www.zhouheiya.cn) 可供查閱。股東可將書面建議送交本公司公司秘書(地址為香港灣仔皇后大道東248號大新金融中心40樓)，惟遞交該書面通知的最短期限須至少為七天，且提交該通知的期限不應早於寄發就有關選舉而召開有關股東大會通告日期翌日開始，及不得遲於舉行有關股東大會日期前七天完結。為確保其他股東有充足時間接收及考慮獲提名董事候選人的資料，謹請股東於相關股東大會前儘早且無論如何不遲於相關股東大會擬定舉行日期前12個營業日(定義見上市規則，即聯交所開市進行證券買賣的日子)提交建議提名相關人士參選董事的書面通知，使本公司能與本公司的股份過戶登記處完成核查程序，及遵循上市規則項下適用規定促使刊發公告及／或向股東寄發補充通函。倘本公司於相關股東大會舉行日期前第12個營業日後接獲任何有關書面通知，則本公司將需要考慮是否押後相關會議，以根據上市規則提前至少10個營業日通知股東有關議案。

如欲向董事會作出有關本公司的任何查詢，可聯絡本公司或於本公司股東週年大會或股東特別大會上直接提問。本公司的聯絡方式詳情載於本公司網站 (www.zhouheiya.cn)。股東亦可向本公司的香港證券登記處香港中央證券登記有限公司(地址為香港灣仔皇后大道東183號合和中心17樓1712-1716室)作出有關彼等持股量的查詢。

章程文件

於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度及直至本年報日期，本公司組織章程大綱及細則並無發生任何變動。本公司組織章程大綱及細則於本公司網站 (www.zhouheiya.cn) 及聯交所網站可供查閱。

Independent Auditor's Report

獨立核數師報告



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Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Zhou Hei Ya International Holdings Company Limited

(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)

OPINION

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Zhou Hei Ya International Holdings Company Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group") set out on pages 79 to 86, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2020, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") and have been properly prepared in compliance with the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

BASIS FOR OPINION

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

獨立核數師報告

致周黑鴨國際控股有限公司股東

(於開曼群島註冊成立的有限公司)

意見

吾等已審核第79頁至第86頁所載周黑鴨國際控股有限公司(「貴公司」)及其附屬公司(「貴集團」)的綜合財務報表，此綜合財務報表包括於二零二零年十二月三十一日的綜合財務狀況表及於截至該日止年度的綜合損益及其他全面收益表、綜合權益變動表及綜合現金流量表，以及包括主要會計政策概要在内的綜合財務報表附註。

吾等認為，綜合財務報表已根據香港會計師公會(「香港會計師公會」)頒佈的《香港財務報告準則》(「香港財務報告準則」)真實而公平地反映貴集團於二零二零年十二月三十一日的綜合財務狀況及截至該日止年度貴集團的綜合財務表現及其綜合現金流量，並已按照香港《公司條例》的披露規定妥為編製。

意見基礎

吾等已根據香港會計師公會頒佈的《香港核數準則》(「香港核數準則」)進行審核。根據該等準則，吾等的責任於本報告核數師就審核綜合財務報表的責任一節中詳述。根據香港會計師公會的專業會計師道德守則(「守則」)，吾等獨立於貴集團，並已遵循守則履行其他道德責任。吾等相信，吾等所獲得的審核憑證足夠及能適當地為吾等的意見提供基礎。

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

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

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

關鍵審核事項

關鍵審核事項為吾等的專業判斷中，審核本報告期間綜合財務報表中最重要的事項。吾等於審核整體綜合財務報表處理此等事項及就此形成意見，而不會就此等事項單獨發表意見。對於下文所述的每件事項，吾等在該方面提供吾等於審核時如何處理關鍵審核事項的說明。

吾等履行本報告核數師就審核綜合財務報表的責任一節所述(包括有關這些關鍵審核事項)的責任。因此，吾等的審核包括執行旨在回應吾等對綜合財務報表重大錯報風險的評估的程序。吾等的審核程序的結果，包括為處理以下關鍵審核事項而執行的程序，為吾等對所附綜合財務報表的審核意見提供了基礎。

Key audit matter 關鍵審核事項	How our audit addressed the key audit matter 吾等於審核時如何處理關鍵審核事項
<p><i>Revenue recognition</i> 收益確認</p> <p>The Group is principally engaged in the production and sale of casual braised food. The timing of revenue recognition of the sale of goods is when the performance obligation of the sale and delivery of goods is satisfied at a point in time. There is risk inherently around revenue recorded based on the fact that the Group earns revenue primarily through an extensive self-operated and franchised retail store network. For the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group's consolidated revenue amounted to RMB2,181,502,000. Revenue recognition was of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the current year.</p> <p>貴集團主要從事生產及銷售休閒滷製食品。貨品銷售收益於商品銷售及交付責任的履行於某一時間點達成時確認。基於貴集團主要透過廣泛的自營及特許經營零售店網絡賺取收益之事實，所錄得的收益帶有固有風險。截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，貴集團的綜合收益為人民幣2,181,502,000元。收益確認對吾等對本年度綜合財務報表的審核而言是最重要的。</p>	<p>We have reviewed and assessed the Group's revenue recognition policy across various sales channels, including franchise, based on review of customer contracts.</p> <p>吾等已通過審查客戶合約審閱及評估貴集團針對不同銷售渠道(包括特許經營)採取的收益確認政策。</p> <p>We have also obtained an understanding of the transaction process of revenue recognition and tested the relevant controls relating to the process to substantiate our reliance of internal controls for revenue recognition.</p> <p>吾等還了解收益確認的交易過程，並測試有關過程的相關控制，以證實吾等於收益確認方面對內部控制的依賴性。</p>

KEY AUDIT MATTERS (Cont'd)

關鍵審核事項(續)

Key audit matter 關鍵審核事項	How our audit addressed the key audit matter 吾等於審核時如何處理關鍵審核事項
Revenue recognition 收益確認	
<p>The accounting policy relating to revenue recognition is disclosed in note 2.4 to the financial statements and the details of revenue is disclosed in note 5 to the financial statements.</p> <p>收益確認的相關會計政策於財務報表附註2.4披露，收益的詳細資料於財務報表附註5披露。</p>	<p>We have performed analytical procedures on the Group's revenue by different channels, by types of retailing stores, by major categories of products and by months, as well as re-calculation of franchise fees recognized during the year.</p> <p>吾等按不同的渠道、零售商店的類型、主要產品類別及月份對貴集團的收益進行分析程序，並重新計算於年內確認的特許經營費。</p> <p>We have performed revenue cut-off procedures as well as tests of details across various sales channels, including franchise, on a sampling basis, as part of our substantive audit procedures.</p> <p>作為吾等舉證審核程序的一部分，吾等已經執行收入截止程序，並抽樣對不同銷售渠道(包括特許經營)細節進行測試。</p> <p>We have sent confirmations to franchisees on a sampling basis to verify the revenue from goods sold to the franchisees.</p> <p>我們已將抽樣向特許經營商函證，以就銷售予特許經營商的貨品收益進行核實。</p>

OTHER INFORMATION INCLUDED IN THE ANNUAL REPORT

The directors of the Company are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

年報所載的其他資料

貴公司董事負責其他資料。其他資料包括年報所載資料，但不包括綜合財務報表及相關核數師報告。

吾等對綜合財務報表的意見並不涵蓋其他資料，吾等亦不對其他資料發表任何形式的鑒證結論。

當審核綜合財務報表時，吾等的責任為閱讀其他資料，於此過程中，考慮其他資料是否與綜合財務報表或吾等於審核過程中所了解的情況有重大抵觸，或者似乎有重大錯誤陳述。基於吾等已執行的工作，倘吾等認為其他資料有重大錯誤陳述，吾等須報告該事實。於此方面，吾等沒有任何報告。

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA and 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 of the Company 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 of the Company either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors of the Company are assisted by the Audit Committee in discharging their responsibilities 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. Our report is made solely to you, as a body, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

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

董事對綜合財務報表的責任

貴公司董事須負責根據香港會計師公會頒佈的香港財務報告準則及香港公司條例的披露規定編製並真實兼公允地呈列綜合財務報表，並為其認為必須為使綜合財務報表不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述的內部控制負責。

編製綜合財務報表時，貴公司董事負責評估貴集團持續經營的能力，並在適用情況下披露與持續經營有關的事項，以及使用持續經營為會計基礎，除非貴公司董事有意將貴集團清盤或停止經營，或別無其他實際的替代方案。

貴公司董事在審核委員會協助下履行監督貴集團財務報告過程的責任。

核數師就審核綜合財務報表的責任

吾等的目標為合理鑒證整體綜合財務報表是否不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的任何重大錯誤陳述，並發出載有吾等意見的核數師報告。吾等的報告僅向閣下（作為整體）報告，除此之外本報告別無其他目的。吾等不會就本報告內容向任何其他人士負上或承擔任何責任。

合理鑒證屬高層次鑒證，但不能擔保根據香港核數準則進行的審核工作總能發現所有存在的重大錯誤陳述。錯誤陳述可源於欺詐或錯誤，倘個別或整體於合理預期情況下可影響使用者根據綜合財務報表作出的經濟決定時，則被視為重大錯誤陳述。

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont'd)

As part of an audit in accordance with HKSA's, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- 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.

核數師就審核綜合財務報表的責任(續)

根據香港核數準則進行審核時，吾等運用專業判斷，於整個審核過程中抱持專業懷疑態度。吾等亦：

- 識別及評估綜合財務報表由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述風險，因應此等風險設計及執行審核程序，獲得充足及適當審核憑證為吾等的意見提供基礎。由於欺詐涉及合謀串通、偽造、故意遺漏、誤導性陳述或凌駕內部控制，因此未能發現由此造成的重大錯誤陳述風險較未能發現由於錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述風險更高。
- 了解與審核有關的內部控制，以設計恰當的審核程序，但並非旨在對貴集團內部控制的有效程度發表意見。
- 評估所用會計政策是否恰當，以及董事所作會計估算及相關披露是否合理。
- 總結董事採用以持續經營為基礎的會計法是否恰當，並根據已獲取的審核憑證，總結是否有對貴集團持續經營的能力構成重大疑問的事件或情況等重大不確定因素。倘吾等總結認為存在重大不確定因素，吾等需於核數師報告中提請注意綜合財務報表內的相關資料披露，或如果相關披露不足，則修訂吾等的意見。吾等的結論以截至核數師報告日期所獲得的審核憑證為基礎，惟未來事件或情況可能導致貴集團不再具有持續經營的能力。
- 評估綜合財務報表(包括資料披露)的整體列報、架構及內容，以及綜合財務報表是否已公允反映及列報相關交易及事項。
- 就貴集團內各實體或業務活動的財務資料獲得充足適當的審核憑證，以就綜合財務報表發表意見。吾等須負責指導、監督及執行集團的審核工作。吾等須為吾等的審核意見承擔全部責任。

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont'd)

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

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

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Siu Fung Terence Ho.

Certified Public Accountants

Hong Kong

24 March 2021

核數師就審核綜合財務報表的責任(續)

吾等與審核委員會就(其中包括)審核工作的計劃範圍及時間安排及重大審核發現,包括吾等於審核期間識別出內部控制的任何重大缺陷溝通。

吾等亦向審核委員會提交聲明,說明吾等已遵守有關獨立性的道德要求,並就所有被合理認為可能影響吾等的獨立性的關係及其他事宜,以及用以消除對獨立性產生威脅的行動或採取的防範措施(如適用)與審核委員會進行溝通。

吾等從與審核委員會溝通的事項中,決定哪些事項對本期綜合財務報表的審核工作最為重要,因而構成關鍵審核事項。除非法律或法規不容許公開披露此等事項,或於極罕有的情況下,吾等認為披露此等事項可合理預期的不良後果將超越公眾知悉此等事項的利益而不應於報告中披露,否則吾等會於核數師報告中描述此等事項。

出具本獨立核數師報告的審核項目合夥人是何兆烽。

執業會計師

香港

二零二一年三月二十四日

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

綜合損益及其他全面收益表

Year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

		Notes 附註	2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
REVENUE	收益	5	2,181,502	3,186,040
Cost of sales	銷售成本		(971,346)	(1,384,640)
Gross profit	毛利		1,210,156	1,801,400
Other income and gains, net	其他收入及收益淨額	5	147,689	125,249
Finance costs	財務費用	6	(39,556)	(32,123)
Selling and distribution expenses	銷售及分銷開支		(916,737)	(1,132,592)
Administrative expenses	行政開支		(228,147)	(224,461)
Share of profits and losses of an associate	分佔一間聯營公司溢利及虧損		26,653	7,737
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	除稅前溢利	7	200,058	545,210
Income tax expense	所得稅開支	10	(48,837)	(137,762)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	年內溢利		151,221	407,448
Attributable to: Owners of the parent	以下應佔： 母公司擁有人		151,221	407,448
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	其他全面收入			
Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:	於隨後期間可能重新分類至損益的其他全面收入：			
Exchange differences:	匯兌差額：			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	換算海外業務的匯兌差額		14,898	(3,698)
Net other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods	於隨後期間可能重新分類至損益的其他全面收入淨額		14,898	(3,698)
Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:	將不會於隨後期間重新分類至損益的其他全面收入：			
Translation from functional currency to presentation currency	由功能貨幣換算至呈列貨幣		(75,677)	35,170
Net other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods	將不會於隨後期間重新分類至損益的其他全面收入淨額		(75,677)	35,170
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX	年內其他全面收入(除稅後)		(60,779)	31,472
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	年內全面收入總額		90,442	438,920
Attributable to: Owners of the parent	以下應佔： 母公司擁有人		90,442	438,920
EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO ORDINARY EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE PARENT	母公司普通權益持有人應佔每股盈利	12		
Basic and diluted (RMB)	基本及攤薄(人民幣)		0.07	0.18

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

綜合財務狀況表

31 December 2020 二零二零年十二月三十一日

			2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
	Notes 附註			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		非流動資產		
Property, plant and equipment	13	物業、廠房及設備	1,407,646	1,409,390
Right-of-use assets	14	使用權資產	568,581	843,671
Prepayments	15	預付款項	15,328	20,963
Rental deposits		租賃按金	90,453	86,333
Other intangible assets	16	其他無形資產	30,719	35,450
Investment in an associate	17	於一間聯營公司的投資	277,069	250,416
Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, non-current	21	按公平值計入損益的其他金融資產，非流動	120,000	—
Deferred tax assets	29	遞延稅項資產	80,880	70,448
Total non-current assets		非流動資產總值	2,590,676	2,716,671
CURRENT ASSETS		流動資產		
Inventories	18	存貨	255,191	360,388
Trade receivables	19	貿易應收款項	66,250	35,405
Prepayments, other receivables and other assets	20	預付款項、其他應收款項及其他資產	175,460	157,880
Structured deposits	21	結構性存款	232,204	760,861
Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, current	21	按公平值計入損益的其他金融資產，流動	1,607,798	—
Derivative financial instruments	22	衍生金融工具	19,417	—
Restricted cash	23	受限制現金	384,066	210,024
Cash in transit	23	在途現金	68	697
Cash and bank balances	24	現金及銀行結餘	1,583,761	1,236,990
Total current assets		流動資產總值	4,324,215	2,762,245
CURRENT LIABILITIES		流動負債		
Interest-bearing bank borrowings	25	計息銀行借款	400,765	—
Derivative financial instruments	26	衍生金融工具	50,184	—
Trade payables	27	貿易應付款項	86,393	121,988
Other payables and accruals	28	其他應付款項及應計費用	459,353	331,699
Government grants, current	30	政府補助，流動	2,372	1,464
Lease liabilities, current	14(b)	租賃負債，流動	224,414	219,486
Income tax payable		應付所得稅	38,002	64,232
Total current liabilities		流動負債總額	1,261,483	738,869
NET CURRENT ASSETS		流動資產淨值	3,062,732	2,023,376
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		總資產減流動負債	5,653,408	4,740,047

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position 綜合財務狀況表

31 December 2020 二零二零年十二月三十一日

			2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
	Notes 附註			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	非流動負債			
Convertible bonds	可換股債券	26	1,240,150	–
Other payables and accruals, non-current	其他應付款項及應計費用， 非流動	28	16,868	–
Deferred tax liabilities	遞延稅項負債	29	40,562	17,172
Government grants, non-current	政府補助，非流動	30	53,670	47,918
Lease liabilities, non-current	租賃負債，非流動	14(b)	201,305	436,548
Total non-current liabilities	非流動負債總額		1,552,555	501,638
NET ASSETS	資產淨值		4,100,853	4,238,409
EQUITY	權益			
Equity attributable to owners of the parent	母公司擁有人應佔權益			
Share capital	股本	31	16	16
Treasury shares	庫存股份	32	(263,525)	(263,525)
Reserves	儲備	33	4,364,362	4,501,918
TOTAL EQUITY	總權益		4,100,853	4,238,409

Director
董事
Zhou Fuyu
周富裕

Director
董事
Zhang Yuchen
張宇晨

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

綜合權益變動表

Year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

		Attributable to owners of the parent 母公司擁有人應佔								
		Share capital	Treasury shares	Share premium*	Merger reserve*	Statutory reserve*	Share-based payment reserve*	Exchange fluctuation reserve*	Retained profits*	Total equity
		股本	庫存股份	股份溢價*	合併儲備*	法定儲備*	股份支付儲備*	匯兌波動儲備*	保留溢利*	總權益
		RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
		人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元
At 1 January 2020	於二零二零年一月一日	16	(263,525)	1,822,221	12,500	89,965	-	24,436	2,552,796	4,238,409
Profit for the year	年內溢利	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	151,221	151,221
Exchange differences related to foreign operations	海外業務換算的匯兌差額	-	-	-	-	-	-	(60,779)	-	(60,779)
Total comprehensive income for the year	年內全面收入總額	-	-	-	-	-	-	(60,779)	151,221	90,442
Final 2019 dividend declared	已宣派二零一九年末期股息	-	-	(232,926)	-	-	-	-	-	(232,926)
Equity-settled share-based payment arrangement	權益結算股份支付安排	-	-	-	-	-	4,928	-	-	4,928
Transfer from retained profits	轉撥自保留溢利	-	-	-	-	996	-	-	(996)	-
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	16	(263,525)	1,589,295	12,500	90,961	4,928	(36,343)	2,703,021	4,100,853

* These reserve accounts comprise the consolidated reserves of RMB4,364,362,000 (2019: RMB4,501,918,000) in the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020.

* 該等儲備賬包括於二零二零年十二月三十一日的綜合財務狀況表內人民幣4,364,362,000元(二零一九年：人民幣4,501,918,000元)的綜合儲備。

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity 綜合權益變動表

Year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

		Attributable to owners of the parent 母公司擁有人應佔							Total equity
		Share capital	Treasury shares	Share premium*	Merger reserve*	Statutory reserve*	Exchange fluctuation reserve* 匯兌波動 儲備*	Retained profits*	
		股本 RMB'000 人民幣千元	庫存股份 RMB'000 人民幣千元	股份溢價* RMB'000 人民幣千元	合併儲備* RMB'000 人民幣千元	法定儲備* RMB'000 人民幣千元	儲備* RMB'000 人民幣千元	保留溢利* RMB'000 人民幣千元	總權益 RMB'000 人民幣千元
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	16	(263,525)	2,148,439	12,500	80,247	(7,036)	2,155,066	4,125,707
Profit for the year	年內溢利	-	-	-	-	-	-	407,448	407,448
Exchange differences related to foreign operations	海外業務換算的匯兌差額	-	-	-	-	-	31,472	-	31,472
Total comprehensive income for the year	年內全面收入總額	-	-	-	-	-	31,472	407,448	438,920
Final 2018 dividend declared	已宣派二零一八年末期股息	-	-	(326,218)	-	-	-	-	(326,218)
Transfer from retained profits	轉撥自保留溢利	-	-	-	-	9,718	-	(9,718)	-
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日	16	(263,525)	1,822,221	12,500	89,965	24,436	2,552,796	4,238,409

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

綜合現金流量表

Year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

			2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
	Notes 附註			
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		經營活動所得現金流量		
Profit before tax		除稅前溢利	200,058	545,210
Adjustments for:		就以下各項調整：		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	13	物業、廠房及設備折舊	119,938	119,558
Impairment of right-of-use assets	14	使用權資產減值	1,724	—
Amortisation of other intangible assets	16	其他無形資產攤銷	12,286	10,012
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	14	使用權資產折舊	279,820	309,614
Covid-19-related rent concessions from lessors	14	來自出租人的與新冠肺炎疫情相關的租金優惠	(38,836)	—
Loss on disposal of right-of-use assets	14	出售使用權資產虧損	12,096	—
Finance costs		財務費用	17,429	—
Interest income from bank deposits	5	銀行存款利息收入	(45,243)	(55,976)
Interest income from structured deposits	5	結構性存款利息收入	(15,706)	(26,351)
Fair value loss/(gain) on structured deposits measured at FVTPL	5	按公平值計入損益計量的結構性存款的公平值虧損／(收益)	1,626	(2,137)
Interest income from other financial assets measured at FVTPL	5	按公平值計入損益計量的其他金融資產的利息收入	(12,081)	—
Fair value gains on other financial assets measured at FVTPL	5	按公平值計入損益計量的其他金融資產的公平值收益	(8,291)	—
Share of profits and losses of an associate		分佔一間聯營公司溢利及虧損	(26,653)	(7,737)
Loss on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment	5	出售物業、廠房及設備項目虧損	1,075	1,040
(Gain)/loss on foreign exchange differences	5	匯兌差額(收益)／虧損	(50,388)	15,755
Fair value gain on derivative instruments – transactions not qualifying as hedges	5	衍生工具的公平值收益—不符合對沖資格的交易	(19,417)	—
Fair value loss on derivative instruments – embedded derivative component of convertible bonds	5	衍生工具的公平值虧損—可換股債券嵌入式衍生部分	3,843	—
Equity-settled share option expense	7	權益結算購股權開支	4,928	—
Government grants	30	政府補助	(2,304)	(1,465)
			435,904	907,523

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows 綜合現金流量表

Year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

		Notes 附註	2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Decrease in cash in transit	在途現金減少		629	63
Increase in trade receivables	貿易應收款項增加		(30,845)	(4,539)
Increase in prepayments, other receivables and other assets	預付款項、其他應收款項及其他資產增加		(2,591)	(28,721)
Decrease in amounts due from the Controlling Shareholders	應收控股股東款項減少		—	2,294
Increase in rental deposits	租賃按金增加		(4,120)	(3,112)
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	存貨減少/(增加)		105,197	(16,654)
(Decrease)/increase in trade payables	貿易應付款項(減少)/增加		(35,595)	36,922
Increase in other payables and accruals	其他應付款項及應計費用增加		128,344	19,482
Cash generated from operations	經營產生的現金		596,923	913,258
Income tax paid	已付所得稅		(62,124)	(156,775)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	經營活動所得現金流量淨額		534,799	756,483
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	投資活動所得現金流量			
Receipt of government grants	收取政府補助	30	8,964	11,036
Proceeds from disposal of other financial instruments measured at FVTPL	出售按公平值計入損益計量的其他金融工具的所得款項		745,000	—
Proceeds from disposal of structured deposits	出售結構性存款的所得款項		1,811,646	2,490,500
Proceeds from disposal of items of property, plant and equipment	出售物業、廠房及設備項目的所得款項		30,152	229
Interest received from bank deposits	自銀行存款收取的利息		30,263	55,535
Interest income from structured deposits	結構性存款利息收入		14,981	24,383
Interest income from other financial instruments measured at FVTPL	按公平值計入損益計量的其他金融工具的利息收入	5	12,081	—
Purchase of structured deposits	購買結構性存款		(1,283,890)	(2,620,500)
Purchase of other financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	購買按公平值計入損益計量的其他金融工具		(2,464,507)	—
Purchases of items of property, plant and equipment	購買物業、廠房及設備項目		(136,015)	(413,238)
Purchases of right-of-use assets	購買使用權資產		(41,009)	(891)
Additions to other intangible assets	其他無形資產添置		(6,514)	(4,477)
(Increase)/decrease in term deposits of maturity over three months	於三個月以上到期的定期存款(增加)/減少		(265,676)	518,380
NET CASH FLOWS (USED IN)/FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	投資活動(所用)/所得現金流量淨額		(1,544,524)	60,957

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows 綜合現金流量表

Year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

	Notes 附註	2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	融資活動所得現金流量		
Proceeds from issue of convertible bonds	發行可換股債券所得款項	1,304,480	—
Proceeds from interest-bearing bank loans	計息銀行貸款所得款項	400,765	—
Dividends paid	已派付股息	(232,926)	(326,218)
Issuance cost in connection with the convertible bond	與可換股債券有關的發行成本	(24,494)	—
Interest paid for interest-bearing bank borrowings	就計息銀行借款支付的利息	(4,755)	—
Proceeds from award of shares under the restricted share unit scheme	根據受限制股份單位計劃授出股份的所得款項	2,437	—
Principal portion of lease payments	租賃付款的本金部分	(170,253)	(216,638)
Increase in pledged bank deposits	已抵押銀行存款增加	(174,042)	(206,024)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM/(USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	融資活動所得／(所用)現金流量淨額	1,101,212	(748,880)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	現金及現金等價物增加淨額	91,487	68,560
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	年初的現金及現金等價物	190,306	106,029
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes, net	匯率變動的影響，淨額	(10,392)	15,717
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	年末的現金及現金等價物	271,401	190,306
ANALYSIS OF BALANCES OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	現金及現金等價物結餘分析		
Cash and cash at banks	現金及銀行活期存款	271,401	190,306

Notes to Financial Statements

財務報表附註

31 December 2020 於二零二零年十二月三十一日

1. CORPORATE AND GROUP INFORMATION

The Company is an exempted company incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability under the Companies Law of the Cayman Islands on 13 May 2015. The registered and correspondence office of the Company is located at the offices of Intertrust Corporate Services (Cayman) Limited, 190 Elgin Avenue, George Town, Grand Cayman KY1-9005, Cayman Islands. The Company was listed on the Main Board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “Stock Exchange”) on 11 November 2016 (the “Listing”).

The Company is an investment holding company. The Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the “Group”) are principally engaged in the business of casual braised duck related food production, marketing and sales (“Zhou Hei Ya Business”) in the mainland of the People’s Republic of China (the “PRC”).

In the opinion of the directors of the Company (the “Directors”), the ultimate controlling shareholders of the Company are Mr. Zhou Fuyu and Ms. Tang Jianfang (together known as the “Controlling Shareholders”).

In the opinion of the Directors, the ultimate holding company of the Company is Healthy Origin Holdings Limited, which is incorporated in the British Virgin Islands.

1. 公司及集團資料

本公司為於二零一五年五月十三日根據開曼群島公司法在開曼群島註冊成立的獲豁免有限公司。本公司的註冊辦事處位於Intertrust Corporate Services (Cayman) Limited的辦公室，通訊地址為190 Elgin Avenue, George Town, Grand Cayman KY1-9005, Cayman Islands。本公司於二零一六年十一月十一日在香港聯合交易所有限公司(「聯交所」)主板上市(「上市」)。

本公司為一間投資控股公司，本公司及其附屬公司(統稱「本集團」)主要在中華人民共和國(「中國」)內地從事鴨類休閒滷製品生產、營銷及銷售業務(「周黑鴨業務」)。

本公司董事(「董事」)認為，本公司的最終控股股東為周富裕先生及唐建芳女士(統稱「控股股東」)。

董事認為，本公司的最終控股公司為健源控股有限公司，該公司於英屬處女群島註冊成立。

1. CORPORATE AND GROUP INFORMATION (Cont'd)

Information about subsidiaries

Particulars of the Company's principal subsidiaries are as follows:

1. 公司及集團資料(續)

有關附屬公司之資料

本公司的主要附屬公司詳情如下：

Name 名稱	Place of incorporation/ registration and business/ kind of legal entity 註冊成立/ 註冊及營業地點/ 法律實體類別	Nominal value of issued shares/ paid-in capital 已發行股份/ 實繳股本的面值	Percentage of equity interest attributable to the Company 本公司應佔股本 權益百分比		Principal activities 主要業務
			Direct 直接	Indirect 間接	
湖北世紀願景商貿有限公司 Hubei Shiji Yuanjing Commerce & Trade Co., Ltd. ("Hubei Shiji Yuanjing")	PRC/ Mainland China/ Limited	RMB10 million	—	100	Food retailing
湖北世紀願景商貿有限公司 (「湖北世紀願景」)	中國／中國內地／ 有限公司	人民幣10百萬元	—	100	食品零售
湖北周黑鴨食品工業園 有限公司 Hubei Zhou Hei Ya Foods Industrial Park Co., Ltd.	PRC/ Mainland China/ Limited	RMB62.5 million	—	100	Food manufacturing
湖北周黑鴨食品工業園有限公司	中國／中國內地／ 有限公司	人民幣62.5百萬元	—	100	食品生產
深圳市世紀發展商貿有限公司 Shenzhen Shiji Development Commerce & Trade Co., Ltd.	PRC/ Mainland China/ Limited	RMB80 million	—	100	Food retailing
深圳市世紀發展商貿有限公司	中國／中國內地／ 有限公司	人民幣80百萬元	—	100	食品零售
上海周黑鴨食品有限公司 Shanghai Zhou Hei Ya Foods Co., Ltd.	PRC/ Mainland China/ Limited	RMB10 million	—	100	Food manufacturing
上海周黑鴨食品有限公司	中國／中國內地／ 有限公司	人民幣10百萬元	—	100	食品生產
廣州市富馨祥核商貿有限公司 Guangzhou Fuxin Xianghe Commerce & Trade Co., Ltd.	PRC/ Mainland China/ Limited	RMB5 million	—	100	Food retailing
廣州市富馨祥核商貿有限公司	中國／中國內地／ 有限公司	人民幣5百萬元	—	100	食品零售

1. CORPORATE AND GROUP INFORMATION (Cont'd)**Information about subsidiaries (Cont'd)**

Particulars of the Company's principal subsidiaries are as follows:
(Cont'd)

1. 公司及集團資料(續)**有關附屬公司之資料(續)**

本公司的主要附屬公司詳情如下：(續)

Name 名稱	Place of incorporation/ registration and business/ kind of legal entity 註冊成立/ 註冊及營業地點/ 法律實體類別	Nominal value of issued shares/ paid-in capital 已發行股份/ 實繳股本的面值	Percentage of equity interest attributable to the Company 本公司應佔股本 權益百分比		Principal activities 主要業務
			Direct 直接	Indirect 間接	
上海周黑鴨商貿有限公司 Shanghai Zhouheiya Commerce & Trade Co., Ltd.	PRC/ Mainland China/ Limited	RMB5 million	—	100	Food retailing
上海周黑鴨商貿有限公司	中國／中國內地／ 有限公司	人民幣5百萬元	—	100	食品零售
湖南全富裕商貿有限公司 Hunan Quanfuyu Commerce & Trade Co., Ltd.	PRC/ Mainland China/ Limited	RMB5 million	—	100	Food retailing
湖南全富裕商貿有限公司	中國／中國內地／ 有限公司	人民幣5百萬元	—	100	食品零售
江西願景商貿有限公司 Jiangxi Yuanjing Commerce & Trade Co., Ltd.	PRC/ Mainland China/ Limited	RMB5 million	—	100	Food retailing
江西願景商貿有限公司	中國／中國內地／ 有限公司	人民幣5百萬元	—	100	食品零售
北京周黑鴨商貿有限公司 Beijing Zhou Hei Ya Commerce & Trade Co., Ltd.	PRC/ Mainland China/ Limited	RMB5 million	—	100	Food retailing
北京周黑鴨商貿有限公司	中國／中國內地／ 有限公司	人民幣5百萬元	—	100	食品零售
湖北歡樂時刻電子商務有限公司 Hubei Huanle Shike E-commerce Co., Ltd.	PRC/ Mainland China/ Limited	RMB1 million	—	100	Online business
湖北歡樂時刻電子商務有限公司	中國／中國內地／ 有限公司	人民幣1百萬元	—	100	網上業務

1. CORPORATE AND GROUP INFORMATION (Cont'd)**Information about subsidiaries (Cont'd)**

Particulars of the Company's principal subsidiaries are as follows:
(Cont'd)

1. 公司及集團資料(續)**有關附屬公司之資料(續)**

本公司的主要附屬公司詳情如下：(續)

Name 名稱	Place of incorporation/ registration and business/ kind of legal entity 註冊成立/ 註冊及營業地點/ 法律實體類別	Nominal value of issued shares/ paid-in capital 已發行股份/ 實繳股本的面值	Percentage of equity interest attributable to the Company 本公司應佔股本 權益百分比		Principal activities 主要業務
			Direct 直接	Indirect 間接	
河南周黑鴨商貿有限公司 Henan Zhou Hei Ya Commerce & Trade Co., Ltd.	PRC/ Mainland China/ Limited	RMB5 million	—	100	Food retailing
河南周黑鴨商貿有限公司	中國／中國內地／ 有限公司	人民幣5百萬元	—	100	食品零售
上海索壘實業有限公司 (Formerly known as “上海德威 實業有限公司”) Shanghai Suo Lei Industrial Co., Ltd. (Formerly known as Shanghai Dewei Industrial Co., Ltd.)	PRC/ Mainland China/ Limited	RMB20 million	—	100	Property holding
上海索壘實業有限公司 (原「上海德威實業有限公司」)	中國／中國內地／ 有限公司	人民幣20百萬元	—	100	物業控股
廣東周黑鴨商貿有限公司 (Formerly known as “東莞鵬裕食品商貿有限 公司”) Guangdong Zhou Hei Ya Commerce & Trade Co., Ltd. (Formerly known as Dongguan Pengyu Foods Commerce & Trade Co., Ltd.)	PRC/ Mainland China/ Limited	RMB5 million	—	100	Food retailing
廣東周黑鴨商貿有限公司 (原「東莞鵬裕食品商貿有限 公司」)	中國／中國內地／ 有限公司	人民幣5百萬元	—	100	食品零售

1. CORPORATE AND GROUP INFORMATION (Cont'd)

Information about subsidiaries (Cont'd)

Particulars of the Company's principal subsidiaries are as follows:
(Cont'd)

1. 公司及集團資料(續)

有關附屬公司之資料(續)

本公司的主要附屬公司詳情如下：(續)

Name 名稱	Place of incorporation/ registration and business/ kind of legal entity 註冊成立/ 註冊及營業地點/ 法律實體類別	Nominal value of issued shares/ paid-in capital 已發行股份/ 實繳股本的面值	Percentage of equity interest attributable to the Company 本公司應佔股本 權益百分比		Principal activities 主要業務
			Direct 直接	Indirect 間接	
天津周黑鴨商貿有限公司 Tianjin Zhou Hei Ya Commerce & Trade Co., Ltd.	PRC/ Mainland China/ Limited	RMB20.5 million	—	100	Food retailing
天津周黑鴨商貿有限公司	中國／中國內地／ 有限公司	人民幣20.5百萬元	—	100	食品零售
浙江周黑鴨商貿有限公司 Zhejiang Zhou Hei Ya Commerce & Trade Co., Ltd.	PRC/ Mainland China/ Limited	RMB2.8 million	—	100	Food retailing
浙江周黑鴨商貿有限公司	中國／中國內地／ 有限公司	人民幣2.8百萬元	—	100	食品零售
江蘇達仕客貿易有限公司 Jiangsu Dashike Commerce & Trade Co., Ltd.	PRC/ Mainland China/ Limited	RMB2.6 million	—	100	Food retailing
江蘇達仕客貿易有限公司	中國／中國內地／ 有限公司	人民幣2.6百萬元	—	100	食品零售
重慶周黑鴨食品有限公司 Chongqing Zhouheiya Foodstuff Co., Ltd.	PRC/ Mainland China/ Limited	RMB5 million	—	100	Food retailing
重慶周黑鴨食品有限公司	中國／中國內地／ 有限公司	人民幣5百萬元	—	100	食品零售
周黑鴨控股(香港)有限公司 Zhou Hei Ya Holdings (Hong Kong) Limited	Hong Kong/ Limited	HKD1	—	100	Investment holding
周黑鴨控股(香港)有限公司	香港／有限公司	1港元	—	100	投資控股

1. CORPORATE AND GROUP INFORMATION (Cont'd)**Information about subsidiaries (Cont'd)**

Particulars of the Company's principal subsidiaries are as follows:
(Cont'd)

1. 公司及集團資料(續)**有關附屬公司之資料(續)**

本公司的主要附屬公司詳情如下：(續)

Name 名稱	Place of incorporation/ registration and business/ kind of legal entity 註冊成立/ 註冊及營業地點/ 法律實體類別	Nominal value of issued shares/ paid-in capital 已發行股份/ 實繳股本的面值	Percentage of equity interest attributable to the Company 本公司應佔股本 權益百分比		Principal activities 主要業務
			Direct 直接	Indirect 間接	
周黑鴨控股有限公司 Zhou Hei Ya Holdings Company Limited	British Virgin Islands/ Limited	USD5,000	100	—	Investment holding
周黑鴨控股有限公司	英屬處女群島/ 有限公司	5,000美元	100	—	投資控股
湖北周黑鴨管理有限公司 Hubei Zhou Hei Ya Management Co., Ltd.	PRC/ Mainland China/ Limited	RMB10 million	—	100	Investment holding
湖北周黑鴨管理有限公司	中國/中國內地/ 有限公司	人民幣10百萬元	—	100	投資控股
湖北周黑鴨企業發展有限公司 Hubei Zhou Hei Ya Enterprise Development Co., Ltd.	PRC/ Mainland China/ Limited**	RMB150 million	—	100	Investment holding
湖北周黑鴨企業發展有限公司	中國/中國內地/ 有限公司**	人民幣150百萬元	—	100	投資控股
廣東周黑鴨食品工業園有限公司 Guangdong Zhou Hei Ya Foods Industrial Park Co., Ltd.	PRC/ Mainland China/ Limited	RMB28.1 million	—	100	Food manufacturing
廣東周黑鴨食品工業園有限公司	中國/中國內地/ 有限公司	人民幣28.1百萬元	—	100	食品生產
寧波世紀願景商貿有限公司 Ningbo Shiji Yuanjing Commerce & Trade Co., Ltd.	PRC/ Mainland China/ Limited	RMB0.3 million	—	100	Food retailing
寧波世紀願景商貿有限公司	中國/中國內地/ 有限公司	人民幣0.3百萬元	—	100	食品零售

1. CORPORATE AND GROUP INFORMATION (Cont'd)**Information about subsidiaries (Cont'd)**

Particulars of the Company's principal subsidiaries are as follows:
(Cont'd)

1. 公司及集團資料(續)**有關附屬公司之資料(續)**

本公司的主要附屬公司詳情如下：(續)

Name 名稱	Place of incorporation/ registration and business/ kind of legal entity 註冊成立/ 註冊及營業地點/ 法律實體類別	Nominal value of issued shares/ paid-in capital 已發行股份/ 實繳股本的面值	Percentage of equity interest attributable to the Company 本公司應佔股本 權益百分比		Principal activities 主要業務
			Direct 直接	Indirect 間接	
四川周黑鴨商貿有限公司 Sichuan Zhou Hei Ya Commerce & Trade Co., Ltd.	PRC/ Mainland China/ Limited	RMB0.3 million	—	100	Food retailing
四川周黑鴨商貿有限公司	中國／中國內地／ 有限公司	人民幣0.3百萬元	—	100	食品零售
四川周黑鴨食品有限公司 Sichuan Zhouheiya Foods Co., Ltd.	PRC/ Mainland China/ Limited	RMB0.1 million	—	100	Food manufacturing
四川周黑鴨食品有限公司	中國／中國內地／ 有限公司	人民幣0.1百萬元	—	100	食品生產
湖北周黑鴨網商有限公司 Hubei Zhou Hei Ya E-Commerce Co., Ltd.	PRC/ Mainland China/ Limited	RMB1 million	—	100	Online business
湖北周黑鴨網商有限公司	中國／中國內地／ 有限公司	人民幣1百萬元	—	100	網上業務
江蘇周黑鴨食品工業園公司 Jiangsu Zhou Hei Ya Foods Industrial Park Co., Ltd.	PRC/ Mainland China/ Limited**	RMB233 million	—	100	Food manufacturing
江蘇周黑鴨食品工業園公司	中國／中國內地／ 有限公司**	人民幣233百萬元	—	100	食品生產
河北周黑鴨食品工業園有限公司 Hebei Zhouheiya Foods Industrial Park Co., Ltd.	PRC/ Mainland China/ Limited	RMB50 million	—	100	Food manufacturing
河北周黑鴨食品工業園有限公司	中國／中國內地／ 有限公司	人民幣50百萬元	—	100	食品生產

1. CORPORATE AND GROUP INFORMATION (Cont'd)**Information about subsidiaries (Cont'd)**

Particulars of the Company's principal subsidiaries are as follows:
(Cont'd)

1. 公司及集團資料(續)**有關附屬公司之資料(續)**

本公司的主要附屬公司詳情如下：(續)

Name 名稱	Place of incorporation/ registration and business/ kind of legal entity 註冊成立/ 註冊及營業地點/ 法律實體類別	Nominal value of issued shares/ paid-in capital 已發行股份/ 實繳股本的面值	Percentage of equity interest attributable to the Company 本公司應佔股本 權益百分比		Principal activities 主要業務
			Direct 直接	Indirect 間接	
佛山市周黑鴨商貿有限公司 Foshan Zhou Hei Ya Commerce & Trade Co., Ltd.	PRC/ Mainland China/ Limited	RMB0.31 million	—	100	Food retailing
佛山市周黑鴨商貿有限公司	中國／中國內地／ 有限公司	人民幣0.31百萬元	—	100	食品零售
潛江聚一蝦食品有限公司 Qianjiang Ju Yi Xia Foods Co., Ltd.	PRC/ Mainland China/ Limited	RMB20 million	—	100	Food manufacturing
潛江聚一蝦食品有限公司	中國／中國內地／ 有限公司	人民幣20百萬元	—	100	食品生產
湖北鴨酷科技有限公司 Hubei Ya Ku Technology Co., Ltd.	PRC/ Mainland China/ Limited	RMB0.6 million	—	100	Research and development
湖北鴨酷科技有限公司	中國／中國內地／ 有限公司	人民幣0.6百萬元	—	100	研發
湖北伯裕物業管理 有限公司 Hubei Bo Yu Property Management Co., Ltd.	PRC/ Mainland China/ Limited	RMB0.01 million	—	100	Property management
湖北伯裕物業管理有限公司	中國／中國內地／ 有限公司	人民幣0.01百萬元	—	100	物業管理

1. CORPORATE AND GROUP INFORMATION (Cont'd)**Information about subsidiaries (Cont'd)**

Particulars of the Company's principal subsidiaries are as follows:
(Cont'd)

1. 公司及集團資料(續)**有關附屬公司之資料(續)**

本公司的主要附屬公司詳情如下：(續)

Name 名稱	Place of incorporation/ registration and business/ kind of legal entity 註冊成立/ 註冊及營業地點/ 法律實體類別	Nominal value of issued shares/ paid-in capital 已發行股份/ 實繳股本的面值	Percentage of equity interest attributable to the Company 本公司應佔股本 權益百分比		Principal activities 主要業務
			Direct 直接	Indirect 間接	
青島鵬裕周黑鴨食品有限公司 Qingdao Peng Yu Zhouheiya Foods Co., Ltd.	PRC/ Mainland China/ Limited	RMB5 million	—	100	Food retailing
青島鵬裕周黑鴨食品有限公司	中國／中國內地／ 有限公司	人民幣5百萬元	—	100	食品零售
安徽世紀願景商貿有限公司 Anhui Shiji Yuanjing Commerce & Trade Co., Ltd.	PRC/ Mainland China/ Limited	RMB Nil*	—	100	Food retailing
安徽世紀願景商貿有限公司	中國／中國內地／ 有限公司	人民幣零元*	—	100	食品零售
惠州市周黑鴨商貿有限公司 Huizhou Zhouheiya Commerce & Trade Co., Ltd.	PRC/ Mainland China/ Limited	RMB0.09 million	—	100	Food retailing
惠州市周黑鴨商貿有限公司	中國／中國內地／ 有限公司	人民幣0.09百萬元	—	100	食品零售
山東周黑鴨商貿有限公司 Shandong Zhouheiya Commerce & Trade Co., Ltd.	PRC/ Mainland China/ Limited	RMB5 million	—	100	Food retailing
山東周黑鴨商貿有限公司	中國／中國內地／ 有限公司	人民幣5百萬元	—	100	食品零售
河北周黑鴨商貿有限公司 Hebei Zhouheiya Commerce & Trade Co., Ltd.	PRC/ Mainland China/ Limited	RMB5 million	—	100	Food retailing
河北周黑鴨商貿有限公司	中國／中國內地／ 有限公司	人民幣5百萬元	—	100	食品零售

1. CORPORATE AND GROUP INFORMATION (Cont'd)**Information about subsidiaries (Cont'd)**

Particulars of the Company's principal subsidiaries are as follows:
(Cont'd)

1. 公司及集團資料(續)**有關附屬公司之資料(續)**

本公司的主要附屬公司詳情如下：(續)

Name 名稱	Place of incorporation/ registration and business/ kind of legal entity 註冊成立/ 註冊及營業地點/ 法律實體類別	Nominal value of issued shares/ paid-in capital 已發行股份/ 實繳股本的面值	Percentage of equity interest attributable to the Company 本公司應佔股本 權益百分比		Principal activities 主要業務
			Direct 直接	Indirect 間接	
湖北楚思方達投資有限公司 Hubei Chu Si Fang Da Investment Co., Ltd.	PRC/ Mainland China/ Limited	RMB0.1 million	—	100	Investment
湖北楚思方達投資有限公司	中國／中國內地／ 有限公司	人民幣0.1百萬元	—	100	投資
廈門市周黑鴨商貿有限公司 Xiamen Zhou Hei Ya Commerce & Trade Co., Ltd.	PRC/ Mainland China/ Limited	RMB Nil*	—	100	Food retailing
廈門市周黑鴨商貿有限公司	中國／中國內地／ 有限公司	人民幣零元*	—	100	食品零售
湖北蝸居食品有限公司 Hubei Dwelling Foods Co., Ltd.	PRC/ Mainland China/ Limited	RMB5 million	—	100	Food manufacturing
湖北蝸居食品有限公司	中國／中國內地／ 有限公司	人民幣5百萬元	—	100	食品生產
福建周黑鴨商貿有限公司 Fujian Zhouheiya Commerce & Trade Co., Ltd.	PRC/ Mainland China/ Limited	RMB Nil*	—	100	Food retailing
福建周黑鴨商貿有限公司	中國／中國內地／ 有限公司	人民幣零元*	—	100	食品零售
西安周黑鴨商貿有限公司 Xi'an Zhouheiya Commerce & Trade Co., Ltd.	PRC/ Mainland China/ Limited	RMB Nil*	—	100	Food retailing
西安周黑鴨商貿有限公司	中國／中國內地／ 有限公司	人民幣零元*	—	100	食品零售

1. CORPORATE AND GROUP INFORMATION (Cont'd)**Information about subsidiaries (Cont'd)**

Particulars of the Company's principal subsidiaries are as follows:
(Cont'd)

Name 名稱	Place of incorporation/ registration and business/ kind of legal entity 註冊成立/ 註冊及營業地點/ 法律實體類別	Nominal value of issued shares/ paid-in capital 已發行股份/ 實繳股本的面值	Percentage of equity interest attributable to the Company 本公司應佔股本 權益百分比		Principal activities 主要業務
			Direct 直接	Indirect 間接	
武漢朝啟商貿有限公司 Wuhan Zhaoqi Commerce & Trade Co., Ltd.	PRC/ Mainland China/ Limited	RMB0.03 million	—	100	Food retailing
武漢朝啟商貿有限公司	中國／中國內地／ 有限公司	人民幣0.03百萬元	—	100	食品零售

* These subsidiaries were at the early stage since their incorporation and hence their respective authorised share capital had not been paid up as of 31 December 2020, which is allowed under the regulation in the subsidiaries' articles of incorporation.

** Hubei Zhou Hei Ya Enterprise Development Co., Ltd and Jiangsu Zhou Hei Ya Foods Industrial Park Co., Ltd. are registered as wholly-foreign-owned enterprises under PRC law.

The above table lists the subsidiaries of the Company which, in the opinion of the Directors, principally affected the results for the year or formed a substantial portion of the net assets of the Group.

1. 公司及集團資料(續)**有關附屬公司之資料(續)**

本公司的主要附屬公司詳情如下：(續)

* 有關附屬公司自註冊成立以來處於初期階段，因此其各自法定股本於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日尚未支付，符合該等附屬公司公司章程的規定。

** 湖北周黑鴨企業發展有限公司及江蘇周黑鴨食品工業園有限公司均根據中國法律註冊為外商獨資企業。

董事認為上表所列本公司附屬公司為主要影響本集團年內業績或構成資產淨值主要部分者。

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (“HKFRSs”) (which include all Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, Hong Kong Accounting Standards (“HKASs”) and Interpretations) issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“HKICPA”), accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong and the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance. They have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for structured deposits and other financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”) which have been measured at fair value. These financial statements are presented in Renminbi (“RMB”) and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (RMB’000) except when otherwise indicated.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the “Group”) for the year ended 31 December 2020. A subsidiary is an entity (including a structured entity), directly or indirectly, controlled by the Company. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give the Group the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee).

When the Company has, directly or indirectly, less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- (a) the contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee;
- (b) rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- (c) the Group’s voting rights and potential voting rights.

2.1 編製基準

財務報表已根據香港會計師公會(「香港會計師公會」)頒布的香港財務報告準則(「香港財務報告準則」)(包括所有香港財務報告準則、香港會計準則(「香港會計準則」)及詮釋)、香港公認會計原則及香港公司條例的披露規定編製。財務報表乃根據歷史成本基準編製，惟按公平值計量之結構性存款及按公平值計入損益計量的其他金融資產(「按公平值計入損益」)則除外。除另有說明者外，財務報表以人民幣(「人民幣」)呈列，所有價值均已湊整至最接近千位(人民幣千元)。

綜合基準

綜合財務報表包括本公司及其附屬公司(統稱「本集團」)於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度的財務報表。附屬公司指本公司對其有直接或間接控制權的實體(包括結構性實體)。當本集團能通過其參與承擔或享有投資對象可變回報的風險或權利，並能夠向投資對象使用其權力影響該等回報(即現有權利可使本集團能於當時指揮投資對象的相關活動)，即代表本集團擁有投資對象的控制權。

當本公司直接或間接擁有少於投資對象過半數投票權或類似權利時，本集團於評估其是否對投資對象擁有權力時會考慮所有相關事實及情況，包括：

- (a) 與該投資對象其他投票權持有人的合約安排；
- (b) 根據其他合約安排享有的權利；及
- (c) 本集團的投票權及潛在投票權。

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION (Cont'd)

Basis of consolidation (Cont'd)

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the Company, using consistent accounting policies. 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.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interest having a deficit balance. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control described above. A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises (i) the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary, (ii) the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest and (iii) the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity; and recognises (i) the fair value of the consideration received, (ii) the fair value of any investment retained and (iii) any resulting surplus or deficit in profit or loss. The Group's share of components previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss or retained profits, as appropriate, on the same basis as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

2.1 編製基準(續)

綜合基準(續)

附屬公司的財務報表乃按與本公司的相同報告期間使用貫徹一致的會計政策編製。附屬公司的業績於本集團取得控制權的日期起綜合入賬，並將繼續綜合入賬直至不再擁有該控制權日期為止。

損益及其他全面收入各組成部分歸屬於本集團母公司擁有人及非控股權益，即使會引致非控股權益產生虧絀結餘。所有集團內公司間資產及負債、股權、收入、開支及所有與本集團成員公司間交易有關的現金流均於綜合時悉數對銷。

倘事實及情況顯示上述三項控制元素出現一項或多項變動，則本集團須評估其是否控制投資對象。附屬公司所有權權益變動(並無失去控制權)入賬列作股權交易。

倘本集團失去附屬公司的控制權，則其會終止確認(i)該附屬公司的資產(包括商譽)及負債，(ii)任何非控股權益的賬面值及(iii)於股權中入賬的累計匯兌差額；及確認(i)已收代價的公平值，(ii)任何保留投資的公平值及(iii)損益內所產生的任何盈餘或虧絀。本集團先前於其他全面收入確認的分佔部分重新分類為損益或保留溢利(如適用)，倘本集團已直接出售相關資產或負債則須以同一基準確認。

2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

The Group has adopted the *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting 2018* and the following revised HKFRSs for the first time for the current year's financial statements

Amendments to HKFRS 3	<i>Definition of a Business</i>
Amendments to HKFRS 9, HKAS 39 and HKFRS 7	<i>Interest Rate Benchmark Reform</i>
Amendment to HKFRS 16	<i>Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions</i> (early adopted)
Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKAS 8	<i>Definition of Material</i>

The nature and the impact of the *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting 2018* and the revised HKFRSs are described below:

- (a) *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting 2018* (the "Conceptual Framework") sets out a comprehensive set of concepts for financial reporting and standard setting, and provides guidance for preparers of financial statements in developing consistent accounting policies and assistance to all parties to understand and interpret the standards. The Conceptual Framework includes new chapters on measurement and reporting financial performance, new guidance on the derecognition of assets and liabilities, and updated definitions and recognition criteria for assets and liabilities. It also clarifies the roles of stewardship, prudence and measurement uncertainty in financial reporting. The Conceptual Framework is not a standard, and none of the concepts contained therein override the concepts or requirements in any standard. The Conceptual Framework did not have any significant impact on the financial position and performance of the Group.

2.2 會計政策及披露變動

本集團於本年度財務報表中首次採納二零一八年度財務報告的概念框架及下列經修訂香港財務報告準則。

香港財務報告準則第3號的修訂	業務的定義
香港財務報告準則第9號、香港會計準則第39號及香港財務報告準則第7號的修訂	利率基準改革
香港財務報告準則第16號的修訂	新冠肺炎疫情相關租金減免(提早採納)
香港會計準則第1號及香港會計準則第8號的修訂	重大的定義

二零一八年度財務報告的概念框架及經修訂香港財務報告準則的性質及影響載於下文：

- (a) 二零一八年度財務報告的概念框架(「概念框架」)載列有關財務報告及準則制定的一整套概念，並為財務報表編製者制定一致的會計政策提供指引，協助所有人理解及解讀準則。概念框架包括有關計量及報告財務表現的新章節、有關終止確認資產及負債的新指引以及更新資產及負債的定義及確認標準。該概念框架亦闡明管理、審慎及衡量不確定性在財務報告中的作用。概念框架並非準則，其中包含的任何概念都不會凌駕於任何準則中的概念或要求之上。概念框架對本集團的財務狀況及表現並無任何重大影響。

2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES (Cont'd)

- (b) Amendments to HKFRS 3 clarify and provide additional guidance on the definition of a business. The amendments clarify that for an integrated set of activities and assets to be considered a business, it must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create output. A business can exist without including all of the inputs and processes needed to create outputs. The amendments remove the assessment of whether market participants are capable of acquiring the business and continue to produce outputs. Instead, the focus is on whether acquired inputs and acquired substantive processes together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The amendments have also narrowed the definition of outputs to focus on goods or services provided to customers, investment income or other income from ordinary activities. Furthermore, the amendments provide guidance to assess whether an acquired process is substantive and introduce an optional fair value concentration test to permit a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business. The Group has applied the amendments prospectively to transactions or other events that occurred on or after 1 January 2020. The amendments did not have any impact on the financial position and performance of the Group.
- (c) Amendments to HKFRS 9, HKAS 39 and HKFRS 7 address issues affecting financial reporting in the period before the replacement of an existing interest rate benchmark with an alternative risk-free rate ("RFR"). The amendments provide temporary reliefs which enable hedge accounting to continue during the period of uncertainty before the introduction of the alternative RFR. In addition, the amendments require companies to provide additional information to investors about their hedging relationships which are directly affected by these uncertainties. The amendments did not have any impact on the financial position and performance of the Group as the Group does not have any interest rate hedging relationships.

2.2 會計政策及披露變動(續)

- (b) 香港財務報告準則第3號的修訂釐清並提供有關業務的定義的額外指引。該修訂釐清，就一系列將被視為業務的綜合活動及資產而言，其至少包括可對創造產出能力有重大貢獻的投入及實質性的加工處理過程。一項業務可不包括創造產出所需的所有投入及加工處理過程。該修訂取消對市場參與者是否有能力獲得業務並繼續產生產出的評估。相反，著力於評估已獲得投入及已獲得實質性加工處理過程是否共同對創造產出的能力作出重大貢獻。該修訂亦縮小產出的定義，重點關注向客戶提供的貨品或服務、投資收入或常規活動的其他收入。此外，該修訂提供指導，以評估已獲得加工處理過程是否屬實質性，並引入可選公平值集中測試，以便簡單評估所獲得的一系列活動及資產是否歸屬於業務。本集團已將該修訂追溯應用於二零二零年一月一日或之後發生之交易或其他事件。該修訂對本集團的財務狀況及表現並無任何影響。
- (c) 香港財務報告準則第9號、香港會計準則第39號及香港財務報告準則第7號的修訂解決以替代無風險利率(「無風險利率」)取代現行利率基準之前期間影響財務申報的問題。該等修訂提供可在引入替代無風險利率前的不確定期間內繼續進行對沖會計處理的暫時性補救措施。此外，該等修訂規定公司須向投資者提供有關直接受該等不確定因素影響的對沖關係的額外資料。由於本集團並無任何利率對沖關係，該等修訂對本集團的財務狀況及表現並無任何影響。

2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES (Cont'd)

- (d) Amendment to HKFRS 16 provides a practical expedient for lessees to elect not to apply lease modification accounting for rent concessions arising as a direct consequence of the covid-19 pandemic. The practical expedient applies only to rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of the pandemic and only if (i) the change in lease payments results in revised consideration for the lease that is substantially the same as, or less than, the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change; (ii) any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2021; and (iii) there is no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the lease. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020 with earlier application permitted and shall be applied retrospectively.

During the year ended 31 December 2020, certain monthly lease payments for the leases of the Group's retail stores and office buildings have been reduced or waived by the lessors upon reducing the scale of sales as a result of the pandemic and there are no other changes to the terms of the leases. The Group has early adopted the amendment on 1 January 2020 and elected not to apply lease modification accounting for all rent concessions granted by the lessors as a result of the pandemic during the year ended 31 December 2020. Accordingly, a reduction in the lease payments arising from the rent concessions of RMB38,836,000 has been accounted for as a variable lease payment by derecognising part of the lease liabilities and crediting to profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2020.

- (e) Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKAS 8 provide a new definition of material. The new definition states that information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements. The amendments clarify that materiality will depend on the nature or magnitude of information, or both. The amendments did not have any significant impact on the financial position and performance of the Group.

2.2 會計政策及披露變動(續)

- (d) 香港財務報告準則第16號的修訂為承租人提供一個實際可行的權宜方法以選擇不就新冠肺炎疫情的直接後果產生的租金減免應用租賃修訂會計處理。該實際可行的權宜方法僅適用於疫情直接後果產生的租金減免，且僅當(i)租賃付款的變動導致租賃代價有所修改，而經修改的代價與緊接變動前租賃代價大致相同，或少於緊接變動前租賃代價；(ii)租賃付款的任何減幅僅影響原到期日為二零二一年六月三十日或之前的付款；及(iii)租賃的其他條款及條件並無實質性變動。該修訂於二零二零年六月一日或之後開始的年度期間有效，允許提早應用，並將追溯應用。

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，由於疫情導致銷售規模減少後，出租人削減或免除本集團門店及辦公樓宇租賃的若干每月租賃付款，而租賃條款並無其他變動。本集團已於二零二零年一月一日提早採納該修訂，並選擇不就截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度出租人因疫情而授出的所有租金減免應用租賃修訂會計處理。因此租金減免導致的租賃付款減少人民幣38,836,000元已通過終止確認部分租賃負債入賬列為可變租賃付款並計入截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度的損益。

- (e) 香港會計準則第1號及香港會計準則第8號的修訂提供新的重大的定義。新定義訂明，倘資料遺漏、失實或模糊不清而可能合理預期影響一般用途財務報表的主要使用者基於該等財務報表作出的決定，則資料屬重大。該等修訂澄清，重大將視乎資料的性質或量級而定，或兩者兼而有之。該等修訂對本集團的財務狀況及表現並無任何重大影響。

2.3 ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

The Group has not applied the following new and revised HKFRSs, that have been issued but are not yet effective, in these financial statements.

Amendments to HKFRS 3	<i>Reference to the Conceptual Framework</i> ²
Amendments to HKFRS 9, HKAS 39, HKFRS 7, HKFRS 4 and HKFRS 16	<i>Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2</i> ¹
Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28 (2011)	<i>Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture</i> ⁴
HKFRS 17	<i>Insurance Contracts</i> ³
Amendments to HKFRS 17	<i>Insurance Contracts</i> ^{3, 6}
Amendments to HKAS 1	<i>Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current</i> ^{3, 5}
Amendments to HKAS 16	<i>Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use</i> ²
Amendments to HKAS 37	<i>Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract</i> ²
Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2018-2020	Amendments to HKFRS 1, HKFRS 9, Illustrative Examples accompanying HKFRS 16, and HKAS 41 ²

¹ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021

² Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022

³ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023

⁴ No mandatory effective date yet determined but available for adoption

⁵ As a consequence of the amendments to HKAS 1, Hong Kong Interpretation 5 *Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification by the Borrower of a Term Loan that Contains a Repayment on Demand Clause* was revised in October 2020 to align the corresponding wording with no change in conclusion

⁶ As a consequence of the amendments to HKFRS 17 issued in October 2020, HKFRS 4 was amended to extend the temporary exemption that permits insurers to apply HKAS 39 rather than HKFRS 9 for annual periods beginning before 1 January 2023

2.3 已頒佈但未生效的香港財務報告準則

本集團並未在該等財務報表中應用下列已頒佈但未生效的新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則。

香港財務報告準則第3號的修訂	概念框架的參考 ²
香港財務報告準則第9號、香港會計準則第39號、香港財務報告準則第7號、香港財務報告準則第4號及香港財務報告準則第16號的修訂	利率基準改革 – 第2階段 ¹
香港財務報告準則第10號及香港會計準則第28號(二零一一年)的修訂	投資者與其聯營公司或合營企業之間的資產出售或注資 ⁴
香港財務報告準則第17號	保險合約 ³
香港財務報告準則第17號的修訂	保險合約 ^{3, 6}
香港會計準則第1號的修訂	負債分類為流動或非流動 ^{3, 5}
香港會計準則第16號的修訂	物業、廠房及設備：預期使用前的收益 ²
香港會計準則第37號的修訂	虧損合約－履行合約成本 ²
香港財務報告準則二零一八年至二零二零年年度改進	香港財務報告準則第1號、香港財務報告準則第9號、香港財務報告準則第16號隨附的範例及香港會計準則第41號的修訂 ²

¹ 於二零二一年一月一日或之後開始的年度期間生效

² 於二零二二年一月一日或之後開始的年度期間生效

³ 於二零二三年一月一日或之後開始的年度期間生效

⁴ 尚無強制性生效日期，但可以採用

⁵ 由於香港會計準則第1號的修訂，香港詮釋第5號財務報表呈列－借款人對含有即期還款條款有期貨款的分類，於二零二零年十月修訂，統一相應用詞，惟結論不變

⁶ 由於二零二零年十月刊發香港財務報告準則第17號的修訂，香港財務報告準則第4號已修訂以延長臨時豁免，允許保險人於二零二三年一月一日前開始的年度期間採用香港會計準則第39號而非香港財務報告準則第9號

2.3 ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (Cont'd)

Further information about those HKFRSs that are expected to be applicable to the Group is described below.

Amendments to HKFRS 3 are intended to replace a reference to the previous *Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements* with a reference to the *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting* issued in June 2018 without significantly changing its requirements. The amendments also add to HKFRS 3 an exception to its recognition principle for an entity to refer to the Conceptual Framework to determine what constitutes an asset or a liability. The exception specifies that, for liabilities and contingent liabilities that would be within the scope of HKAS 37 or HK(IFRIC)-Int 21 if they were incurred separately rather than assumed in a business combination, an entity applying HKFRS 3 should refer to HKAS 37 or HK(IFRIC)-Int 21 respectively instead of the Conceptual Framework. Furthermore, the amendments clarify that contingent assets do not qualify for recognition at the acquisition date. The Group expects to adopt the amendments prospectively from 1 January 2022. Since the amendments apply prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the date of first application, the Group will not be affected by these amendments on the date of transition.

2.3 已頒佈但未生效的香港財務報告準則 (續)

有關預期將適用於本集團的香港財務報告準則的進一步資料載述如下。

香港財務報告準則第3號的修訂旨在以二零一八年六月發佈財務報告概念框架的提述取代編製及呈列財務報表的框架的先前提述，而無需重大改變其規定。該等修訂亦為香港財務報告準則第3號增加確認原則的例外，實體可參考概念框架釐定資產或負債的構成要素。該例外情況規定，對於單獨而非於業務合併中承擔且屬於香港會計準則第37號或香港（國際財務報告詮釋委員會）—第21號的負債及或然負債，採用香港財務報告準則第3號的實體應分別提述香港會計準則第37號或香港（國際財務報告詮釋委員會）—第21號，而非概念框架。此外，該等修訂澄清或然資產於收購日期不符合確認資格。本集團預期自二零二二年一月一日起前瞻採用有關修訂。由於該等修訂可能對收購日期為首次採納日期或之後的業務合併前瞻性採納，本集團於過渡日期將不會受到該等修訂的影響。

2.3 ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (Cont'd)

Amendments to HKFRS 9, HKAS 39, HKFRS 7, HKFRS 4 and HKFRS 16 address issues not dealt with in the previous amendments which affect financial reporting when an existing interest rate benchmark is replaced with an alternative RFR. The Phase 2 amendments provide a practical expedient to allow the effective interest rate to be updated without adjusting the carrying amount when accounting for changes in the basis for determining the contractual cash flows of financial assets and liabilities, if the change is a direct consequence of the interest rate benchmark reform and the new basis for determining the contractual cash flows is economically equivalent to the previous basis immediately preceding the change. In addition, the amendments permit changes required by the interest rate benchmark reform to be made to hedge designations and hedge documentation without the hedging relationship being discontinued. Any gains or losses that could arise on transition are dealt with through the normal requirements of HKFRS 9 to measure and recognise hedge ineffectiveness. The amendments also provide a temporary relief to entities from having to meet the separately identifiable requirement when an RFR is designated as a risk component. The relief allows an entity, upon designation of the hedge, to assume that the separately identifiable requirement is met, provided the entity reasonably expects the RFR risk component to become separately identifiable within the next 24 months. Furthermore, the amendments require an entity to disclose additional information to enable users of financial statements to understand the effect of interest rate benchmark reform on an entity's financial instruments and risk management strategy. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021 and shall be applied retrospectively, but entities are not required to restate the comparative information.

The Group had certain interest-bearing bank borrowings denominated in Renminbi and United States dollars based on the Loan Prime Rate ("LPR") and Hong Kong Interbank Offered Rate as at 31 December 2020. If the interest rates of these borrowings are replaced by RFRs in a future period, the Group will apply this practical expedient upon the modification of these borrowings when the "economically equivalent" criterion is met and expects that no significant modification gain or loss will arise as a result of applying the amendments to these changes.

2.3 已頒佈但未生效的香港財務報告準則 (續)

香港財務報告準則第9號、香港會計準則第39號、香港財務報告準則第7號、香港財務報告準則第4號及香港財務報告準則第16號的修訂於當現有利率基準以其他無風險利率替代時會影響財務報告時解決先前修訂中未涉及的問題。第2階段修訂提供實際權宜方法，於入賬釐定金融資產及負債合約現金流的基準變動時，倘變動因利率基準改革直接引致，且釐定合約現金流量的新基準經濟上相當於緊接變動前的先前基準，在不調整賬面值的情況下更新實際利率。此外，該等修訂允許利率基準改革要求就對沖名稱及對沖文件作出的變動，而不中斷對沖關係。過渡期間可能產生的任何損益均透過香港財務報告準則第9號的正常規定進行處理，以衡量及確認對沖無效性。當無風險利率被指定為風險組成部分時，該等修訂亦暫時寬免實體須符合可單獨識別的規定。寬免允許實體於指定對沖時假設符合可單獨識別的規定，前提是實體合理預期無風險利率風險成分於未來24個月內將可單獨識別。此外，該等修訂亦要求實體披露其他資料，以使財務報表的使用者能夠了解利率基準改革對實體金融工具及風險管理策略的影響。該等修訂自二零二一年一月一日或之後開始的年度期間生效，並應追溯應用，惟實體毋須重列比較資料。

本集團於二零二零年十二月三十一日持有根據貸款市場報價利率(「貸款市場報價利率」)及香港銀行同業拆息(「倫敦銀行同業拆息」)以人民幣及美元計值的若干計息銀行借款。倘該等借款的利率於未來期間由無風險利率代替，本集團將於滿足「經濟上相當」標準修改有關借款時採用此實際權宜方法，並預計不會因採用該等變動修訂而產生重大修改損益。

2.3 ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (Cont'd)

Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28 (2011) address an inconsistency between the requirements in HKFRS 10 and in HKAS 28 (2011) in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The amendments require a full recognition of a gain or loss when the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture constitutes a business. For a transaction involving assets that do not constitute a business, a gain or loss resulting from the transaction is recognised in the investor's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investor's interest in that associate or joint venture. The amendments are to be applied prospectively. The previous mandatory effective date of amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28 (2011) was removed by the HKICPA in January 2016 and a new mandatory effective date will be determined after the completion of a broader review of accounting for associates and joint ventures. However, the amendments are available for adoption now.

Amendments to HKAS 1 clarify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments specify that if an entity's right to defer settlement of a liability is subject to the entity complying with specified conditions, the entity has a right to defer settlement of the liability at the end of the reporting period if it complies with those conditions at that date. Classification of a liability is unaffected by the likelihood that the entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of the liability. The amendments also clarify the situations that are considered a settlement of a liability. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and shall be applied retrospectively. Earlier application is permitted. The amendments are not expected to have any significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

Amendments to HKAS 16 prohibit an entity from deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognises the proceeds from selling any such items, and the cost of those items, in profit or loss. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 and shall be applied retrospectively only to items of property, plant and equipment made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented in the financial statements in which the entity first applies the amendments. Earlier application is permitted. The amendments are not expected to have any significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

2.3 已頒佈但未生效的香港財務報告準則 (續)

香港財務報告準則第10號及香港會計準則第28號(二零一一年)的修訂針對香港財務報告準則第10號及香港會計準則第28號(二零一一年)之間有關投資者與其聯營公司或合營企業之間資產出售或注資兩者規定之不一致情況。該等修訂規定，當投資者與其聯營公司或合營企業之間的資產出售或注資構成一項業務時，須確認全數收益或虧損。當交易涉及不構成一項業務之資產時，由該交易產生之收益或虧損於該投資者之損益內確認，惟僅以不相關投資者於該聯營公司或合營企業之權益為限。該等修訂將於未來應用。香港會計師公會已於二零一六年一月剔除香港財務報告準則第10號及香港會計準則第28號(二零一一年)的修訂的以往強制生效日期，而新的強制生效日期將於對聯營公司及合營企業的會計處理完成更廣泛的檢討後釐定。然而，該等修訂現時可供採納。

香港會計準則第1號的修訂澄清劃分負債為流動或非流動的規定。該等修訂載明，倘實體推遲清償負債的權利受限於該實體須符合特定條件，則倘該實體符合當日的條件，其有權於報告期末推遲清償負債。負債的分類不受實體行使其權利延遲清償負債的可能性的影響。該等修訂亦澄清被認為清償負債的情況。該等修訂自二零二三年一月一日或之後開始的年度期間生效，並將追溯應用。允許提早採納。預期該等修訂不會對本集團的財務報表產生任何重大影響。

香港會計準則第16號的修訂禁止實體從物業、廠房及設備成本中扣除資產達到管理層預定的可使用狀態(包括位置與條件)過程中產生的全部出售所得。相反，實體須將出售任何有關項目的所得款項及成本計入損益。該等修訂自二零二二年一月一日或之後開始的年度期間生效，並僅對實體首次應用有關修訂的財務報表呈列的最早期間開始時或之後可供使用的物業、廠房及設備項目追溯應用。允許提早採納。預期該等修訂不會對本集團的財務報表產生任何重大影響。

2.3 ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (Cont'd)

Amendments to HKAS 37 clarify that for the purpose of assessing whether a contract is onerous under HKAS 37, the cost of fulfilling the contract comprises the costs that relate directly to the contract. Costs that relate directly to a contract include both the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (e.g., direct labour and materials) and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling that contract (e.g., an allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract as well as contract management and supervision costs). General and administrative costs do not relate directly to a contract and are excluded unless they are explicitly chargeable to the counterparty under the contract. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 and shall be applied to contracts for which an entity has not yet fulfilled all its obligations at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which it first applies the amendments. Earlier application is permitted. Any cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments shall be recognised as an adjustment to the opening equity at the date of initial application without restating the comparative information. The amendments are not expected to have any significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2018-2020 sets out amendments to HKFRS 1, HKFRS 9, Illustrative Examples accompanying HKFRS 16, and HKAS 41. Details of the amendments that are expected to be applicable to the Group are as follows:

- HKFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*: clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf. An entity applies the amendment to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendment. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. Earlier application is permitted. The amendment is not expected to have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.
- HKFRS 16 *Leases*: removes the illustration of payments from the lessor relating to leasehold improvements in Illustrative Example 13 accompanying HKFRS 16. This removes potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives when applying HKFRS 16.

2.3 已頒佈但未生效的香港財務報告準則 (續)

香港會計準則第37號的修訂澄清，就根據香港會計準則第37號評估合約是否屬虧損性而言，履行合約的成本包括與合約直接相關的成本。與合約直接相關的成本包括履行該合約的增量成本（例如直接勞工及材料）及與履行合約直接相關的其他成本分配（例如分配履行合約所用物業、廠房及設備項目的折舊費用以及合約管理與監督成本）。一般及行政費用與合約並無直接關係，除非合約明確向對手方收費，否則將其排除在外。該等修訂自二零二二年一月一日或之後開始的年度期間生效，並適用於實體首次應用有關修訂的年度報告期間開始時實體尚未履行其全部責任的合約。允許提早採納。初步應用修訂的任何累積影響應於初始應用日期確認為期初權益的調整，且毋須重列比較資料。預期該等修訂不會對本集團的財務報表產生任何重大影響。

香港財務報告準則二零一八年至二零二零年年度改進載列香港財務報告準則第1號、香港財務報告準則第9號、香港財務報告準則第16號隨附的範例及香港會計準則第41號的修訂。預計適用於本集團的該等修訂詳情如下：

- 香港財務報告準則第9號金融工具：澄清於實體評估是否新訂或經修改金融負債的條款與原金融負債的條款存在實質差異時所包含的費用。該等費用僅包括借款人與貸款人之間已支付或收取的費用，包括借款人或貸款人代表其他方支付或收取的費用。實體將有關修訂應用於實體首次應用有關修訂的年度報告期開始或之後修改或交換的金融負債。該等修訂自二零二二年一月一日或之後開始的年度期間生效。允許提早採納。預期該等修訂不會對本集團的財務報表產生任何重大影響。
- 香港財務報告準則第16號租賃：刪除香港財務報告準則第16號隨附的範例13中有關租賃物業裝修的出租人付款說明。此舉消除於採用香港財務報告準則第16號有關租賃激勵措施處理方面的潛在困惑。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Investments in associates and joint ventures

An associate is an entity in which the Group has a long term interest of generally not less than 20% of the equity voting rights and over which it is in a position to exercise significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies.

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The Group's investment in an associate is stated in the consolidated statement of financial position at the Group's share of net assets under the equity method of accounting, less any impairment losses.

The Group's share of the post-acquisition results and other comprehensive income of an associate is included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and consolidated other comprehensive income, respectively. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the associate or joint venture, the Group recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the consolidated statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and its associate are eliminated to the extent of the Group's investments in the associate, except where unrealised losses provide evidence of an impairment of the assets transferred.

If an investment in an associate becomes an investment in a joint venture or vice versa, the retained interest is not remeasured. Instead, the investment continues to be accounted for under the equity method. In all other cases, upon loss of significant influence over the associate or joint control over the joint venture, the Group measures and recognises any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture upon loss of significant influence or joint control and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in profit or loss.

When an investment in an associate or a joint venture is classified as held for sale, it is accounted for in accordance with HKFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*.

2.4 重大會計政策概要

於聯營公司及合營企業之投資

聯營公司為本集團擁有當中一般不少於20%權益表決權的長期權益且藉此可對其發揮重大影響力的實體。重大影響力為參與被投資公司財務及經營決策的權力，惟對該等政策並無控制或共同控制權。

合營企業為一項共同安排，據此，對共同安排擁有共同控制權之訂約方均有權享有合營企業的資產淨值。共同控制是指按照合約協定對某項安排共享控制權，其僅在相關活動決策必須獲共享控制權的人士一致同意方始存在。

本集團於一間聯營公司的投資根據權益會計法按本集團應佔淨資產減任何減值虧損，於綜合財務狀況表列賬。

本集團應佔一間聯營公司收購後業績及其他全面收入分別計入綜合損益表及綜合其他全面收入。此外，當變動直接於聯營公司的權益確認時，本集團會於綜合權益變動表確認其應佔的任何變動（如適用）。本集團與其聯營公司進行交易所產生的未變現損益以本集團於聯營公司的投資為限對銷，惟未變現虧損提供證據證明已轉讓資產減值則作別論。

倘於聯營公司之投資成為於合營企業之投資（反之亦然），則保留權益不會重新計量，而是有關投資將繼續使用權益會計法入賬。在所有其他情況下，在失去聯營公司之重大影響力或失去合營企業之共同控制權時，本集團會按公平值計量並確認任何保留投資。於失去重大影響力或失去共同控制權時聯營公司或合營企業之賬面值與保留投資及出售所得款項之公平值間之差額於損益確認。

當於聯營公司或合營企業的投資分類為持作出售時，該投資將根據香港財務報告準則第5號持作出售非流動資產及終止經營入賬。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Fair value measurement

The Group measures its investments in structure deposits products, private equity fund, wealth management products and derivative financial instruments at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability, or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 – based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 – based on valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is observable, either directly or indirectly
- Level 3 – based on valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

2.4 重大會計政策概要(續)

公平值計量

本集團於各報告期末按公平值計量其結構性存款產品、私募股權基金、理財產品及衍生金融工具投資。公平值為於計量日期市場參與者間進行的有序交易中，就出售資產所收取或轉讓負債支付的價格。公平值計量乃基於假設出售資產或轉讓負債的交易於資產或負債的主要市場進行，或在未有主要市場的情況下，則於資產或負債的最有利市場進行。主要或最有利市場必須為本集團可進入的市場。資產或負債的公平值乃基於市場參與者為資產或負債定價時所採用的假設計量，並假設市場參與者乃依照其最佳經濟利益行事。

非金融資產的公平值計量會考慮市場參與者通過以最大限度使用該資產達致最佳用途，或通過將資產售予將以最大限度使用該資產達致最佳用途的另一名市場參與者而產生經濟利益的能力。

本集團使用適用於不同情況且具備足夠可用數據以計量公平值的估值技術，以盡量使用相關可觀察輸入數據及盡量減少使用不可觀察輸入數據。

於財務報表計量或披露公平值的所有資產及負債，均根據對公平值計量整體而言屬重大的最低層輸入數據按下述公平值層級進行分類：

- 第一級 – 基於相同資產或負債在活躍市場的報價(未經調整)
- 第二級 – 基於可直接或間接觀察對公平值計量而言屬重大的最低層輸入數據的估值技術
- 第三級 – 基於無法觀察對公平值計量而言屬重大的最低層輸入數據的估值技術

就經常於財務報表確認的資產及負債而言，本集團於各報告期末根據與整體公平值計量而言屬重大的最低層輸入數據重新評估分類，釐定是否存在不同層級間轉移。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Impairment of non-financial assets

Where an indication of impairment exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required (other than inventories, contract assets, deferred tax assets and financial assets), the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's or cash-generating unit's value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal, and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, in which case the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognised only if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. An impairment loss is charged to profit or loss in the period in which it arises in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

An assessment is made at the end of each reporting period as to whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognised impairment loss of an asset other than goodwill is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount of that asset, but not to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any depreciation/amortisation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of such an impairment loss is credited to the statement of profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

2.4 重大會計政策概要(續)

非金融資產減值

倘出現減值跡象，或需要對資產進行年度減值測試(存貨、合約資產、遞延稅項資產及金融資產除外)，則估計資產的可收回金額。資產的可收回金額乃資產或現金產生單位的使用價值與其公平值扣除出售成本兩者中較高者，並就個別資產釐定，除非該資產並無產生大致上獨立於其他資產或資產組別的現金流入，在此情況下，則就資產所屬的現金產生單位釐定可收回數額。

減值虧損僅於資產賬面值超過其可收回數額時確認。在評估使用價值時，估計日後現金流量乃按除稅前貼現率計算其現值，該貼現率反映目前市場對貨幣時間值的評估及該資產的特定風險。減值虧損乃在其產生期間自損益中扣除，並計入與減值資產的功能一致的有關費用類別內。

於各報告期末會評估有否任何跡象顯示先前所確認的減值虧損已不存在或可能減少。倘出現此等跡象，則會估計可收回數額。當用以釐定資產可收回數額的估計有變動時，方會撥回該資產先前確認的減值虧損(不包括商譽)，惟撥回的該等數額不可超過於過往年度倘並無就該項資產確認減值虧損而應有的賬面值(扣除任何折舊／攤銷)。撥回的減值虧損乃於產生期間計入損益表。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Related parties

A party is considered to be related to the Group if:

- (a) the party is a person or a close member of that person's family and that person
 - (i) has control or joint control over the Group;
 - (ii) has significant influence over the Group; or
 - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Group or of a parent of the Group;

or

- (b) the party is an entity where any of the following conditions applies:
 - (i) the entity and the Group are members of the same group;
 - (ii) one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or of a parent, subsidiary or fellow subsidiary of the other entity);
 - (iii) the entity and the Group 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; and the sponsoring employers of the post-employment benefit plan;
 - (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 parent of the entity); and
 - (viii) the entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Group or to the parent of the Group.

2.4 重大會計政策概要(續)

關連人士

任何人士倘符合以下情況即屬本集團的關連人士：

- (a) 有關人士為下述人士或身為下述人士的直系親屬：
 - (i) 對本集團擁有控制權或共同控制權；
 - (ii) 對本集團擁有重大影響力；或
 - (iii) 為本集團或本集團母公司的主要管理人員；

或

- (b) 有關人士為適用任何以下條件的實體：
 - (i) 該實體與本集團屬同一集團的成員公司；
 - (ii) 該實體為另一實體（或另一實體的母公司、附屬公司或同系附屬公司）的聯營或合營公司；
 - (iii) 該實體與本集團為同一第三方的合營公司；
 - (iv) 該實體為某第三方的合營公司，而另一實體為該第三方的聯營公司；
 - (v) 該實體為本集團或屬本集團關聯方的實體的僱員福利的離職後福利計劃；及離職後福利計劃的營辦僱主；
 - (vi) 該實體為(a)所述人士控制或共同控制；
 - (vii) 於(a)(i)所述人士對該實體有重大影響或屬該實體（或該實體母公司）主要管理人員的其中一名成員；及
 - (viii) 該實體或其所屬集團的任何成員公司向本集團或本集團母公司提供主要管理人員服務。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

Property, plant and equipment, other than construction in progress, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any 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.

Expenditure incurred after items of property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, is normally charged to the statement of profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred. In situations where the recognition criteria are satisfied, the expenditure for a major inspection is capitalised in the carrying amount of the asset as a replacement. Where significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line basis to write off the cost of each item of property, plant and equipment to its residual value over its estimated useful life. The principal annual rates used for this purpose are as follows:

Buildings	3.2% to 33.3%
Plant and machinery	9.5% to 31.7%
Operating tools	9.5% to 40.7%
Motor vehicles	19.0%
Office equipment	9.5% to 31.7%
Leasehold improvements	Over the shorter of the lease terms and useful lives

Where parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, the cost of that item is allocated on a reasonable basis among the parts and each part is depreciated separately. Residual values, useful lives and the depreciation method are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at least at each financial year end.

2.4 重大會計政策概要(續)

物業、廠房及設備以及折舊

物業、廠房及設備(在建工程除外)按成本減累計折舊及任何減值虧損列示。物業、廠房及設備項目的成本包括購買價及將該資產安置為使用狀態及地點作擬定用途所直接產生的成本。

物業、廠房及設備項目投入使用後產生的開支(如維修及保養)通常於產生期間自損益扣除。在符合確認標準的情況下,重大檢修開支按該資產的賬面值撥作資本作為重置。倘物業、廠房及設備的重要部分須定期更換,本集團將有關部分確認為具有特定可使用年限的個別資產,並因此對其進行折舊。

折舊按直線法於估計可使用年限內將物業、廠房及設備各項目的成本撇減至其剩餘價值計算。就此而言使用的主要年度比率如下:

樓宇	3.2%至33.3%
廠房及機器	9.5%至31.7%
運營工具	9.5%至40.7%
汽車	19.0%
辦公設備	9.5%至31.7%
租賃裝修	租期及可使用年期中的較短者

倘物業、廠房及設備項目各部分的可使用年限不同,則該項目的成本在各部分間合理分配,各部分單獨進行折舊。剩餘價值、可使用年限及折舊方法至少須在各財政年度末作出審閱及調整(倘適合)。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Property, plant and equipment and depreciation (Cont'd)

An item of property, plant and equipment including any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on disposal or retirement recognised in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised is the difference between the net sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the relevant asset.

Construction in progress represents a building under construction, which is stated at cost less any impairment losses, and is not depreciated. Cost comprises the direct costs of construction and capitalised borrowing costs on related borrowed funds during the period of construction. Construction in progress is reclassified to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for use.

Intangible assets (other than goodwill)

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is the fair value at the date of acquisition. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are subsequently amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year end.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. Such intangible assets are not amortised. The useful life of an intangible asset with an indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life assessment continues to be supportable. If not, the change in the useful life assessment from indefinite to finite is accounted for on a prospective basis.

Software and patents

Purchased software and patents are stated at cost less any impairment losses and are amortised on the straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of 2 to 10 years.

2.4 重大會計政策概要(續)

物業、廠房及設備以及折舊(續)

初始確認的物業、廠房及設備項目(包括任何重大部分)於出售時或其使用或出售預計將不會產生任何未來經濟利益時終止確認。於資產終止確認年度的損益表確認的出售或報廢損益為出售所得款項淨額與相關資產的賬面值之間的差額。

在建工程指在建樓宇，按成本減任何減值虧損列示，不進行折舊。成本包括直接建造成本及建造期間相關借款的資本化借貸成本。在建工程於完成並可使用時重新分類為適當類別的物業、廠房及設備。

無形資產(商譽除外)

無形資產於取得時按成本初步確認進行計量。於業務合併時取得的無形資產成本為收購日期的公平值。無形資產被評定為有確定及不確定使用年期。有確定使用年期的無形資產隨後在經濟可使用年期內攤銷並對有跡象顯示可能會減值的無形資產進行減值評估。有確定使用年期的無形資產的攤銷期間及攤銷方法至少需於每個財政年度末進行審閱。

無固定年期的無形資產將每年個別地或於現金產生單位層面進行減值測試。該等無形資產不進行攤銷。無固定年期的無形資產須每年評估其可使用年期，以確定無固定年期的評估是否依然可行。否則，可使用年期的評估從無固定年期變更為有固定年期，將採用未來適用法進行會計處理。

軟件及專利

所購入的軟件及專利按成本減任何減值虧損列賬，並以直線法於其2至10年估計可使用年期內攤銷。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Leases

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

Group as a lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

(a) Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are recognised at the commencement date of the lease (that is the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease terms and the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Properties	1 to 7 years
Leasehold land	50 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group by the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

2.4 重大會計政策概要(續)

租賃

本集團於合約開始時評估合約是否為租賃或包含租賃。倘合約為換取代價而給予在一段時間內控制可識別資產使用的權利，則該合約為租賃或包含租賃。

本集團作為承租人

本集團就所有租賃(短期租賃及低價值資產租賃除外)採取單一確認及計量方法。本集團確認租賃負債以作出租賃付款，而使用權資產指使用相關資產的權利。

(a) 使用權資產

使用權資產於租賃開始日期(即相關資產可供使用當日)確認。使用權資產按成本減任何累計折舊及任何減值虧損計量，並就租賃負債的任何重新計量作出調整。使用權資產的成本包括已確認租賃負債金額、已發生初始直接成本及於開始日期或之前支付的租賃款項減已收取的任何租賃優惠。使用權資產於資產的租賃期及估計使用年期(以較短者為準)內以直線法折舊如下：

物業	1至7年
租賃土地	50年

倘於租期結束時租賃資產的擁有權轉讓至本集團或成本反映購買權的行使，則根據資產的估計可使用年期計算折舊。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Leases (Cont'd)

Group as a lessee (Cont'd)

(b) Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are recognised at the commencement date of the lease at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for termination of a lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate the lease. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in lease payments (e.g., a change to future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate) or a change in assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

(c) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (that is those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the recognition exemption for leases of low-value assets to leases of office equipment that is considered to be of low value.

Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.4 重大會計政策概要(續)

租賃(續)

本集團作為承租人(續)

(b) 租賃負債

租賃負債於租賃開始日期按於租賃期內作出的租賃付款之現值確認。租賃付款包括固定付款(包括實質固定付款)減任何應收租賃優惠、取決於某一指數或比率的可變租賃付款及預期在剩餘價值擔保下支付的金額。租賃付款亦包括本集團合理確定行使購買選擇權的行使價及(倘租賃期反映本集團行使終止租賃選擇權)就終止租賃支付的罰款。並非取決於某一指數或比率的可變租賃付款於觸發付款的事件或狀況出現期間確認為開支。

在計算租賃付款的現值時，由於租賃中所隱含的利率不易釐定，本集團使用租賃開始日期的增量借款利率計算。於開始日期後，租賃負債金額增加，以反映利息增加及租賃付款減少。此外，如有修改、租賃期限發生變化、租賃付款變化(例如指數或比率的變動導致未來付款發生變化)或購買相關資產的選擇權評估的變更，租賃負債的賬面值將重新計量。

(c) 短期租賃及低價值資產租賃

本集團對機器及設備的短期租賃(即自開始日期起計租期不超過12個月且不包括購買選擇權的租賃)應用短期租賃確認豁免。本集團亦對被認為價值較低的辦公設備的租賃應用低價值資產租賃確認豁免。

短期租賃及低價值資產租賃的租賃付款在租賃期內按直線法確認為開支。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Investments and other financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient of not adjusting the effect of a significant financing component, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value, plus in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under HKFRS 15 in accordance with the policies set out for "Revenue recognition" below.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI") on the principal amount outstanding. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling. Financial assets which are not held within the aforementioned business models are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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

2.4 重大會計政策概要(續)

投資及其他金融資產

初始確認及計量

金融資產於初始確認時的分類取決於金融資產的合約現金流特點及本集團管理該等金融資產的業務模型。除並無重大融資組成部分或本集團已就其應用可行權宜方法(不調整重大融資組成部分的影響)的貿易應收款項外,本集團初始按公平值加上(倘屬並非按公平值計入損益的金融資產)交易成本計量金融資產。並無重大融資組成部分或本集團已就其應用可行權宜方法的貿易應收款項按照下文「收益確認」所載的政策根據香港財務報告準則第15號釐定的交易價格計量。

為使金融資產按攤銷成本或按公平值計入其他全面收入分類及計量,需產生就未償還本金的純粹本息付款(「純粹本息付款」)的現金流。現金流量並非純粹本息付款的金融資產,不論其業務模式如何,均按公平價值計入損益分類及計量。

本集團管理金融資產的業務模型指本集團如何管理其金融資產以產生現金流。業務模型確定現金流是否來自收取合約現金流、出售金融資產,或兩者兼有。於旨在持有金融資產以收取合約現金流的業務模式中持有的金融資產按攤銷成本分類及計量,而於旨在持有金融資產以收取合約現金流及出售的業務模式中持有的金融資產按公平值計入其他全面收入分類及計量。並非於上述業務模式中持有的金融資產按公平值計入損益分類及計量。

金融資產的所有常規買賣乃於交易日(即本集團承諾購買或出售該資產的日期)確認。常規買賣為於市場規例或慣例普遍確立的期間內交付資產的金融資產買賣。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Investments and other financial assets (Cont'd)

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

This category includes derivative instruments and equity investments which the Group had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through other comprehensive income. Dividends on equity investments classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are also recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

A derivative embedded in a hybrid contract, with a financial liability or non-financial host, is separated from the host and accounted for as a separate derivative if the economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host; a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and the hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category.

A derivative embedded within a hybrid contract containing a financial asset host is not accounted for separately. The financial asset host together with the embedded derivative is required to be classified in its entirety as a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss.

2.4 重大會計政策概要(續)

投資及其他金融資產(續)

後續計量

金融資產的後續計量視乎其以下分類而定：

按攤銷成本計量的金融資產

按攤銷成本計量的金融資產其後以實際利息法計量，可作減值。資產終止確認、作出修改或減值時，於損益表確認收益及虧損。

按公平值計入損益之金融資產

按公平值計入損益之金融資產於財務狀況表中按公平值列賬，而公平值變動淨額則於損益表中確認。

該類別包括本集團並無不可撤回地選擇按公平值計入其他全面收入進行分類的衍生工具及股本投資。當確立支付權、與股息相關的經濟利益可能流入本集團及股息金額能夠可靠計量時，分類為按公平值計入損益的金融資產的股本投資的股息亦於損益表中確認為其他收入。

當嵌入混合合約(包含金融負債或非金融主體)的衍生工具具備與主體不緊密相關的經濟特徵及風險；具備與嵌入式衍生工具相同條款的單獨工具符合衍生工具的定義；且混合合約並非按公平值計入損益計量時，該衍生工具與主體分開並作為單獨衍生工具列賬。嵌入式衍生工具按公平值計量，且公平值變動於損益表確認。僅當合約條款出現變動，大幅改變其他情況下所需現金流量時；或當原分類至按公平值計入損益的金融資產獲重新分類時，方進行重新評估。

嵌入混合合約(包含金融資產主體)的衍生工具不得單獨列賬。金融資產主體連同嵌入式衍生工具須整體分類為按公平值計入損益的金融資產。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses ("ECLs") for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

General approach

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. When making the assessment, 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 and considers reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort, including historical and forward-looking information.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 30-90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

2.4 重大會計政策概要(續)

金融資產減值

本集團就所有並非按公平值計入損益持有的債務工具計提預期信貸虧損(「預期信貸虧損」)撥備。預期信貸虧損乃以根據合約應付的合約現金流量與本集團預期收到的所有現金流量之間的差額為基準，並按與原實際利率相近的利率貼現。預期現金流量將包括銷售所持抵押品或合約條款所包含的其他信貸保證所得的現金流量。

一般方法

預期信貸虧損分兩個階段確認。就初步確認以來信貸風險並無大幅增加的信貸風險敞口而言，會為未來12個月內可能發生的違約事件所產生的信貸虧損(12個月預期信貸虧損)計提預期信貸虧損撥備。就初步確認以來信貸風險大幅增加的信貸風險敞口而言，須就預期於風險敞口的餘下年期產生的信貸虧損(年限內預期信貸虧損)計提虧損撥備，不論違約的時間。

於各報告日期，本集團評估自初始確認以來金融工具的信貸風險是否大幅增加。作出評估時本集團會比較金融工具於報告日期發生違約的風險與金融工具於初始確認日期發生違約的風險，並考慮合理及有理據而無需付出不必要的成本或努力即可獲得的資料，包括過往及前瞻性資料。

倘合約付款逾期30至90天，則本集團認為金融資產違約。然而，在若干情況下，當內部或外部資料反映，在未經計及本集團持有的任何信貸保證前，本集團不大可能悉數收到未償還合約款項，則本集團亦可能會認為金融資產違約。倘並無合理預期可收回合約現金流量，則金融資產予以撇銷。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Impairment of financial assets (Cont'd)

General approach (Cont'd)

Debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at amortised cost are subject to impairment under the general approach and they are classified within the following stages for measurement of ECLs except for trade receivables which apply the simplified approach as detailed below.

- Stage 1 – Financial instruments for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition and for which the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs
- Stage 2 – Financial instruments for which credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition but that are not credit-impaired financial assets and for which the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs
- Stage 3 – Financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date (but that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired) and for which the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs

Simplified approach

For trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or when the Group applies the practical expedient of not adjusting the effect of a significant financing component, the Group applies the simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Under the simplified approach, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group 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.

2.4 重大會計政策概要(續)

金融資產減值(續)

一般方法(續)

按公平值計入其他全面收入的債務投資及按攤銷成本列賬的金融資產根據一般方法計提減值，並就計量預期信貸虧損分類為以下階段，惟下文詳述採用簡化方法的貿易應收款項除外。

- 第一階段 – 自初始確認以來信貸風險並無大幅增加且虧損撥備按相等於12個月預期信貸虧損金額計量的金融工具
- 第二階段 – 自初始確認以來信貸風險大幅增加但並非信貸減值金融資產且虧損撥備按相等於年限內預期信貸虧損金額計量的金融工具
- 第三階段 – 於報告日期出現信貸減值(但並非購入或源生信貸減值)且虧損撥備按相等於年限內預期信貸虧損金額計量的金融資產

簡化方法

就並未包含重大融資部分的貿易應收款項而言，或倘本集團採用不調整重大融資部分影響的實際可行權宜方法，本集團在計算預期信貸虧損時採用簡化方法。根據簡化方法，本集團不會追蹤信貸風險的變化，但會於各報告日期基於年限內預期信貸虧損確認虧損撥備。本集團已根據其過往信貸虧損經驗建立撥備矩陣，並就債務人及經濟環境的特定前瞻性因素作出調整。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, lease liabilities, convertible bonds and interest-bearing bank and other borrowings.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

Financial liabilities at amortised cost (loans and borrowings)

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the effective interest rate amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate amortisation is included in finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Convertible bonds

If the conversion option of convertible bonds exhibits characteristics of an embedded derivative, it is separated from its liability component. On initial recognition, the derivative component of the convertible bonds is measured at fair value and presented as part of derivative financial instruments. Any excess of proceeds over the amount initially recognised as the derivative component is recognised as the liability component. The Group chooses to allocate all the transaction costs exclusively to the liability component in its initial measurement.

2.4 重大會計政策概要(續)

金融負債

初始確認及計量

金融負債於初始確認時被分類為按公平值計入損益的金融負債、貸款及借款、應付款項或指定為於有效對沖中作為對沖工具之衍生工具(如適用)。

所有金融負債初始按公平值確認及倘為貸款及借款以及應付款項，則應減去直接應佔交易成本。

本集團的金融負債包括貿易及其他應付款項、租賃負債、可換股債券以及計息銀行及其他借款。

後續計量

金融負債按其分類之後續計量如下：

按攤銷成本計量的金融負債(貸款及借款)

於初始確認後，計息貸款及借款隨後以實際利率法按攤銷成本計量，除非貼現影響為微不足道，在該情況下則按成本列賬。當負債終止確認以及按實際利率法進行攤銷程序時，收益及虧損在損益表內確認。

攤銷成本於計及收購事項任何折讓或溢價及屬實際利率不可或缺一部分的費用或成本後計算。實際利率攤銷計入損益表內的融資成本中。

可換股債券

倘可換股債券之換股期權顯示嵌入式衍生工具之特徵，則將該換股期權與其負債部分分開列賬。於初步確認時，可換股債券之衍生部分按公平值計量並呈列為衍生金融工具之一部分。所得款項超出初步確認為衍生部分之任何金額確認為負債部分。本集團選擇於初始計量時將所有交易成本全部分配予負債部分。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

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

Treasury shares

Own equity instruments which are reacquired and held by the Company or the Group (treasury shares) are recognised directly in equity at cost. No gain or loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments.

Inventories

Inventories comprising raw materials, work in progress, finished goods and packaging materials, are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on the weighted average basis and, in the case of work in progress and finished goods, comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of overheads. Net realisable value is based on the estimated selling price less any estimated costs to be incurred to completion and disposal.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, term deposits and short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash, are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and have a short maturity of generally within three months when acquired, and form an integral part of the Group's cash management.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of financial position, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and at banks, including term deposits, which are not restricted as to use.

2.4 重大會計政策概要(續)

終止確認金融負債

當負債項下的責任被解除或取消或屆滿時，金融負債將被終止確認。

如現有金融負債被同一貸款人明顯不同的條款的另一負債所取代，或現有負債的條款作出重大修訂，此類交換或修訂將被視為終止確認原負債及確認新負債處理，有關賬面值的差額在損益中確認。

庫存股份

本公司或本集團購回及持有的本身權益工具(庫存股份)直接於權益內按成本確認。概無就購買、出售、發行或註銷本集團本身權益工具於損益表確認任何收益或虧損。

存貨

存貨包括原材料、在製品、製成品及包裝材料，乃按成本與可變現淨值兩者中較低者入賬。成本按加權平均法釐定，就在製品及製成品而言，其成本包括直接材料、直接勞工及按適當比例分攤的間接成本。可變現淨值根據估計售價減去至完工及出售將產生的任何估計成本計算。

現金及現金等價物

綜合現金流量表的現金及現金等價物包括手頭現金及活期存款、定期存款以及流動性強、易於轉換為已知現金金額、受價值變動風險影響很小及到期期限短(通常不超過購置日後三個月)的短期投資，並構成本集團現金管理的組成部分。

綜合財務狀況表的現金及現金等價物包括手頭及銀行現金，其中包括使用不受限制的定期存款。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Provisions

A provision is recognised when a present obligation (legal or constructive) has arisen as a result of a past event and it is probable that a future outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, provided that a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When the effect of discounting is material, the amount recognised for a provision is the present value at the end of the reporting period of the future expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The increase in the discounted present value amount arising from the passage of time is included in finance costs in profit or loss.

Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period, taking into consideration interpretations and practices prevailing in the countries in which the Group operates.

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 for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

2.4 重大會計政策概要(續)

撥備

倘因過往事件引致現時的責任(法定或推定)，而為了償付責任可能導致日後資源外流，則會確認撥備，惟責任的金額必須能夠可靠地估計。

當貼現的影響屬重大時，確認的撥備金額為預計償付責任所需的未來開支於報告期末時的現值。隨著時間推移產生的貼現現值金額增加計入損益賬的融資成本中。

所得稅

所得稅包括即期及遞延稅項。與於損益外確認項目有關的所得稅於損益外的其他全面收入或直接於權益確認。

即期稅項資產及負債是根據於報告期末前已頒布或實質已頒布的稅率(及稅法)並考慮到本集團經營所在國家的現行詮釋及慣例後計算的預計從稅務機關收回或向其支付的金額。

遞延稅項採用債務法，按報告期末資產及負債稅基與其就財務報告目的所使用的賬面值之間的所有暫時差異計提撥備。

就所有應課稅暫時差異確認遞延稅項負債，但不包括：

- 在非業務合併的交易中初始確認的商譽或資產或負債產生且在交易發生時並未對會計利潤或應課稅利潤或虧損產生影響的遞延稅項負債；及
- 對於與附屬公司投資相關的應課稅暫時差異，如該暫時差異的撥回時間可被控制且在可預見的未來內可能不會被撥回。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Income tax (Cont'd)

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, and the carryforward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carryforward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary differences arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

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

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

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if and only if the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred 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 tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

2.4 重大會計政策概要(續)

所得稅(續)

遞延稅項資產就所有可抵扣暫時差異、未動用稅項抵免結轉及任何未動用稅項虧損予以確認。只有在有可能出現應課稅利潤可用以抵銷該等可抵扣暫時差異以及未動用稅項抵免結轉及未動用稅項虧損的情況下，方會確認遞延稅項資產，但以下情況除外：

- 當與可抵扣暫時差異相關的遞延稅項資產產生於非業務合併交易中的資產或負債的初始確認，且在交易發生時既不影響會計利潤也不影響應課稅利潤或虧損時；及
- 對於與附屬公司投資相關的可抵扣暫時差異，只在暫時差異在可預見的未來內可能被撥回，且出現可用以抵銷暫時差異的應課稅利潤時，方會確認遞延稅項資產。

遞延稅項資產賬面值於各報告期末進行審閱，當不再可能有足夠應課稅利潤可供抵銷全部或部分遞延稅項資產時將其扣減。未確認遞延稅項資產於各報告期末重新評估，並於可能存在足夠應課稅利潤可供收回全部或部分遞延稅項資產時予以確認。

遞延稅項資產及負債按預期變現資產或清償負債期間適用的稅率計量，該預計稅率應以在報告期末前已頒布或實質已頒布的稅率（及稅法）為基礎計算。

僅當本集團有可合法執行權利可將即期稅項資產與即期稅項負債抵銷，且遞延稅項資產與遞延稅項負債與同一稅務機關對同一應稅實體或於各未來期間預期有大額遞延稅項負債或資產需要結算或清償時，擬按淨額基準結算即期稅項負債及資產或同時變現資產及結算負債之不同應稅實體徵收之所得稅相關，則遞延稅項資產與遞延稅項負債可予抵銷。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

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 on a systematic basis over the periods that the costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed.

Where the grant relates to an asset, the fair value is credited to a deferred income account and is released to the statement of profit or loss over the expected useful life of the relevant asset by equal annual instalments.

Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of goods or services is transferred to the customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

When the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the amount of consideration is estimated to which the Group will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods or services to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

When the contract contains a financing component which provides the customer with a significant benefit of financing the transfer of goods or services to the customer for more than one year, revenue is measured at the present value of the amount receivable, discounted using the discount rate that would be reflected in a separate financing transaction between the Group and the customer at contract inception. When the contract contains a financing component which provides the Group with a significant financial benefit for more than one year, revenue recognised under the contract includes the interest expense accreted on the contract liability under the effective interest method. For a contract where the period between the payment by the customer and the transfer of the promised goods or services is one year or less, the transaction price is not adjusted for the effects of a significant financing component, using the practical expedient in HKFRS 15.

2.4 重大會計政策概要(續)

政府補助

政府補助在合理確保可收取補助且能符合所有附帶條件的情況下，按其公平值予以確認。當補助涉及開支項目，則系統地將補助在有關期間內確認為收入，以支銷擬作補償的成本。

當補助涉及某項資產，則將其公平值計入遞延收入賬目內，並於有關資產的預計使用年年期內按年將其公平值等分至損益表內。

收益確認

來自客戶合約的收益

來自客戶合約的收益於貨品或服務的控制權轉讓予客戶時，按能反映本集團預期該等貨品或服務所換取的代價金額確認。

當合約中的代價包含可變金額時，代價金額按本集團就向客戶轉讓貨品或服務而有權獲得的金額估計。可變代價於合約開始時估計並受到限制，直至與可變代價相關的不確定因素隨後得到解決時，確認的累計收益金額極有可能不會發生重大收益撥回為止。

當合約包含融資組成部分，而該融資組成部分為客戶提供超過一年的貨品或服務轉讓融資的重大利益時，收益按應收款項的現值計量，並利用將於本集團與客戶在合約開始時的單獨融資交易中反映的貼現率貼現。當合約包含融資組成部分，而該融資組成部分為本集團提供超過一年的重大財務利益時，根據合約確認的收益包括根據實際利率法在合約負債上加算的利息開支。就客戶付款至轉讓承諾貨品或服務的期限為一年或以下的合約而言，交易價格利用香港財務報告準則第15號中的可行權宜方法，不會對重大融資組成部分的影響作出調整。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Revenue recognition (Cont'd)

Revenue from contracts with customers (Cont'd)

(a) *Sale of food*

Revenue from the sale of food is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the food.

(b) *Franchise fees of retail stores*

Revenue from franchise fees of retail stores is recognised over the scheduled period on a straight-line basis because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group.

Other income

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest method by applying the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, when appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is recognised when a payment is received or a payment is due (whichever is earlier) from a customer before the Group transfers the related goods or services. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Group performs under the contract (i.e., transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).

Share-based payments

The Company operates a share incentive scheme for the purpose of providing incentives and rewards to eligible participants who contribute to the success of the Group's operations. Employees (including directors) of the Group receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments ("equity-settled transactions").

The cost of equity-settled transactions with employees for grants is measured by reference to the fair value at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is computed based on the Company's share price on the grant date.

2.4 重大會計政策概要(續)

收益確認

來自客戶合約的收益(續)

(a) *銷售貨品*

來自銷售貨品的收益於資產控制權轉移至客戶的時間點(一般為交付貨品時)確認。

(b) *零售店特許權費*

來自零售店特許權費的收益於計劃年內以直線法確認，因為客戶同時接收及消耗本集團所提供的利益。

其他收入

利息收入利用實際利率法以應計基準確認，所用利率為於金融工具的預期年期或更短期間(如適用)內將估計未來現金收款準確貼現至金融資產賬面淨額的利率。

合約負債

合約負債於本集團轉移相關貨品或服務前向客戶收取付款或到期支付(以較早者為準)時確認。合約負債於本集團履行合約(即轉移相關貨品或服務之控制權予客戶)時確認為收益。

以股份為基礎付款

公司設有受限制股份單位計劃，旨在向對本集團業務成就作出貢獻的合資格參與者給予獎勵及報酬。本集團僱員(包括董事)以股份為基礎付款的方式收取酬金，據此，僱員以提供服務作為獲取權益工具的代價(「權益結算交易」)。

與僱員進行的權益結算交易的成本乃參照授予日期的公平值計量。公平值根據於授予日期本公司的股價計算。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Share-based payments (Cont'd)

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised in employee benefit expense, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled. The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at the end of each reporting period until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The charge or credit to the statement of profit or loss for a period represents the movement in the cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period.

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions are reflected within the grant date fair value. Any other conditions attached to an award, but without an associated service requirement, are considered to be non-vesting conditions. Non-vesting conditions are reflected in the fair value of an award and lead to an immediate expensing of an award unless there are also service and/or performance conditions.

For awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and/or service conditions have not been met, no expense is recognised. Where awards include a market or non-vesting condition, the transactions are treated as vesting irrespective of whether the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

Where the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the terms had not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. In addition, an expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payments, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

2.4 重大會計政策概要(續)

以股份為基礎付款(續)

權益結算交易的成本，於績效及／或服務條件達成期間確認為僱員福利開支和權益的增加。於每個報告期間結束時直至歸屬日期就權益結算交易確認的累計支出反映出歸屬期間屆滿的程度及本集團對最終將會歸屬的權益工具數目的最佳估計。某一期間在損益中扣除或計入的開支代表該期間開始及結束時確認的累計開支變動。

釐定獎勵授出日的公平值時並不考慮服務及非市場表現條件，惟達成條件的可能性則被評定為將最終歸屬為本集團權益工具數目的最佳估計的一部份。市場表現條件將反映在授予日期的公平值。附帶於獎勵中但並與相關服務要求無關的任何其他條件皆視為非歸屬條件。非歸屬條件反映在獎勵的公平值內，且除非包含服務及／或表現條件，否則將導致獎勵遭到即時計入開支。

因未能達至非市場表現及／或服務條件而導致最終並無歸屬的獎勵，不會確認為開支。倘獎勵包括一項市場或非歸屬條件，則無論市場或非歸屬條件是否達成，交易均會被視為已歸屬，但是需所有其他表現及／或服務條件已達成。

倘若以權益結算的獎勵的條款有所修訂，且已符合獎勵之原定條款，所確認開支最少須達到猶如條款並無任何修訂之水平。此外，倘若按修訂日期計量，任何修訂導致以股份為基礎的付款的總公平值有所增加，或對僱員有利，則應就該等修訂確認開支。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Share-based payments (Cont'd)

Where an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised for the award is recognised immediately. This includes any award where non-vesting conditions within the control of either the Group or the employee are not met. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award, and is designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new awards are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of earnings per share.

Other employee benefits

Pension scheme

The employees of the Group's subsidiaries which operate in Mainland China are required to participate in a central pension scheme operated by the local municipal government. The subsidiary operating in Mainland China is required to contribute a certain percentage of its payroll costs to the central pension scheme. The contributions are charged to the statement of profit or loss as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the central pension scheme.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or 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. The capitalisation of such borrowing costs ceases when the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs capitalised. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

2.4 重大會計政策概要(續)

以股份為基礎付款(續)

如以權益結算的獎勵被註銷，則被視為在註銷當日已歸屬，而尚未就該獎勵確認之任何開支須即時予以確認。此包括本集團或僱員控制範圍內非歸屬條件未獲達成之任何獎勵。然而，倘有一項新獎勵取代已註銷之獎勵，及於授出當日被指定為該獎勵之替代品，則該已註銷及新獎勵均被視為原獎勵之修訂（見前一段所述）。

計算每股盈利時，未行使股份獎勵之攤薄效應反映為額外股份攤薄。

其他僱員福利

退休金計劃

本集團於中國內地營運的附屬公司僱員須參加地方市政府運作的中央退休金計劃。於中國內地營運的附屬公司須按其工資成本的特定百分比向中央退休金計劃作出供款。供款於根據中央退休金計劃的規則應付時計入損益表。

借款成本

借款成本可直接分配至購買、建築或生產合資格資產，即資產需要一段長時間方可用作擬定用途或出售，該等資產的部分成本會被資本化。當資產大致上已預備妥當可用作擬定用途或出售時，借款成本資本化將會停止。於特別借款用作合資格資產開支前的暫時投資所賺取的投資收入，會由借款成本資本化中減除。所有其他借款成本會於產生期間支銷。借款成本包括實體就借貸資金產生的利息及其他成本。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Dividends

Final dividends are recognised as a liability when they are approved by the shareholders in a general meeting. Proposed final dividends are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Interim dividends are simultaneously proposed and declared, because the Company's memorandum and articles of association grant the directors the authority to declare interim dividends. Consequently, interim dividends are recognised immediately as a liability when they are proposed and declared.

Foreign currencies

These financial statements are presented in RMB. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. Foreign currency transactions recorded by the entities in the Group are initially recorded using their respective functional currency rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency rates of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting period. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured. The gain or loss arising on translation of a non-monetary item measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation difference on the item whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss, respectively).

2.4 重大會計政策概要(續)

股息

末期股息於股東大會上獲股東批准時確認為負債。建議末期股息於財務報表附註披露。

中期股息於建議的同時宣派，因本公司組織章程大綱及細則授予董事權利宣派中期股息。因此，中期股息於建議及宣派後隨即確認為負債。

外幣

該等財務報表以人民幣呈列。本集團各實體決定其本身的功能貨幣，而計入各實體財務報表的項目乃使用其功能貨幣計量。本集團實體錄得的外幣交易初步使用交易日當時各自的功能貨幣匯率列賬。以外幣計值的貨幣資產及負債按報告期末功能貨幣的適用匯率換算。償付或換算貨幣項目產生的差額於損益中確認。

按歷史成本以外幣計量的非貨幣項目按初步交易日的匯率換算。以外幣按公平值計量的非貨幣項目使用計量公平值當日的匯率換算。換算按公平值計量的非貨幣項目而產生的收益或虧損，按確認該項目的公平值變動的收益或虧損一致的方法處理（即其公平值收益或虧損於其他全面收入或損益確認的項目的換算差額，亦分別於其他全面收入或損益中確認）。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Foreign currencies (Cont'd)

In determining the exchange rate on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to an advance consideration, the date of initial transaction is the date on which the Group initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the Group determines the transaction date for each payment or receipt of the advance consideration.

The functional currency of the Company and certain overseas subsidiaries is the Hong Kong dollar. As at the end of the reporting period, the assets and liabilities of these entities are translated into RMB at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period, and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are translated at the weighted average exchange rates for the year.

The resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the exchange fluctuation reserve. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of other comprehensive income relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in profit or loss.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, the cash flows of overseas subsidiaries are translated into RMB at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the cash flows. Frequently recurring cash flows of overseas subsidiaries which arise throughout the year are translated into RMB at the weighted average exchange rates for the year.

2.4 重大會計政策概要(續)

外幣(續)

於釐定初始確認相關資產的匯率，以及釐定終止確認與預收預付代價有關的非貨幣資產或非貨幣負債時的開支或收入的匯率時，初始交易日期乃本集團初始確認預收預付代價產生的非貨幣資產或非貨幣負債的日期。倘有多筆預付或預收款項，則本集團釐定每筆預付或預收代價的交易日期。

本公司及若干海外附屬公司的功能貨幣為港元。於報告期末，該等實體的資產及負債按報告期末通行的匯率換算為人民幣，而其損益及其他全面收益表則按該年度的加權平均匯率換算。

由此產生的匯兌差額於其他全面收入確認，並於匯兌波動儲備累計。出售海外業務時，與該項海外業務有關的其他全面收入部分在損益中確認。

就綜合現金流量表而言，海外附屬公司的現金流量按現金流量日期的通行匯率換算為人民幣。海外附屬公司於整個年度產生的經常性現金流量則按該年度的加權平均匯率換算為人民幣。

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Group's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and their accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the assets or liabilities affected in the future.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Significant judgement in determining the lease term of contracts with renewal options

The Group has certain lease contracts that include extension options. The Group applies judgement in evaluating whether or not to exercise the option to renew the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise the renewal. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if 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 renew or to terminate the lease (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset).

The Group includes the renewal period as part of the lease term for leases of properties due to the significance of these assets to its operations. These leases have a short non-cancellable period (i.e., less than two years) and there will be a significant negative effect on operation if a replacement is not readily available.

3. 重大會計判斷及估計

管理層編製本集團財務報表時須作出會影響收益、開支、資產及負債的呈報金額及其隨附披露以及或然負債披露的判斷、估計及假設。有關該等假設及估計的不確定因素可能導致須就未來受影響的資產或負債賬面值作出重大調整。

判斷

於應用本集團的會計政策過程中，除涉及估計者外，管理層作出以下對財務報表中已確認的數額具有重大影響的判斷：

釐定有續租選擇權的合約租期時的重大判斷

本集團擁有若干包含續租選擇權的租賃合約。本集團於評估是否行使續租選擇權時應用判斷，即本集團考慮產生其行使續租選擇權的經濟誘因的所有相關因素。於開始日期後，倘存在屬於其控制範圍內的重大事件或情況變化從而影響其就租賃行使或不行使續租或終止選擇權的能力（例如重大租賃裝修或租賃資產經歷重大定製化），則本集團重新評估租期。

由於該等資產對其營運的重要性，本集團納入續租期作為物業租賃的租期一部分。該等租賃有短暫的不可註銷期間（即兩年以內），且倘無法隨時予以替換，則其將對經營活動造成重大不利影響。

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES (Cont'd)

Estimation uncertainty

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

Leases – Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in a lease, and therefore, it uses an incremental borrowing rate (“IBR”) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Group “would have to pay”, which requires estimation when no observable rates are available (such as for subsidiaries that do not enter into financing transactions) or when it needs to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease (for example, when leases are not in the subsidiary’s functional currency). The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates (such as the subsidiary’s stand-alone credit rating).

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. The carrying value of deferred tax assets relating to recognised tax losses at 31 December 2020 was RMB40,710,000 (2019: RMB30,270,000). Further details are contained in note 29 to the financial statements.

3. 重大會計判斷及估計(續)

估計不確定因素

下文說明於報告期末就未來和其他估計不確定因素的主要來源所作出的主要假設，這些假設足以致使下一個財政年度資產及負債的賬面值須作出重大調整。

租賃－估算增量借款利率

本集團無法釐定租賃中所隱含的利率，因此，本集團使用增量借款利率（「增量借款利率」）來計量租賃負債。增量借款利率指本集團於類似期限內以類似的擔保、借款所需支付的利率在類似的經濟環境下，為獲得與使用權資產價值相似的資產所需的資金。因此，增量借款利率反映了本集團「必須支付的費用」，當沒有可觀察利率（如未進行融資交易的附屬公司）或需要進行調整以反映金融工具的條款及條件時，需要進行估算。租賃（例如，當租賃不以附屬公司功能貨幣表示時）。本集團使用可觀察輸入數據（如市場利率）（如適用）估算增量借款利率，並且需要進行某些特定於實體的估算（如附屬公司獨立信用評級）。

遞延稅項資產

如很可能會有應課稅溢利可用於動用虧損，則確認遞延稅項資產為未動用稅項虧損。管理層在釐定可予以確認的遞延稅項資產金額時，須根據日後應課稅溢利可能出現的時間及水平和未來稅項規劃策略作出重大判斷。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，有關已確認稅項虧損的遞延稅項資產的賬面值為人民幣40,710,000元（二零一九年：人民幣30,270,000元）。進一步詳情載於財務報表附註29。

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES (Cont'd)

Estimation uncertainty (Cont'd)

Fair value measurements of financial instruments

Certain of the Group's financial assets, including structured deposits and wealth management products amounting to RMB1,899,277,000 as at 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: RMB322,137,000) are measured at fair values with fair values being determined based on observable inputs using valuation techniques. Judgement and estimation are required in establishing the relevant valuation techniques and the relevant inputs thereof. Changes in assumptions relating to these factors could affect the reported fair values of these instruments. Further disclosures are detailed in note 40.

The fair value for the embedded derivatives in convertible bonds are established by using valuation techniques. The valuation model is sensitive to changes in certain key inputs including volatility of share prices, risk-free rate and dividend yield that require significant management estimates. Any changes in the estimates and assumptions will affect the fair values of the embedded derivative in convertible bonds. The carrying amount of embedded derivatives is disclosed in note 26.

The fair value for the derivatives not qualifying as hedges are established by measured using valuation techniques similar to forward pricing and swap models, using present value calculations. The models incorporate various market observable inputs including the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates and interest rate curves. The carrying amount of derivatives in relation to foreign currency forward contract is disclosed in note 22.

4. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION

Information about geographical areas

Since all of the Group's revenue was generated from the production, marketing and retailing of casual braised duck-related food in Mainland China and over 100% of the Group's non-current assets were located in Mainland China, no geographical information in accordance with HKFRS 8 Operating Segments is presented.

Information about major customers

Since none of the Group's sales to a single customer accounted for 10% or more of the Group's total revenue, no information about major customers in accordance with HKFRS 8 Operating Segments is presented.

3. 重大會計判斷及估計(續)

估計不確定因素(續)

金融工具公平值計量

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團的若干金融資產(包括結構性存款及理財產品)約人民幣1,899,277,000元(二零一九年十二月三十一日：人民幣322,137,000元)乃按公平值計量，而公平值乃採用估值技術根據可觀察的輸入數據釐定。於確定相關估值技術及其相關輸入數據時須作出判斷及估計。與此等因素有關的假設變化可能會影響此等工具所呈報的公平值。進一步披露參見附註40。

可轉換債券中嵌入衍生工具之公平值採用估值技術確定。估值模型對若干關鍵輸入數據(包括需要管理層作出重大估計的股價波幅、無風險利率及股息收益率)的變動敏感。倘任何估計及假設有變，將影響可轉換債券中嵌入衍生工具之公平值。嵌入衍生工具之賬面值於附註26披露。

不符合作為對沖工具的衍生工具之公平值採用與遠期定價及掉期模型類似的估值技術確定(採用現值計算)。該等模型包含多項市場可觀察輸入數據，包括對手方的信貸質素、外匯即期及遠期匯率及利率曲線。與遠期貨幣合約有關的衍生工具之賬面值於附註22披露。

4. 經營分部資料

有關地理區域的資料

由於本集團的收益全部來自中國內地鴨類休閒滷製品的生產、營銷及零售，且本集團逾100%的非金融資產位於中國內地，故並無根據香港財務報告準則第8號—經營分部呈列地區資料。

有關主要客戶的資料

由於有關期間本集團對單一客戶的銷售均未達到本集團總收益的10%或以上，故並無根據香港財務報告準則第8號—經營分部呈列主要客戶資料。

5. REVENUE, OTHER INCOME AND GAINS, NET

An analysis of revenue, other income and gains, net is as follows:

Revenue from contracts with customers**(a) Disaggregated revenue information**

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Types of goods or service	貨品或服務類型		
Modified-Atmosphere-Packaged products	氣調包裝產品	1,895,116	2,803,353
Vacuum-packaged products	真空包裝產品	253,041	357,889
Franchise fees of retail stores	零售店特許權費	5,120	55
Other products	其他產品	28,225	24,743
Total revenue from contracts with customers	來自客戶合約的收益總計	2,181,502	3,186,040

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Timing of revenue recognition	收益確認時間		
Goods transferred at a point in time	於某一時間點轉讓貨品	2,176,382	3,185,985
Service transferred over time	隨著時間轉讓服務	5,120	55
		2,181,502	3,186,040

The following table shows the amounts of revenue recognised in the current reporting period that were included in the contract liabilities at the beginning of the reporting period:

下表列示於本報告期間計入報告期初合約負債的已確認收益金額：

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Revenue recognised that was included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the reporting period:	計入報告期初合約負債的已確認收益：		
Franchise fee	特許權費	672	—
		672	—

5. REVENUE, OTHER INCOME AND GAINS, NET*(Cont'd)***Revenue from contracts with customers (Cont'd)****(b) Performance obligations**

Information about the Group's performance obligations is summarised below:

Sale of casual braised food

The performance obligation is satisfied upon delivery of the goods and payment is generally settled once the goods are delivered, except for franchisees and distributors, where payment in advance is normally required.

Franchise fees of retail stores

The performance obligation is satisfied over time as services are rendered and advances are normally required before rendering the services. Generally, franchise fee contracts are for periods of more than one year, and the franchise fees are billed according to the contracts.

The amounts of transaction prices allocated to the remaining performance obligations (unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied) as at 31 December are as follows:

		2020	2019
		二零二零年	二零一九年
		RMB'000	RMB'000
		人民幣千元	人民幣千元
Amounts expected to be recognised as revenue:	預期將確認為收益的金額：		
Within one year	一年內	23,694	672
After one year	一年後	16,868	—
		40,562	672

5. 收益、其他收入及收益淨額(續)**來自客戶合約的收益(續)****(b) 履約責任**

有關本集團的履約責任資料概述如下：

銷售休閒滷製品

履約責任乃於交貨後即告完成，一般情況下，一旦交貨即結算貨款，而針對特許經營商及經銷商則除外，其通常需預付貨款。

零售店特許權費

履約責任於提供服務後隨著時間達成，而提供服務前通常需預付款項。一般情況下，特許權費合約的期限為一年以上，並特許權費根據合約計費。

於十二月三十一日分配至餘下履約責任(未達成或部分未達成)的交易價格金額如下：

5. REVENUE, OTHER INCOME AND GAINS, NET

(Cont'd)

Revenue from contracts with customers (Cont'd)

5. 收益、其他收入及收益淨額(續)

來自客戶合約的收益(續)

			2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
	Notes 附註			
Other income and gains, net		其他收入及收益淨額		
Interest income from bank deposits		銀行存款利息收入	45,243	55,976
Interest income from structured deposits		結構性存款的利息收入	15,706	26,351
Interest income from other financial assets at FVTPL		按公平值計入損益的其他金融資產的利息收入	12,081	—
Fair value (loss)/gain on structured deposits measured at FVTPL		按公平值計入損益計量的結構性存款的公平值(虧損)/收益	(1,626)	2,137
Fair value gain on other financial assets measured at FVTPL		按公平值計入損益計量的其他金融資產的公平值收益	8,291	—
Fair value gain on derivative instruments – transactions not qualifying as hedges	22	衍生工具之的平值收益 – 不符合對沖資格的交易	19,417	—
Fair value loss on financial instruments – embedded derivative component of convertible bonds	26	金融工具的公平值虧損 – 可換股債券嵌入衍生部分	(3,843)	—
Loss on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment, net		出售物業、廠房及設備項目虧損淨額	(1,075)	(1,040)
Loss on disposal of items of right-of-use assets	14	出售使用權資產項目虧損	(12,096)	—
Impairment of right-of-use assets	14	使用權資產之減值	(1,724)	—
Gain/(loss) on foreign exchange differences		外匯差額收益/(虧損)	50,388	(15,755)
Government grants*		政府補助*	20,625	50,613
Donation expense		捐贈開支	(12,591)	—
Others		其他	8,893	6,967
Total		總計	147,689	125,249

* There were no unfulfilled conditions and other contingencies attaching to the government grants that had been recognised.

* 已確認的政府補助並無附帶未達成條件及其他或然事項。

6. FINANCE COSTS

An analysis of finance costs from continuing operations is as follows:

6. 財務費用

持續經營業務的財務費用分析如下：

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Interest on bank loans	銀行貸款之利息	10,924	—
Interest on convertible bonds	可換股債券之利息	6,505	—
Interest on lease liabilities	租賃負債之利息	22,127	32,123
Total	總計	39,556	32,123

7. PROFIT BEFORE TAX

The Group's profit before tax is arrived at after charging/(crediting):

7. 除稅前溢利

本集團除稅前溢利乃經扣除／(計入)以下各項後達致：

			2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
	Notes 附註			
Cost of inventories sold		已售存貨成本	764,609	1,135,257
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	13	物業、廠房及設備折舊	119,938	119,558
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	14(a)/(c)	使用權資產折舊	279,820	309,614
Amortisation of other intangible assets	16	其他無形資產攤銷	12,286	10,012
Auditor's remuneration		核數師薪酬	2,180	2,180
Lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	14(c)	未計入租賃負債計算的租賃付款	56,240	93,060
Employee benefit expense (including directors' and chief executive's remuneration) (note 8):		僱員福利開支 (包括董事及最高行政人員薪酬)(附註8):		
Wages and salaries		工資及薪金	335,955	398,366
Pension scheme contributions		退休金計劃供款	27,554	66,032
Equity-settled share-based payment expense	32	以權益結算以股份為基礎的付款開支	4,928	—
Other welfare		其他福利	30,330	31,883
Advertising and promotion expenses		廣告及推廣開支	38,036	61,439
E-commerce and online ordering platform related service and delivery fees		電商及外賣平台相關服務及快遞費	166,247	150,557
Fuel cost		燃料費	15,633	23,409
Utility expenses		水電開支	39,456	47,142
Share of profits and losses of an associate		分佔一間聯營公司損益	(26,653)	(7,737)
Finance costs	6	財務費用	39,556	32,123
Transportation expenses		運輸費	56,452	81,221
(Gain)/loss on foreign exchange differences	5	外匯差額 (收益)/虧損	(50,388)	15,755
Interest income from bank deposits	5	銀行存款利息收入	(45,243)	(55,976)
Interest income from structured deposits	5	結構性存款的利息收入	(15,706)	(26,351)
Interest income from other financial assets at FVTPL	5	按公平值計入損益的其他金融資產的利息收入	(12,081)	—
Fair value loss/(gain) on structured deposits measured at FVTPL	5	按公平值計入損益計量的結構性存款的公平值虧損/(收益)	1,626	(2,137)
Fair value gain on other financial assets measured at FVTPL	5	按公平值計入損益計量的其他金融資產的公平值收益	(8,291)	—
Fair value loss on financial instruments – embedded derivative component of convertible bonds	5	可換股債券之金融工具嵌入式衍生部分之公平值虧損	3,843	—
Fair value gain on derivative instruments – transactions not qualifying as hedges	5	衍生工具的公平值收益 – 不符合對沖資格的交易	(19,417)	—
Loss on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment	5	出售物業、廠房及設備項目虧損	1,075	1,040
Loss on disposal of items of right-of-use assets	5	出售使用權資產項目虧損	12,096	—
Impairment of right-of-use assets	5	使用權資產之減值	1,724	—

8. DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REMUNERATION

Directors' and chief executive's remuneration for the year, disclosed pursuant to the Listing Rules, section 383(1)(a), (b), (c) and (f) of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and Part 2 of the Companies (Disclosure of Information about Benefits of Directors) Regulation, is as follows:

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Fees	袍金	1,445	1,962
Other emoluments:	其他酬金：		
– Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	– 薪金、津貼及實物福利	7,147	4,923
– Performance related bonuses	– 表現相關花紅	38	264
– Equity-settled share option expense	– 權益結算購股權開支	1,990	–
– Pension scheme contributions	– 退休金計劃供款	237	393
		10,857	7,542

8. 董事及最高行政人員薪酬

根據上市規則、香港公司條例第383(1)(a)、(b)、(c)及(f)條及公司(披露董事利益資料)規例第2部披露之年內董事及最高行政人員薪酬如下：

(a) Independent non-executive directors

The fees paid to independent non-executive directors during the year were as follows:

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Mr. Wu Chi Keung	胡志強先生	179	176
Mr. Chan Kam Ching	陳錦程先生	179	176
Mr. Lu Weidong	盧衛東先生	179	176
		537	528

(a) 獨立非執行董事

年內支付予獨立非執行董事的袍金如下：

There were no other emoluments payable to the independent non-executive directors during the year (2019: Nil).

年內並無應付獨立非執行董事的其他酬金(二零一九年：無)。

8. DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REMUNERATION (Cont'd)

(b) Executive directors, a non-executive director and the chief executive

8. 董事及最高行政人員薪酬(續)

(b) 執行董事、非執行董事及最高行政人員

		Salaries, allowances and benefits Fees 薪金、津貼及 袍金 RMB'000 人民幣千元	in kind 實物福利 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Performance related bonuses 表現 相關花紅 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Equity- settled share option scheme expense 權益結算 購股權開支 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Pension contributions 退休金 計劃供款 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Total remuneration 總酬金 RMB'000 人民幣千元
2020	二零二零年						
Executive directors:	執行董事：						
Mr. Zhou Fuyu	周富裕先生	360	1,650	–	–	79	2,089
Mr. Zhang Yuchen	張宇晨先生	179	4,793	–	1,657	79	6,708
Mr. Wen Yong	文勇先生	360	704	38	333	79	1,514
		899	7,147	38	1,990	237	10,311
Non-executive director:	非執行董事：						
Mr. Pan Pan	潘攀先生	9	–	–	–	–	9
		908	7,147	38	1,990	237	10,320

8. DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REMUNERATION (Cont'd)

(b) Executive directors, a non-executive director and the chief executive (Cont'd)

8. 董事及最高行政人員薪酬(續)

(b) 執行董事、非執行董事及最高行政人員(續)

		Fees	Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	Performance related bonuses	Pension scheme contributions	Total remuneration
		袍金	薪金、津貼及實物福利	表現相關花紅	退休金計劃供款	總酬金
		RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
		人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元
2019	二零一九年					
Executive directors:	執行董事：					
Mr. Zhou Fuyu	周富裕先生	360	1,065	104	83	1,612
Mr. Zhang Yuchen	張宇晨先生	15	1,645	–	54	1,714
Mr. Wen Yong	文勇先生	360	748	50	83	1,241
Mr. Hu Jiaqing	胡佳慶先生	60	–	–	7	67
Mr. Hao Lixiao	郝立曉先生	300	386	60	83	829
Ms. Li Ying	李瑩女士	330	1,079	50	83	1,542
		1,425	4,923	264	393	7,005
Non-executive director:	非執行董事：					
Mr. Pan Pan	潘攀先生	9	–	–	–	9
		1,434	4,923	264	393	7,014

There were no arrangements under which a director or the chief executive waived or agreed to waive any remuneration during the year.

年內，概無董事或最高行政人員放棄或同意放棄任何薪酬的安排。

9. FIVE HIGHEST PAID INDIVIDUALS

The five highest paid employees during the year included three directors including the chief executive (2019: three directors including the chief executive), details of whose remuneration are set out in note 8 above. Details of the remuneration for the remaining two highest paid employees for the year ended 31 December 2020, who are neither a director nor chief executive of the Company are as follows:

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	薪金、津貼及實物福利	4,017	2,425
Pension scheme contributions	退休金計劃供款	45	115
Equity-settled share option expense	權益結算購股權開支	300	–
Termination benefits	辭退福利	–	262
		4,362	2,802

The number of non-director and non-chief executive, highest paid employees whose remuneration fell within the following bands is as follows:

9. 五名最高薪酬人士

年內五位最高薪酬僱員包括三位董事(包括最高行政人員)(二零一九年：三位董事，包括最高行政人員)，彼等的酬金詳情載於上文附註8。截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度餘下兩位最高薪酬僱員(並非本公司董事或最高行政人員)的酬金詳情載列如下：

薪酬在下列範圍內的非董事及非最高行政人員的最高薪酬僱員的人數如下：

		2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年
Nil to HKD1,000,000	零至1,000,000港元	–	–
HKD1,000,001 to HKD1,500,000	1,000,001港元至1,500,000港元	1	1
HKD1,500,001 to HKD2,000,000	1,500,001港元至2,000,000港元	–	1
HKD2,000,001 to HKD4,000,000	2,000,001港元至4,000,000港元	1	–
		2	2

10. INCOME TAX

The major components of income tax expenses are as follows:

10. 所得稅

所得稅開支的主要組成部分如下：

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Current income tax in the PRC	中國的當期所得稅	35,894	154,133
Deferred tax (note 29)	遞延稅項(附註29)	12,943	(16,371)
Total tax charge for the year	年內稅項支出總額	48,837	137,762

The Group is subject to income tax on an entity basis on profits arising in or derived from the jurisdictions in which members of the Group are domiciled and operate.

本集團須就本集團成員公司於身處及經營所在的司法權區所產生或所錄得溢利按實體基準繳納所得稅。

10. INCOME TAX (Cont'd)

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

The provision for current income tax in the PRC is based on a statutory rate of 25% (2019: 25%) of the assessable profits of the subsidiaries of the Group as determined in accordance with the PRC Corporate Income Tax Law.

Hong Kong profits tax has been provided at the rate of 16.5% (2019: 16.5%) on the estimated assessable profits arising in Hong Kong during the year, except for one subsidiary of the Group which is a qualifying entity under the two-tiered profits tax rates regime. The first HK\$2,000,000 (2019: HK\$2,000,000) of assessable profits of this subsidiary are taxed at 8.25% (2019: 8.25%) and the remaining assessable profits are taxed at 16.5% (2019: 16.5%). No Hong Kong profits tax on this subsidiary has been provided as there was no assessable profit arising in Hong Kong during the year.

A reconciliation of the tax expense applicable to profit before tax using the statutory rate for the country in which the Company and the majority of its subsidiaries are domiciled to the tax expense at the effective tax rate is as follows:

		2020	2019
		二零二零年	二零一九年
		RMB'000	RMB'000
		人民幣千元	人民幣千元
Profit before tax	除稅前溢利	200,058	545,210
Tax at the PRC statutory tax rate of 25% (2019: 25%)	按25%(二零一九年: 25%)的中國法定稅率繳納的稅項	50,014	136,302
Tax effect of tax rate difference between the PRC and overseas entities	中國與海外實體之間稅率差異的稅務影響	(18,221)	(6,959)
Profits and losses attributable to an associate	聯營公司應佔損益	—	(1,934)
Tax losses utilised from previous periods	過往期間已動用稅項虧損	329	—
Adjustments in respect of current tax of previous periods	過往期間當期稅項調整	654	(1,784)
Expenses not deductible for tax	不能作稅務抵扣的費用	9,816	12,137
Tax losses not recognised	未確認稅項虧損	6,245	—
Tax charge at the Group's effective rate	按本集團實際稅率計算的稅項開支	48,837	137,762

10. 所得稅(續)

根據開曼群島及英屬處女群島的規則及規例，本集團毋須繳納任何開曼群島及英屬處女群島所得稅。

本集團基於25%(二零一九年: 25%)的法定稅率(根據中國企業所得稅法釐定)對其附屬公司應課稅溢利計提中國當期所得稅撥備。

香港利得稅乃根據年內在香港賺取的估計應課稅溢利的16.5%(二零一九年: 16.5%)稅率計提，惟本集團的一間附屬公司除外，該公司為符合兩級制利得稅稅率制度的實體。該附屬公司首筆2,000,000港元(二零一九年: 2,000,000港元)的應課稅溢利按8.25%(二零一九年: 8.25%)的稅率繳稅，其餘應課稅溢利則按16.5%的稅率繳稅(二零一九年: 16.5%)。並無就該附屬公司的香港利得稅計提撥備，乃由於年內並無在香港產生應課稅溢利。

適用於除稅前溢利按本公司及其大多數附屬公司所處國家的法定稅率計算的稅項開支與按實際稅率計算的稅項開支對賬如下：

11. DIVIDENDS

11. 股息

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Dividends declared	已宣派股息	160,075	239,522

The board has recommended the payment of a final dividend of HK\$0.08 (equivalent to RMB0.07) per ordinary share for the year ended 31 December 2020, representing a total payment of approximately RMB160,075,000 including RMB4,394,000 of a dividend attributable to the repurchased shares held by the trustee of the Group for a future incentive scheme, which is subject to the approval of the Company's shareholders at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

董事會已建議就截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度派付末期股息每股普通股0.08港元（相等於人民幣0.07元），相當於支付合共約人民幣160,075,000元（包括本集團受託人就未來激勵計劃持有的已購回股份應佔股息人民幣4,394,000元），建議末期股息須待本公司股東於應屆股東週年大會上批准。

12. EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO ORDINARY EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE PARENT

12. 母公司普通權益持有人應佔每股盈利

The calculation of the basic earnings per share amount is based on the profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent, and the weighted average number of ordinary shares of 2,317,728,500 (2019: 2,317,728,500) in issue during the year.

每股基本盈利金額按年內母公司普通權益持有人應佔溢利及年內已發行2,317,728,500股（二零一九年：2,317,728,500股）普通股加權平均數計算。

The calculation of the diluted earnings per share amount is based on the profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent, adjusted to reflect the interest on the convertible bonds (when applicable). The weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation is the number of ordinary shares in issue during the year, as used in the basic earnings per share calculation, and the weighted average number of ordinary shares assumed to have been issued at no consideration on the deemed exercise of all dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

每股攤薄盈利金額乃根據母公司普通權益持有人應佔本年內利計算，經調整以反映可換股債券之利息（倘適用）。計算所採用的普通股加權平均數即為計算每股基本盈利所採用的年內已發行普通股數目，以及假設在視為行使所有具攤薄潛力的普通股為普通股的無償發行的普通股加權平均數。

12. EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO ORDINARY EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE PARENT

(Cont'd)

The calculations of basic and diluted earnings per share are based on:

12. 母公司普通權益持有人應佔每股盈利 (續)

每股基本及攤薄盈利的計算乃基於：

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
<i>Earnings</i>	<i>盈利</i>		
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent used in the basic earnings per share calculation	用於計算每股基本盈利之 母公司普通權益持有人 應佔溢利	151,221	407,448
Add: Interest on convertible bonds	加：可換股債券之利息	6,505	—
Fair value loss on the derivative component of the convertible bonds	可換股債券衍生部分之 公平值虧損	3,843	—
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent before interest on convertible bonds	扣除可換股債券之 利息前母公司普通權益 持有人應佔溢利	161,569	407,448
<i>Shares</i>	<i>股份</i>		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year used in the basic earnings per share calculation	用於計算每股基本盈利之 年內已發行普通股之 加權平均數	2,317,728,500	2,317,728,500
Effect of dilution – weighted average number of ordinary shares:	攤薄影響 – 普通股 加權平均數：		
Restricted share unit scheme	受限制股份單位計劃	1,615,620	—
Convertible bonds	可換股債券	22,866,175	—
		2,342,210,295*	2,317,728,500
Earnings per share:	每股盈利：		
Basic (RMB)	基本(人民幣)	0.07	0.18
Diluted (RMB)	攤薄(人民幣)	0.07	0.18

* Because the diluted earnings per share amount is increased when taking convertible bonds into account, the convertible bonds had an anti-dilutive effect on the basic earnings per share for the year and were ignored in the calculation of diluted earnings per share. Therefore, the diluted earnings per share amounts are based on the profit for the year and the profit attributable to continuing operations of RMB151,221,000 and RMB151,221,000, respectively, and the weighted average number of ordinary shares of 2,319,344,120 in issue during the year.

* 由於計及可換股債券之情況下，每股攤薄盈利金額增加，故可換股債券對年內每股基本盈利具有反攤薄效應，在計算每股攤薄盈利時未予以考慮。因此，每股攤薄盈利金額乃分別基於年內溢利人民幣151,221,000元及持續經營業務應佔溢利人民幣151,221,000元，以及年內已發行普通股加權平均數為2,319,344,120股計算。

13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

13. 物業、廠房及設備

		Buildings 樓宇 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Plant and machinery 廠房及機器 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Operating tools 運營工具 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Motor vehicles 汽車 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Office equipment 辦公設備 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Leasehold improvements 租賃裝修 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Construction in progress 在建工程 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Total 總計 RMB'000 人民幣千元
31 December 2020	二零二零年十二月三十一日								
At 1 January 2020:	於二零二零年一月一日：								
Cost	成本	791,006	381,472	95,328	18,580	45,709	107,152	285,363	1,724,610
Accumulated depreciation	累計折舊	(86,075)	(75,669)	(49,238)	(13,356)	(14,343)	(76,539)	-	(315,220)
Net carrying amount	賬面淨值	704,931	305,803	46,090	5,224	31,366	30,613	285,363	1,409,390
At 1 January 2020, net of accumulated depreciation	於二零二零年一月一日， 扣除累計折舊	704,931	305,803	46,090	5,224	31,366	30,613	285,363	1,409,390
Additions	添置	3,016	343	5,514	516	704	22,119	102,188	134,400
Depreciation provided during the year	年內計提的折舊	(32,159)	(37,693)	(13,814)	(1,840)	(8,436)	(25,996)	-	(119,938)
Disposals	出售	(3,166)	(6,409)	(1,878)	(112)	(251)	(3,297)	(52)	(15,165)
Transfers	轉撥	17,917	1,977	18	-	2,153	-	(22,065)	-
Transfers to intangible assets	轉撥至無形資產	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,041)	(1,041)
At 31 December 2020, net of accumulated depreciation	於二零二零年十二月 三十一日，扣除累計折舊	690,539	264,021	35,930	3,788	25,536	23,439	364,393	1,407,646
At 31 December 2020:	於二零二零年十二月三十一日：								
Cost	成本	802,517	372,271	89,730	16,762	47,901	122,447	364,393	1,816,021
Accumulated Depreciation	累計折舊((111,978)	(108,250)	(53,800)	(12,974)	(22,365)	(99,008)	-	(408,375)
Net carrying amount	賬面淨值	690,539	264,021	35,930	3,788	25,536	23,439	364,393	1,407,646

13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Cont'd)

13. 物業、廠房及設備(續)

		Buildings 樓宇 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Plant and machinery 廠房及機器 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Operating tools 運營工具 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Motor vehicles 汽車 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Office equipment 辦公設備 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Leasehold improvements 租賃裝修 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Construction in progress 在建工程 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Total 總計 RMB'000 人民幣千元
31 December 2019	二零一九年十二月三十一日								
At 31 December 2018 and 1 January 2019:	於二零一八年十二月三十一日 及二零一九年一月一日:								
Cost	成本	524,116	273,601	86,403	18,862	26,107	77,573	398,148	1,404,810
Accumulated depreciation	累計折舊	(68,585)	(44,201)	(36,449)	(12,235)	(8,481)	(44,893)	-	(214,844)
Net carrying amount	賬面淨值	455,531	229,400	49,954	6,627	17,626	32,680	398,148	1,189,966
At 1 January 2019, net of accumulated depreciation	於二零一九年一月一日， 扣除累計折舊	455,531	229,400	49,954	6,627	17,626	32,680	398,148	1,189,966
Additions	添置	33,919	82,573	11,473	1,070	10,304	31,804	180,657	351,800
Depreciation provided during the year	年內計提的折舊	(31,987)	(33,502)	(15,791)	(2,101)	(5,961)	(30,216)	-	(119,558)
Disposals	出售	2,895	(4,207)	(1,427)	(474)	(90)	(3,655)	(60)	(7,018)
Transfers	轉撥	244,573	31,539	1,881	102	9,487	-	(287,582)	-
Transfers to intangible assets	轉撥至無形資產	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,800)	(5,800)
At 31 December 2019, net of accumulated depreciation	於二零一九年十二月 三十一日，扣除累計折舊	704,931	305,803	46,090	5,224	31,366	30,613	285,363	1,409,390
At 31 December 2019:	於二零一九年十二月三十一日:								
Cost	成本	791,006	381,472	95,328	18,580	45,709	107,152	285,363	1,724,610
Accumulated depreciation	累計折舊	(86,075)	(75,669)	(49,238)	(13,356)	(14,343)	(76,539)	-	(315,220)
Net carrying amount	賬面淨值	704,931	305,803	46,090	5,224	31,366	30,613	285,363	1,409,390

As at 31 December 2020, the Group has yet to obtain property ownership certificates for certain buildings with an aggregate net book value of RMB356,843,000 (2019: RMB366,390,000). The Group is still in the process of applying for the property certificates.

The current year additions of construction in progress included approximately RMB1,233,000, which was the amortisation of land lease payments during the construction period in 2020 (2019: RMB1,406,000).

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團並無就賬面淨值總額人民幣356,843,000元(二零一九年：人民幣366,390,000元)的若干樓宇取得房屋所有權證。本集團仍在申請物業證書。

本年度添置在建工程中包括二零二零年施工期間的土地租賃款項攤銷約人民幣1,233,000元(二零一九年：人民幣1,406,000元)。

14. LEASES**The Group as a lessee**

The Group has lease contracts for various items of properties used in its operations. Lump sum payments were made upfront to acquire the leased land from the owners with lease periods of 50 years, and no ongoing payments will be made under the terms of these land leases. Leases of properties generally have lease terms between 1 and 7 years. Motor vehicles generally have lease terms of 12 months or less and/or are individually of low value. Generally, the Group is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets outside the Group. There are certain lease contracts that include extension and termination options and variable lease payments, which are further discussed below.

(a) Right-of-use assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's right-of-use assets and the movements during the year are as follows:

		Leasehold land 租賃土地 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Properties 物業 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Total 總計 RMB'000 人民幣千元
As at 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	128,898	731,344	860,242
Additions	添置	24,406	268,637	293,043
Depreciation charge	折舊費用	(3,542)	(306,072)	(309,614)
As at 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020	於二零一九年十二月三十一日及二零二零年一月一日	149,762	693,909	843,671
Additions	添置	3,317	160,025	163,342
Depreciation charge	折舊費用	(3,335)	(277,718)	(281,053)
Reassessment of a lease term arising from a decision not to exercise the extension option	因不行使延期選擇權所產生的租期重新評估	—	(49,713)	(49,713)
Revision of a lease term arising from a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease	因租賃期間不可撤銷之變動而導致的租期變更	—	(105,942)	(105,942)
Impairment	減值	—	(1,724)	(1,724)
As at 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	149,744	418,837	568,581

14. 租賃**本集團作為承租人**

本集團訂有供營運使用的多項物業的租賃合約。本集團已提前作出一次性付款以向業主收購租賃土地，租期為50年，而根據該等土地租賃的條款，將不會繼續支付任何款項。物業租賃的租期通常介乎1至7年。汽車的租期通常為12個月或以下及／或個別價值較低。一般而言，本集團不可向本集團以外人士轉讓及分租租賃資產。目前訂有若干包含延期及終止選擇權和可變租賃付款的租賃合約，有關詳情進一步論述如下。

(a) 使用權資產

年內，本集團使用權資產的賬面值及變動如下：

14. LEASES (Cont'd)**The Group as a lessee (Cont'd)****(a) Right-of-use assets (Cont'd)**

The Group's leasehold land is located in Wuhan City of Hubei Province, Dongguan City of Guangdong Province, Chengdu City of Sichuan Province, Nantong City of Jiangsu Province, Cangzhou City of Hebei Province and Qianjiang City of Hubei Province, the PRC, with lease periods of 50 years.

During 2020, RMB1,233,000 (2019: RMB1,406,000) of amortisation of the prepaid land lease payments was capitalised as part of the construction costs of the factory in Nantong City, Chengdu City and Qianjiang City.

(b) Lease liabilities

The carrying amount of lease liabilities and the movements during the year are as follows:

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Carrying amount at 1 January	於一月一日的賬面值	656,034	659,538
New leases	新租賃	122,333	213,134
Accretion of interest recognised during the year	年內確認的利息增幅	22,127	32,123
Covid-19-related rent concessions from lessors	來自出租人的與新冠肺炎疫情相關的租金優惠	(38,836)	—
Payments	付款	(192,380)	(248,761)
Reassessment of a lease term arising from a decision not to exercise the extension option	因不行使延期選擇權所產生的租期重新評估	(47,324)	—
Revision of a lease term arising from a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease	因租賃期間不可撤銷之變動而導致的租期變更	(96,235)	—
Carrying amount at 31 December	於十二月三十一日的賬面值	425,719	656,034
Analysed into:	分析為：		
Current portion	流動部分	224,414	219,486
Non-current portion	非流動部分	201,305	436,548

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is disclosed in note 37(b) to the financial statements.

As disclosed in note 2.2 to the financial statements, the Group has early adopted the amendment to HKFRS 16 and applied the practical expedient to all eligible rent concessions granted by the lessors for leases of certain properties during the year.

14. 租賃(續)**本集團作為承租人(續)****(a) 使用權資產(續)**

本集團的租賃土地位於中國湖北省武漢市、廣東省東莞市、四川省成都市、江蘇省南通市、河北省滄州市及湖北省潛江市，租期為50年。

於二零二零年，預付土地租賃付款攤銷人民幣1,233,000元(二零一九年：人民幣1,406,000元)已資本化為南通市、成都市及潛江市的廠房建築成本的一部分。

(b) 租賃負債

年內，租賃負債的賬面值及變動如下：

租賃負債的到期日分析於財務報表附註37(b)內披露。

如財務報表附註2.2所披露，本集團已於年內提早採納香港財務報告準則第16號的修訂，並就出租人授出的所有合資格租金優惠應用實際權宜方法租賃若干物業。

14. LEASES (Cont'd)**The Group as a lessee (Cont'd)**

- (c) The amounts recognised in profit or loss in relation to leases are as follows:

14. 租賃(續)**本集團作為承租人(續)**

- (c) 於損益內確認的租賃相關款項如下：

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Interest on lease liabilities	租賃負債的利息	22,127	32,123
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets	使用權資產的折舊費用	279,820	309,614
Expense relating to short-term leases and other leases with remaining lease terms ended on or before 31 December 2019 (included in selling and distribution expenses and cost of sales)	與短期租賃及餘下租期於二零一九年十二月三十一日或之前屆滿的其他租賃有關的開支(計入銷售及分銷開支及銷售成本)	8,267	35,840
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets (included in administrative expenses)	有關低價值資產租賃的開支(計入行政開支)	—	—
Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities (included in cost of sales and selling and distribution expenses)	計量租賃負債時並無計及之可變動租賃付款(計入銷售成本及銷售及分銷開支)	47,973	57,220
Covid-19-related rent concessions from lessors	來自出租人的與新冠肺炎疫情相關的租金優惠	(38,836)	—
Loss on disposal of right-of-use assets	出售使用權資產的虧損	12,096	—
Impairment of right-of-use assets	使用權資產之減值	1,724	—
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	於損益內確認的總金額	333,171	434,797

14. LEASES (Cont'd)**The Group as a lessee (Cont'd)****(d) Variable lease payments**

The Group leased a number of the retail stores and premises which contain variable lease payment terms that are based on the Group's turnover generated from the retail stores and premises in the shopping mall. The following provides information on the Group's variable lease payments, including the magnitude in relation to fixed payments:

		Fixed payments 固定付款 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Variable payments 可變付款 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Total 總計 RMB'000 人民幣千元
2020	二零二零年			
Fixed rent	固定租金	160,954	–	160,954
Variable rent with minimum payment	可變租金之最低付款	39,693	13,378	53,071
Variable rent only	可變租金	–	34,595	34,595
Total	總計	200,647	47,973	248,620

		Fixed payments 固定付款 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Variable payments 可變付款 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Total 總計 RMB'000 人民幣千元
2019	二零一九年			
Fixed rent	固定租金	237,154	–	237,154
Variable rent with minimum payment	可變租金之最低付款	47,447	17,684	65,131
Variable rent only	可變租金	–	39,536	39,536
Total	總計	284,601	57,220	341,821

A 10% (2019: 10%) increase in sales in the retail stores would increase the total lease payments by 2% (2019: 2%).

零售店銷售額增加10% (二零一九年：10%) 將導致租賃付款總額增加2% (二零一九年：2%)。

- (e) The total cash outflow for leases and future cash outflows relating to leases that have not yet commenced are disclosed in notes 34(c) and 37(b), respectively, to the financial statements.

- (e) 租賃的現金流出總額及與尚未開始租賃有關的未來現金流出分別於財務報表附註34(c)及37(b)披露。

15. PREPAYMENTS**15. 預付款項**

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Prepayments for purchase of equipment	購買設備的預付款項	15,328	20,963

16. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

16. 其他無形資產

		Software 軟件 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Trademark 商標 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Patents 專利 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Total 總計 RMB'000 人民幣千元
31 December 2020	二零二零年 十二月三十一日				
Cost at 1 January 2020, net of accumulated amortisation	於二零二零年 一月一日的成本， 扣除累計攤銷	32,560	2,169	721	35,450
Additions during the year	年內添置	6,455	–	59	6,514
Transfers from construction in progress	轉撥自 在建工程	1,041	–	–	1,041
Amortisation provided during the year	年內計提的 攤銷	(12,136)	–	(150)	(12,286)
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年 十二月三十一日	27,920	2,169	630	30,719
At 31 December 2020:	於二零二零年 十二月三十一日：				
Cost	成本	62,920	2,169	1,434	66,523
Accumulated amortisation	累計攤銷	(35,000)	–	(804)	(35,804)
Net carrying amount	賬面淨值	27,920	2,169	630	30,719
31 December 2019	二零一九年 十二月三十一日				
Cost at 1 January 2019, net of accumulated amortisation	於二零一九年 一月一日的成本， 扣除累計攤銷	32,149	2,169	866	35,184
Additions during the year	年內添置	4,388	–	90	4,478
Transfers from construction in progress	轉撥自在建工程	5,800	–	–	5,800
Amortisation provided during the year	年內計提的 攤銷	(9,777)	–	(235)	(10,012)
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年 十二月三十一日	32,560	2,169	721	35,450
At 31 December 2019:	於二零一九年 十二月三十一日：				
Cost	成本	50,668	2,169	1,375	54,212
Accumulated amortisation	累計攤銷	(18,108)	–	(654)	(18,762)
Net carrying amount	賬面淨值	32,560	2,169	721	35,450

16. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Cont'd)

The Group's trademark is registered in the PRC and renewable under local legislation. The Group intends to continuously renew the trademark upon its expiry of registered protection duration and such renewal is expected to be at little cost. The trademark is expected to continuously contribute to the net cash inflow of the Group.

Impairment testing of other intangible asset – trademark

The Group's trademark has an indefinite useful life and is allocated to the Group's Zhou Hei Ya Business, which is treated as a cash-generating unit for impairment testing:

Zhou Hei Ya Business cash-generating unit

The recoverable amount of the Zhou Hei Ya Business cash-generating unit has been determined based on a value-in-use calculation using cash flow projections based on financial budgets covering a five-year period approved by senior management. The discount rate applied to the cash flow projections is 13% (2019: 13%) and cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using a growth rate of 5% (2019: 5%), which is the same as the long term average growth rate of the casual braised food industry.

The carrying amount of the trademark allocated to the cash-generating unit of the operation of the Zhou Hei Ya Business was RMB2,169,000 as of 31 December 2020 (2019: RMB2,169,000).

Assumptions were used in the value-in-use calculation of the Zhou Hei Ya Business cash-generating unit for 31 December 2020. The following describes each key assumption on which management has based its cash flow projections to undertake impairment testing of trademark:

Budgeted income – The basis used to determine the value assigned to income is the average income achieved in the year immediately before the budget year, increased for expected efficiency improvements and expected market development.

Discount rates – The discount rates used are before tax and reflect specific risks relating to the relevant unit.

16. 其他無形資產(續)

本集團商標於中國註冊並根據當地法律重續。本集團有意於商標的註冊保障期到期時繼續重續，而有關重續預期只需少量費用。商標預計將持續對本集團的現金流入淨額作出貢獻。

其他無形資產的減值測試－商標

本集團的商標擁有無限使用年期，並分配至本集團的周黑鴨業務，有關商標於減值測試中被視為現金產生單位：

周黑鴨業務現金產生單位

周黑鴨業務現金產生單位的可收回金額乃以使用價值計算法按高級管理層所批准涵蓋五年期間的財務預算的現金流量預測而釐定。適用於現金流量預測的貼現率為13%(二零一九年：13%)，而五年期間後的現金流量採用5%(二零一九年：5%)的增長率外推，與休閒滷製品行業的長期平均增長率相同。

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日，分配至經營周黑鴨業務現金產生單位的商標賬面值為人民幣2,169,000元(二零一九年：人民幣2,169,000元)。

假設乃用於二零二零年十二月三十一日周黑鴨業務現金產生單位的使用價值計算。下文載列管理層為進行商標減值測試而作出現金流量預測所依據的各項主要假設：

預算收入—用以釐定收入價值的基準為於緊接預算年前年度所達至的平均收入，其就預期效率改進及預期市場發展而增加。

貼現率—所用的貼現率為除稅前貼現率，並反映有關相關單位的特定風險。

17. INVESTMENT IN AN ASSOCIATE

17. 於一間聯營公司的投資

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Share of net assets	分佔資產淨值	277,069	250,416

Particulars of the Company's material associate are as follows:

本公司的重大聯營公司詳情如下：

Name	名稱	Place of incorporation 註冊成立地點	Percentage of voting power 投票權百分比	Principal activity 主要業務
Shenzhen Tiantu Xingnan Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership) ("Shenzhen Tiantu Xingnan")	深圳市天圖興南投資 合夥企業(有限合夥) (「深圳市天圖興南」)	PRC 中國	40	Investment fund 投資基金

In March 2018, the Group, through an indirect-wholly-owned subsidiary, entered into a partnership agreement with Shenzhen Tiantu Capital Management Centre (Limited Partnership) and Shenzhen Tiantu Xing'an Investment Enterprise (Limited Partnership) to jointly form Shenzhen Tiantu Xingnan, an investment fund, as a limited partner with an initial subscription amount of RMB500,000,000, representing 50% of the total initial subscription amount of RMB1,000,000,000 of this fund. As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, the Group has contributed RMB250,000,000 to Shenzhen Tiantu Xingnan.

In March 2019, as a third-party limited partner newly invested capital of RMB166,500,000 into the fund, the Group's paid-in contribution of RMB250,000,000 represented 37.51% of the total paid-in capital of this fund.

In December 2019, as another third-party limited partner newly invested capital of RMB100,000,000 into the fund, the Group's paid-in contribution of RMB250,000,000 represented 32.62% of the total paid-in capital of this fund.

In October 2020, as one of the current limited partner increased its capital by RMB82,000,000 invested into the fund, the Group's paid-in contribution of RMB250,000,000 represented 29.46% of the total paid-in capital of this fund as of 31 December 2020.

於二零一八年三月，本集團透過其間接全資附屬公司與深圳天圖資本管理中心(有限合夥)及深圳天圖興安投資企業(有限合夥)訂立合夥協議，共同成立深圳市天圖興南(一間投資基金)，本集團作為有限合夥人，初始認購金額為人民幣500,000,000元，佔該基金首次認購總額人民幣1,000,000,000元的50%。於二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日，本集團向深圳市天圖興南注資人民幣250,000,000元。

於二零一九年三月，由於第三方有限合夥人向該基金新投入資金人民幣166,500,000元，本集團的實繳供款人民幣250,000,000元佔該基金實繳資本總額的37.51%。

於二零一九年十二月，由於另一第三方有限合夥人向該基金新投入資金人民幣100,000,000元，本集團的實繳供款人民幣250,000,000元佔該基金實繳資本總額的32.62%。

於二零二零年十月，由於當前的有限合夥人之一向該資本增投人民幣82,000,000元，本集團的實繳供款人民幣250,000,000元佔該基金於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日實繳資本總額的29.46%。

17. INVESTMENT IN AN ASSOCIATE (Cont'd)

The following table illustrates the summarised financial information in respect of Shenzhen Tiantu Xingnan, adjusted for any differences in accounting policies and reconciled to the carrying amount in the consolidated financial statements:

		2020	2019
		二零二零年	二零一九年
		RMB'000	RMB'000
		人民幣千元	人民幣千元
Current assets	流動資產	3,562	199,806
Non-current assets	非流動資產	937,016	577,559
Current liabilities	流動負債	(206)	(9,592)
Net assets	資產淨值	940,372	767,773
Proportion of the Group's ownership	本集團的擁有權比例	29.46%	32.6%
Carrying amount of the investments	有關投資的賬面值	277,069	250,416
Revenue	收益	—	—
Profit for the year	年內溢利	90,599	15,916
Total comprehensive income for the year	年內全面收入總額	90,599	15,916

17. 於一間聯營公司的投資(續)

下表說明有關深圳市天圖興南的財務資料概要(已就會計政策差異作出調整並與綜合財務報表內的賬面值對賬):

18. INVENTORIES**18. 存貨**

		2020	2019
		二零二零年	二零一九年
		RMB'000	RMB'000
		人民幣千元	人民幣千元
At cost:	按成本:		
Raw materials	原材料	179,942	299,476
Work in progress	在製品	1,226	7,003
Finished goods	製成品	56,272	36,961
Packaging materials	包裝材料	17,751	16,948
		255,191	360,388

19. TRADE RECEIVABLES

19. 貿易應收款項

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Trade receivables	貿易應收款項	66,250	35,405
Less: Impairment provision	減：減值撥備	–	–
		66,250	35,405

The Group seeks to maintain strict control over its outstanding receivables to minimise credit risk. Overdue balances are reviewed regularly by senior management. In view of the aforementioned and the fact that the Group's trade receivables related to various diversified customers, there is no significant concentration of credit risk. The Group does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements over its trade receivable balances. Trade receivables are non-interest-bearing.

The ageing analysis of the trade receivables as at the end of the reporting period, based on the invoice date and net of loss allowance, is as follows:

本集團尋求對未收回應收款項維持嚴格控制，以盡量降低信用風險。高級管理層定期檢討逾期結餘。鑒於上文所述及本集團貿易應收款項與多個不同客戶有關的事實，故並無重大集中信用風險。本集團並無就其貿易應收款項結餘持有任何抵押品或其他增信措施。貿易應收款項不計息。

報告期末按發票日期劃分的貿易應收款項(已扣除虧損撥備)的賬齡分析如下：

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Within 3 months	三個月內	65,840	35,320
3 to 12 months	三至十二個月	410	85
		66,250	35,405

The Group applies the simplified approach to provide for expected credit losses prescribed in HKFRS 9, which permits the use of the lifetime expected loss provision for all trade receivables. The Group overall considers the shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due of the trade receivables to measure the expected credit losses. Majority of the receivables were neither past due nor impaired and relate to diversified customers for whom there was no recent history of default and there has not been a significant change in credit quality, the Directors are of the opinion that no provision for impairment is necessary in respect of these balances.

本集團採用簡化方法提供香港財務報告準則第9號所規定的預期信貸虧損，該準則允許使用所有貿易應收款項的整個存續期的預期虧損撥備。本集團整體考慮貿易應收款項的攤佔信貸風險特徵及到期日以計量預期信貸虧損。由於大多數應收款項既未逾期亦未減值，且與近期並無違約記錄的多元化客戶有關及信貸質素並無重大變動，董事認為毋須就該等結餘作出減值撥備。

20. PREPAYMENTS, OTHER RECEIVABLES AND OTHER ASSETS

20. 預付款項、其他應收款項及其他資產

		31 December 2020 二零二零年 十二月三十一日 RMB'000 人民幣千元	31 December 2019 二零一九年 十二月三十一日 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Prepaid property rents	預付物業租金	23,668	23,486
Advances to employees	給予僱員的暫支款	2,169	3,040
Advances to suppliers	給予供應商的預付款	8,390	9,269
Deductible input VAT	可扣減進項增值稅	73,455	80,942
Interest receivable	應收利息	23,146	8,166
Others	其他	44,632	32,977
		175,460	157,880

None of the above assets is either past due or impaired. The financial assets included in the above balances relate to receivables for which there was no recent history of default.

上述資產概無逾期或減值。計入上述結餘的金融資產與近期並無拖欠歷史的應收款項有關。

21. STRUCTURED DEPOSITED AND OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FVTPL

21. 結構性存款及按公平值計入損益計量的其他金融資產

			2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
	Notes 附註			
Current:	即期：			
Structured deposits	結構性存款			
Other unlisted investments, at amortised cost	其他非上市投資 (按攤銷成本計入)	(i)	60,725	438,724
Other unlisted investments, at fair value	其他非上市投資 (按公平值計入)	(i)	171,479	322,137
Other financial assets measured at FVTPL – Wealth management products	按公平值計入損益計量的 其他金融資產 — 理財產品	(ii)	1,607,798	—
Non-current:	非即期：			
Other financial assets measured at FVTPL – Private equity fund	按公平值計入損益計量的 其他金融資產 — 私募股權基金	(iii)	120,000	—
			1,960,002	760,861

21. STRUCTURED DEPOSITED AND OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FVTPL (Cont'd)

Notes:

- (i) The above unlisted investments were structure deposits products issued by banks in Mainland China. As at 31 December 2020, structured deposits of RMB60,725,000 (2019: RMB438,724,000) with cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at cost. As at 31 December 2020, structured deposits of RMB171,479,000 (2019: RMB322,137,000) were classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss as these structured deposits are with expected rates of return (not guaranteed) at floating rates ranging from 1.00% to 3.75%, linked to foreign exchange rate.
- (ii) At 31 December 2020, the wealth management products of RMB1,607,798,000 (2019: Nil) were issued by licensed banks in Mainland China and Hong Kong. They were mandatorily classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss as their contractual cash flows are not solely payments of principal and interest. The underlying investments of the financial assets were primarily short-term sovereign bonds, financial bonds and central bank bills, and other investment products issued by commercial banks in the inter-bank market in China, which were very liquid with a relatively short term of maturity. The products have maturity within 90-365 days and the expected but not guaranteed returns are at 3.40%-8.49% per annum. None of the wealth management products are past due.
- (iii) At 31 December 2020, the financial assets of RMB120,000,000 (2019: Nil) represented a private equity fund, of which the Group is limited partner. They were mandatorily classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss as their contractual cash flows are not solely payments of principal and interest. The private equity fund is managed by an independent professional fund manager approved by Asset Management Association of China for a period of 5 years.

21. 結構性存款及按公平值計入損益計量的其他金融資產(續)

附註：

- (i) 上述非上市投資為中國內地銀行發行的結構性存款產品。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，現金流量僅支付本金及利息的結構性存款人民幣60,725,000元(二零一九年：人民幣438,724,000元)乃按成本分類及計量。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，結構性存款人民幣171,479,000元(二零一九年：人民幣322,137,000元)被分類為按公平值計入損益的金融資產，原因為該等結構性存款的預期回報率(無擔保)乃按介乎1.00%至3.75%的與外匯匯率掛鈎的浮動利率計息。
- (ii) 於二零二零年十二月三十一日，人民幣1,607,798,000元(二零一九年：零)的理財產品乃由中國內地及香港持牌銀行發行。該等理財產品被強制分類為按公平值計入損益的金融資產，原因為彼等的合約現金流量並非僅支付本金及利息。有關金融資產的投資主要包括短期國債、金融債及中央銀行票據及商業銀行於中國銀行同業市場發行的其他投資產品。該等產品流通性強，屆滿期限較短。該等產品的屆滿期限介乎90至365天，其預期但不保證的年度回報率為3.40%至8.49%。該等理財產品概無逾期。
- (iii) 於二零二零年十二月三十一日，人民幣120,000,000元(二零一九年：零)的金融資產為私募基金，本集團為其有限合夥人。該等理財產品被強制分類為按公平值計入損益的金融資產，原因為彼等的合約現金流量並非僅支付本金及利息。私募基金由中國證券投資基金業協會授權的獨立專業基金經理管理，為期5年。

22. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

22. 衍生金融工具

		2020	2019
		二零二零年	二零一九年
		RMB'000	RMB'000
		人民幣千元	人民幣千元
Current assets	流動資產		
Foreign currency forward contracts	外幣遠期合約	19,417	—

The Group entered into several foreign currency forward contracts with banks in order to manage the Group's foreign currency exposure in relation to USD against RMB. The foreign currency forward contracts are not designated for hedge purposes and are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

本集團與銀行簽訂數份外匯遠期合約以管理本集團與美元兌人民幣有關的外匯敞口。外匯遠期合約並非指定用作對沖用途，且按公平值計入損益計量。

23. RESTRICTED CASH AND CASH IN TRANSIT

23. 受限制現金及在途現金

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Restricted cash	受限制現金	384,066	210,024

As at 31 December 2020, restricted cash amounting to RMB4,000,000 represented deposits for letters of credit (2019: RMB4,000,000), which are non-interest-bearing cash deposits paid to a commercial bank for purchasing equipment and will be returned upon the completion of such activities.

As at 31 December 2020, restricted cash amounting to RMB380,066,000 represented deposits for letters of guarantee (2019: RMB206,024,000), which are cash deposits paid to a commercial bank for loans and will be returned upon the repayment of the loan. The details are disclosed in note 25 to the financial statements.

All of the restricted cash of the Group was denominated in RMB as of 31 December 2020 and 2019.

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，受限制現金人民幣4,000,000元指信用證按金(二零一九年：人民幣4,000,000元)，此為就採購設備支付予商業銀行的不計息現金按金並將於有關活動完成後退還。

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，受限制現金人民幣380,066,000元指擔保函按金(二零一九年：人民幣206,024,000元)，此為就貸款支付予商業銀行的現金按金，並將於償還貸款後退還。詳情於財務報表附註25披露。

於二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日，本集團所有受限制現金以人民幣計值。

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Cash in transit	在途現金	68	697

The cash in transit represents the sales proceeds settled by debit cards or credit cards at the year end, which have yet to be credited by the banks to the Group.

在途現金指於年末以借記卡或信用卡結算但銀行尚未計入本集團的銷售所得款項。

24. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

24. 現金及銀行存款結餘

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Cash and cash in bank	現金及銀行活期存款	271,401	190,306
Time deposits	定期存款	1,312,360	1,046,684
		1,583,761	1,236,990
Less: Time deposits with maturity over three months	減：三個月以上到期的定期存款	1,312,360	1,046,684
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物	271,401	190,306

At the end of the reporting period, the cash and bank balances and time deposits of the Group denominated in RMB amounted to RMB1,143,250,000 (2019: RMB431,802,000).

The RMB is not freely convertible into other currencies, however, under Mainland China's Foreign Exchange Control Regulations and Administration of Settlement, Sale and Payment of Foreign Exchange Regulations, the Group is permitted to exchange RMB for other currencies through banks authorised to conduct foreign exchange business.

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. The bank balances are deposited with creditworthy banks with no recent history of default.

The carrying amounts of the cash and cash equivalents approximate to their fair values.

於報告期末，本集團以人民幣計值的現金及銀行存款結餘及定期存款為人民幣1,143,250,000元（二零一九年：人民幣431,802,000元）。

人民幣不能自由兌換成其他貨幣，然而，根據中國內地《外匯管理條例》及《結匯、售匯及付匯管理規定》，本集團可透過獲授權經營外匯業務的銀行將人民幣兌換成其他貨幣。

銀行活期存款按基於每日銀行存款利率的浮動利率賺取利息。銀行結餘存置於信譽卓越且近期並無拖欠歷史的銀行。

現金及現金等價物的賬面值與其公平值相若。

25. INTEREST-BEARING BANK BORROWINGS

25. 計息銀行借款

			31 December 2020 二零二零年十二月三十一日		
			Effective interest rate (%) 實際利率(%)	Maturity 還款期限	RMB'000 人民幣千元
Bank loans – secured	銀行貸款－有抵押	(i)	2.06-3.02	2021	370,765
Bank loans – guaranteed	銀行貸款－已擔保	(ii)	3.85	2021	30,000
					400,765

Notes:

The Group's bank loans are secured by the following:

- (i) the pledge of certain of the Group's time deposits amounting to RMB380,066,000 (2019: RMB209,286,000).
- (ii) In addition, a domestic subsidiary of the Company has guaranteed certain of the Group's bank loans up to RMB30,000,000 (2019: Nil) as at the end of the reporting period.

附註：

本集團的銀行貸款以下列方式作抵押：

- (i) 本集團若干定期存款抵押，金額為人民幣380,066,000元（二零一九年：人民幣209,286,000元）。
- (ii) 此外，於報告期末，本公司的一間國內附屬公司已為本集團部分銀行貸款提供擔保，擔保金額為人民幣30,000,000元（二零一九年：零）。

26. CONVERTIBLE BONDS

On 5 November 2020, the Company issued convertible bonds due 2025 in the aggregate principal amount of HK\$1,550,000,000. There was no movement in the number of these convertible bonds during the year. The bonds are convertible at the option of the bondholders into ordinary shares on 16 December 2020 on the basis of the initial conversion price of HK\$10.40. The bonds are redeemable at the option of the bondholders on 5 November 2023 at 103.86% of their principal amount together with accrued but unpaid interest. Any convertible notes not converted will be redeemed on 19 November 2025 at 106.58% of its principal amount together with accrued but unpaid interest. The bonds carry interest at a rate of 1% per annum, which is payable half-yearly in arrears on 5 May and 5 November.

26. 可換股債券

於二零二零年十一月五日，本公司已發行於二零二五年到期的可換股債券，本金總額為1,550,000,000港元。年內該等可換股債券的數目並無變動。於二零二零年十二月十六日，債券持有人選擇按初步換股價10.40港元將債券轉換為普通股。債券持有人選擇於二零二三年十一月五日按本金的103.86%連同應計但未付之利息贖回債券。任何未獲兌換的可換股票據將於二零二五年十一月十九日按其本金的106.58%連同應計及未付之利息贖回。債券按1%的年利率計算利息，其須每半年於五月五日及十一月五日支付。

26. CONVERTIBLE BONDS (Cont'd)

The convertible bonds comprise two components:

- (a) The debt component was initially measured at fair value amounting to HK\$1,494,938,000 (equivalent to RMB1,258,139,000). It is subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method after considering the effect of the transaction costs.
- (b) The derivative component comprises conversion options and early redemption options (not closely related to the debt component), which were initially measured at fair value with an amount of HK\$55,062,000 (equivalent to RMB46,341,000).

The total transaction costs of HK\$29,104,000 (equivalent to RMB24,494,000) that are related to the issue of the convertible bonds were allocated to the debt component exclusively in its initial measurement, and were included in the carrying amount of the debt component and amortised over the period of the convertible bonds using the effective interest method.

26. 可換股債券(續)

可換股債券由兩部分組成：

- (a) 債務部分初步按公平值1,494,938,000港元(相當於人民幣1,258,139,000元)計量。隨後使用實際利率法經計及交易成本的影響後按攤銷成本計量。
- (b) 衍生部分包括換股權及提早贖回權(並非與債務部分緊密相關)，初步按公平值55,062,000港元(相當於人民幣46,341,000元)計量。

與發行可換股債券有關的交易成本總額29,104,000港元(相當於人民幣24,494,000元)已於其初始計量時被全部分配至債務部分，及計入債務部分的賬面值，並使用實際利率法於可換股債券的期間內進行攤銷。

		Debt component 債務部分 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Embedded derivative component 嵌入式衍生部分 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Total 總計 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Nominal value of convertible bonds issued during the year	年內已發行可換股債券面值	1,258,139	46,341	1,304,480
Direct transaction costs attributable to the debt component	債務部分應佔直接交易成本	(24,494)	—	(24,494)
Interest expense	利息開支	6,505	—	6,505
Loss arising on change of fair value	公平值變動產生的虧損	—	3,843	3,843
As at 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	1,240,150	50,184	1,290,334

27. TRADE PAYABLES

The ageing analysis of the outstanding trade payables as at the end of the reporting period, based on the invoice date, is as follows:

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Within 3 months	三個月內	66,371	119,421
3 to 6 months	三至六個月	18,387	2,278
Over 6 months	六個月以上	1,514	182
Over 12 months	十二個月以上	121	107
		86,393	121,988

The trade payables are non-interest-bearing.

貿易應付款項不計息。

28. OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS**28. 其他應付款項及應計費用**

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Current	流動		
Refundable advances from customers	可予退還的客戶預收款	53,497	53,104
Payables for purchase of property, plant and equipment	購買物業、廠房及設備的應付款項	40,308	62,888
Payables for operating leases	經營租賃應付款項	2,819	3,988
Payroll and welfare payable	應付工資及福利	155,255	131,422
Other tax payables	其他應付稅項	17,517	15,406
Deposits received from suppliers	自供應商收取的按金	66,705	26,642
Freight	運費	13,100	11,278
Contract liabilities	合約負債	23,694	672
Advance for disposal of property, plant and equipment	出售物業、廠房及設備的預付款	30,152	—
Other payables	其他應付款項	56,306	26,299
		459,353	331,699
Non-current	非流動		
Contract liabilities	合約負債	16,868	—
		476,221	331,699

Other payables are unsecured, non-interest-bearing and repayable on demand.

其他應付款項為無抵押、不計息且須按要求償還。

28. OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS (Cont'd)

28. 其他應付款項及應計費用(續)

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Short-term advances received from customers	從客戶收取的短期墊款		
Sale of goods	銷售貨品	18,372	—
Franchise services	特許服務	5,322	672
Total contract liabilities, current	合約負債總額，流動	23,694	672

Contract liabilities include advances received to deliver products and franchise services. The increase in contract liabilities in 2020 was mainly due to the increase in short-term advances received from customers in relation to the sale of goods and franchised fee at the end of the year.

合約負債包括交付產品及特許服務所收到的墊款。二零二零年合約負債的增加主要由於於年末就銷售貨品及特許權費從客戶收取的短期墊款增加。

29. DEFERRED TAX

The movements in deferred tax assets and tax liabilities during the year are as follows:

29. 遞延稅項

年內遞延稅項資產及稅項負債的變動如下：

Deferred tax assets

遞延稅項資產

		Accumulated losses 累計虧損 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Expenses accrued 應計開支 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Government grants 政府補助 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Others 其他 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Total 總計 RMB'000 人民幣千元
At 31 December 2019 and at 1 January 2020	於二零一九年十二月三十一日及二零二零年一月一日	30,270	16,700	12,396	11,082	70,448
Deferred tax charged/(credited) to profit or loss for the year (note 10)	年內自損益扣除/(撥回)的遞延稅項(附註10)	10,440	—	1,644	(1,652)	10,432
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	40,710	16,700	14,040	9,430	80,880

		Accumulated losses 累計虧損 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Expenses accrued 應計開支 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Government grants 政府補助 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Others 其他 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Total 總計 RMB'000 人民幣千元
At 31 December 2018 and at 1 January 2019	於二零一八年十二月三十一日及二零一九年一月一日	15,682	16,700	9,985	4,359	46,726
Deferred tax charged to profit or loss for the year (note 10)	年內自損益扣除的遞延稅項(附註10)	14,588	—	2,411	6,723	23,722
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日	30,270	16,700	12,396	11,082	70,448

29. DEFERRED TAX (Cont'd)

Deferred tax liabilities

29. 遞延稅項(續)

遞延稅項負債

		Depreciation allowance in excess of profits related depreciation 超出溢利相關折舊的折舊撥備 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Fair value adjustments of financial instruments 金融工具之公平值調整 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Share of profit attributable to an associate 應佔聯營公司溢利 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Total 總計 RMB'000 人民幣千元
At 1 January 2020	於二零二零年一月一日	(15,707)	(1,465)	–	(17,172)
Deferred tax charged to profit or loss during the year (note 10)	年內自損益扣除的遞延稅項(附註10)	(14,775)	(1,848)	(6,767)	(23,390)
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	(30,482)	(3,313)	(6,767)	(40,562)

		Depreciation allowance in excess of profits related depreciation 超出溢利相關折舊的折舊撥備 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Fair value adjustments of financial instruments 金融工具之公平值調整 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Share of profit attributable to an associate 應佔聯營公司溢利 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Total 總計 RMB'000 人民幣千元
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	(9,383)	(438)	–	(9,821)
Deferred tax charged to profit or loss during the year (note 10)	年內自損益扣除的遞延稅項(附註10)	(6,324)	(1,027)	–	(7,351)
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日	(15,707)	(1,465)	–	(17,172)

29. DEFERRED TAX (Cont'd)**Deferred tax liabilities (Cont'd)**

As of 31 December 2020, the Group had unused tax losses of RMB27,906,000 available for offsetting against future taxable profits in respect of subsidiaries in Mainland China, for which no deferred tax assets have been recognised. Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of these losses as they have arisen in subsidiaries that have been loss-making for some time and it is not considered probable that taxable profits will be available against which the tax losses can be utilised. The available period of the unused tax losses will expire in one to five years for offsetting against future taxable profits.

Pursuant to the PRC Corporate Income Tax Law, a 10% withholding tax is levied on dividends declared to foreign investors from the foreign investment enterprises established in Mainland China. The requirement is effective from 1 January 2008 and applies to earnings after 31 December 2007. A lower withholding tax rate may be applied if there is a tax treaty between Mainland China and the jurisdiction of the foreign investors. The Group is therefore liable for withholding taxes on dividends distributable by those subsidiaries established in Mainland China in respect of earnings generated from 1 January 2008. Under the current organisation and operation structure, the Group's applicable rate is 10% (2019: 10%). The aggregate amounts of temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries in Mainland China for which deferred tax liabilities have not been recognised amounted to approximately RMB2,701,859,000 as at 31 December 2020 (2019: RMB2,695,082,000).

As of 31 December 2020, no deferred tax liability has been recognised for withholding taxes that would be payable on unremitted earnings of the Group's subsidiaries established in Mainland China (2019: Nil). In the opinion of the Directors, it is not considered probable that these subsidiaries will distribute such earnings to foreign entities in the foreseeable future.

29. 遞延稅項(續)**遞延稅項負債(續)**

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團有可供抵銷中國內地附屬公司未來應課稅溢利的未動用稅項虧損人民幣27,906,000元，因此並無就此確認遞延稅項資產。本集團並無就該等虧損確認遞延稅項資產，因產生遞延稅項資產之附屬公司已呈虧一段時間，並認為不大可能會產生應課稅溢利以抵銷稅項虧損。就抵銷未來應課稅溢利而言的未動用稅項虧損的可使用期間將於一至五年屆滿。

根據中國企業所得稅法，於中國內地成立的外商投資企業向境外投資者宣派的股息須繳納10%的預扣稅。該規定自二零零八年一月一日起生效及適用於二零零七年十二月三十一日後產生的盈利。倘中國內地與境外投資者所在司法權區訂有稅收條約，可適用較低的預扣稅率。因此，本集團須就於中國內地成立的該等附屬公司於二零零八年一月一日起所得盈利而分派的股息繳納預扣稅。根據目前組織及經營架構，本集團的適用稅率為10%(二零一九年：10%)。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，與投資中國內地附屬公司有關且並無確認遞延稅項負債的暫時差異總額約為人民幣2,701,859,000元(二零一九年：人民幣2,695,082,000元)。

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日，並未就本集團於中國內地成立的附屬公司的未匯出盈利應付的預扣稅而確認遞延稅項負債(二零一九年：無)。董事認為，該等附屬公司在可預見未來不大可能向境外實體分派有關盈利。

30. GOVERNMENT GRANTS

30. 政府補助

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Non-current	非流動	53,670	47,918
Current	流動	2,372	1,464
		56,042	49,382

The movements in government grants during the year are as follows:

年內政府補助變動如下：

		Non-current 非流動 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Current 流動 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Total 總計 RMB'000 人民幣千元
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	38,356	1,455	39,811
Received during the year	年內收取	11,036	–	11,036
Released to current portion	撥至流動部分	(1,474)	1,474	–
Released to profit or loss	撥至損益	–	(1,465)	(1,465)
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日	47,918	1,464	49,382
At 1 January 2020	於二零二零年一月一日	47,918	1,464	49,382
Received during the year	年內收取	8,964	–	8,964
Released to current portion	撥至流動部分	(3,212)	3,212	–
Released to profit or loss	撥至損益	–	(2,304)	(2,304)
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	53,670	2,372	56,042

31. SHARE CAPITAL

31. 股本

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Authorised:	法定：		
50,000,000,000 shares of USD0.000001 each (2019: 50,000,000,000 shares of USD0.000001 each)	50,000,000,000股每股面值0.000001美元的股份 (二零一九年：50,000,000,000股每股面值0.000001美元的股份)	306	306
Issued and fully paid:	已發行及繳足：		
2,383,140,500 shares of USD0.000001 each (2019: 2,383,140,500 shares of USD0.000001 each)	2,383,140,500股每股面值0.000001美元的股份 (二零一九年：2,383,140,500股每股面值0.000001美元的股份)	16	16

Note:

The Company adopted the restricted share unit scheme (the "Scheme") on 25 July 2018. During the period from 30 August 2018 to 24 October 2018, the Company purchased 65,412,000 of its shares on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange for a total cash consideration of HK\$299,998,000, equivalent to RMB263,525,000. The purchased shares will be used as awards for the participants in the Scheme (note 32).

附註：

本公司於二零一八年七月二十五日採納受限制股份單位計劃(「計劃」)。於自二零一八年八月三十日至二零一八年十月二十四日的期間內，本公司於香港聯交所購買65,412,000股本公司股份，總現金代價為299,998,000港元(相當於人民幣263,525,000元)。已購買股份將用作計劃參與者的獎勵(附註32)。

32. RESTRICTED SHARE UNIT SCHEME

The Company operates a restricted share unit scheme (the “Scheme”) for the purpose of providing incentives and rewards to eligible participants who contribute to the success of the Group’s operations. Eligible participants of the Scheme include the Company’s directors and senior management. The Scheme became effective on 25 July 2018 and, unless otherwise cancelled or amended, will remain in force for 10 years from that date.

On 20 April 2020, the restricted share units (the “RSUs”) of the Company representing 4,580,900 ordinary shares with par value of US\$0.000001 each of the Company (the “Shares”) were approved to be granted to 24 selected persons under the Scheme. The underlying shares concerned represented 0.2% of the Company’s issued shares. The grantees of the RSUs are required to pay for the grant of any RSUs under the RSU Scheme based on 20% of the average closing share price in March 2020, which amounted to HK\$0.83 per RSU.

The newly granted RSUs shall vest, subject to the performance of the individual grantee and the Company, as follows:

- (i) as to 25% of the RSUs on the date ending 12 months after the date of grant of the RSUs;
- (ii) as to an additional 25% of the RSUs on the date ending 24 months after the date of grant of the RSUs;
- (iii) as to an additional 25% of the RSUs on the date ending 36 months after the date of grant of the RSUs; and
- (iv) as to the remaining 25% of the RSUs on the date ending 48 months after the date of grant of the RSUs.

32. 受限制股份單位計劃

本公司設有受限制股份單位計劃(「該計劃」)，以激勵及獎勵為本集團業務成功作出貢獻的合資格參與者。該計劃的合格參與者包括本公司董事及高級管理層。該計劃於二零一八年七月二十五日生效，除非另行取消或修訂，否則自該日起有效期為10年。

於二零二零年四月二十日，根據受限制股份單位計劃，本公司受限制股份單位(「受限制股份單位」)代表本公司每股面值為0.000001美元的普通股4,580,900股股份(「股份」)已授予24名選定人士。所涉及相關股份佔本公司已發行股份0.2%。受限制股份單位承授人須就根據受限制股份單位計劃授出的任何受限制股份單位按二零二零年三月平均收市價的20%(即每受限制股份單位0.83港元)支付款項。

新授出受限制股份單位的歸屬(須視乎個人承授人及本公司的表現而定)如下：

- (i) 25%受限制股份單位將於受限制股份單位授予日期後第12個月結束當日歸屬；
- (ii) 另外25%受限制股份單位將於受限制股份單位授予日期後第24個月結束當日歸屬；
- (iii) 另外25%受限制股份單位將於受限制股份單位授予日期後第36個月結束當日歸屬；及
- (iv) 餘下25%受限制股份單位將於受限制股份單位授予日期後第48個月結束當日歸屬。

32. RESTRICTED SHARE UNIT SCHEME (Cont'd)

The following shares were outstanding under the Scheme during the period:

Date of grant	Share price as at the date of grant	Grant price	As at 1 Jan 2020	Granted during The period	Number of shares 股份數目		As at 31 Dec 2020	Vesting period
					Vested during The period	Forfeited during The period		
授予日期	於授予日期 的股價 HK\$ 港元	授予價格 HK\$ 港元	於二零二零年 一月一日	期內已授出	期內已歸屬	期內已沒收	於二零二零年 十二月三十一日	歸屬期
20 April 2020 二零二零年四月二十日	4.73	0.83	–	4,580,900	–	–	4,580,900	20 April 2020–20 April 2024 二零二零年四月二十日至 二零二四年四月二十日

For the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group recognised an equity-settled share-based payment expense of RMB4,928,000 (2019: Nil).

The fair value of the restricted share under the Scheme as at the date of grant was determined based on the closing price of Company's share as at the date of grant.

32. 受限制股份單位計劃(續)

期間內，根據該計劃授出的以下股份尚未發行：

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團確認以權益結算的股份支付開支人民幣4,928,000元(二零一九年：無)。

該計劃項下的受限制股份於授予日期的公平值乃根據本公司於授予日期的收盤價而釐定。

33. RESERVES

The amount of the Group's reserves and the movements therein for the current and prior years are presented in the consolidated statement of changes in equity on pages 82 to 83 of the financial statements.

Share premium

The share premium of the Group represents the amount paid by shareholders for capital injection in excess of its nominal value. Details of the movements in the share premium are set out in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

Merger reserve

The merger reserve of the Group represents the reserve arose from reorganisation in previous years.

Statutory reserve

In accordance with the Company Law of the PRC, certain subsidiaries of the Group which are domestic enterprises are required to allocate a certain portion (not less than 10%) of their profit after tax, as determined in accordance with the relevant PRC accounting standards, to their respective statutory surplus reserves until the reserves reach 50% of their respective registered capital. Subject to certain restrictions set out in the Company Law of the PRC, part of the statutory surplus reserve may be converted to increase share capital, provided that the remaining balance after the capitalisation is not less than 25% of the registered capital.

Exchange fluctuation reserve

The exchange fluctuation reserve is used to record exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of the foreign subsidiaries.

Share-based payment reserve

The share-based payment reserve comprises the fair value of shares awarded which are yet to be vested, as further explained in the accounting policy for share-based payments in note 2.4 to the financial statements.

33. 儲備

本集團於本年度及過往年度的儲備金額及其變動在財務報表第82頁至第83頁的綜合權益變動表中呈列。

股份溢價

本集團股份溢價指股東就注資所支付的款項超出面值的部分。股份溢價的變動詳情載於綜合權益變動表。

合併儲備

本集團的合併儲備指於過往年度重組產生的儲備。

法定儲備

根據《中國公司法》，本集團若干屬內資企業的附屬公司須提取其除稅後溢利的若干部分（不少於10%）（根據相關中國會計準則釐定）列入其各自的法定盈餘公積金，直至公積金達到其各自註冊資本的50%。在《中國公司法》所載若干限制的規限下，部分法定盈餘公積金可轉增股本，前提是資本化後的餘下結餘不得少於註冊資本的25%。

匯兌波動儲備

匯兌波動儲備用於記錄換算海外附屬公司財務報表產生的匯兌差額。

以股份為基礎的付款儲備

以股份為基礎的付款儲備包括尚未歸屬的獎勵股份公平值，誠如財務報表附註2.4中以股份為基礎的付款會計政策中進一步解釋。

34. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**(a) Major non-cash transactions**

During the year, the Group had non-cash additions to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities of RMB122,333,000 (2019: RMB213,134,000) and RMB122,333,000 (2019: RMB213,134,000), respectively, in respect of lease arrangements for properties.

**(b) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities
2020****34. 綜合現金流量表附註****(a) 主要非現金交易**

於本年度，就物業租賃安排而言，本集團使用權資產及租賃負債的非現金添置分別為人民幣122,333,000元(二零一九年：人民幣213,134,000元)及人民幣122,333,000元(二零一九年：人民幣213,134,000元)。

(b) 產生自融資活動的負債變動

二零二零年

		Bank and other loans 銀行及其他貸款 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Convertible bond and related derivative financial instruments 可換股債券 及相關衍生 金融工具 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Lease liabilities 租賃負債 RMB'000 人民幣千元
At 1 January 2020	於二零二零年一月一日			656,034
Changes from financing cash flows	融資現金流量變動	399,364	1,233,645	(170,253)
Embedded derivative component	嵌入式衍生部分	—	46,341	—
New leases	新租賃	—	—	122,333
Covid-19-related rent concessions from lessors	來自出租人的與新冠肺炎疫情相關的租金優惠	—	—	(38,836)
Reassessment of a lease term arising from a decision not to exercise the extension option	因不行使延期選擇權所產生的租期重新評估	—	—	(47,324)
Revision of a lease term arising from a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease	因租賃期間不可撤銷之變動而導致的租期變更	—	—	(96,235)
Interest expense	利息開支	—	6,505	22,127
Fair value loss on embedded derivative component	嵌入式衍生部分的公平值虧損	—	3,843	—
Interest paid classified as operating cash flows	分類為經營現金流量的已付利息	—	—	(22,127)
Foreign exchange effects	外匯影響	1,401	—	—
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	400,765	1,290,334	425,719

34. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (Cont'd)**(b) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities (Cont'd)**

2019

		Lease liabilities 租賃負債 RMB'000 人民幣千元
At 31 December 2018	於二零一八年十二月三十一日	–
Effect of adoption of HKFRS	採納香港財務報告準則的影響	659,538
At 1 January 2019 (restated)	於二零一九年一月一日(經重列)	659,538
Changes from financing cash flows	融資現金流量變動	(216,638)
New leases	新租賃	213,134
Interest expense	利息開支	32,123
Interest paid classified as operating cash flows	分類為經營現金流量之已付利息	(32,123)
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日	656,034

(c) Total cash outflow for leases

The total cash outflow for leases included in the consolidated statement of cash flows is as follows:

(c) 租賃現金流出總額

計入綜合現金流量表的租賃現金流出總額如下：

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Within financing activities	呈列於融資活動中	(170,253)	(216,638)
Within operating activities	呈列於經營活動中	(39,531)	(125,183)

35. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

At the end of the reporting period, the Group had no significant contingent liabilities.

35. 或然負債

於報告期末，本集團並無重大或然負債。

36. PLEDGE OF ASSETS

Details of the Group's pledges of assets are included in note 23 to the financial statements.

36. 資產抵押

有關本集團資產抵押的詳情，載於財務報表附註23。

37. COMMITMENTS

- (a) The Group had the following capital commitments at the end of the reporting period:

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Contracted, but not provided for:	已簽約但未撥備：		
Buildings	樓宇	134,889	237,803
Plant and machinery	廠房及機器	18,440	41,263
		153,329	279,066

In addition, the Group's undrawn capital meaning an associate is as follows:

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Capital contributions payable to an associate	應向一間聯營公司出資	250,000	250,000

- (b) The Group has various lease contracts that have not yet commenced as at 31 December 2020. The future lease payments for these non-cancellable lease contracts are RMB242,647,000 due within one year, RMB230,566,000 due in the second to fifth years.

37. 承擔

- (a) 於報告期末，本集團有下列資本承擔：

此外，本集團調用聯營公司的未提取資金如下：

- (b) 本集團擁有若干於二零二零年十二月三十一日未開始的租賃合約。該等不可撤銷租賃合約的未來租賃付款為一年內到期的人民幣242,647,000元、第二年至第五年的人民幣230,566,000元。

38. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

- (a) Designation and relationship of related parties

Related parties for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2020 were as follows:

38. 關聯方交易

- (a) 關聯方的名稱和關係

截至二零一九年及二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度的關聯方如下：

Name 姓名／名稱	Relationship 關係
Mr. Zhou Fuyu and Ms. Tang Jianfang 周富裕先生及唐建芳女士	Ultimate controlling shareholder 最終控股股東
Zhou Hei Ya Foods Joint Stock Limited Company ("ZHY Foods") 周黑鴨食品股份有限公司(「周黑鴨食品」)	Subsidiary controlled by the Controlling Shareholders 控股股東控制的附屬公司

38. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Cont'd)**(b) Financing arrangements**

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

Pursuant to the agreements between the Group and the controlling shareholders, Hubei Shiji Yuanjing leased five stores for the year ended 31 December 2020 from the Controlling Shareholders for its operation with periods of approximately 2 years. The lease terms were mutually agreed between the parties.

The leases for those five stores should adopt HKFRS 16. The amount of rent payable by the Group under the leases was approximately RMB237,000 per month for the year ended 31 December 2020.

38. 關聯方交易 (續)**(b) 融資安排**

與關聯方進行以下交易：

根據本集團與控股股東之間的協議，湖北世紀願景截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，自控股股東租賃五間門店，用於其約兩年期間的運營。租賃條款由訂約方共同約定。

該五間門店的租賃須採納香港財務報告準則第16號。截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，根據該項租賃，本集團應付租金金額為每月約人民幣237,000元。

Amounts owed by the Group to related parties 本集團應付關聯方款項		Related interest expense 有關利息開支	
31 December 十二月三十一日	31 December 十二月三十一日	Year ended 31 December 截至十二月三十一日止年度	
2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年	2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年
RMB'000 人民幣千元	RMB'000 人民幣千元	RMB'000 人民幣千元	RMB'000 人民幣千元
Lease liabilities due to the Controlling Shareholders	應付控股股東 租賃負債	3,232	5,284
		243	312

The related party transactions in respect of the items related to the leases above also constitute continuing connected transactions as defined in Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

有關上述租賃項目的關聯方交易亦構成持續關連交易(定義見上市規則第14A章)。

(c) Compensation of key management personnel of the Group:**(c) 本集團主要管理人員的薪酬：**

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Short term employee benefits	短期僱員福利	9,260	8,270
Post-employee benefits	離職後福利	476	748
Equity-settled share-based payment expense	以權益結算以股份為基礎的 付款開支	2,398	—
Termination benefits	辭退福利	—	409
		12,134	9,427

Further details of directors' and the chief executive's emoluments are included in note 8 to the financial statements.

董事及最高行政人員酬金的進一步詳情載於財務報表附註8。

39. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

The carrying amounts of each of the categories of financial instruments as at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

2020

Financial assets

39. 金融工具－按類別劃分

於報告期末，各類金融工具的賬面值如下：

二零二零年

金融資產

		Mandatorily designated as financial assets at FVTPL 強制指定為 以公平值計入 損益之金融資產 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Financial assets at amortised cost 按攤銷 成本入賬的 金融資產 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Total 總計 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Trade receivables	貿易應收款項	—	66,250	66,250
Financial assets included in prepayments, other receivables and other assets	計入預付款項、其他 應收款項及其他資產 的金融資產	—	26,146	26,146
Rental deposits	租賃按金	—	90,453	90,453
Structured deposits	結構性存款	171,479	60,725	232,204
Other financial instruments measured at FVTPL	按公平值計入損益計量的 其他金融工具	1,727,798	—	1,727,798
Derivative financial instruments	衍生金融工具	19,417	—	19,417
Restricted cash	受限制現金	—	384,066	384,066
Cash in transit	在途現金	—	68	68
Cash and bank balances	現金及銀行存款結餘	—	1,583,761	1,583,761
		1,918,694	2,211,469	4,130,163

39. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY (Cont'd)

The carrying amounts of each of the categories of financial instruments as at the end of the reporting period are as follows: (Cont'd)

2020 (Cont'd)

Financial liabilities

		Financial liabilities at FVTPL	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total
		按公平值計入損益之金融負債	按攤銷成本入賬的金融負債	總計
		RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
		人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元
Trade payables	貿易應付款項	–	86,393	86,393
Financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals	計入其他應付款項及應計費用的金融負債	–	232,735	232,735
Convertible bonds	可換股債券	–	1,240,150	1,240,150
Interest-bearing bank borrowings, current	計息銀行借款，流動	–	400,765	400,765
Derivative financial instruments	衍生金融工具	50,184	–	50,184
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	–	425,719	425,719
		50,184	2,385,762	2,435,946

39. 金融工具－按類別劃分(續)

於報告期末，各類金融工具的賬面值如下：(續)

二零二零年(續)

金融負債

39. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY (Cont'd)

The carrying amounts of each of the categories of financial instruments as at the end of the reporting period are as follows:
(Cont'd)

2019

Financial assets

		Mandatorily designated as financial assets at FVTPL 強制指定為 以公平值計入損益之 金融資產 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Financial assets at amortised cost 按攤銷 成本入賬的 金融資產 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Total 總計 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Trade receivables	貿易應收款項	—	35,405	35,405
Financial assets included in prepayments, other receivables and other assets	計入預付款項、其他應收 款項及其他資產的 金融資產	—	11,166	11,166
Rental deposits	租賃按金	—	86,333	86,333
Structured deposits	結構性存款	322,137	438,724	760,861
Restricted cash	受限制現金	—	210,024	210,024
Cash in transit	在途現金	—	697	697
Cash and bank balances	現金及銀行存款結餘	—	1,236,990	1,236,990
		322,137	2,019,339	2,341,476

Financial liabilities

		Financial liabilities at amortised cost 按攤銷成本 入賬的金融負債 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Trade payables	貿易應付款項	121,988
Financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals	計入其他應付款項及應計費用的金融負債	184,199
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	656,034
		962,221

39. 金融工具－按類別劃分(續)

於報告期末，各類金融工具的賬面值如下：(續)

二零一九年

金融資產

		Mandatorily designated as financial assets at FVTPL 強制指定為 以公平值計入損益之 金融資產 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Financial assets at amortised cost 按攤銷 成本入賬的 金融資產 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Total 總計 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Trade receivables	貿易應收款項	—	35,405	35,405
Financial assets included in prepayments, other receivables and other assets	計入預付款項、其他應收 款項及其他資產的 金融資產	—	11,166	11,166
Rental deposits	租賃按金	—	86,333	86,333
Structured deposits	結構性存款	322,137	438,724	760,861
Restricted cash	受限制現金	—	210,024	210,024
Cash in transit	在途現金	—	697	697
Cash and bank balances	現金及銀行存款結餘	—	1,236,990	1,236,990
		322,137	2,019,339	2,341,476

金融負債

		Financial liabilities at amortised cost 按攤銷成本 入賬的金融負債 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Trade payables	貿易應付款項	121,988
Financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals	計入其他應付款項及應計費用的金融負債	184,199
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	656,034
		962,221

40. FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying amounts and fair values of the Group's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that reasonably approximate to fair values, are as follows:

40. 金融工具公平值及公平值層級

本集團金融工具之賬面值及公平值(賬面值與公平值極其相近者除外)如下：

Financial assets		Carrying amount		Fair value	
金融資產		賬面值		公平值	
		2020	2019	2020	2019
		二零二零年	二零一九年	二零二零年	二零一九年
		RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
		人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元
Structured deposits measured at fair value	按公平值計量的結構性存款	171,479	322,137	171,479	322,137
Other financial assets measured at FVTPL	按公平值計入損益計量的其他金融資產	1,727,798	—	1,727,798	—
Derivative financial instruments	衍生金融工具	19,417	—	19,417	—
		1,918,694	322,137	1,918,694	322,137

Financial liabilities		Carrying Amount		Fair value	
金融負債		賬面值		公平值	
		2020	2019	2020	2019
		二零二零年	二零一九年	二零二零年	二零一九年
		RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
		人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元
Convertible Bonds	可換股債券	1,240,150	—	1,240,150	—
Derivative financial instruments	衍生金融工具	50,184	—	50,184	—
		1,290,334	—	1,290,334	—

40. FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Cont'd)

Management has assessed that the fair values of cash and bank balances, cash in transit, restricted cash, structured deposits, rental deposits, trade receivables, financial assets included in prepayments, other receivables and other assets and interest-bearing bank borrowings and trade payables approximate to their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

The Group's finance department headed by the finance manager is responsible for determining the policies and procedures for the fair value measurement of financial instruments. The finance manager reports directly to the chief financial officer and the audit committee. At each reporting date, the finance department analyses the movements in the values of financial instruments and determines the major inputs applied in the valuation. The valuation is reviewed and approved by the chief financial officer. The valuation process and results are discussed with the audit committee twice a year for interim and annual financial reporting.

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

The Group invests in structured deposits and wealth management products, which were issued by banks in Mainland China and Hong Kong. The Group has estimated the fair value of these structured deposits and wealth management products measured at fair value by using a discounted cash flow valuation model based on the AAA rating bond yield and the implied liquidity spread as at the issue date.

The Group invests in a private equity fund, which is managed by an independent professional fund manager. The Group has estimated the fair value of private equity fund by using recent trading price approach based on the recent observed price.

40. 金融工具公平值及公平值層級(續)

管理層已評估現金及銀行存款結餘、在途現金、受限制現金、結構性存款、租賃按金、貿易應收款項、計入預付款項、其他應收款項及其他資產的金融資產及計息銀行借款及貿易應付款項的公平值與其賬面值相若，主要由於該等工具屬短期到期。

本集團由財務經理領導的財務部門負責釐定金融工具公平值計量的政策及程序。財務經理直接向財務總監及審核委員會報告。於各報告日期，財務部門分析金融工具的價值變動並釐定估值中應用的主要輸入數據。估值由財務總監審核及批准。估值過程及結果於每年就中期及年度財務報告與審核委員會進行二次討論。

金融資產及負債的公平值以自願交易方(強迫或清盤出售除外)當前交易中該工具的可交易金額入賬。

下列方法及假設用於評估公平值：

本集團投資於中國內地及香港銀行發行的結構性存款及理財產品。本集團根據於發行日期的AAA評級債券孳息率及隱含流動性息差，使用貼現現金流量估值模型估計該等按公平值計量的結構性存款及理財產品的公平值。

本集團投資於由獨立專業基金經理管理的私募股權基金。本集團已根據最近期觀察價格，採用最近期的交易價格法估計私募股權基金的公平值。

40. FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Cont'd)

The Group enters into derivative financial instruments with a financial institution. Derivative financial instruments of foreign currency swaps are measured using valuation techniques similar to forward pricing and swap models, using present value calculations. The models incorporate various market observable inputs including the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates and interest rate curves. The carrying amounts of forward currency contracts, foreign currency swaps and interest rate swaps are the same as their fair values.

The Group's finance department headed by the finance manager The Group issued convertible bonds in 2020. The Group has estimated the fair value of the derivative component of the convertible bonds by using the binominal option pricing model with the expected volatilities and risk-free rate as key inputs.

Below is a summary of significant unobservable inputs to the valuation of financial instruments together with a quantitative sensitivity analysis as at 31 December 2020:

40. 金融工具公平值及公平值層級(續)

本集團與一間金融機構訂立衍生金融工具，外匯掉期金融工具採用與遠期定價及掉期模型類似的估值技術確定(採用現值計算)。該等模型包含多項市場可觀察輸入數據，包括對手方的信貸質素、外匯即期及遠期匯率及利率曲線。遠期外匯合約、外幣掉期及利率掉期的賬面值與其公平值相同。

本集團於二零二零年發行可轉換債券。本集團已採用二項式期權定價模型(以預期波幅及無風險利率為主要輸入數據)估計可轉換債券衍生部分的公平值。

下文載列於二零二零年十二月三十一日金融工具估值和定量敏感度分析之重大不可觀察輸入數據概要：

	Valuation technique 估值技術	Significant unobservable input 重大不可觀察輸入數據	Rate 比率	Sensitivity of fair value to the input 公平值對輸入數據的敏感度
Derivative financial instruments – derivative component of the convertible bonds 衍生金融工具 – 可換股債券衍生部分	Binominal option pricing 二項式期權定價	Expected volatility 預期波幅	44.40%	5% increase/decrease in multiple would result in increase/decrease in fair value by RMB3,140,000 倍數增加／減少5%將導致公平值增加／減少人民幣3,140,000元

40. FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Cont'd)**Fair value hierarchy**

The following tables illustrate the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's financial instruments:

Assets measured at fair value**As at 31 December 2020**

		Fair value measurement using significant observable inputs (Level 2) 重大可觀察輸入數據(第二級) RMB'000 人民幣千元
Structured deposits measured at fair value	按公平值計量的結構性存款	171,479
Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	按公平值計入損益計量的其他金融資產	1,727,798
Derivative financial instruments	衍生金融工具	19,417

Liabilities measured at fair value**按公平值計量的資產**

於二零二零年十二月三十一日

按公平值計量的負債

		Fair value measurement using significant observable inputs (Level 3) 重大可觀察輸入數據(第三級) RMB'000 人民幣千元
Derivative financial instruments	衍生金融工具	50,184

40. FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Cont'd)

Fair value hierarchy (Cont'd)

As at 31 December 2019

40. 金融工具公平值及公平值層級(續)

公平值層級(續)

於二零一九年十二月三十一日

		Fair value measurement using significant observable inputs (Level 2) 重大可觀察輸入數據(第二級) RMB'000 人民幣千元
Structured deposits measured at fair value through profit or loss	按公平值計入損益計量的結構性存款	322,137

During the reporting period, there were no transfers of fair value measurements between Level 1 – quoted price in active markets and Level 2 – significant observable inputs and no transfers into or out of Level 3 – significant unobservable inputs.

於報告期間，第一級(於活躍市場的報價)與第二級(重大可觀察輸入數據)公平值計量之間並無轉移，第三級(重大不可觀察輸入數據)亦無轉入或轉出。

The movements in fair value measurements within Level 3 during the year are as follows:

年內第三級內公平值計量變動如下：

		RMB'000 人民幣千元
Derivative financial instruments	衍生金融工具	
At 1 January	於一月一日	–
Additions	添置	46,341
Total losses recognised in the statement of profit or loss included in other income and gains, net	於損益表確認計入其他收入及收益的虧損總額淨額	3,843
At 31 December	於十二月三十一日	50,184

41. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Group also enters into derivative transactions, including principally forward currency contracts. The purpose is to manage the currency risks arising from the Group's operations and its sources of finance.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are foreign currency risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The board of directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below.

Foreign currency risk

During the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, the Group had cash at banks denominated in foreign currencies, and was exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from some currency exposures, primarily with respect to USD. Foreign exchange risk arises from short term deposits in USD.

Details of cash and cash equivalents denominated in RMB as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 are disclosed in note 24.

In addition, the Group has currency exposures from its interest-bearing bank borrowings. The Group has used a foreign currency swap contract to reduce the exposure risk to RMB arising from the borrowings.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity at the end of the reporting period to a reasonably possible change in the HKD and RMB exchange rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's profit before tax due to changes in the retranslated value of monetary assets:

41. 金融風險管理目標及政策

本集團亦進行衍生工具交易，主要包括遠期貨合約，旨在管理本集團營運及其融資來源產生的貨幣風險。

本集團的金融工具產生的主要風險為外匯風險、信貸風險及流動資金風險。董事會審核及協定管理各項該等風險的政策，概要如下。

外匯風險

截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團有以外幣計值的銀行現金，並面臨許多貨幣風險產生的外匯風險，主要與美元有關。外匯風險來自以美元計值的短期存款。

截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日，以人民幣計值的現金及現金等價物詳情於附註24披露。

此外，本集團因計息銀行借款而面臨貨幣風險。本集團已使用外幣掉期合約減低借款產生的人民幣風險。

下表列示於報告期末港元及人民幣匯率合理可能變動下本集團除稅前溢利的敏感度（所有其他變量維持不變）：

		Increase/ (decrease) in the HKD exchange rate 港元匯率上升／ (下跌) %	Increase/ (decrease) in profit before tax 除稅前溢利增加／ (減少) RMB'000 人民幣千元
31 December 2020	二零二零年十二月三十一日		
If RMB weakens against HKD	若人民幣兌港元貶值	(5)	(38,848)
If RMB strengthens against HKD	若人民幣兌港元升值	5	38,848

41. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Cont'd)

Credit risk

The Group trades only with recognised and creditworthy third parties and related parties. It is the Group's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis and the Group's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

All the Group's cash and cash equivalents are held in major financial institutions located in Mainland China and Hong Kong, which do not have a recent history of default.

The carrying amounts of cash and bank balances, cash in transit, restricted cash, structured deposits and other financial assets, trade receivables and financial assets included in prepayments, other receivables and other assets included in the consolidated statement of financial position represent the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to its financial assets. The Group has no other financial assets which carry significant exposure to credit risk.

Liquidity risk

The Group monitors its risk to a shortage of funds using a recurring liquidity planning tool. This tool considers the maturity of both its financial instruments and financial assets (e.g., trade receivables) and projected cash flows from operations.

41. 金融風險管理目標及政策(續)

信貸風險

本集團僅與獲認可及信譽卓著的第三方及關聯方交易。本集團的政策為所有願意按信貸條款交易的客戶接受信用驗證程序。此外，應收結餘持續受監控，而本集團所承擔的壞賬風險並不重大。

本集團的所有現金及現金等價物均於中國內地及香港的無近期違約記錄的主要金融機構持有。

於綜合財務狀況表入賬的現金及銀行存款結餘、在途現金、受限制現金、結構性存款及其他金融資產、貿易應收款項及計入預付款項、其他應收款項及其他資產的金融資產的賬面值代表本集團就其金融資產所承受的最大信貸風險程度。本集團並無其他附帶重大信貸風險的金融資產。

流動資金風險

本集團採用經常性流動資金規劃工具監察其資金短缺風險。該工具考慮到金融工具及金融資產（如貿易應收款項）之到期日及業務之預測現金流量。

41. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Cont'd)

Liquidity risk (Cont'd)

The maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities as at the end of the reporting period, based on the contractual undiscounted payments, is as follows:

Group

		2020 二零二零年			
		On demand	Less than 12 months	1 to 5 years	Total
		按要求	少於十二個月	一至五年	總計
		RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
		人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元
Trade payables	貿易應付款項	20,022	66,371	–	86,393
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	–	242,647	230,566	473,213
Bank loans and other borrowings	銀行貸款及其他借款	–	401,821	–	401,821
Convertible bonds	可換股債券	–	13,045	1,442,494	1,455,539
Derivative financial instruments	衍生金融工具	–	50,184	–	50,184
Financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals	計入其他應付款項及 應計費用的金融負債	209,390	–	–	209,390
		229,412	774,068	1,673,060	2,676,540

		2019 二零一九年			
		On demand	Less than 12 months	1 to 5 years	Total
		按要求	少於十二個月	一至五年	總計
		RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
		人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元
Trade payables	貿易應付款項	2,567	119,421	–	121,988
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	–	352,996	325,786	678,782
Financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals	計入其他應付款項及 應計費用的金融負債	184,871	–	–	184,871
		187,438	472,417	325,786	985,641

41. 金融風險管理目標及政策(續)

流動資金風險(續)

本集團於報告期末按已訂約未貼現付款基準計算之金融負債到期日如下：

本集團

41. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Cont'd)

Capital management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholders' value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019.

The Group uses the gearing ratio (gearing ratio = total liabilities/total assets) to monitor its capital structure. As of 31 December 2020, the Group's gearing ratio increased to 40.7% from 22.6% as of 31 December 2019, which was primarily due to the increase in total liabilities due to bank borrowings and the issue of convertible bonds in 2020.

42. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

As at the date of approval of the financial statements, no material events were undertaken by the Group subsequent to 31 December 2020.

41. 金融風險管理目標及政策(續)

資本管理

本集團資本管理的主要目標為保障本集團持續經營的能力及維持穩健資本比率，以支持其業務及使股東價值最大化。

本集團根據經濟條件的變化及相關資產的風險特徵管理其資本架構並對其進行調整。為維持或調整資本架構，本集團可能調整支付予股東的股息、返還資金予股東或發行新股。本集團不受任何外部施加的資本需求的限制。截至二零二零年十二月三十一日及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團資本管理的目標、政策及流程概無任何變化。

本集團使用資產負債比率(總負債除以總資產)監察資本架構。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團資產負債比率由截至二零一九年十二月三十一日的22.6%增加至40.7%，主要由於二零二零年發行可換股債券及銀行借款導致總負債增加。

42. 報告期後事件

於財務報表批准日期，本集團於二零二零年十二月三十一日後並無進行重大事項。

43. 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:

43. 本公司財務狀況表

本公司於報告期末的財務狀況表資料如下：

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	非流動資產		
Investment in a subsidiary	於一間附屬公司的投資	146,806	146,806
Total non-current assets	非流動資產總值	146,806	146,806
CURRENT ASSETS	流動資產		
Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	按公平值計入損益之其他金融資產	1,089,507	—
Prepayments and other receivables	預付款項及其他應收款項	8,320	4,937
Derivative financial instruments	衍生金融工具	19,417	—
Cash and bank balances	現金及銀行存款結餘	1,091,992	1,192,017
Amounts due from subsidiaries	應收附屬公司款項	377,043	324,712
Total current assets	流動資產總值	2,586,279	1,521,666
CURRENT LIABILITIES	流動負債		
Amounts due to subsidiaries	應付附屬公司款項	29	35
Derivative financial instruments	衍生金融工具	50,184	—
Other payables and accruals	其他應付款項及應計費用	5,808	3,634
Total current liabilities	流動負債總額	56,021	3,669
NET CURRENT ASSETS	流動資產淨額	2,530,258	1,517,997
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES	總資產減流動負債	2,677,064	1,664,803
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	非流動負債		
Convertible bonds	可換股債券	1,240,150	—
Total non-current liabilities	非流動負債總值	1,240,150	—
NET ASSETS	資產淨值	1,436,914	1,664,803
EQUITY	權益		
Share capital	股本	16	16
Treasury shares	庫存股份	(263,525)	(263,525)
Reserves (note)	儲備(附註)	1,700,423	1,928,312
TOTAL EQUITY	總權益	1,436,914	1,664,803

43. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY (Cont'd)

Note:

A summary of the Company's reserves is as follows:

43. 本公司財務狀況表(續)

附註：

本公司儲備概述如下：

		Share premium 股份溢價 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Share-based payment reserve 以股份為基礎之付款儲備 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Exchange fluctuation reserve 匯兌波動儲備 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Retained profits 保留溢利 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Total 總計 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Balance at 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日的結餘	2,148,439	–	(19,846)	66,382	2,194,975
Total comprehensive income for the year	年內全面收入總額	–	–	–	24,385	24,385
Final 2018 dividend declared	已宣派二零一八年末期股息	(326,218)	–	–	–	(326,218)
Translation from functional currency to presentation currency	由功能貨幣換算為呈列貨幣	–	–	35,170	–	35,170
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日	1,822,221	–	15,324	90,767	1,928,312
Balance at 1 January 2020	於二零二零年一月一日的結餘	1,822,221	–	15,324	90,767	1,928,312
Total comprehensive income for the year	年內全面收入總額	–	–	–	75,786	75,786
Final 2019 dividend declared	已宣派二零一九年末期股息	(232,926)	–	–	–	(232,926)
Translation from functional currency to presentation currency	由功能貨幣換算為呈列貨幣	–	–	(75,677)	–	(75,677)
Equity-settled share-based payment arrangement	以股權結算以股份為基礎之付款安排	–	4,928	–	–	4,928
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	1,589,295	4,928	(60,353)	166,553	1,700,423

44. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 24 March 2021.

44. 批准財務報表

財務報表於二零二一年三月二十四日獲董事會批准授權發行。

Five-Year Financial Summary

五年財務概要

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS

綜合業績

		For the year ended December 31, 截至十二月三十一日止年度				
		2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
		二零二零年	二零一九年	二零一八年	二零一七年	二零一六年
		RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
		人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元
Revenue	收益	2,181,502	3,186,040	3,211,521	3,248,943	2,816,489
Gross profit	毛利	1,210,156	1,801,400	1,847,432	1,979,723	1,755,102
Profit before tax	除稅前溢利	200,058	545,210	726,971	999,414	963,366
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	本公司擁有人應佔年內溢利	151,221	407,448	540,093	761,628	715,611

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

資產及負債

		As at December 31, 於十二月三十一日				
		2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
		二零二零年	二零一九年	二零一八年	二零一七年	二零一六年
		RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
		人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元
Assets	資產					
Non-current assets	非流動資產	2,590,676	2,716,671	1,776,078	1,100,614	627,900
Current assets	流動資產	4,324,215	2,762,245	2,880,027	3,471,820	3,479,116
Total assets	總資產	6,914,891	5,478,916	4,656,105	4,572,434	4,107,016
Total equity	總權益	4,100,853	4,238,409	4,125,707	4,000,673	3,595,571
Liabilities	負債					
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債	1,552,555	501,638	48,177	41,014	22,240
Current liabilities	流動負債	1,261,483	738,869	482,221	530,747	489,205
Total liabilities	負債總額	2,814,038	1,240,507	530,398	571,761	511,445
Net current assets	流動資產淨額	3,062,732	2,023,376	2,397,806	2,941,073	2,989,911
Total assets less current liabilities	總資產減流動負債	5,653,408	4,740,047	4,173,884	4,041,687	3,617,811



Zhou Hei Ya International Holdings Company Limited

周黑鴨國際控股有限公司

(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)

(於開曼群島註冊成立的有限公司)

Stock Code 股份代號 : 1458

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