Future Bright Mining Holdings Limited

高鵬礦業控股有限公司

(incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)

(Stock Code：2212)

ANNUAL REPORT

2020

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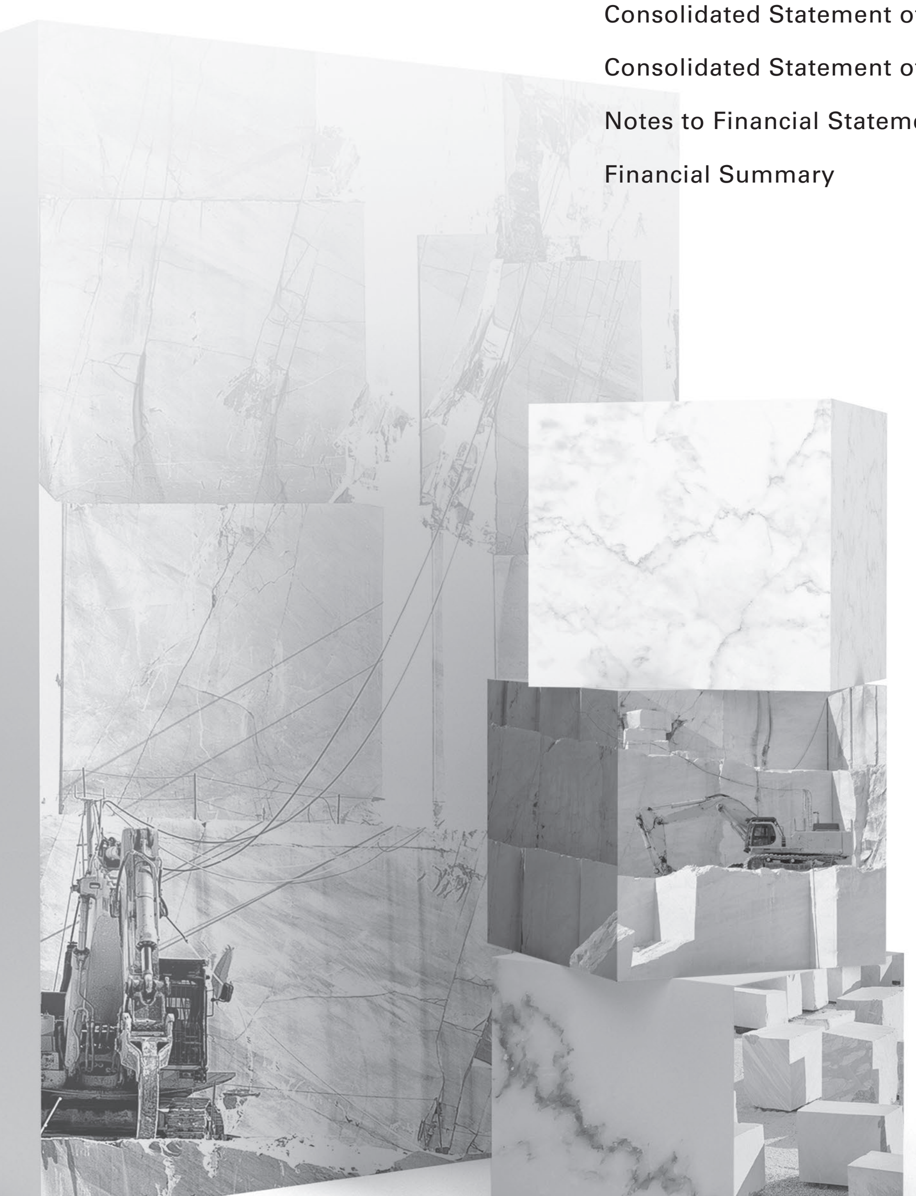


CORPORATE INFORMATION

DIRECTORS

Executive Directors

Liu Jie *(Chairperson)* Note 1
Li Yuguo *(Chief Executive Officer)* Note 2
Liu Yan Chee James Note 3
Lyu Bin Note 4
Hu Minglong Note 5
Rao Dacheng Note 6
Yang Xiaoqiang *(Vice Chairman)* Note 7
Yang Xiaoqiu

Independent Non-Executive Directors

Chen Xun
Zhang Yijun
Prof. Lau Chi Pang J.P.
Liu Shuyan

COMPANY SECRETARY

Wu Ho Wai

PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS IN HONG KONG

Unit 3603, 36th Floor
West Tower, Shun Tak Centre
168–200 Connaught Road Central
Sheng Wan, Hong Kong

HEADQUARTERS AND PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS IN THE PRC

No. 207 Shuijing Avenue
Chengguan Town
Nanzhang County, Xiangyang City
Hubei Province, the PRC

REGISTERED OFFICE

Cricket Square
Hutchins Drive
P.O. Box 2681
Grand Cayman
KY1-1111
Cayman Islands

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Liu Shuyan *(Chairperson)*
Chen Xun
Zhang Yijun
Prof. Lau Chi Pang J.P.

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

Chen Xun *(Chairman)*
Zhang Yijun
Prof. Lau Chi Pang J.P.
Liu Shuyan

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Chen Xun *(Chairman)*
Zhang Yijun
Prof. Lau Chi Pang J.P.
Liu Shuyan

AUTHORISED REPRESENTATIVES

Wu Ho Wai
Yang Xiaoqiu

Note 1: Office vacated with effect from 5 March 2020
Note 2: Appointed as chief executive officer on 16 June 2020
Note 3: Resigned as chief executive officer on 16 June 2020
Note 4: Appointed on 29 April 2020
Note 5: Resigned with effect from 29 April 2020
Note 6: Retired on 18 June 2020
Note 7: Re-designated from a Non-Executive Director to an Executive Director on 22 December 2020

PRINCIPAL BANKERS

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
China Construction Bank (Asia) Corporation Company Limited
China Citic Bank International Limited

LEGAL ADVISER AS TO HONG KONG LAWS

Kwok Yih & Chan
Suite 1501, 15th Floor
Bank of America Tower
12 Harcourt Road
Central, Hong Kong

AUDITORS

Lau & Au Yeung C.P.A. Limited
21st Floor, Tai Yau Building
181 Johnston Road
Wanchai, Hong Kong

CAYMAN ISLANDS PRINCIPAL SHARE REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER OFFICE

Conyers Trust Company (Cayman) Limited
Cricket Square
Hutchins Drive
P.O. Box 2681
Grand Cayman
KY1-1111
Cayman Islands

HONG KONG BRANCH SHARE REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER OFFICE

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

STOCK CODE

2212

WEBSITE

http://www.futurebrightltd.com
(information contained in this website does not form part of this report)

KEY FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000	Change
RESULTS			
Revenue	20,248	6,136	229.99%
Gross (loss)/profit	(2,107)	2,314	-191.05%
Loss before tax from continuing operations	(12,891)	(25,910)	-50.25%
Profit before tax from a discontinued operation	—	125	-100.00%
Income tax credit	1,091	5,311	-79.46%
Loss for the year	(11,800)	(20,474)	-42.37%
Loss attributable to owners of the Company	(11,762)	(18,815)	-37.49%
Basic and diluted			
For loss for the year	RMB0.30 cents	RMB0.49 cents	-38.78%
For loss from continuing operations	RMB0.30 cents	RMB0.49 cents	-38.78%

	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000	Change
KEY ITEMS IN CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION			
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	63,066	64,575	-2.34%
Total assets	72,928	73,333	-0.55%
Net assets per share	RMB0.014	RMB0.016	-12.50%

	2020	2019	Change
OPERATION SUMMARY			
Marble blocks production volume (m^3)	7,054	4,024	75.30%
Marble blocks sales volume (m^3)	6,835	5,337	28.07%
Marble blocks average sale price, excluding VAT (RMB)	2,581	1,222	111.21%

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Revenue

During the year ended 31 December 2020 (the "**Year**"), the operating revenue of Future Bright Mining Holdings Limited (the "**Company**") and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "**Group**") was approximately RMB20.25 million, which represented an increase of approximately 229.99% as compared to the operating revenue of approximately RMB6.14 million for the year of 2019 (the "**FY2019**"). The increase in revenue from marble business was mainly due to the exploration of new customers by the Group during the Year. However, due to the outbreak of novel coronavirus ("**COVID-19**"), both production and delivery of marble blocks were temporarily suspended in the first few months of 2020 and were resumed in May 2020 and June 2020 respectively.

Our customers of the marble business are mainly from the real estate and construction markets of the PRC. Apart from our principal mining activities, the business of the construction and property development markets in the PRC has come to a halt and the operations of many construction companies and property developers have been suspended as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. A number of property development projects have been put on hold, and this affected the corresponding demands for marble blocks.

As a result, the Group was requested by some of the customers to postpone the delivery of marble blocks. During the Year, only part of our customers have purchased marble blocks from the Group according to the terms and schedule under the original contracts. Unfortunately, due to sporadic cases of COVID-19 in different areas (especially in north-east areas) of the PRC in the second half of 2020, the delivery of marble blocks to our customers was further delayed and the revenue for the Year was adversely affected.

No revenue was generated from the segment of commodity trading (FY 2019: Nil) during the Year. The following table sets forth the breakdown of the Group's revenue by business segment for the Year:

	2020			2019		
	RMB'000	Percentage to total revenue	Gross Profit margin	RMB'000	Percentage to total revenue	Gross Profit margin
Marble block	20,248	100.00%	-10.41%	6,136	100.00%	37.71%
Commodity trading	—	0.00%	0.00%	—	0.00%	0.00%
Total	20,248	100.00%	-10.41%	6,136	100.00%	37.71%

Cost of Sales

The Group's cost of sales increased from approximately RMB3.82 million for FY2019 to approximately RMB22.36 million for the Year, representing a significant increase of approximately 485.34%. The cost of sales for the Year represented the marble blocks mining and purchasing costs and mainly included mining labour costs, sub-contractor fee, materials consumption, fuel, electricity, processing fee of abandoned stone, depreciation of production equipment and amortisation of mining rights.

Gross Loss/Profit and Gross Profit Margin

The gross loss of the Group amounted to approximately RMB2.11 million and the gross profit margin was approximately -10.41% for the Year, which represented a significant decrease of approximately 191.05% as compared with the gross profit for FY2019 of approximately RMB2.31 million (FY2019: gross profit margin of approximately 37.71%). The significant decrease in gross profit margin of marble block segment from 37.71% to -10.41% was due to the increase of production cost caused by COVID-19 pandemic and the processing costs for abandoned stone accumulated from previous years. Further details of the development expenditures in relation to the Yiduoyan marble mine are set out in the section headed "Major Exploration, Development and Production Activities" in this report.

Other Income and Gains

Other income and gains for the Year were approximately RMB3.31 million, which represented an increase of approximately RMB0.9 million as compared to the other income and gains of approximately RMB2.41 million for the FY2019. The Group has generated income from rental of production machinery of approximately RMB1.33 million (FY2019: Nil) during the Year. However, no service income (FY2019: approximately RMB0.38 million) and gain on disposal of subsidiaries (FY2019: approximately RMB1.43 million) was recorded during the Year.

Selling and Distribution Expenses

During the Year, selling and distribution expenses were approximately RMB0.13 million (FY2019: approximately RMB0.74 million), which was primarily comprising transportation, rental of show room, consultancy fee, and salaries of the Group's sales and distribution staff and their entertainment and travelling expenses. In order to further tighten the cost control of the Group, most of the above expenses were reduced to minimal during the Year.

Administrative Expenses

Administrative expenses mainly included legal and professional fees, printing and announcement fee, rental payment of short term lease, depreciation, amortisation and salaries of staff. Such expenses decreased significantly by approximately RMB6.34 million or 32.70% from approximately RMB19.39 million for the FY2019 to approximately RMB13.05 million for the Year. The decrease was mainly due to the decrease in staff costs, professional fee and other short term lease payments during the Year.

Impairment on Financial Assets, Net

The management assesses the measurement of expected credit losses in relation to financial assets. Net amount of impairment losses of approximately RMB0.28 million was reversed during the Year (FY2019: approximately RMB2.55 million of impairment losses was recognised). All of the trade receivable balances related to sales in this Year and last year balances were fully settled by customers during the Year.

Losses on Changes in Fair Value of Financial Assets at Fair Values Through Profit or Loss

As at 31 December 2020, the Group had current equity investments at fair value through profit or loss of approximately RMB0.31 million which were investments in various listed shares (FY2019: RMB1.86 million). The Group recorded net fair value loss of equity investments of approximately RMB0.73 million for the Year (FY2019: approximately RMB2.86 million).

Other Expenses

Other expenses decreased by 94.48% from approximately RMB4.71 million in FY2019 to approximately RMB0.26 million in 2020, primarily due to cash and in-kind donation of approximately 0.14 million (FY2019: approximately RMB0.03 million in-kind donation) made during the COVID-19 pandemic and approximately RMB0.07 million (FY2019: approximately RMB2.15 million) for written off and disposal of property, plant, and equipment during the Year. Other expenses also included the written down of net realisable value of inventories of approximately RMB2.16 million for FY2019. The Group did not incur such expenses for the Year.

The Directors performed impairment assessment on the non-financial assets of the marble block operating segment as at 31 December 2020 with reference to a valuation report issued by an independent qualified valuer. No impairment of non-financial assets was provided during the Year (FY2019: Nil). Details of impairment test and related assumptions used for valuation are discussed in the paragraph headed "Impairment Assessment" below.

Finance Costs

Finance costs decreased from approximately RMB0.39 million for FY2019 to approximately RMB0.21 million for the Year. The Group has entered into a new and long-term lease contract for office premises in the PRC during the Year.

Loss Attributable to Owners of the Company

In view of the above factors, loss attributable to owners of the Company was approximately RMB11.76 million for the Year (FY2019: loss of approximately RMB18.82 million). The decrease of loss was mainly resulting from the decrease in administrative expenses and other expenses incurred during the Year.

Impairment Assessment

With respect to the impairment assessment for non-financial assets of the marble block operating segment, the Group engaged AP Appraisal Limited, an independent qualified valuer, to carry out a valuation of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit ("**CGU**") as at 31 December 2020, based on the value-in-use ("**VIU**") calculations. The valuation uses cash flow projections based on financial estimates covering a ten-year period and a discount rate of 14%. Such a projection period was estimated based on the mine reserve and anticipated annual consumption volume. There was no change in the valuation method used in current and prior years. The major underlying assumptions used in the VIU calculation for impairment assessment are summarized as follows:

- the discounted cash flow projections were based on the mine reserve and Director's judgement to renew the mining permit to 2031;
- the increase of the annual production capacity to 200,000 m^3 per annum will be granted by relevant authorities in 2021;
- the average gross margin (% of revenue) of 33.06% is based on past practices and expectations of future changes in the market;
- the discount rates using pre-tax rates of 14% that reflect current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the CGU; and
- the growth rates of sales volume and unit price are by reference to past experience and industry growth forecasts.

The valuation method of discounted cash flow ("**DCF**") was adopted for the calculation of the VIU of the CGU. DCF analysis is a method used to estimate the value of an investment based on its future cash flows. DCF analysis determines the value of the company today based on projections on how much cashflow the company will generate in the future.

According to the Standards and Guidelines for Valuation of Mineral Properties issued by the Special Committee of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum on Valuation of Mineral Properties ("**CIMVAL**"), the DCF valuation method is very widely used and is generally accepted in Canada as the preferred method for valuation of mineral properties. CIMVAL is also recognised by The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "**Stock Exchange**") (under Chapter 18 of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities (the "**Listing Rules**").

No impairment provision was made for the Year as the Directors consider that the recoverable amount of the CGU had exceeded the carrying amount with reference to the valuation report (FY2019: Nil).

BUSINESS REVIEW

Marble and Marble-related Business

At the beginning of 2020, the outbreak of COVID-19 in the PRC severely affected the normal life of the people nationwide. Numerous enterprises suspended operation and production due to the pandemic, and logistics and transportation were greatly affected. Moreover, many exhibitions of stone industry have been postponed or cancelled. The above factors restricted the Group in exploring new customers in 2020. On the other hand, due to adoption of numerous precautionary measures, the production and operating costs, including the pandemic related costs, labour costs and environmental protection costs, have increased during the Year. All these factors made 2020 to be a very challenging year for the Group.

During the Year, we are continuously focusing on the development of the Yiduoyan Project, which is an open pit mine located in Hubei Province of the PRC. A total of 7,054 m^3 of marble blocks had been produced, 6,835 m^3 of marble blocks had been sold in 2020. Besides, the Group also purchased and sold other types of marble blocks during the Year. The revenue generated from this business segment during the Year amounted to approximately RMB20.25 million.

After continuous efforts of the sales team in last year, the Group got contracts from several new customers in early this Year. Unfortunately, due to the COVID-19 outbreak in January 2020, the Hubei government announced a lockdown order, which requested all people in Hubei Province to stay at home and all operation must be temporarily suspended. Although the lockdown order was lifted in around mid March 2020, only limited operating activities were allowed by the government. Our mining operation was not able to resume until May 2020 and we resumed the delivery of our marble blocks to customers in June 2020. Besides, due to COVID-19 pandemic, the Group adopted numerous precautionary measures, which in turn increased production costs, especially in the early stage of production resumption.

Our customers of marble business are mainly from the real estate and construction markets of the PRC. The business of the construction and property development markets in the PRC has come to a halt and the operations of many construction companies and property developers have been suspended as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and resulting lockdown order. A number of property development projects have been put on hold, and this affected the corresponding demands for marble blocks.

As a result, the Group was requested by some of the customers to postpone the delivery of marble blocks. During the Year, only part of our customers have purchased marble blocks from the Group according to the terms and schedule under the original contracts. Unfortunately, due to the sporadic cases of COVID-19 in different areas (especially in north-east areas) of the PRC in the second half of 2020, the delivery of marble blocks to our customers was further delayed.

For other customers, the Group is having ongoing discussions with them regarding the revised terms and in particular, the updated delivery schedule. However, this is still subject to the COVID-19 situation and further development, and the recovery of the construction and property development markets in the PRC.

Trading of Commodities Business

No revenue was generated from the commodity trading business for the Year (FY2019: Nil). Although the Group has disposed of two subsidiaries engaged in trading business last year, we are still looking for attractive opportunities in trading business.

Money Lending Business (Discontinued Operation)

We have disposed of a subsidiary company and ceased the operation of money lending business last year in order to focus resources on the core mining business of the Group.

No income was generated from this business segment for the Year (FY2019: Nil).

Relationships with Customers, Suppliers, Contractors and Other Stakeholders

During the Year, there were no material and significant dispute between the Group and its key stakeholders, including employees, customers, suppliers, sub-contractors, banks, regulators and shareholders. The Group will continue to ensure effective communication and maintain good relationship with each of its key stakeholders.

Environmental Policies

The Group places emphasis on environmental protection in the course of its operation. We have adopted and implemented various measures on an on-going basis to minimise the impact of our operation on the environment and comply with the relevant environmental protection laws and regulations. Such measures include, inter alia, (i) restoring the land damaged by our mining activities pursuant to the relevant land rehabilitation laws and regulations; (ii) using abandoned stones for the access road and transfer pad construction; (iii) reusing domestic wastes as fertiliser; (iv) collecting and treating waste water for recycling in production or for irrigation; (v) adopting wet drilling to reduce fugitive dust emission; and (vi) using low noise equipment to reduce noise emission.

Compliance with Relevant Laws and Regulations

Compliance procedures are in place to ensure adherence to applicable laws, rules and regulations, in relation to in particular, those having significant impact on the Group. The audit committee of the Company is delegated by the Board to monitor the Group's policies and practices on compliance with legal and regulatory requirements and such policies are regularly reviewed. Any changes in the applicable laws, rules and regulations are brought to the attention of relevant employees and relevant operation units from time to time.

During the Year, the Group has complied with all applicable laws and regulations in Hong Kong and the PRC in all material aspects for the business operation of the Group. Besides, the Group has also obtained all material approvals, permits and licences for its current business operations.

MAJOR EXPLORATION, DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES

Mineral Exploration

We have completed the mineral exploration works before the Yiduoyan marble mine of the Company commenced commercial production on 1 September 2014.

For the Year, no further mineral exploration was carried out. As a result, there was no expenditure on mineral exploration.

Development

Due to the outbreak of COVID-19, mining activities were not able to resume until May 2020. However, some works have been done in March and April to prepare for the resumption of production work.

In March 2020, we provided all the staffs of the Company with training related to production safety and occupational health as well as work resumption training, and conducted assessment before work resumption. Those who failed in the assessment were retrained and were required to take the relevant examinations again. Moreover, all staff have undergone occupational health examination. As such, we further consummated the staff training and examination files and occupational health records. In April 2020, we required all staffs to carry out self-examination and rectification on mining safety hazards every month, and carried out thorough inspection and maintenance for all production equipment to ensure that they operate safely during the production process. We also identified, assessed and eliminated potential risks of the mine from time to time.

For the Year, the Group recorded development expenditures of approximately RMB19,032,000 with respect to the expansion of Yiduoyan marble mine.

The detailed classification of development expenditures during the Year is as follows:

	2020 RMB'000
Consultation service fee for safety production standardization certificate	50.0
Economic evaluation and technical analysis report	165.0
Education and training for production safety	3.5
Health check	5.6
Labour protection supplies	9.5
Processing fee for abandoned stone	12,202.9
Production safety liability insurance	5.9
Production safety signs	0.7
Purchase of production equipment and machinery	29.8
Rental of production equipments and machinery	129.3
Repair and maintenance of mine infrastructure	4,873.9
Repair and maintenance of production equipments and machinery	1,450.5
Safety rescue agreement	10.0
Soil and water conservation compensation	10.0
Technical consultation service fee for mine reserves	60.0
Technical consultation service fee for mine safety	22.0
Water resource fee	3.0
	19,031.6

Mining Operation

During the Year, we carried out the destocking of marble block inventories of the mine. As at 31 December 2020, we had realised sales of 6,835 m^3 of marble blocks. In the first half of the Year, we had conducted detailed inspection, testing and preparation works on horizontal platforms and mining benches. During the Year, our Yiduoyan marble mine block production amounted to 7,054 m^3. It also laid a solid foundation for the commencement of mining operation next year.

During the Year, the expenditure on mining activities of the Group was approximately RMB19.45 million. The expenditure of mining activities was approximately RMB2,758 per m^3 (FY2019: approximately RMB700 per m^3). The increase of production cost per unit mainly caused by COVID-19 pandemic and the processing fee for abandoned stone accumulated from previous years.

RESOURCE AND RESERVE

Our Yiduoyan Project is an open pit mine located in Hubei Province of the PRC. Currently, the Group holds the mining permit of the Yiduoyan Project with permitted production capacity of 20,000 m^3 per annum for a term of 10 years (which will expire on 30 December 2021 and can be extended for another 10 years to 30 December 2031 according to the applicable PRC laws and regulations), covering an area of approximately 0.5209 km^2. The Yiduoyan Project contains marble resources with resource expansion potential through exploration according to the independent technical report dated 29 December 2014 (the "**Independent Technical Report**") prepared by SRK Consulting (Hong Kong) Limited set out in Appendix IV to the prospectus of the Company dated 29 December 2014 (the "**Prospectus**").

Yiduoyan Project's marble resource statement as at 31 December 2020

Resource Category	**White marble V-1** (million m^3)	**Grey marble V-2** (million m^3)	**Total** (million m^3)
Inferred	1.80	1.50	3.30
Indicated	5.44	1.80	7.24
Total	7.24	3.30	10.54

Yiduoyan Project's marble reserve statement as at 31 December 2020

Reserve Category	**White marble V-1** (million m^3)	**Grey marble V-2** (million m^3)	**Total** (million m^3)
Probable	0.82	0.04	0.86

Note:

(1) The above table summarises the marble resource and reserve estimates prepared in accordance with JORC Code (2012 Edition) and are based on the Independent Technical Report.

(2) There was no material change in these estimates during the period from 30 June 2014 to 31 December 2020.

(3) Please refer to the Prospectus for the assumptions and methods used for making the above estimated resources and reserves.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSALS OF SUBSIDIARIES, ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES

On 27 September 2019, the Group entered into a sale and purchase agreement with 深圳市中科九台資源利用科技產業股份有限公司 (Shenzhen Zhongke Jiutai Resources Technology Co., Ltd.*) (the "**Vendor**") to acquire 70% equity interest of 深圳中科九台資源利用研究院有限公司 (Shenzhen Zhongke Jiutai Resources Utilization Research Institute Co., Ltd.*) (the "**Target Company**") at the consideration of RMB62,000,000. The Vendor is a company incorporated in the PRC with limited liability and was jointly established by Mr. Li Yuguo and the 中國科學院過程工程研究所 (The Institute of Processing Engineering, Chinese Academy of Science*) (the "**Institute**") for the purpose of conducting researches in mineral processing methodology and as investment arm. The Target Company is owned as to 70% by the Vendor, in which Mr. Li Yuguo, the controlling shareholder of the Company, has an indirect majority equity interest. Accordingly, the Vendor is a connected person of the Company under Chapter 14A of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange (the "**Listing Rules**"). For details, please refer to the Company's announcements dated 27 September 2019, 15 November 2019, 31 December 2019, 31 January 2020, 28 February 2020, 31 March 2020, 29 May 2020 and 29 June 2020.

Due to the prolonged time required to complete the transaction and other commercial considerations, the Vendor and the Company have agreed to terminate the sale and purchase agreement on 16 July 2020. Deposit was refunded to the Company subsequently. For details, please refer to the Company's announcement dated 16 July 2020.

Save as disclosed above, there were no material acquisitions or disposals of subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures by the Group during the Year.

* For identification purposes only

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Group identified various principal risk factors and uncertainties that may affect our operating results and business prospects, including but not limited to the following:

Risk factors and uncertainties	Risk response
Limited talents in mining industry	
The Yiduoyan Project is still in the development stage where full-scale site construction is currently taking place. The business growth of the Group is highly dependent on certain senior management members. Failure to retain the current key personnel and hire, train and retain senior executives may adversely affect the business and prospects of the Group.	The Group will actively recruit more talents who have professional knowledge or relevant experience in mining industry which can give recommendations to further develop and enhance the operation of Yiduoyan Project.
Single mining project	
We have only one mining project, the Yiduoyan Project. We expect the Yiduoyan Project will remain our only operating mine in the near future upon which we will depend on for the majority of our operating revenue and cash flows. The Yiduoyan Project is in the development stage where full-scale site construction is currently taking place, and its operations are subject to a number of operating risks and hazards as described below. As such, the Yiduoyan Project may not ultimately become profitable. If we fail to derive the expected economic benefits from the Yiduoyan Project due to any delay or difficulty in its development, the occurrence of any event that causes it to operate at less-than-optimal capacity or any other negative development as described below, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.	Apart from Yiduoyan Project, the Group continues to seek for other investment or business opportunities to broaden its income source and to further develop its business.
Single marble product	
The business and profitability of the Group depend on the customers' preferences, demand and supply on different types of marble blocks. Any adverse changes in market demand, customer preferences or market prices, and excess supply may have a material and adverse impact on the operating results of the Group.	The Group closely monitors the changes in the mining and construction industry. If our customers request for other types of marble blocks, we shall source those products from other suppliers. Besides, the board of directors will continue to look for other profitable mining projects to expand the group's sources of income and further develop its business.

Risk factors and uncertainties	Risk response
Limited number of customers	
A limited number of customers have, historically, consistently accounted for a significant portion of our revenues. Accordingly, our success will depend on our continued ability to develop and manage relationships with major customers. In the event that any of these customers substantially reduce the quantity of their purchase order notwithstanding the minimum quantity they are obliged to purchase or otherwise terminate their business relation with us entirely, our business and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected if we are unable to find substitute customers in a timely manner.	The Group maintains good relationships with the existing customers. At the same time, the Group is exploring new markets and broaden its potential customer base by trading of marble blocks and marble related products.
Operating risks and hazards	
Our mining operations are subject to a number of operating risks and hazards, some of which are beyond our control. These operating risks and hazards include: (i) unexpected maintenance or technical problems; (ii) interruptions of our mining operations due to unfavourable weather conditions and natural disasters (such as earthquakes, floods and landslides); (iii) accidents; (iv) unexpected outbreak of epidemic diseases; (v) electricity or water supplies interruptions; (vi) critical equipment failures in our mining operations; and (vii) unusual or unexpected variations in the mine and geological or mining conditions, such as instability of the slopes and subsidence of the working areas. These risks and hazards may result in personal injury, damage to, or destruction of production facilities, environmental damages and could temporarily disrupt our operations and damage our business reputation. Any disruption for a prolonged period to the operations of our mine or production facilities may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.	The COVID-19 pandemic had resulted in the cost overruns and delay in execution of signed contracts in 2020. The Group continues to manage the cost carefully and optimise the resources utilisation. In addition to the Yiduoyan project in Hubei Province, the Group will try its best to diverse its trading business of marble in other regions of the PRC in the future. If one of the cities in the PRC is being locked down, the business located at other cities can still be operated as usual to minimise the adverse impact on operations and financial conditions of the Group.

For more details about the general risks and uncertainties facing the Group, please refer to the Prospectus.

FUTURE PROSPECTS

Our objective is to become a well-known supplier of marble blocks in the PRC. We plan to accomplish this goal by pursuing the following strategies: (i) develop the Yiduoyan project; (ii) develop product recognition; (iii) expand our resources and reserve through further and selective acquisition; (iv) expand marble trading business to cope with customers' needs and; (v) develop commodity trading business.

Response to COVID-19

During the Year, the COVID-19 spread widely in the PRC and around the world. Facing the grim situation of the COVID-19 outbreak, the Group has, in a timely manner, put in place numerous precautionary measures and procured essential protective supplies to ensure the health and safety of all its employees in different regions. At the same time, during this critical period, the Group has proactively taken steps in ensuring stable operations.

During the Year, the Group coordinated with different parties and took swift actions. We have actively discussed with the customers for effect of delay in delivery due to the traffic restrictions imposed by the PRC government authorities. The Group also implemented various flexible working arrangements. The Group has used, and will continue to use, its best endeavors to mitigate the adverse impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on the Group.

The Group will closely monitor the development of COVID-19 and ensure the safety of employees and stable operations. As and when appropriate, the Group will adjust its measures and plans for pandemic prevention, operations and business development accordingly. The Group will make timely disclosure on any significant matters which may arise in the future.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK

Develop marble and marble-related business

Although the COVID-19 pandemic significantly affected our growth in 2020, we believe the pandemic will eventually pass. We will continue to develop the Yiduoyan Project and are confident about the future prospects of marble business. The Group is actively exploring new customers by different ways including through the network of the senior management, as well as through our sales teams in Beijing and Xiamen. We expect our business will have a stable growth in the coming years.

In order to meet the expected growth in coming years, in June 2020, we have also submitted an application of enhancing annual production capacity to 200,000 m^3 per annum for the Yiduoyun Project. The application has been accepted and is subject to approval by the relevant government authorities. We are arranging a meeting with the relevant government authorities with a target to finalise the terms in April 2021 or May 2021. We will update the application status as appropriate.

Besides, we will increase product varieties and recognition through industry exchanges. We have identified several marble distributors for sourcing of different types of marble block to cope with our customers' needs. As part of our future plans for acquisitive growth, we plan to continue to carefully identify and evaluate selective acquisition opportunities.

Develop the commodities trading business

We believe that continued development of the commodities trading business will enable the Group to expand its business portfolio, diversify its income source and possibly enhance its financial performance. Although the Group has disposed of two joint venture companies engaged in commodities trading business last year, we are still looking for any attractive opportunities in the trading business.

SEGMENT INFORMATION

Particulars of the Group's segment information are set out in note 4 to the financial statements of this report.

LIQUIDITY, CAPITAL RESOURCES AND GEARING RATIO

During the Year, the Group's liquidity funds were primarily used to invest in the development of our mine and for its operations and such funds were funded by a combination of capital contribution by shareholders as well as cash generated from operation.

As at 31 December 2020, the Group had cash and cash equivalents of approximately RMB25.73 million which were denominated in Hong Kong dollars and Renminbi (2019: approximately RMB31.90 million).

The Group had no borrowings as at 31 December 2020. Therefore, the gearing ratio (defined as long term debt divided by total shareholder's equity) is not applicable. The current ratio of the Group as at 31 December 2020 was approximately 5.20 times as compared to 8.31 times as at 31 December 2019, based on current assets of approximately RMB37.69 million (as at 31 December 2019: approximately RMB39.71 million) and current liabilities of approximately RMB7.25 million (as at 31 December 2019: approximately RMB4.78 million).

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

On 16 December 2020, a total of 518,580,000 new shares of the Company had been successfully placed by the placing agent to one placee at the placing price of HK$0.029 per placing share under the general mandate granted to the Directors by resolution of the Shareholders passed at the annual general meeting of the Company held on 18 June 2020. Upon the completion of the aforesaid placing of new shares, the total number of issued shares was increased from 3,870,000,000 shares to 4,388,580,000 shares. Please refer to the Company's announcements of 2 December, 4 December and 16 December 2020 for further details of the placing.

EMPLOYEES AND REMUNERATION POLICY

As at 31 December 2020, the Group employed a total of approximately 20 full time employees (FY2019: approximately 39 employees) who were located in Hong Kong and the PRC. Employees' remuneration packages have been reviewed periodically and determined with reference to the performance of the individual and prevailing market practices. Remuneration packages include basic salaries and other employees' benefits including contributions to statutory mandatory provident funds for our Hong Kong employees, and social insurance together with housing provident funds for our PRC employees. Besides, the Group also provides medical benefits and subsidies employees in various training and continuous education programmes.

CAPITAL COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Save and except those disclosed in note 32 to the consolidated financial statements, the Group did not have any capital commitments and contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2020.

CHARGES OVER THE GROUP'S ASSETS

There were no charges over the Group's assets as at 31 December 2020.

SIGNIFICANT INVESTMENTS

The Group had no material securities investments during the Year.

FUTURE PLANS FOR MATERIAL INVESTMENTS OR CAPITAL ASSETS

Save as disclosed in this report, there was no specific plan for material investments or capital asset as at 31 December 2020.

EXPOSURE TO FLUCTUATIONS IN EXCHANGE RATES AND RELATED HEDGES

The Group's monetary assets, liabilities and transactions are mainly denominated in Hong Kong dollars ("**HKD**") and Renminbi ("**RMB**"). The exchange rates of RMB against HKD remained relatively stable during the Year. During the Year, the Group did not use financial instruments for hedging purposes. The Group continues to monitor the related foreign currency exposure and will take necessary procedures to reduce the currency risks arising from the fluctuations in exchange rates at reasonable costs.

Sound corporate governance practices are crucial to the smooth, effective and transparent operation of a company and its ability to attract investment, and can protect the rights and enhance the value to shareholders. The Company is committed to maintaining good corporate governance standard and procedures to ensure the integrity, transparency and accountability to our shareholders. This corporate governance report is prepared in compliance with the reporting requirements as contained in Appendix 14 of the Listing Rules.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRACTICES

The Company is committed to maintaining a high standard of corporate governance to safeguard the interests of its shareholders and to enhance the corporate value, accountability and transparency of the Company. The Company's corporate governance practices are based on the principles, code provisions and certain recommended best practices as set out in the Corporate Governance Code (the "**CG Code**") in Appendix 14 to the Listing Rules. Except for the deviations of the CG Code as explained below, the Company had complied with the applicable code provisions of the CG Code during the Year. The Company will continue to enhance its corporate governance practices appropriate to the operation and growth of its business.

Under code provision A.1.3 of the CG Code, notice of at least 14 days should be given of a regular Board meeting to give all directors an opportunity to attend. For all other Board meetings, reasonable notice should be given. Due to the practical reasons, 14 days' advance notifications have not been given for most of the meetings of the Board during the Year. Reasons have been given in the notifications in respect of those meetings of the Board where it was not feasible to give 14 days' advance notification. The Board will use its best endeavors to give 14 days' advance notifications of Board meeting to the extent practicable.

Under code provision A.2.7 of the CG Code, the chairman should at least annually hold meetings with the independent non-executive directors without the presence of other directors. Due to other business engagement, the chairman is not able to hold such meeting with the independent non-executive directors and the office of the chairman was vacated with effect from 5 March 2020. The Company intends to appoint a suitable candidate internally for the position as the chairman of the Board and such internal selection process is still ongoing as at the date of this report. The Company will comply with this Code Provision after the appointment of the chairman.

Under code provision A.6.7 of the CG Code, independent non-executive directors and other non-executive directors, as equal board members, should give the board and any committees on which they serve the benefit of their skills, expertise and varied backgrounds and qualifications through regular attendance and active participation. They should also attend general meetings and develop a balanced understanding of the views of shareholders. Under code provision E.1.2 of the CG Code, the chairman of the board should attend the annual general meeting. He should also invite the chairman of the audit, remuneration, nomination and any other committees (as appropriate) to attend. In their absence, he should invite another member of the committee or failing this his duly appointed delegate, to attend. These persons should be available to answer questions at the annual general meeting. Due to the outbreak of COVID-19 and the travel restriction of government authorities, the non-executive director and three independent non-executive directors of the Company were unable to attend the annual general meeting of the Company held on 18 June 2020. The Company may try to arrange video conference for use at annual general meeting in future to provide more flexibility for all directors.

MODEL CODE FOR SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS BY DIRECTORS

The Group has adopted the code of conduct with respect to the dealings in securities of the Company by the Directors as set out in Appendix 10 to the Listing Rules (the "**Model Code**").

The Company has put in place the following measures to ensure compliance with the Model Code by the Directors:

(1) the Company has prepared an internal guideline on share dealings by the Directors (which include the relevant requirements and prohibitions under the Model Code) (the "**Internal Guideline**") and such Internal Guideline has been circulated to each of the Directors upon joining the Board;

(2) upon joining the Board, each of the Directors will be provided with a set of comprehensive training materials (the "**Training Materials**") in relation to the Listing Rules, which cover, among others, the requirements and prohibitions on the directors' shares dealing activities under the Model Code. In particular, the Training Materials contains, among others, a separate section on dealing in securities of the Company by the Directors. Such section expressly provides, among others, that dealings in the securities of the Company are absolutely prohibited during the period of 60 days immediately preceding the publication date of the annual results; and

(3) before the commencement of the black-out period for the interim results and annual results of the Company, the company secretary of the Company will, on behalf of the Board, notify all the Directors by email (the "**Notification Email**") the date of commencement of each black-out period and remind the Directors regarding the prohibition of shares dealings during the black-out period. It is also expressly set out in such email that the Directors are prohibited from dealing in the securities of the Company during the black-out period.

The Board considers that the preparation and provision of the Internal Guideline and Training Materials, which set out in Chinese the relevant provisions and requirements under the Model Code, would enable the Directors to obtain an understanding of the dealing restriction during the black-out period and the procedures that they need to follow before dealing in the securities of the Company. Further, the Notification Email, which is sent out to each Director before the commencement of the black-out period, will serve to remind the Directors of the dealing restrictions under the Model Code. The Board therefore considered that the implementation of the above measures would minimise the chance of breach of the Model Code by the Directors.

Having made specific enquiry with the Directors, all the Directors confirmed that they have complied with the required standard set out in the Model Code during the Year.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Composition

During the Year and as of the date of this report, the composition of the Board is set out as follow:

Board Members	Board of Directors	Audit Committee	Remuneration Committee	Nomination Committee
Ms. Liu Jie *(Office vacated with effect from 5 March 2020)*	Chairperson and Executive Director			
Mr. Li Yuguo	Executive Director			
Mr. Liu Yan Chee James	Executive Director			
Mr. Lyu Bin *(Appointed on 29 April 2020)*	Executive Director			
Mr. Hu Minglong *(Resigned with effect from 29 April 2020)*	Executive Director			
Mr. Rao Dacheng *(Retired on 18 June 2020)*	Executive Director			
Mr. Yang Xiaoqiang *(Re-designated from a non-executive Director to an executive Director on 22 December 2020)*	Vice Chairman and Executive Director			
Ms. Yang Xiaoqiu	Executive Director			
Mr. Chen Xun	Independent Non-Executive Director	Member	Chairman	Chairman
Mr. Zhang Yijun	Independent Non-Executive Director	Member	Member	Member
Prof. Lau Chi Pang J.P.	Independent Non-Executive Director	Member	Member	Member
Ms. Liu Shuyan	Independent Non-Executive Director	Chairperson	Member	Member

All Directors have distinguished themselves in their field of expertise, and have exhibited high standards of professional ethics and integrity. The biographical details of each Director are disclosed on pages 44 to 46 of this annual report. Save as disclosed therein, there are no financial, business, family or other material or relevant relationships among members of the Board.

During the Year, the Board has at all times met the requirements of Rules 3.10(1) and (2) of the Listing Rules relating to the appointment of at least three independent non-executive Directors (representing at least one-third of the Board), with at least one independent non-executive Director possessing appropriate professional qualifications or accounting or related financial management expertise.

Each independent non-executive Director has provided a written annual confirmation of his independence with reference to the independence guidelines as set out in Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules. The Company also considers that they are independent within the meaning of the Listing Rules.

The term of office of each of the non-executive Directors (including the independent non-executive Directors) is for a term of three years unless terminated by either party giving at least one month's notice in writing or equivalent payment in lieu. All of them are subject to retirement by rotation and re-election at an annual general meeting at least once every three years.

During the Year, Ms. Liu Jie served as the chairman of the Board until 5 March 2020. Thereafter, no chairman was appointed. Mr. Liu Yan Chee James was the chief executive officer of the Company until 16 June 2020 and thereafter Mr. Li Yuguo was appointed as the chief executive officer of the Company to oversee the business of the Group and executing decisions of the Board.

Function

The Board is responsible for formulation and approval of the Group's overall development and business strategies, key operational proposals, financial control procedures, material acquisition and disposal of investments, major funding decisions, financial announcements and reporting, share issuance and repurchase, nomination of Directors, appointment and remuneration of key management personnel, related party transactions, ensuring human and financial resources are appropriately applied, the periodic evaluation of the performance for the achievement of results and monitoring of significant transactions to ensure they are conducted in accordance with the Articles, Listing Rules and other applicable laws and regulations.

The executive Directors are responsible for the day-to-day management of the Group's operations. These executive Directors conduct regular meetings with the senior management of the Group, at which operational issues and financial performance of the Group are evaluated.

The Articles contain description of responsibilities and operation procedures of the Board. The Board holds regular meetings to discuss and consider significant matters relating to existing operations and proposals of new operations and projects.

The vice chairman of the Board and the executive Directors ensure that Board meetings are held whenever necessary. Though the company secretary is responsible for setting the Board meeting's agenda, all Board members are encouraged to participate to include matters in the agenda. The Board conducts meetings on a regular basis and extra meetings are convened when circumstances require. The Articles allow a Board meeting to be conducted by way of a tele-conference.

No corporate governance committee has been established and the Board is responsible for performing the corporate governance functions such as developing and reviewing the Company's policies and practices on corporate governance, the training and continuous professional development of the Directors and senior management, the Company's policies and practices on compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, the code of conduct applicable to employees and Directors, and the Company's compliance with the CG Code and disclosure in this Corporate Governance Report.

Details of Directors' attendance records at the Board meetings and general meetings of the Company for the Year are set out below:

Board Members	Number of Meetings Attended/ Eligible to Attend Board Meetings	AGM
Executive Directors		
Liu Jie *(Office vacated with effect from 5 March 2020)*	0/3	N/A
Li Yuguo	17/17	0/1
Liu Yan Chee James	15/17	0/1
Lyu Bin *(Appointed on 29 April 2020)*	9/12	0/1
Hu Minglong *(Resigned with effect from 29 April 2020)*	3/5	N/A
Rao Dacheng *(Retired on 18 June 2020)*	4/6	0/1
Yang Xiaoqiang *(Re-designated from a non-executive Director to an executive Director on 22 December 2020)*	N/A	N/A
Yang Xiaoqiu	13/17	0/1
Non-Executive Director		
Yang Xiaoqiang *(Re-designated from a non-executive Director to an executive Director on 22 December 2020)*	15/17	0/1
Independent Non-executive Directors		
Chen Xun	16/17	0/1
Zhang Yijun	16/17	0/1
Prof. Lau Chi Pang J.P.	15/17	1/1
Liu Shuyan	15/17	0/1

Continuous Professional Development of the Directors

During the Year, all the Directors have been kept abreast of their responsibilities as a Director and of the conduct, business activities and development of the Group.

Under code provision A.6.5 of the CG Code, all Directors should participate in appropriate continuous professional development to develop and refresh their knowledge and skills to ensure that their contribution to the Board remains informed and relevant. All Directors are encouraged to attend relevant training courses at the Company's expenses and are requested to provide their respective training record.

The individual training record of each Director received for the Year is summarised below:

Board Members	Attending seminar(s)/ programme(s)/conference(s) relevant to the business or directors' duties	Self-reading
Executive Directors		
Liu Jie *(Office vacated with effect from 5 March 2020)*		
Li Yuguo	✓	✓
Liu Yan Chee James	✓	✓
Lyu Bin *(Appointed on 29 April 2020)*	✓	✓
Hu Minglong *(Resigned with effect from 29 April 2020)*		
Rao Dacheng *(Retired on 18 June 2020)*		
Yang Xiaoqiang *(Re-designated from a non-executive Director to an executive Director on 22 December 2020)*	✓	✓
Yang Xiaoqiu	✓	✓
Non-Executive Director		
Yang Xiaoqiang *(Re-designated from a non-executive Director to an executive Director on 22 December 2020)*	✓	✓
Independent Non-executive Directors		
Chen Xun	✓	✓
Zhang Yijun	✓	✓
Prof. Lau Chi Pang J.P.	✓	✓
Liu Shuyan	✓	✓

Responsibilities

The overall management of the Group's operation is rested in the Board. Their responsibilities include, among other things, (1) convening regular Board meetings focusing on business strategy, operational issues and financial performance of the Group; (2) monitoring the quality, timeliness, relevance and reliability of internal and external reporting of the Group; (3) monitoring and managing potential conflicts of interest of management, Board members and shareholders, including misuse of corporate assets and abuse in connected transaction; and (4) ensuring processes are in place to maintain the overall integrity of the Group, including financial statements, relationships with suppliers, customers and other stakeholders, and compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. The management is delegated with the authority and responsibility by the Board for the daily business operations and administrative functions of the Group.

Director's Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The Directors acknowledge their responsibilities for the preparation of the financial statements of the Group and to ensure that the financial statements of the Group will give a true and fair view of the Group's state of affairs, results and cash flow and are in accordance with statutory requirements and applicable accounting standards. The Directors also ensure the timely publication of the financial statements of the Group. In preparing the financial statements of the Group for the Year, the Directors have, among other things:

- selected suitable accounting policies and applied them consistently;

- approved adoption of all Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards which are in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standards; and

- made judgments and estimates that are prudent and reasonable; and have prepared the consolidated financial statements on the going concern basis.

The Directors confirm that, to the best of their knowledge, information and belief, having made all reasonable enquiries, they are not aware of any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Delegation by the Board

The Board has established three Board committees, namely audit committee, remuneration committee and nomination committee to oversee particular aspects of the Company's affairs and to assist in sharing the Board's responsibilities. All the Board committees have clear written terms of reference and is required to report to the Board regularly on their decisions and recommendations. The day-to-day operation of the Group, including implementation of the strategies and plans adopted by the Board and its committees, is delegated to the management with divisional heads responsible for different aspects of the business.

Audit Committee

The audit committee of the Board (the "**Audit Committee**") consists of all the independent non-executive Directors, namely Ms. Liu Shuyan, Mr. Chen Xun, Mr. Zhang Yijun and Prof. Lau Chi Pang J.P.. It is chaired by Ms. Liu Shuyan.

The Audit Committee reports directly to the Board and reviews the matters relating to the relationship with the external auditors, financial information of the Company, financial reporting system, risk management and internal control systems. The Audit Committee meets with the Company's external auditors to ensure the objectivity and credibility of financial reporting and internal control procedures as well as to maintain an appropriate relationship with the external auditors of the Company.

The Audit Committee held four meetings during the Year. The individual attendance of each member is as follows:

Committee Members	Number of Meetings Attended/ Eligible to Attend
Liu Shuyan *(Chairperson)*	4/4
Chen Xun	4/4
Zhang Yijun	4/4
Prof. Lau Chi Pang J.P.	4/4

The members of the Audit Committee have full access to and co-operation from the management of the Group and they have full discretion to invite any Director or executive to attend the meeting. The Audit Committee had performed, among other things, the following functions during the Year: (1) reviewed external auditors' audit report and matters incidental thereto; (2) discussed the internal control system and risk management of the Company; (3) reviewed the periodic financial statements of the Company and made recommendation to the Board for approval; and (4) discussed the proposed appointment of the external auditors and made recommendation to the Board.

Subsequent to the Year and up to the date of this report, the Audit Committee had, among other things, reviewed the audited results of the Group for the Year and this report.

Remuneration Committee

The remuneration committee of the Board (the "**Remuneration Committee**") consists of all the independent non-executive Directors, namely Mr. Chen Xun, Mr. Zhang Yijun, Prof. Lau Chi Pang J.P. and Ms. Liu Shuyan. It is chaired by Mr. Chen Xun.

The major responsibilities of the Remuneration Committee are to make recommendation to the Board on the Company's policy and structure for remuneration of the Directors and senior management, to determine remuneration packages of all executive Directors and senior management including benefits in kind, pension rights and compensation payments. The Remuneration Committee takes into consideration factors such as salaries paid by comparable companies, time commitment and responsibilities of the Directors and senior management.

The Remuneration Committee held three meetings during the Year. The individual attendance of each member is as follows:

Committee Members	Number of Meetings Attended/ Eligible to Attend
Chen Xun *(Chairman)*	3/3
Zhang Yijun	3/3
Prof. Lau Chi Pang J.P.	3/3
Liu Shuyan	3/3

At the meetings held during the Year, the Remuneration Committee had, among other things, reviewed and discussed the remuneration policy, the remuneration package and bonus arrangements.

Nomination Committee

The nomination committee of the Board (the "**Nomination Committee**") consists of all the independent non-executive Directors, namely Mr. Chen Xun, Mr. Zhang Yijun, Prof. Lau Chi Pang J.P. and Ms. Liu Shuyan. It is chaired by Mr. Chen Xun.

The Nomination Committee is responsible for, among other things, the nomination of the Directors, reviewing the structure of the Board, number of Directors and the composition of the Board and the Company's Board diversity policy. To maintain high quality of the Board with a balance of skill and experience, the Nomination Committee will identify individuals who fulfill the designated criteria of the Company. When assessing the quality of the individual, the Nomination Committee makes reference to his experience, qualification, integrity and other relevant factors.

The Nomination Committee held three meetings during the Year. The individual attendance of each member is as follows:

Committee Members	Number of Meetings Attended/ Eligible to Attend
Chen Xun *(Chairman)*	3/3
Zhang Yijun	3/3
Prof. Lau Chi Pang J.P.	3/3
Liu Shuyan	3/3

At the meetings held during the Year, the Nomination Committee had, among other things: (1) reviewed the structure, size and composition of the Board; (2) reviewed the Company's Board diversity policy; (3) discussed the casual vacancies arising from resignation of Directors identified and reviewed the individuals nominated for directorship, based on the nomination policy of the Company, and made recommendation to the Board during the Year; (4) assessed the independence of independent non-executive Directors; and (5) evaluated the performance of the retiring Directors at the general meeting(s) and recommended the retiring Directors for re-elcection to Board.

Board Diversity Policy

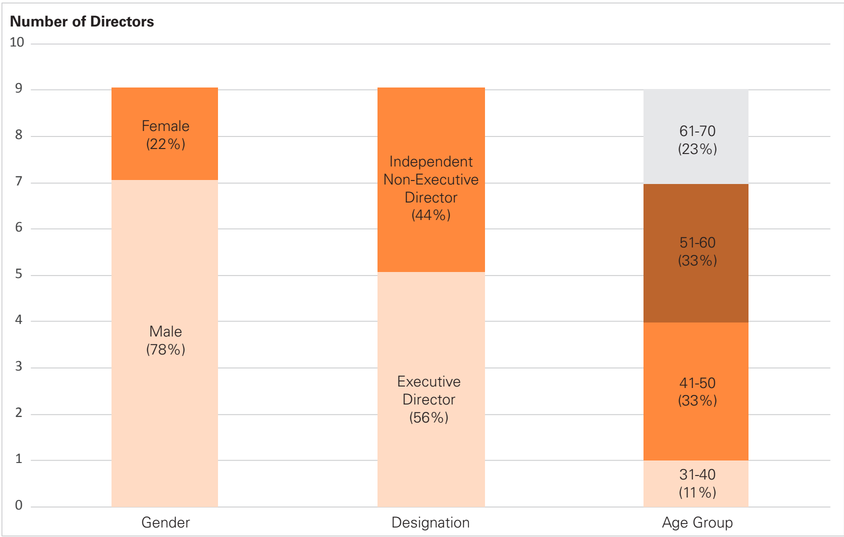
The Board has adopted a Board diversity policy which sets out the approach to achieve a sustainable and balanced development of the Company and also to enhance the quality of performance of the Company.

The Company seeks to achieve Board diversity through the consideration of a number of factors, including but not limited to age, cultural and educational background, ethnicity, professional experience, skills, knowledge and length of service.

Selection of candidates will be based on a range of diversity perspectives as stated above. The ultimate decision will be based on merit and contribution that the selected candidates will bring to the Board.

As at the date of this report, the Board comprises nine Directors. Four of the Directors are independent non-executive Directors and independent of the management of the Group, thereby promoting critical review and control of the management process. The Board is also characterised by significant diversity, in terms of professional background or skills.

The following chart shows the diversity profile of the Board as at 31 December 2020:



Nomination Policy

The company secretary of the Company shall call a meeting of the Nomination Committee, and invite nominations of candidates from Board members for consideration by the Nomination Committee. The Nomination Committee may also put forward candidates who are not nominated by Board members. The factors which would be used as reference by the Nomination Committee in assessing the suitability of a proposed candidate for Director include, inter alia, reputation for integrity, professional qualifications, skills, knowledge and experience that are relevant to the Company's business and corporate strategy, willingness to devote adequate time to discharge duties as Board member, diversity of the Board, and such other perspectives appropriate to the Company's business. The Nomination Committee shall make recommendations for the Board's consideration and approval.

DIRECTORS' AND AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Directors acknowledge and understand their responsibility for preparing the financial statements and to ensure that the financial statements of the Group are prepared in a manner which reflects the true and fair view of the state of affairs, results and cash flows of the Group and are in compliance with the relevant accounting standards and principles, applicable laws and disclosure provisions required under the Listing Rules. The statement of the external auditors of the Company, Messrs. Lau & Au Yeung C.P.A. Limited, about their reporting responsibilities on the financial statements of the Group is set out in the Independent Auditor's Report on pages 47 to 52 of this annual report.

REMUNERATION OF EXTERNAL AUDITORS

During the Year, remuneration paid or payable to the Company's auditors, Messrs Lau & Au Yeung C.P.A. Limited, was as follows:

Services rendered:	RMB'000
— audit services	920
— non-audit service	156

There was no disagreement between the Board and the Audit Committee on the selection and appointment of the auditors during the Year.

INTERNAL CONTROL AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Board is responsible for maintaining adequate system of internal controls and risk management within the Group and for reviewing their effectiveness. The systems of internal controls and risk management are designed to facilitate effective and efficient operations, to safeguard assets and to ensure the quality of internal and external reporting and compliance with applicable laws and regulations. They are also designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that material misstatement or loss can be avoided, and to manage and minimise risks of failure in operation systems. The Company is committed to implementing a stricter and more regulated internal control and risk management procedures in the new financial year.

The risk management and internal control system are reviewed on an ongoing basis by the Board in order to make it practical and effective in providing reasonable assurance in relation to protection of material assets and identification of business risks. The Board is satisfied that, based on information furnished to it and on its own observations, the present risk management and internal controls of the Group are satisfactory.

The Group is committed to the identification, monitoring and management of risks associated with its business activities and has implemented a practical and effective control system which includes a defined management structure with limits of authority, a sound cash management system and periodic review of the Group's performance by the Audit Committee and the Board.

During the Year, the Group did not have an internal audit function but has engaged an external professional firm to conduct the annual review of the risk management and internal control systems. The review has covered financial, operational and compliance control on a cyclical basis and some recommendations were provided in the internal control review report. All recommendations are properly followed up by the Group. Therefore, the Board considered that the risk management and internal control systems are effective and adequate.

INSIDE INFORMATION

The Board is responsible for ensuring the Group's compliance with its disclosure obligations regarding inside information, and has appointed a disclosure group with specific designated duties to assist it in, among other things, overseeing and coordinating the disclosure of inside information. The procedures and internal controls for the handling and dissemination of inside information are given in a policy (the "**PSI Policy**") that was adopted by the Company to ensure that it is able to meet relevant obligations under Part XIVA of the Securities and Futures Ordinance, Chapter 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong (the "**SFO**"). The PSI Policy applies to all directors, officers and employees of the Group.

Under the PSI Policy, the Company must disclose inside information to the public by way of an announcement as soon as reasonably practicable unless the information falls within any of the safe harbours as stipulated under the SFO. Any director, officer or employee who becomes aware of any matter, development or event that he or she considers to be, or potentially to be, inside information shall report it promptly to the disclosure group. Before the relevant information is fully disclosed to the public, the disclosure group should take reasonable precautions to ensure that the information is kept strictly confidential. Where it is believed that the necessary degree of confidentiality cannot be maintained or that confidentiality may have been breached, the information should be disclosed immediately to the public. If the disclosure group needs time to clarify the details of, and the impact arising from, an event or a set of circumstances before it is in a position to issue a full announcement to properly inform the public, the disclosure group should consider issuing a "holding announcement" which details as much ascertainable information of the subject matter as possible and sets out the reasons why a full announcement cannot be made. Following a holding announcement, the disclosure group should ensure that a full announcement is made as soon as reasonably practicable. In the event that confidentiality has not been maintained and it is not able to make a full announcement or a holding announcement, the disclosure group should consider applying for a trading halt in the Company's securities, subject to approval of the Board, until disclosure can be made. All inside information announcements must be properly approved by the Board before publication, and all unpublished inside information must be kept in strict confidence until a formal announcement is made. The disclosure group must further ensure that access to unpublished inside information is given only to employees on a "need-to-know" basis for discharging their duties. Apart from reporting to the disclosure group, every director, officer or employee who possesses or has been given access to unpublished inside information must not disclose, discuss or share such information to or with any other parties within or outside the Group. The PSI Policy also sets out the criteria for advance disclosure of inside information to certain categories of people as may be necessary in the circumstances. In this case, the disclosure group should monitor the situation so that disclosure may be made as soon as reasonably practicable if there is any leakage of information. Directors, officers and employees must refrain from dealing in the shares of the Company at any time when they are in possession of unpublished inside information. Securities dealings are governed by securities codes applicable to relevant employees and directors.

SENIOR MANAGEMENT'S REMUNERATION

The senior management's remuneration of the Group for the Year falls within the following bands:

	Number of individuals
HK$ Nil to HK$1,000,000	3
HK$1,000,001 to HK$1,500,000	1
	4

COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr. Wu Ho Wai is the company secretary of the Company. During the Year, Mr. Wu had taken no less than 15 hours of relevant professional trainings to update his skill and knowledge as required under the Listing Rules. Please refer to the section headed "Biographical Details of Directors and Senior Management" of this report for his biographical information.

COMMUNICATIONS WITH SHAREHOLDERS

The objective of shareholders' communication is to provide our shareholders with detailed information about the Company so that they can exercise their rights as shareholders in an informed manner.

The Company uses various communication tools to ensure its shareholders are kept well informed of key business imperatives. These include general meetings, annual and interim reports, various notices, announcements, circulars and electronic means of communication via the Company's website.

The annual general meetings provide a useful forum for shareholders to exchange views with the Board. The Directors, Board committees' chairman or members and external auditors, where appropriate, are available to answer questions at the meetings.

To safeguard shareholders' interests and rights, separate resolutions are proposed at shareholders' meetings on each substantial issue, including the election of individual directors, for shareholders' consideration and voting. Besides, pursuant to the articles of association of the Company (the "**Articles**"), shareholder(s) holding not less than one-tenth of the paid-up capital of the Company carrying the right of voting at general meetings of the Company may request the Company to convene an extraordinary general meeting by sending a written requisition to the Board or the company secretary of the Company. If within 21 days of such deposit, the Board fails to proceed to convene such meeting, the requisitionists themselves may convene a meeting in accordance with the Articles.

If any shareholder wishes to nominate a person to stand for election as a Director at general meeting, the following documents must be validly served on the Company's principal place of business in Hong Kong (Unit 3603, 36/F., West Tower, Shun Tak Centre, 168–200 Connaught Road Central, Sheung Wan, Hong Kong) or to the branch share registrar of the Company (Computershare Hong Kong Investor Services Limited at Shops 1712–1716, 17/F., Hopewell Centre, 183 Queen's Road East, Hong Kong), provided that the minimum length of the period, during which such documents are given, shall be at least seven days and that (if such documents are submitted after the despatch of the notice of the general meeting appointed for such election) the period for lodgement of such documents shall commence on the day after the despatch of the notice of a general meeting appointed for election of director and end no later than seven days prior to the date of such meeting:

(i) notice in writing signed by the shareholder of his/her intention to propose such person for election (the "**Nominated Candidate**");

(ii) notice in writing signed by the Nominated Candidate of his/her willingness to be elected; and

(iii) the biographical details of the Nominated Candidate as required under Rule 13.51(2) of the Listing Rules for publication by the Company.

Shareholders may send written enquiries to the Company for putting forward any enquiries or proposals to the Board. Contact details are as follows:

Address:	Unit 3603, 36/F., West Tower, Shun Tak Centre, 168–200 Connaught Road Central, Sheung Wan, Hong Kong (For the attention of the Company Secretary)
Fax:	852-2989 2212
Email:	contact@fbmining.com

For the avoidance of doubt, shareholders must deposit and send the original duly signed written requisition, notice or statement, or enquiry (as the case may be) to the above address and provide their full name, contact details and identification in order to give effect thereto. Shareholders' information may be disclosed as required by the applicable laws and regulations.

An up-to-date version of the Articles is available on the Company's website and the Stock Exchange's website.

Shareholders may refer to the Articles for further details of their rights. The poll results will be posted on the websites of the Stock Exchange (www.hkexnews.hk) and the Company (www.futurebrightltd.com) after the relevant general meetings.

CONSTITUTIONAL DOCUMENTS

Pursuant to the written resolutions of the shareholders of the Company passed on 8 December 2014, the Articles were approved and adopted. Since the date of listing of the shares of the Company (being 9 January 2015) and up to the date of this report, no change has been made to the Articles and the memorandum of association of the Company.

The Directors are pleased to present this report and the audited consolidated financial statements for the Year.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company is a marble mining company and it acts as an investment holding company. The Group has been focusing on developing the Yiduoyan Project, which is an open pit mine located in Hubei Province of the PRC. The principal activities and other particulars of its subsidiaries are set out in note 1 to the audited consolidated financial statements.

RESULTS AND APPROPRIATIONS

The results of the Group for the Year and the state of affairs of the Group as at 31 December 2020 are set out in the audited consolidated financial statements on pages 53 to 127 of this annual report.

DIVIDEND POLICY

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

The recommendation of the payment of any dividend is subject to the absolute discretion of the Board, and any declaration of final dividend will be subject to the approval of the shareholders. In proposing any dividend payout, the Board shall also take into account, inter alia, the Group's earnings per share, the reasonable return in investment of the investors and the shareholders in order to provide incentive to them to continue to support the Group in their long-term development, the financial conditions and business plan of the Group, and the market sentiment and circumstances.

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

The Directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend for the Year.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS ("KPIs") WITH THE STRATEGY OF THE GROUP

The Group sets a number of KPIs to support the delivery of its strategies with its performance as below:

Strategy	KPIs	Performance
Maximise value for its shareholders	Gross profit margin = -10.41% (2019: 37.71%) Return on equity = -19.24% (2019: -32.55%)	During the Year, the decrease in average gross profit margin was mainly due to extra costs for adopting numerous precautionary measures when resumption of production from COVID-19 pandemic and the processing costs for abandoned stones accumulated from previous years.
Enhance customers satisfaction and maintain quality control	Number of complaint from customers = 0 (2019: 0)	The Group has established its quality control team. The Group targets to maintain its zero customer complaint record.
Improve the Group's liquidity	Financing activity cash inflow = RMB9,774,000 (2019: RMB2,581,000 cash outflow) Cash and bank balances = RMB25,734,000 (2019: RMB31,898,000)	The Group has maintained its normal financial position for the Year. The Group targets to maintain its cash position to a higher security level.
Strive for the "Zero Harm" safety goal	Number of occupational injury = 0 (2019: 0)	The Group has developed and implemented a system to monitor and record employee occupational safety statistics and provided training on production safety for its mining staff and sub-contractor.

USE OF PROCEEDS FROM THE COMPANY'S INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERING

The net proceeds (the "**Net Proceeds**") from the listing (the "**Listing**") of the shares the Company on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange on 9 January 2015 (the "**Listing Date**"), after deducting the underwriting fees and commissions and other fees and expenses in relation to the Listing, amounted to approximately HK$56 million (equivalent to approximately RMB45 million). The Net Proceeds have been applied in accordance with the proposed applications set out in the section headed "Future plans and use of proceeds" contained in the prospectus of the Company dated 29 December 2014 (the "**Prospectus**").

Up to 31 December 2020, the Group had used the Net Proceeds as follows:

	Original allocation of Net Proceeds			Change in use of Net Proceeds (Note)		Utilisation up to 31 December 2020		Remaining balance of unused Net Proceeds as at 31 December 2020	
	HK$'million	RMB Equivalent 'million	% of Net Proceeds	HK$'million	RMB Equivalent 'million	HK$'million	RMB Equivalent 'million	HK$'million	RMB Equivalent 'million
Capital expenditure of the Yiduoyan Project	45.6	36.5	81.3%	(12.5)	(10)	33.1	26.5	—	—
Development of sales channels and marketing	5	4.1	9%	—	—	5	4.1	—	—
Working capital and other general corporate purposes including expenses for our day-to-day operation	5.4	4.4	9.7%	12. 5	10	17. 9	14. 4	—	—
Total	56	45	100%	—	—	56	45	—	—

During the Year, the utilised Net Proceeds were approximately RMB15.9 million (details as follow) and the Net Proceeds were fully utilised as at 31 December 2020.

	Net Proceeds utilised for the Year RMB'million	**Remaining Net Proceeds as at 31 December 2020** RMB'million
Capital expenditure of Yiduoyan Project	15.9	—
Development of sales channels and marketing	—	—
Working capital and other general corporate purposes	—	—
Total	15.9	—

Note: On 15 July 2016, the Board had resolved to allocate not more than RMB10 million out of the unutilised proceeds originally intended for the development of the Yiduoyan Project for working capital and other general corporate purposes including expenses for our day-to-day operation. For details, please refer to the announcement of the Company dated 15 July 2016.

USE OF PROCEEDS FROM THE PLACING OF NEW SHARES UNDER GENERAL MANDATE

Placing of new shares on 16 February 2017

The net proceeds from the placing of new shares under general mandate on 16 February 2017, after deducting the commissions and other fees and expenses in relation to the placing, amounted to approximately HK$34 million (equivalent to approximately RMB30 million).

Up to 31 December 2020, the Group had used the net proceeds as follows:

	Original allocation of net proceeds			Utilisation as at 31 December 2020		Remaining balance of net Proceeds as at 31 December 2020	
	HK$'million	RMB Equivalent 'million	% of Net Proceeds	HK$'million	RMB Equivalent 'million	HK$'million	RMB Equivalent 'million
Building a processing plant to produce slabs	24	21	70.59%	1	0.88	23	20.12
General working capital of the Group	10	9	29.41%	10	9	—	—
Total	34	30	100.00%	11	9.88	23	20.12

In relation to the plan for the construction of a processing plant, the Group plans to construct such processing plant in the stone industry park* (石材產業園) invested by the Nanzhang People's Government* (南漳縣人民政府) of the PRC. As at the date of this report, the Group is arranging for the relevant procedures with the government authority for the construction plan, and the land parcel on which the processing plant is to be built is undergoing infrastructure constructions (including ground leveling and access to water, electricity, telecommunication, road and sewage) (commonly known as 五通一平). Due to outbreak of COVID-19, the progress was further delayed. According to the existing plan of the Group, the Group intends to use the remaining proceeds of approximately HK$23 million for the construction of the processing plant before 30 June 2022. Nevertheless, the construction of the processing plant is subject to both approval of the relevant governmental authority and the grant of the land use rights.

In view of the aforesaid development, up to 31 December 2020, the utilised net proceeds were approximately HK$11 million and the remaining proceeds as at 31 December 2020 were approximately HK$23 million.

The land for the construction of the processing plant (the "**Subject Land Parcel**") is expected to be available in second half of 2021. In view of the postponement of the timetable for the development of the processing plant, the Group had temporarily re-allocated the remaining proceeds of approximately HK$23 million to investment in equity securities of companies listed on the Stock Exchange and general working capital of the Group. It is expected that the Group will obtain the aforesaid HK$23 million when the Subject Land Parcel will be available through the realisation of the equity securities. The Group intends to use the remaining proceeds of approximately HK$23 million for the construction of a processing plant as originally planned and according to the schedule as discussed above.

	Net proceeds utilised up to 31 December 2020 HK$'million	**Remaining net proceeds as at 31 December 2020** HK$'million
Building a processing plan to produce slabs	1	23
General working capital of the Group	10	—
Total	11	23

Placing of new shares on 16 December 2020

The net proceeds from the placing of new shares under general mandate on 16 December 2020, after deducting the commissions and other fees and expenses in relation to the placing, amounted to approximately HK$14.2 million (equivalent to approximately RMB12.01 million).

Up to 31 December 2020, the Group had used the net proceeds as originally intended as follows:

	Original allocation of net proceeds			**Utilisation as at 31 December 2020**		**Remaining balance of net Proceeds as at 31 December 2020**	
	HK$'million	RMB Equivalent 'million	% of Net Proceeds	HK$'million	RMB Equivalent 'million	HK$'million	RMB Equivalent 'million
General working capital of the Group	14.2	12.01	100%	3.5	3.1	10.7	8.91

The following table sets out the breakdown of the use of proceeds as general working capital of the Group:

	HK$	RMB equivalent
Administrative expenses	459,000	398,000
Professional fee	1,033,000	896,000
Rental costs	662,000	575,000
Staff costs	1,381,000	1,198,000
Total	3,535,000	3,067,000

The Group intends to use the remaining proceeds of the approximately HK$10.7 million by the end of December 2021 for general working capital purpose.

MAJOR CUSTOMERS AND SUPPLIERS

	Percentage of the Group's total Sales	Purchases
Largest customer	78.12%	
Five largest customers in aggregate	100.00%	
Largest supplier		70.32%
Five largest suppliers in aggregate		99.51%

To the best of the knowledge of the Directors, none of the Directors, their respective close associates (as defined under the Listing Rules) or any shareholder of the Company (which to the knowledge of the Directors owns more than 5% of the Company's issued share capital) had an interest in the major suppliers or customers of the Group.

SHARE PREMIUM, RESERVES AND DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVES OF THE COMPANY

The Company's reserves available for distribution to shareholders as at 31 December 2020 were as follows:

	Share premium RMB'000	Accumulated losses RMB'000
As at 31 December 2020	130,899	(59,624)
As at 31 December 2019	119,552	(50,525)

The Company did not have distributable reserves as at 31 December 2020, calculated in accordance with the Companies Law of the Cayman Islands, as it has accumulated losses.

However, the Company's share premium amount may be distributed as dividends provided that immediately following the date of which the dividend is proposed to be paid, the Company is able to pay its debts as they fall due in the ordinary course of business.

SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars of the Company's share capital are set out in note 28 to the audited financial statements.

CHARITABLE DONATIONS

Approximately RMB0.14 million donation was made by the Group during the Year (2019: approximately RMB0.03 million donation in kind).

PERMITTED INDEMNITY PROVISIONS

During the Year, the Directors and officers are insured under a directors' and officers' liability insurance against any liability incurred by them in the discharge of their duties while holding office as the Directors and officers of the Company. The Directors and officers shall not be indemnified where there is any fraud or dishonesty.

SEGMENT INFORMATION

The segment information of the Group for the Year is set out in note 4 to the audited financial statements.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

A summary of the published results and of the assets and liabilities of the Group for the latest five financial years, as extracted from the audited financial statements, is set out on page 128 of this annual report. This summary is for information only and does not form part of the audited financial statements.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Details of movements in property, plant and equipment of the Group during the Year are set out in note 14 to the audited financial statements.

DIRECTORS AND DIRECTORS' SERVICE CONTRACTS

The directors of the Company during the Year and up to the date of this report were as follow:

Executive Directors:

Liu Jie *(Office vacated with effect from 5 March 2020)*
Li Yuguo
Liu Yan Chee James
Lyu Bin *(Appointed on 29 April 2020)*
Hu Minglong *(Resigned with effect from 29 April 2020)*
Rao Dacheng *(Retired on 18 June 2020)*
Yang Xiaoqiang *(Re-designated from a non-executive director to an executive director on 22 December 2020)*
Yang Xiaoqiu

Independent Non-Executive Directors:

Chen Xun
Zhang Yijun
Prof. Lau Chi Pang J.P.
Liu Shuyan

The Company has received from each of the independent non-executive Directors a confirmation of his independence pursuant to Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules. The Company considers all the independent non-executive Directors are independent.

In accordance with article 83(3) of the Articles, any Director appointed by the Board to fill casual vacancy on the Board shall hold office until the first general meeting of members of the Company after his appointment and be subject to re-election at such meeting and any Director appointed by the Board as an addition to the existing Board shall hold office only until the next following annual general meeting of the Company and shall then be eligible for re-election.

In accordance with article 84 of the Articles, one-third of the Directors for the time being (or, if their number is not a multiple of three, the number nearest to but not less than one-third) shall retire from office at an annual general meeting at least once every three years. A retiring Director shall be eligible for re-election and shall continue to act as a Director throughout the meeting at which he retires. The Directors to retire by rotation shall include (so far as necessary to ascertain the number of Directors to retire by rotation) any Director who wishes to retire and not to offer himself for re-election. Any further Directors so to retire shall be those of the other Directors subject to retirement by rotation who have been longest in office since their last re-election or appointment and so that as between persons who became or were last re-elected Directors on the same day those to retire shall (unless they otherwise agree among themselves) be determined by lot. Any Director appointed by the Board pursuant to Article 83(3) shall not be taken into account in determining which particular Directors or the number of Directors who are to retire by rotation.

Mr. Yang Xiaoqiang, Mr. Zhang Yijun and Prof. Lau Chi Pang J.P. will retire by rotation at the forthcoming annual general meeting of the Company (the "**2021 AGM**") pursuant to article 84(1) of the Articles and, being eligible, will offer themselves for re-election.

The term of office of the non-executive Directors and each of the independent non-executive Directors is for a term of three years unless terminated by either party giving at least one month's notice in writing or equivalent payment in lieu. All of them are subject to retirement by rotation and re-election at an annual general meeting at least once every three years.

Save as disclosed above, no Director proposed for re-election at the 2021 AGM has or is proposed to have a service contract with any member of the Group which is not determinable by the Company within one year without payment of compensation (other than statutory compensation).

CHANGE IN DIRECTORS' INFORMATION

The change in the information of the Directors of the Company since the publication of the 2020 interim report of the Company required to be disclosed pursuant to Rule 13.51B(1) of the Listing Rules is set out below:

- The remuneration package which includes basic salaries, allowances and other benefits for each director was adjusted to HK$10,000 per month with effect from 1 September 2020.

- Mr. Yang Xiaoqiang was re-designated from a non-executive Director to an executive Director with effect from 22 December 2020. For further details of re-designation of Mr. Yang Xiaoqiang, please refer to the announcement of the Company dated 22 December 2020.

- Ms. Yang Xiaoqiu has resigned as the chairman of the board of China Investment Development Limited (Stock Code: 204) with effect from 11 March 2021.

- Mr. Li Yuguo was retired as a non-executive director of Shengjing Bank Co., Ltd. (Stock Code: 2066) after the ratification of the new directors' eligibility by the Liaoning Bureau of the China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission on 12 March 2021.

Save as disclosed above, there is no other information required to be disclosed pursuant to Rule 13.51B(1) of the Listing Rules. The updated biographical details of the Directors are set out in the section headed "Biographical Details of Directors and Senior Management" in this report.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Details of the related party transactions of the Group are set out in note 34 to the consolidated financial statements.

The related party transactions set out in note 34 to the consolidated financial statements constituted connected transactions of the Company but were fully exempted from the reporting, annual review, announcement and independent shareholders' approval requirements under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS

Acquisition of 70% equity Interest of Target Company

On 27 September 2019, the Company entered into a sale and purchase agreement with 深圳市中科九台資源利用科技產業股份有限公司 (Shenzhen Zhongke Jiutai Resources Technology Co., Ltd.*) (the "**Vendor**") on 27 September 2019 to acquire 70% equity interest of 深圳中科九台資源利用研究院有限公司 (Shenzhen Zhongke Jiutai Resources Utilization Research Institute Co., Ltd.*) (the "**Target Company**") (the "**Acquisition**") at the consideration of RMB62,000,000. The Vendor is a company incorporated in the PRC with limited liability and was jointly established by Mr. Li Yuguo and the Institute for the purpose of conducting researches in mineral processing methodology and as investment arm. The Target Company is owned as to 70% by the Vendor, in which Mr. Li Yuguo, an executive director and the controlling shareholder of the Company, has an indirect majority equity interest. Accordingly, the Vendor is a connected person of the Company under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules. The acquisition constituted a connected transaction and is subject to the reporting, announcement and independent shareholders' approval requirements under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules. For details, please refer to the Company's announcements dated 27 September 2019, 15 November 2019, 31 December 2019, 31 January 2020, 28 February 2020, 31 March 2020, 29 May 2020 and 29 June 2020.

Due to the prolonged time required to complete the transaction and other commercial considerations, the Vendor and the Company have agreed to terminate the sale and purchase agreement on 16 July 2020. Deposit was refunded to the Company subsequently. For details, please refer to the Company's announcement dated 16 July 2020.

CONTINUING CONNECTED TRANSACTION

Patent License and Technology Support Agreement

On 27 September 2019, the Target Company and the Vendor also entered into a patent license and technology support agreement (the "**Patent License and Technology Support Agreement**") for a period of three years commencing from the completion date of the Acquisition, pursuant to which the Target Company agreed to, subject to completion of the Acquisition, grant to the Vendor a non-exclusive license to use certain patents registered under the name of the Target Company and undertakes to procure the Institute to provide technical support services to the Vendor at an aggregate annual fee of RMB38,000,000.

Upon completion of the Acquisition as mentioned in the paragraph headed "Acquisition of 70% equity Interest of Target Company" above, the Target Company will become a direct non-wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. The Vendor, in which Mr. Li Yuguo, an executive director, the controlling shareholder and a connected person of the Company, has an indirect majority equity interest, is an associate of Mr. Li Yuguo. Accordingly, the transaction contemplated under the Patent License and Technology Support Agreement constitutes a continuing connected transaction of the Company and is subject to the reporting, announcement and independent shareholders' approval requirements under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules. For details, please refer to the Company's announcements dated 27 September 2019, 15 November 2019, 31 December 2019, 31 January 2020, 28 February 2020, 31 March 2020, 29 May 2020 and 29 June 2020.

Due to the prolonged time required to complete the transaction and other commercial considerations, the Vendor and the Company have agreed to terminate the sale and purchase agreement of the Acquisition on 16 July 2020. Given that the sale and purchase agreement was terminated, the Patent License and Technology Support Agreement also lapsed. For details, please refer to the Company's announcement dated 16 July 2020.

DIRECTORS' INTEREST IN COMPETING BUSINESS

During the Year, none of the Directors or any of their respective associates, has engaged in any business that competes or may compete with the business of the Group, or has any other conflict of interest with the Group.

* For identification purposes only

DIRECTORS' MATERIAL INTERESTS IN TRANSACTIONS, ARRANGEMENTS AND CONTRACTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Saved as disclosed in this annual report, no transactions, arrangements and contracts of significance in relation to the Group's business to which the Company or any of its subsidiaries was a party and in which the Director or an entity connected with the Director had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, subsisted at any time during the Year.

CONTROLLING SHAREHOLDERS' INTEREST

Saved as disclosed in this annual report, there were no contracts of significance between the Company or any of its subsidiaries and a controlling shareholder (as defined under the Listing Rules) of the Company or any of its subsidiaries or any contracts of any significance for the provision of services to the Company or any of its subsidiaries by a controlling shareholder of the Company or any of its subsidiaries.

DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS

Directors' and Chief Executive's Interests and short positions in Shares, Underlying Shares and Debentures of the Company

As at 31 December 2020, the interest or short positions of the Directors and chief executive of the Company in Shares, underlying Shares and debentures of the Company or any of its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the SFO) as were required to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to Division 7 and 8 of Part XV of the SFO (including interests or short positions which they were taken or deemed to have under such provisions of the SFO), or as were recorded in the register required to be kept under Section 352 of the SFO, or as otherwise notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers as set out in Appendix 10 to the Listing Rules (the "**Model Code**"):

Name of Director	Company/ name of associated corporation	Nature of interest	Number of Ordinary Shares		Approximate % of shareholding
			Long Position	Short Position	
Li Yuguo	The Company	Beneficial owner and interest in controlled corporation	2,388,995,000	—	54.44 (Note 1)
Yang Xiaoqiu	The Company	Beneficial owner	111,620,000	—	2.54

Note:

1. These 2,388,995,000 shares including (i) 100,760,000 shares owned by Mr. Li Yuguo as beneficial owner and (ii) 2,288,235,000 shares directly held by Zhong Ke Jiu Tai Technology Group Limited, which is in turn wholly-owned by Zhong Ke Jiu Tai Resources Use Technology Holdings Company Limited. Mr. Li Yuguo is the beneficial owner of the entire issued share capital of Zhong Ke Jiu Tai Resources Use Technology Holdings Company Limited.

Save as disclosed above, as at 31 December 2020, none of the Directors nor chief executive of the Company had registered any interests or short positions in any Shares, underlying Shares or debentures of the Company or any of its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the SFO) as were required to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to Divisions 7 and 8 of Part XV of the SFO (including interests or short positions which they were taken or deemed to be under such provisions of the SFO), or as were recorded in the register required to be kept under Section 352 of the SFO, or as otherwise notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to the Model Code.

Substantial Shareholders' Interests and Short Positions in the Shares and Underlying Shares of the Company

So far as the Directors are aware, as at 31 December 2020, the following persons or corporations, other than the Directors or chief executive of the Company, had or were deemed or taken to have interests or short positions in the Shares and underlying Shares of the Company which were required to be disclosed to the Company under the provisions of Division 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO, or which were recorded in the register of interests required to be kept by the Company pursuant to Section 336 of the SFO:

Name	Long/ short position	Capacity and nature of interest	Number of ordinary shares	Approximate % shareholding
Zhong Ke Jiu Tai Resources Use Technology Holdings Company Limited	Long position	Interest in controlled corporation	2,288,235,000 (Note 1)	52.14
Zhong Ke Jiu Tai Technology Group Limited	Long position	Beneficial owner	2,288,235,000 (Note 1)	52.14
Ge Limin	Long position	Beneficial owner	519,820,000	11.84

Note:

1. These 2,288,235,000 Shares are registered in the name of Zhong Ke Jiu Tai Technology Group Limited, which is directly wholly-owned by Zhong Ke Jiu Tai Resources Use Technology Holdings Company Limited. Mr. Li Yuguo is the beneficial owner of the entire issued share capital of Zhong Ke Jiu Tai Resources Use Technology Holdings Company Limited.

Save as disclosed above, the Company has not been notified by any persons or corporations, other than the Directors or chief executives of the Company, who had or were deemed or taken to have interests or short positions in the shares or underlying shares of the Company which would fall to be disclosed under the provisions of Divisions 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO or as recorded in the register required to be kept by the Company pursuant to Section 336 of the SFO as at 31 December 2020.

MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

There is no contract entered into by the Company relating to its management and administration of the entire or any substantial part of the business of the Group.

EMOLUMENT POLICY AND REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND FIVE HIGHEST PAID INDIVIDUALS

The emolument policy of the employees of the Group is determined by the Board on the basis of their merit, qualifications and competence.

Under the Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme, the Hong Kong employees are required to make regular mandatory contributions calculated at 5% of the employee's relevant income to an MPF scheme, subject to the minimum and maximum relevant income levels. No forfeited contribution is available to reduce the existing level of contributions for the defined contribution scheme.

The employees of the subsidiaries in the PRC are required to participate in a defined central pension scheme managed by the local municipal government of the areas in the PRC in which they operate. The subsidiaries are required to contribute certain percentage of the relevant part of the payroll of these employees to the central pension scheme.

The emoluments of the Directors are decided by the Board and the Remuneration Committee, having regard to the Company's operating results, individual performance and comparable market statistics.

Details of the Directors' remuneration and the five highest paid individuals are set out in notes 8 and 9, respectively, to the audited financial statements.

No Director has waived or has agreed to waive any emolument during the Year.

EQUITY-LINKED AGREEMENTS

No equity-linked agreements that will or may result in the Company issuing shares or that require the Company to enter into any agreements that will or may result in the Company issuing shares were entered into by the Company during the Year or subsisted at the end of the year.

PRE-EMPTIVE RIGHTS

There are no provisions for pre-emptive rights under the Articles or the laws of Cayman Islands, which would oblige the Company to offer new shares on a pro-rata basis to existing shareholders.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Company has complied with the Corporate Governance Code in Appendix 14 to the Listing Rules during the Year, except for those code provisions as set out above. Details of the corporate governance of the Company are set out in the Corporate Governance Report on pages 17 to 30 of this annual report.

SUFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC FLOAT

Based on the information that is publicly available to the Company and to the best knowledge of the Directors, the Company has maintained the prescribed minimum public float under the Listing Rules during the Year and at any time up to the date of this report.

PURCHASE, SALE OR REDEMPTION OF SHARES

Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries had purchased, sold or redeemed any of the Company's listed securities during the Year.

RELIEF OF TAXATION

The Company is not aware of any relief from taxation available to its shareholders by reason of their holding of the shares of the Company.

BUSINESS REVIEW AND PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The business review of the Group for the Year, an indication of likely future developments in the Group's business and the principal risks and uncertainties facing the Group are included in the section "Management Discussion and Analysis" on pages 5 to 16 of this annual report. Those discussions form part of this Report of the Directors.

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE REPORT

The 2020 Environmental, Social and Governance Report of the Company will be disclosed separately at the websites of the Company and the Stock Exchange.

EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

The Directors are not aware of any significant event requiring disclosure that has taken place subsequent to 31 December 2020 and up to the date of this annual report.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS IN HONG KONG

With effect from 30 March 2021, the principal place of business of the Company in Hong Kong has been changed to Unit 3603, 36th Floor., West Tower, Shun Tak Centre, 168–200 Connaught Road Central, Sheung Wan, Hong Kong.

AUDITORS

During the Year, Ernst & Young resigned as auditor of the Group and Lau & Au Yeung C.P.A. Limited was appointed by the Board to fill the casual vacancy so arising. A resolution for the re-appointment of Lau & Au Yeung C.P.A. Limited as the Group's auditor will be proposed at the forthcoming 2021 AGM.

On behalf of the Board

Li Yuguo
Executive Director
Hong Kong, 30 March 2021

BIOGRAPHICAL DETAILS OF DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

The profile of Directors and senior management as at the date of this annual report are as follows:

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Mr. Li Yuguo, aged 67, was appointed as an executive Director and chief executive officer of the Company on 19 September 2018 and 16 June 2020 respectively. Mr. Li was graduated from Jiangxi University of Finance and Economics (formerly known as Jiangxi Institute of Finance and Economics (江西財經學院)) (Jiangxi, PRC) in July 1983, majoring in industrial accounting. He is an executive director and chairman of the board of directors of Asia Resources Holdings Limited ("**Asia Resources**"), a company listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange (Stock Code: 899). He has been a non-executive director of Shengjing Bank Co., Ltd.* (盛京銀行股份有限公司), a company listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange (Stock Code: 2066), from July 2013 to March 2021 and the vice chairman of the board of directors of the said bank from June 2014 to February 2018. He has been the chairman of Liaoning Huibao International Investment Group Co., Ltd.*(遼寧匯寶國際投資集團有限公司) since June 2013 and the chairman of Beijing Jiutai Group Co., Ltd.* (北京九台集團有限公司) since May 1993. Liaoning Huibao International Investment Group Co., Ltd. is principally engaged in investing activities and Beijing Jiutai Group Co., Ltd.* (北京九台集團有限公司) is principally engaged in property development, property investment and management. Prior to that, he had worked at the planning bureau of the China Association for Science and Technology* (中國科學技術協會) as principal staff, deputy chief and chief of the accounting division from August 1983 to October 1992. Mr. Li also has experience in mining business in The People's Republic of China (the "**PRC**") relating to non-ferrous metals mining during his involvement in Beijing Jiutai Group Co. Limited and related affiliate companies.

Mr. Liu Yan Chee James, aged 50, was appointed as an executive Director of the Company on 9 August 2019. He was also the chief executive officer of the Company for the period from 26 October 2018 to 16 June 2020. Mr. Liu graduated from Dalhousie University in Canada with a Bachelor of Commerce in February 1994. He has over 20 years of experience in finance and accounting. Mr. Liu is an executive director and the chief executive officer of Asia Resources and an executive director of Mindtell Technology Limited, a company listed on GEM of the Stock Exchange (Stock Code: 8611). He was also an independent non-executive director of Luen Wong Group Holdings Limited, a company listed on GEM of the Stock Exchange (Stock Code: 8217) from March 2016 to December 2017.

Mr. Lyu Bin, aged 52, was appointed as an executive Director of the Company on 29 April 2020. He graduated from Inner Mongolia Institute of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry* (內蒙古農牧學院) in agricultural machinery in June 1991, majoring in machinery manufacturing, agricultural machinery management and enterprise management. He worked as a technician and the head of the production and operation department of Grassland Cement Group Co., Ltd.* (草原水泥集團有限公司) from 1991 to 2005, engaged in production and costing management. He worked as the supervisor of the staff, procurement, manpower and management departments of Baotou Want Want Company* (包頭旺旺公司) in Inner Mongolia, a subsidiary of Want Want Group* (旺旺集團), which is a Taiwan-owned enterprise, from September 2005 to July 2012. During this tenure as the supervisor, he has received Japanese enterprise management system trainings of Want Want Group and has extensive experience in factory cost and quality control. He served as the general manager of the mining department of Baotou Xinxing Industrial Company* (包頭鑫星實業公司) in Inner Mongolia, a subsidiary of Fujian Zhentong Investment* (福建振通投資) from December 2012 to October 2015, engaged in coordinating the exploration, mining and trading of the company's mineral resources. Since October 2015, he has been the vice president of Xinchen (Group) Co., Ltd.* (鑫辰(集團)有限公司), mainly responsible for the mining rights, technology and costing of companies in the mining segment. Mr. Lyu joined Shenzhen Zhongke Jiutai Resources Technology Co., Ltd.* (深圳中科九台資源科技有限公司) in October 2016 and was appointed as the company's executive director in September 2017, mainly responsible for the company's project preparation, research and other related work. Since 6 April 2020, Mr. Lyu has been the director of two subsidiaries of the Company, namely Future Bright (H.K.) Investment Limited and Xiangyang Future Bright Mining Limited.

* For identification purpose only

Mr. Yang Xiaoqiang, aged 49, was appointed as a non-executive Director and the vice chairman of the Board on 19 September 2018 and was re-designated as an executive Director on 22 December 2020. He obtained a bachelor's degree in industrial automation from the Shenyang Mechanical Engineering University* (瀋陽機械工業大學) in 1994 and obtained a master degree in civil and commercial laws from the Shenyang Normal University in July 2001. Mr. Yang has extensive experience in real estate development and investment management. He has been appointed as director and general manager of Shenyang Tairong Real Estate Development Corporation Limited* (瀋陽泰榮房地產開發有限公司) since September 2010 and a non-executive director and vice chairman of Asia Resources since September 2018.

Ms. Yang Xiaoqiu, aged 34, was appointed as an executive Director and authorised representative of the Company on 8 February 2018. She graduated from Hangzhou Normal University Qianjiang College* (杭州師範大學錢江學院) with a bachelor's degree in tourism management in July 2008. She has extensive experience in operation and corporate management. Ms. Yang held the position of director at Hangzhou Chinese Apparel Limited* (杭州華人服飾有限公司) from September 2008 to May 2014. Since July 2015, she has been the chairman of Shanghai Dons Lamour Jewelry Limited* (上海再戀珠寶有限公司). She has been a director of AARUI International Group Holding Company Limited (愛瑞爾國際集團控股有限公司) since August 2017. Besides, she has been the non-executive director of China Investment Development Limited, a company listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange (Stock Code: 00204), since August 2018 and the chairman of the board of directors of the said company from September 2018 to March 2021.

INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Mr. Chen Xun, aged 48, was appointed as an independent non-executive Director of the Company on 19 September 2018. He obtained a professional qualification in financial auditing (財金系審計專業) from Nanjing Audit College* (南京審計學院) in July 1995 and a bachelor's degree in accounting (會計學專業) from Nanjing University of Science & Technology* (南京理工大學) in July 2003. He was certified as a Senior Accountant by Human Resources and Social Security Department of Jiangsu Province* (江蘇省人力資源和社會保障廳) in July 2013. He has extensive experience in auditing and accounting, corporate finance, investment and financial management. Since February 2008, he has been the head of the ministry of securities department of Jiangsu Yueda Investment Company Limited* (江蘇悦達投資股份有限公司), a company listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange of the PRC (Stock Code: 600805.SH).

Mr. Zhang Yijun, aged 65, was appointed as an independent non-executive Director of the Company on 19 September 2018. He obtained his bachelor's degree in environmental engineering from China University of Geosciences* (中國地質大學) in July 2005 and a diploma in geological mineral exploration from Hunan Province School of Geosciences* (湖南省地質學校) in August 1980. From August 1980 to July 2015, he has served at Hunan Province Geological Survey Institute* (湖南省湘南地質勘察院) for geological survey and mineral exploration.

Prof. Lau Chi Pang J.P., aged 60, was appointed as an independent non-executive Director of the Company on 19 September 2018. He obtained a master of philosophy from the University of Hong Kong in November 1987 and a doctor of philosophy from the University of Washington in August 2000. He is currently a professor in the history department of Lingnan University. He has lectured at Lingnan University since September 1993. He has also been the secretary general of Hong Kong Local Records Foundations and director of Hong Kong Local Records Office (香港地方誌辦公室) since June 2009 and the director of the history of Hong Kong and southern China research department of Lingnan University since September 2005. He had served as the vice chairman of the Tuen Mun District Council of Hong Kong from July 2011 to December 2011 and had been a member of the Tuen Mun District Council from January 2004 to December 2011. He has been an independent non-executive director of Shengjing Bank Co., Ltd. (盛京銀行股份有限公司) (Stock Code: 02066) from July 2014 to August 2018. He has been an independent non-executive director of Acme International Holdings Limited (Stock Code: 1870) since October 2019.

* For identification purpose only

Ms. Liu Shuyan, aged 46, was appointed as an independent non-executive Director of the Company on 19 September 2018. She graduated from Renmin University of China* (中國人民大學) with a bachelor's degree in Accounting (會計專業) in September 2005. She was certified as a Senior Accountant by the Senior Accreditation Committee of Professional Qualifications in Accounting of Shandong Province* (山東省會計專業資格高級評審委員會) in June 2017. Ms. Liu has more than 20 years of experience in financial reporting, corporate finance, investment and financial management. Since August 2013, she has been appointed as director, deputy general manager and the financial controller of Kairuide Holding Company Limited* (凱瑞德控股股份有限公司) ("**Kairuide**"), a company listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange of the PRC (Stock Code: 2072.SZ). The work responsibilities of Ms. Liu as the financial controller of Kairuide include (1) overseeing the daily financial accounting affairs and audit of Kairuide and its subsidiaries; (2) reviewing and supervising the financial reporting process and preparing the consolidated financial statements of Kairuide and its subsidiaries; (3) preparing the capital budget and operation efficiency analysis; (4) establishing the internal control system of Kairuide and supervising the accounting personnel to ensure the soundness of the financial management; and (5) coordinating with the external financial institutions on the arrangement of provision of financings.

SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Mr. Wu Ho Wai, aged 44, was appointed as chief financial officer, company secretary and authorised representative of the Company on 25 October 2018. He is the fellow member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants and also a member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Mr. Wu holds a degree of Bachelor of Arts in Accountancy from Hong Kong Polytechnic University. Mr. Wu has over 19 years of experience in accounting and auditing. He is also the company secretary and an authorized representative of Asia Resources.

Mr. Liu Zhanghui, aged 43, is currently the mine head of our Yiduoyan Project. He has approximately ten years of experience in extraction activities and production safety. Mr. Liu joined our Group in February 2012 and was appointed as the mine head of our Yiduoyan Project in June 2012. He is the key on-site person-in-charge of the daily operation of our Yiduoyan Project. Mr. Liu is primarily responsible for the setting up and management of mining production team, execution of mining plans, supervision and management of production activities, providing technical support and training to technical personnel for extraction activities, as well as overseeing production safety. Mr. Liu graduated from China Three Gorges University in July 2005.

* For identification purpose only

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LAU & AU YEUNG C.P.A. LIMITED

21/F, Tai Yau Building
181 Johnston Road
Wanchai
Hong Kong

香港
灣仔
莊士敦道181號
大有大廈21樓

To the shareholders of Future Bright Mining Holdings Limited
(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)

OPINION

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Future Bright Mining Holdings Limited (the "**Company**") and its subsidiaries (the "**Group**") set out on pages 53 to 127, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the 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 International Financial Reporting Standards ("**IFRSs**") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("**IASB**") and have been properly prepared in compliance with the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

BASIS FOR OPINION

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

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

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

KEY AUDIT MATTERS (continued)

The Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
1. Revenue recognition	
The Group's revenue is derived from the sales of marble blocks. Revenue is recognised when the Group satisfies the performance obligation by transferring the control over marble blocks to the customer, which is the point of time when the Group delivers the marble blocks to the designated place and the customer accepts the marble blocks and signs on the goods delivery note in accordance with terms and conditions as set out in the contract with the customer. We identified revenue recognition as a key audit matter because revenue is one of the key performance indicators of the Group and therefore there may be an incentive for management to recognise revenue in the incorrect accounting period, either earlier or later, to meet its performance expectations or targets.	We obtained an understanding of and assessed the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of key internal controls in relation to revenue recognition from the sales of marble blocks. We inspected key customer contracts, on a sample basis, to identify performance obligations and terms and conditions relating to goods acceptance and assessed the Group's revenue recognition policies with reference to the requirements of the prevailing accounting standards; By comparing, on a sample basis, revenue transactions recorded during the year with the underlying sales orders, goods delivery notes signed by customers, invoices and transportation settlement forms, we assessed whether the related revenue was recognised in the appropriate accounting period; By comparing, on a sample basis, specific revenue transactions recorded before and after the year end date with the underlying transportation settlement forms and goods delivery notes signed by the customers, we assessed whether the related revenue had been recognised in the appropriate accounting period; and We assessed whether the disclosures of revenue in the financial statements meet the requirements of the prevailing accounting standards.

KEY AUDIT MATTERS (continued)

The Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
2. Impairment assessment on non-financial assets	
The Group's significant non-financial assets as at 31 December 2020, mainly comprised a mining right, plant and machinery, mine infrastructure, forest lease payments and farmland occupation tax, together considered as the Group's individual cash-generated unit ("**CGU**"). In accordance with IFRS, management is required to perform detailed impairment assessment on the CGU when any impairment indicator is identified, and impairment provision is required when the recoverable amount is lower than the respective carrying value. Management determined the recoverable amount of the CGU based on the fair value estimated by an independent external expert who used multi period excess earnings method, in which key assumptions included marble block price projection and discount rate. This matter was significant to our audit because the impairment assessment process was complex and involved significant judgements and estimations. The assessment of the existence of indicators of impairment of non-financial assets is judgemental. In the event that indicators are identified, the assessment of recoverable amounts of non-financial assets is also judgemental. The estimates involved in the assessment are particularly significant due to volatility of the market price of marble block, the estimation of future production and the uncertainty in connection with future economic outlook. The changes in the economic environment in China may lead to a decrease in production, revenue and profitability of the Group. The Group's disclosures about the impairment of these non-current assets are included in the section *Impairment of non-financial assets* in note 2.4, *Estimation uncertainty* in note 3, and notes 14,15,16 and 17 to the financial statements.	We assessed the appropriateness of valuation methodology, key assumptions and estimates used on general conditions of the marble block industry. We evaluated the competence, capabilities, objectivity and independence of the management's experts. We checked the data of mine reserves and resources used in the mine reserve report issued by an external qualified expert and certified by the local authority. Regarding the marble block price projections and discount rate, we compared the key assumptions with external sources of information on the marble block industry and analysis of the specific risks relating to the relevant CGU. Regarding the capacity and projected output suggested within the mine reserve report, we assessed the mine geologist's professional competence in preparing the report and understanding the assumptions used in the estimation of mineral reserves and resources. We also focused on the adequacy of the Group's disclosures of impairment of non-current assets in the consolidated financial statements.

KEY AUDIT MATTERS (continued)

The Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
3. Recoverability of receivables	
As at 31 December 2020, the gross carrying amount of trade receivables and other receivables were amounting to RMB5,536,000 and RMB11,289,000, respectively. Management's estimate is required in assessing the expected credit losses ("**ECLs**") in accordance with IFRS 9. ECLs for receivables are based on management's estimate of lifetime ECLs to be incurred, which are estimated by taking into account the credit loss experience, ageing of overdue receivables, customers' repayment history and an assessment of both the current and forecast macro-economic conditions, all of which involve a significant degree of management estimation. Management has performed ECL analysis and concluded that ECL allowances of RMB5,536,000 and nil, should be recorded for trade receivables and other receivables, respectively, as at 31 December 2020. Related disclosures are included in notes 2.4, 3, 20 and 21 to the financial statements.	We examined management's assessment of the ECLs of receivables by checking the bank-in slips for the settlements received subsequent to the end of the reporting period, the correctness of receivable ageing report, the recent historical repayment patterns and the correspondence with debtors. We also assessed the methodology in the ECL model against the requirements of IFRS 9. Furthermore, we also assessed the adequacy of disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.

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.

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 IFRS issued by the IASB and the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the directors 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with HKSAs, 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.

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

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

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

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

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with the 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 Au Yeung Tin Wah.

Lau & Au Yeung C.P.A. Limited
Certified Public Accountants

Au Yeung Tin Wah
Practising Certificate Number: P02343

Hong Kong
30 March 2021

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

Year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
REVENUE	5	**20,248**	6,136
Cost of sales		**(22,355)**	(3,822)
Gross (loss)/profit		**(2,107)**	2,314
Other income and gains	5	**3,313**	2,414
Selling and distribution expenses		**(130)**	(738)
Administrative expenses		**(13,050)**	(19,387)
Other expenses		**(257)**	(4,710)
Reversal of impairment losses/(impairment losses) on financial assets, net		**281**	(2,551)
Losses on changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		**(730)**	(2,859)
Finance costs	7	**(211)**	(393)
LOSS BEFORE TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	6	**(12,891)**	(25,910)
Income tax credit	10	**1,091**	5,311
LOSS FOR THE YEAR FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		**(11,800)**	(20,599)
DISCONTINUED OPERATION			
Profit for the year from a discontinued operation	11	**—**	125
LOSS FOR THE YEAR		**(11,800)**	(20,474)
Attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		**(11,762)**	(18,815)
Non-controlling interests		**(38)**	(1,659)
		(11,800)	(20,474)
LOSS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO ORDINARY EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE COMPANY	13		
Basic and diluted			
– For loss for the year		**RMB0.30 cents**	RMB0.49 cents
– For loss from continuing operations		**RMB0.30 cents**	RMB0.49 cents

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
LOSS FOR THE YEAR		**(11,800)**	(20,474)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		**(1,756)**	1,195
Reclassification adjustments for foreign operations disposed of during the year	30	**–**	(571)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX		**(1,756)**	624
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**(13,556)**	(19,850)
Attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		**(13,518)**	(18,382)
Non-controlling interests		**(38)**	(1,468)
		(13,556)	(19,850)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	14	13,815	9,367
Right-of-use assets	15	855	2,888
Long-term prepayments	16	81	162
Other intangible assets	17	20,487	21,210
Total non-current assets		35,238	33,627
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	19	359	80
Trade receivables	20	—	3,885
Prepayments, other receivables and other assets	21	11,289	1,982
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	22	308	1,861
Loans receivable	23	—	—
Cash and cash equivalents	24	25,734	31,898
Total current assets		37,690	39,706
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade payables	25	711	487
Other payables and accruals	26	6,088	2,030
Tax payable		25	—
Lease liabilities	15	422	2,258
Total current liabilities		7,246	4,775
NET CURRENT ASSETS		30,444	34,931
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		65,682	68,558
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Lease liabilities	15	101	384
Deferred tax liabilities	18	2,895	4,011
Provision for rehabilitation	27	1,347	1,262
Total non-current liabilities		4,343	5,657
Net assets		61,339	62,901
EQUITY			
Equity attributable to owners of the Company			
Share capital	28	3,524	3,087
Reserves	29	59,542	61,488
		63,066	64,575
Non-controlling interests		(1,727)	(1,674)
Total equity		61,339	62,901

Mr. Li Yuguo
Director

Mr. Liu Yan Chee James
Director

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Year ended 31 December 2020

	Attributable to owners of the Company										
	Share capital RMB'000 (Note 28)	Share premium* RMB'000 (Note 28)	Capital reserve* RMB'000 (Note 29)	Contributed reserve* RMB'000 (Note 29)	Safety fund surplus reserve* RMB'000 (Note 29)	Statutory reserve fund* RMB'000 (Note 29)	Foreign currency translation reserve* RMB'000	Accumulated losses* RMB'000	Total RMB'000	Non-controlling interests RMB'000	Total equity RMB'000
At 1 January 2020	3,087	119,317	24,216	34,152	139	238	5,100	(121,674)	64,575	(1,674)	62,901
Loss for the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(11,762)	(11,762)	(38)	(11,800)
Other comprehensive income for the year:											
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1,756)	–	(1,756)	–	(1,756)
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1,756)	(11,762)	(13,518)	(38)	(13,556)
Establishment for safety fund surplus reserve	–	–	–	–	115	–	–	(115)	–	–	–
Use of safety fund surplus reserve	–	–	–	–	(25)	–	–	–	(25)	–	(25)
Share placing (note 28)	437	12,242	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,679	–	12,679
Share issue expenses (note 28)	–	(660)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(660)	–	(660)
Change in ownership interests without change of control (note 33)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1)	16	15	(15)	–
At 31 December 2020	3,524	130,899	24,216	34,152	229	238	3,343	(133,535)	63,066	(1,727)	61,339

	Attributable to owners of the Company										
	Share capital RMB'000 (Note 28)	Share premium* RMB'000 (Note 28)	Capital reserve* RMB'000 (Note 29)	Contributed reserve* RMB'000 (Note 29)	Safety fund surplus reserve* RMB'000 (Note 29)	Statutory reserve fund* RMB'000 (Note 29)	Foreign currency translation reserve* RMB'000	Accumulated losses* RMB'000	Total RMB'000	Non-controlling interests RMB'000	Total equity RMB'000
At 1 January 2019	3,087	119,317	24,216	34,152	205	238	4,667	(102,793)	83,089	4,244	87,333
Loss for the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(18,815)	(18,815)	(1,659)	(20,474)
Other comprehensive income for the year:											
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,004	–	1,004	191	1,195
Reclassification adjustment for foreign operations disposed of during the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	(571)	–	(571)	–	(571)
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	433	(18,815)	(18,382)	(1,468)	(19,850)
Establishment for safety fund surplus reserve	–	–	–	–	66	–	–	(66)	–	–	–
Use of safety fund surplus reserve	–	–	–	–	(132)	–	–	–	(132)	–	(132)
Disposal of subsidiaries (note 30)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(4,450)	(4,450)
At 31 December 2019	3,087	119,317	24,216	34,152	139	238	5,100	(121,674)	64,575	(1,674)	62,901

* These reserve accounts comprise the consolidated reserves of RMB59,542,000 as at 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: RMB61,488,000) in the consolidated statement of financial position.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss before tax			
From continuing operations	6	(12,891)	(25,910)
From a discontinued operation	11	—	125
Adjustments for:			
Finance costs	7	211	393
Interest income	5	(42)	(66)
Gain on disposal of subsidiaries	30	—	(1,724)
Loss on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment	6	—	2,150
Losses on changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6	730	2,859
Use of safety fund surplus reserve		(25)	(132)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	6, 14	985	898
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	6, 15	2,157	2,505
Amortisation of long-term prepayments	6, 16	84	238
Amortisation of other intangible assets	6, 17	723	427
(Reversal of impairment losses)/ impairment of trade receivables	6	(281)	2,551
Reversal of impairment of long-term prepayments	16	(4)	—
Written off of long-term prepayments	16	1	—
Written off of property, plant and equipment	14	71	—
		(8,281)	(15,686)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories		(279)	3,789
Decrease in trade receivables		4,166	22,859
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments, other receivables and other assets		(5,121)	2,476
Increase in trade payables		253	7
Increase/(decrease) in other payables, accruals and contract liabilities		7,958	(4,316)
Cash (used in)/from operations		(1,304)	9,129
Cash payments for the interest portion of the lease liabilities	15	(126)	(313)
Net cash flows (used in)/from operating activities		(1,430)	8,816

	Notes	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Interest received	5	42	66
Purchases of items of property, plant and equipment and other long-term assets	14	(5,553)	(876)
Deposits paid for acquisition of items of property, plant and equipment		(9,400)	—
Proceeds from disposal of items of property, plant and equipment		—	162
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		1,310	4,054
Disposal of subsidiaries	30	—	18,445
Purchases of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(555)	—
Net cash flows (used in)/from investing activities		(14,156)	21,851
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Principal portion of lease payments	15	(2,245)	(2,581)
Proceeds from placing of shares	28	12,679	—
Share placing expenses	28	(660)	—
Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities		9,774	(2,581)
NET (DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(5,812)	28,086
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		31,898	2,655
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes, net		(352)	1,157
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR		25,734	31,898
ANALYSIS OF BALANCES OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Cash and bank balances	24	25,734	31,898
Cash and cash equivalents as stated in the consolidated statement of financial position and consolidated statement of cash flows		25,734	31,898

1. CORPORATE AND GROUP INFORMATION

The Company was an exempted company with limited liability incorporated in the Cayman Islands on 23 August 2013 under the Companies Law, Chapter 22 of the Cayman Islands. The registered office address of the Company is Cricket Square, Hutchins Drive, P.O. Box 2681, Grand Cayman, KY1-1111, Cayman Islands.

During the year, the Group was involved in the following principal activities:

- excavation and sale of marble blocks;
- production and sale of marble related products; and
- trading of mineral commodities.

In the opinion of the directors, the holding company of the Company is Zhong Ke Jiu Tai Technology Group Limited, a private company incorporated in Hong Kong, and the ultimate controlling shareholder of the Company is Mr. Li Yuguo.

Information about subsidiaries

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

Name	Place of incorporation/ registration and business	Issued ordinary/ registered share capital	Percentage of equity attributable to the Company		Principal activities
			Direct	Indirect	
Gold Title Investments Limited	British Virgin Islands	US$50,000	100	—	Investment holding
New Victoria Investments Limited	British Virgin Islands	USD1	100	—	Investment holding
World Harvest Group Limited	British Virgin Islands	USD1	100	—	Investment holding
Future Bright (H.K.) Investment Limited	Hong Kong	HKD10,000	—	100	Commodity trading
East Pacific Investment Limited	Hong Kong	HKD100 (2019: HKD1)	—	51 (2019: 100)	Investment holding
Main Pacific Investment Limited	Hong Kong	HKD1	—	100	Investment holding
Xiangyang Future Bright Mining Limited*	PRC/Mainland China	RMB20,000,000	—	100	Mining, ore processing and sale of marble products
Xiamen Gaopengtongchuang New Materials Technology Company Limited**	PRC/Mainland China	RMB8,000,000	—	100	Trading of merchandises
Guangdong Future Bright Materials Limited**	PRC/Mainland China	RMB10,000,000	—	100	Wholesaling of construction and decoration materials
Gaopenghuanshuo (Xiamen) Building Material Technology Company Limited***	PRC/Mainland China	RMB23,000,000	—	60	Wholesaling of construction and decoration materials
Main Pacific (Shenzhen) Technology Limited*	PRC/Mainland China	RMB1,000,000	—	100	New energy technology and mineral products technology development, technology transfer, service and consulting

1. CORPORATE AND GROUP INFORMATION (continued)

Information about subsidiaries (continued)

*   Registered as a wholly-foreign-owned enterprise under PRC law.

**   Limited liability company wholly owned by Xiangyang Future Bright Mining Limited under PRC law.

***   Limited liability company jointly invested by Future Bright (H.K.) Investment Limited and Xiamen Huanshuo Trading Limited 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. To give details of other subsidiaries would, in the opinion of the directors of the Company, result in particulars of excessive length.

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with all applicable International Financial Reporting Standards ("**IFRSs**") (which include all applicable individual International Financial Reporting standards, International Accounting Standards and Interpretations ("**IASs**")) approved by the International Accounting Standards Board (the "**IASB**") and the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

They have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. These financial statements are presented in Renminbi ("**RMB**") and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand except when otherwise indicated.

The Group has applied its accounting polices consistently throughout the financial periods ended 31 December 2019 and 2020.

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, 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).

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

Basis of consolidation (continued)

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.

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 Company and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests 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.

2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

The Group has applied the following amendments to IFRSs for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing 1 January 2020:

Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8	*Definition of Material*
Amendments to IFRS 3	*Definition of a Business*
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7	*Interest Rate Benchmark Reform*
Amendment to IFRS 16	*Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions*

None of the amendments have had a material effect on how the Group's results and financial position for the current or prior periods have been prepared or presented.

2.3 ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

The Group has not applied the following new and revised IFRSs, which have been issued but are not yet effective for the financial year ended 31 December 2020:

Amendments to IAS 1	*Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*[3]
Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2	*Disclosure of Accounting Policies*[3]
Amendments to IAS 8	*Definition of Accounting Estimates*[3]
Amendments to IAS 16	*Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before intended use*[2]
Amendments to IAS 37	*Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract*[2]
IFRS 17	*Insurance Contracts and related Amendments*[3]
Amendments to IFRS 3	*Reference to the Conceptual Framework*[2]
Amendments to IFRS 9, IFRS 16, IFRS 1 and IAS 41	*Annual Improvements 2018-2020 Cycle*[2]
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16	*Interest Rate Benchmark Reform* (Phase 2)[1]
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 (2011)	*Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*[4]

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

The Group is in the process of making an assessment of what the impact of these developments is expected to be in the period of initial application. So far it has concluded that the adoption of them is unlikely to have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred is measured at the acquisition date fair value which is the sum of the acquisition date fair values of assets transferred by the Group, liabilities assumed by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of net assets in the event of liquidation at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. All other components of non-controlling interests are measured at fair value. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the previously held equity interest is remeasured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured and subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred, the amount recognised for non-controlling interests and any fair value of the Group's previously held equity interests in the acquiree over the identifiable net assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the sum of this consideration and other items is lower than the fair value of the net assets acquired, the difference is, after reassessment, recognised in profit or loss as a gain on bargain purchase.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. The Group performs its annual impairment test of goodwill as at 31 December. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units, or groups of cash-generating units, that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the Group are assigned to those units or groups of units.

Impairment is determined by assessing the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (group of cash-generating units) to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (group of cash-generating units) is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in a subsequent period.

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Business combinations and goodwill (continued)

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on the disposal. Goodwill disposed of in these circumstances is measured based on the relative value of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

Current versus non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period

or

- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period

or

- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Fair value measurement

The Group measures its financial assets at fair value through profit or loss 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 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets

Where an indication of impairment exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required (other than inventories, financial assets and non-current 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 the statement of 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, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is accounted for in accordance with the relevant accounting policy for that revalued asset.

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

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Related parties (continued)

(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;

(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.

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 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 of items of property, plant and equipment, other than mining infrastructure, 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 and improvements	9.70% to 33.00%
Plant and machinery	9.70% to 19.40%
Motor vehicles	24.25% to 33.00%
Office equipment	19.40% to 33.00%

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Property, plant and equipment and depreciation (continued)

Depreciation of mining infrastructure is calculated using the Units of Production ("**UOP**") method to write off the cost of the assets proportionate to the extraction of the proved and probable mineral reserves.

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.

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 items of property, plant and equipment under construction, which are stated at cost less any impairment losses, and are not depreciated. Cost comprises the direct costs of construction 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.

Mining right

Mining right is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses. Mining right includes the cost of acquiring mining licences, exploration and evaluation costs transferred from exploration rights and assets upon determination that an exploration property is capable of commercial production, and the cost of acquiring interests in the mining reserves of existing mining properties. The mining right is amortised over the estimated useful lives of the mines, in accordance with the production plans of the entities concerned and the proved and probable reserves of the mines using the UOP method. The mining right is written off to profit or loss if the mining property is abandoned.

Money lending licence

Money lending licence is stated at cost less any impairment losses. The cost of a money lending licence acquired in a business combination is the fair value at the date of acquisition. The money lending licence will not be amortised until its useful life is determined to be finite, but subject to impairment testing annually.

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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:

Leasehold forest	70 years
Various items of buildings	1 to 3 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.

(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 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.

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Leases (continued)

Group as a lessee (continued)

(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).

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.

Investments and other financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income, and fair value through profit or loss.

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 IFRS 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 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Investments and other financial assets (continued)

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

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.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or

- the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risk and rewards of ownership of the asset. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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 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.

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 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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 the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables and accruals, contract liabilities, and an amount due to the ultimate controlling shareholder.

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.

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.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable 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 realizable value is based on estimated selling prices less any estimated costs to be incurred to completion and disposal.

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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, 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, less bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand 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, and assets similar in nature to cash, which are not restricted as to use.

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 the statement of profit or loss.

Provisions for the Group's obligations for rehabilitation are based on estimates of required expenditure at the mines in accordance with the PRC rules and regulations. The obligation generally arises when the asset is installed or the ground environment is disturbed at the mining operation's location. The Group estimates its liabilities for final rehabilitation and mine closure based upon detailed calculations of the amount and timing of the future cash expenditure to perform the required work. Spending estimates are escalated for inflation, then discounted at a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability such that the amount of provision reflects the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. When the liability is initially recognised, the present value of the estimated cost is capitalised by increasing the carrying amount of the related mining infrastructure.

Over time, the discounted liability is increased for the change in present value based on the appropriate discount rate. The periodic unwinding of the discount is recognised within finance costs in the statement of profit or loss. The asset is depreciated using the UOP method over its expected life and the liability is accreted to the projected expenditure. Additional disturbances or changes in estimates will be recognised as additions or changes to the corresponding assets and rehabilitation liabilities when they occur at the appropriate discount rate.

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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, associates and joint ventures, 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.

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, 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.

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Income tax (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, 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 taxes 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 realize 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.

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 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 IFRS 15.

(a) Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods.

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.

Income from the rendering of services is recognised in the period in which the services are rendered.

Income from the rental of production machinery is recognised on a time proportion basis over the lease terms.

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the Group receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at nominal amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life of the asset, based on the pattern of consumption of the benefits of the underlying asset by equal annual instalments.

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).

Other employee benefits

Pension scheme

The Group operates a defined contribution Mandatory Provident Fund retirement benefit scheme (the "**MPF Scheme**") under the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance for all of its employees. Contributions are made based on a percentage of the employees' basic salaries and are charged to the statement of profit or loss as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the MPF Scheme. The assets of the MPF Scheme are held separately from those of the Group in an independently administered fund. The Group's employer contributions vest fully with the employees when contributed into the MPF Scheme.

The employees of the subsidiaries in Mainland China are required to participate in a defined central pension scheme managed by the local municipal government of the areas in Mainland China in which they operate. The subsidiaries are required to contribute a certain percentage of the relevant part of the payroll of these employees to the central pension scheme. The Group has no obligation for the payment of retirement benefits beyond the annual contributions. The contributions are charged to profit or loss as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the central pension scheme.

Housing fund

Contributions to a defined contribution housing fund administered by the Public Accumulation Funds Administration Centre in Mainland China are charged to profit or loss as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the central pension scheme. The Group's liability in respect of the housing fund is limited to the contribution payable in each period.

Dividends

Final dividends are recognised as a liability when they are approved by the shareholders in a general meeting.

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.

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Foreign currencies

These financial statements are presented in RMB. The functional currency of the Company is the Hong Kong dollar ("**HKD**"). The Company's presentation currency is RMB because the Group's principal operations are carried out in Mainland China. 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 the 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 each 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).

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 currencies of the Company and certain overseas subsidiaries are currencies other than RMB. 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 their statements of profit or loss are translated into RMB at the weighted average exchange rates for the year.

The resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the foreign currency translation 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.

Any goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on acquisition are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the closing rate.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, the cash flows of overseas subsidiaries are translated into RMB at the exchange rates ruling 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.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, 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 and liabilities affected in the future.

Judgement

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:

Judgement in determining the useful life of a mining right

The Group has a mining right which represents the right for the mining of marble reserves at the Yiduoyan mine which is located in Nanzhang County, Hubei Province, the PRC. The existing mining permit will expire in 30 December 2021. The Group applies the judgement in evaluating whether or not to renew the mining permit. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to renew.

The Group includes the renewal period as part of the useful life in the mining right due to the significance of this asset to its operations. As the mining permit has a very short remaining period (one year) and there will be a significant negative effect on production if a renewal is not readily available.

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:

Provision for expected credit losses on trade receivables

The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns (i.e., by geography, product type, customer type and rating).

The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates. The Group will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions (i.e., gross domestic products) are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the stone processing sector or the property refurbishment sector, the historical default rates are adjusted. At each reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation among historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and forecast economic conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future. The information about the ECLs on the Group's trade receivables is disclosed in note 20 to the financial statements.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (continued)

Estimation uncertainty (continued)

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).

Impairment of non-financial assets (other than goodwill)

The Group assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for all non-financial assets (including the right-of-use assets) at the end of each reporting period. Indefinite life intangible assets are tested for impairment annually and at other times when such an indicator exists. Other non-financial assets are tested for impairment when there are indicators that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or a cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The calculation of the fair value less costs of disposal is based on available data from binding sales transactions in an arm's length transaction of similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. When value in use calculations are undertaken, management must estimate the expected future cash flows from the asset or cash-generating unit and choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. No impairment has been provided during the year.

Mine reserves

Engineering estimates of the Group's mine reserves are inherently imprecise and represent only approximate amounts because of the significant judgements involved in developing such information. There are authoritative guidelines regarding the engineering criteria that have to be met before estimated mine reserves can be designated as "proved" and "probable". Proved and probable mine reserve estimates are updated at regular intervals taking into account recent production and technical information about each mine. In addition, as prices and cost levels change from year to year, the estimate of proved and probable mine reserves also changes. This change is considered as a change in estimate for accounting purposes and is reflected on a prospective basis in the amortisation rate calculated on the UOP basis and the time period for discounting the rehabilitation provision. Changes in the estimate of mine reserves are also taken into account in impairment assessments of non-current assets.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (continued)

Estimation uncertainty (continued)

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Group estimates useful lives and related depreciation charges for its items of property, plant and equipment. This estimate is based on the historical experience of the actual useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment of similar nature and functions. It could change significantly as a result of technical innovations and actions of its competitors. Management will increase the depreciation charge where useful lives are less than previously estimated, or it will record an impairment provision for technically obsolete assets that have been abandoned. The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment as at 31 December 2020 was RMB13,815,000 (2019: RMB9,367,000).

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. There is no deferred tax relating to recognised tax losses at 31 December 2020 (2019: RMB769,000). The amount of unrecognised tax losses at 31 December 2020 was RMB27,945,000 (2019: RMB27,902,000). Further details are contained in note 18 to the financial statements.

Provision for rehabilitation

Provision for rehabilitation is based on estimates of future expenditures incurred by management to undertake rehabilitation and restoration work which are discounted at a rate reflecting the term and nature of the obligation to their present value. Significant estimates and assumptions are made in determining the provision for rehabilitation as there are numerous factors that will affect the ultimate liability payable. These factors include estimates of the extent and costs of rehabilitation activities, technological changes, regulatory changes, cost increases and changes in discount rate. Those uncertainties may result in future actual expenditure differing from the amounts currently provided. The provision at the end of the reporting period represents management's best estimate of the present value of the future rehabilitation costs required. Changes to estimated future costs are recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position by adjusting the rehabilitation asset and liability. The carrying amount of provision for rehabilitation as at 31 December 2020 was RMB1,347,000 (2019: RMB1,262,000).

4. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION

For management purposes, the Group is organised into business units based on their products and services and has two reportable operating segments as follows:

(a) the marble block segment is a supplier of marble blocks mainly for further processing, construction or trading; and

(b) the commodity trading segment conducts trading business of commodities.

Management monitors the results of the Group's operating segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on reportable segment profit/loss, which is a measure of adjusted profit/loss before tax. The adjusted profit/loss before tax is measured consistently with the Group's loss before tax except that interest income, non-lease-related finance costs, finance costs, fair value gains/losses from the Group's financial instruments as well as head office and corporate expenses are excluded from such measurement.

Segment assets exclude cash and cash equivalents, equity investments at fair value through profit or loss and other unallocated head office and corporate assets as these assets are managed on a group basis.

Segment liabilities exclude tax payable, deferred tax liabilities and other unallocated head office and corporate liabilities as these liabilities are managed on a group basis.

Intersegment sales and transfers are transacted with reference to the selling prices used for sales made to third parties at the then prevailing market prices.

4. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2020	Marble block RMB'000	Commodity trading RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Segment revenue (note 5)			
Sales to external customers	20,248	—	20,248
Revenue from continuing operations			20,248
Segment results	(2,771)	(2,201)	(4,972)
Reconciliation:			
Interest income			42
Finance costs (other than interest on lease liabilities)			(85)
Corporate and other unallocated expenses			(7,876)
Loss before tax from continuing operations			(12,891)
Segment assets	44,271	22,089	66,360
Reconciliation:			
Elimination of intersegment receivables			(21,286)
Corporate and other unallocated assets			27,854
Total assets			72,928
Segment liabilities	27,180	591	27,771
Reconciliation:			
Elimination of intersegment payables			(21,286)
Corporate and other unallocated liabilities			5,104
Total liabilities			11,589

Year ended 31 December 2020	Marble block RMB'000	Commodity trading RMB'000	Unallocated RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Other segment information:				
Depreciation and amortisation	1,462	775	1,712	3,949
Capital expenditure*	4,915	—	638	5,553
Reversal of impairment losses of trade receivables recognised in the statement of profit or loss, net	(182)	(99)	—	(281)
Reversal of impairment losses of long-term prepayments recognised in the statement of profit or loss, net	(4)	—	—	(4)

* Capital expenditure consists of additions to property, plant and equipment.

4. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019	Marble block RMB'000	Commodity trading RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Segment revenue (note 5)			
Sales to external customers	6,136	—	6,136
Revenue from continuing operations			6,136
Segment results	(4,202)	(13,719)	(17,921)
Reconciliation:			
Interest income			66
Finance costs (other than interest on lease liabilities)			(80)
Corporate and other unallocated expenses			(7,975)
Loss before tax from continuing operations			(25,910)
Segment assets	34,408	20,532	54,940
Reconciliation:			
Elimination of intersegment receivables			(15,358)
Corporate and other unallocated assets			33,751
Total assets			73,333
Segment liabilities	20,205	1,241	21,446
Reconciliation:			
Elimination of intersegment payables			(15,358)
Corporate and other unallocated liabilities			4,344
Total liabilities			10,432

Year ended 31 December 2019	Marble block RMB'000	Commodity trading RMB'000	Unallocated RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Other segment information:				
Depreciation and amortisation	1,059	1,431	1,578	4,068
Capital expenditure*	—	—	876	876
Impairment losses/(Reversal of impairment losses) recognised in the statement of profit or loss, net	2,908	(357)	—	2,551

* Capital expenditure consists of additions to property, plant and equipment.

4. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Geographical information

(a) Revenue from external customers

	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Mainland China	20,248	6,136

The revenue information of continuing operations above is based on the locations of the customers.

(b) Non-current assets

	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Hong Kong	1,212	3,183
Mainland China	34,026	30,444
	35,238	33,627

The non-current assets information of continuing operations above is based on the locations of the assets.

Information about major customers

Revenue from each of the major customers, which amounted to 10% or more of the total revenue of the Group, is set out below:

	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Customer A	16,552	—
Customer B	1,086	1,798
Customer C	—	3,226
Customer D	—	1,497

5. REVENUE, OTHER INCOME AND GAINS

An analysis of revenue is as follows:

	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sale of goods	**20,248**	6,136

Revenue from contracts with customers

(i) Disaggregated revenue information

For the year ended 31 December 2020

Segments	**Marble block RMB'000**	**Commodity trading RMB'000**	**Total RMB'000**
Type of goods			
Sale of marble blocks	**20,248**	**–**	**20,248**
Geographical markets			
Mainland China	**20,248**	**–**	**20,248**
Timing of revenue recognition			
Goods transferred at a point in time	**20,248**	**–**	**20,248**

For the year ended 31 December 2019

Segments	Marble block RMB'000	Commodity trading RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Type of goods			
Sale of marble blocks	6,136	—	6,136
Geographical markets			
Mainland China	6,136	—	6,136
Timing of revenue recognition			
Goods transferred at a point in time	6,136	—	6,136

5. REVENUE, OTHER INCOME AND GAINS (continued)

Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

(i) Disaggregated revenue information (continued)

Set out below is the reconciliation of the revenue from contracts with customers to the amounts disclosed in the segment information:

For the year ended 31 December 2020

Segments	Marble block RMB'000	Commodity trading RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Revenue from contracts with customers			
External customers	20,248	—	20,248
Total revenue from contracts with customers	20,248	—	20,248

For the year ended 31 December 2019

Segments	Marble block RMB'000	Commodity trading RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Revenue from contracts with customers			
External customers	6,136	—	6,136
Total revenue from contracts with customers	6,136	—	6,136

There was no revenue recognised in the current reporting period that was included in the contract liabilities at the beginning of the reporting period and recognised from performance obligations satisfied in previous periods.

5. REVENUE, OTHER INCOME AND GAINS (continued)

Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

(ii) Performance obligations

Information about the Group's performance obligations is summarised below:

Sale of marble blocks

The performance obligation is satisfied upon delivery of the marble blocks and payment is generally due within 30 to 240 days from delivery, except for new customers, where payment in advance is normally required.

There were no transaction prices allocated to the remaining performance obligations (unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied) as at 31 December 2020.

	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Other income		
Bank interest income	42	66
Government grants	195	—
Rendering of services	—	377
Rental of production machinery	1,333	—
Others	181	400
	1,751	843
Gains		
Foreign exchange differences, net	1,562	145
Gains on disposal of subsidiaries	—	1,426
	3,313	2,414

6. LOSS BEFORE TAX

The Group's loss before tax from continuing operations is arrived at after charging/(crediting):

	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Cost of inventories sold	22,355	3,822
Staff costs (including directors' remuneration (note 8)):		
Wages and salaries	5,109	6,776
Pension scheme contributions	153	286
	5,262	7,062
Auditor's remuneration		
– Audit services	920	1,185
– Non-audit services	156	—
Amortisation of other intangible assets* (note 17)	723	427
Amortisation of long-term prepayments* (note 16)	84	238
Depreciation of items of property, plant and equipment* (note 14)	985	898
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (note 15)	2,157	2,505
Foreign exchange differences, net	(1,562)	(145)
Losses on changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	730	2,859
Loss on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment	—	2,150
(Reversal of impairment losses)/impairment of trade receivables (note 20)	(281)	2,551
Reversal of impairment of long-term prepayments (note 16)	(4)	—
Lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities (note 15)	3	242
Written off of property, plant and equipment (note 14)	71	—
Written off of long-term prepayments (note 16)	1	—

* The amortisation of other intangible assets, partial amortisation and depreciation of long-term prepayments and property, plant and equipment for the year and prior year is included in "Cost of inventories sold" in consolidated statement of profit or loss or "Inventories" in the consolidated statement of financial position.

7. FINANCE COSTS

An analysis of finance costs from continuing operations is as follows:

	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Interest on discounted provision for rehabilitation	85	80
Interest on lease liabilities (note 15)	126	313
	211	393

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 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Fees	**556**	636
Other emoluments:		
Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	**1,714**	2,371
Pension scheme contributions	**13**	16
	2,283	3,023

(a) Independent non-executive directors

The fees paid to independent non-executive directors during the year were as follows:

	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Mr. Chen Xun	**139**	159
Mr. Zhang Yijun	**139**	159
Prof. Lau Chi Pang J.P.	**139**	159
Ms. Liu Shuyan	**139**	159
	556	636

There were no emoluments payable to the independent non-executive directors during the year (2019: Nil).

8. DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REMUNERATION (continued)

(b) Executive directors, non-executive director and chief executive:

	Notes	Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind RMB'000	Pension scheme contributions RMB'000	Total RMB'000
2020				
Executive directors:				
Ms. Liu Jie	a	37	—	37
Mr. Li Yuguo	b	278	—	278
Mr. Liu Yan Chee James	c	142	5	147
Mr. Lyu Bin	d	212	—	212
Mr. Hu Minglong	e	121	—	121
Mr. Rao Dacheng	f	170	—	170
Mr. Yang Xiaoqiang	g	2	—	2
Ms. Yang Xiaoqiu		278	—	278
		1,240	5	1,245
Non-executive director:				
Mr. Yang Xiaoqiang		171	—	171
Chief executive:				
Mr. Liu Yan Chee James	c	303	8	311
Mr. Li Yuguo	b	—	—	—
		1,714	13	1,727

	Notes	Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind RMB'000	Pension scheme contributions RMB'000	Total RMB'000
2019				
Executive directors:				
Ms. Liu Jie	a	213	—	213
Mr. Li Yuguo	b	372	—	372
Mr. Liu Yan Chee James	c	—	—	—
Mr. Chen Gang	h	253	—	253
Mr. Hu Minglong	e	—	—	—
Mr. Rao Dacheng	f	372	—	372
Ms. Yang Xiaoqiu		372	—	372
		1,582	—	1,582
Non-executive director:				
Mr. Yang Xiaoqiang		213	—	213
Chief executive:				
Mr. Liu Yan Chee James	c	576	16	592
		2,371	16	2,387

8. DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REMUNERATION (continued)

(b) Executive directors, non-executive director and chief executive: (continued)

(a) The office of Ms. Liu Jie, the former chairman and executive director, has been vacated with effect from 5 March 2020.

(b) Mr. Li Yuguo was appointed as an chief executive officer on 16 June 2020.

(c) Mr. Liu Yan Chee James was appointed as the chief executive officer and an executive director on 26 October 2018 and 9 August 2019 respectively. He resigned as chief executive officer on 16 June 2020.

(d) Mr. Lyu Bin was appointed as an executive director on 29 April 2020.

(e) Mr. Hu Minglong was appointed as an independent non-executive directors on 8 February 2018 and re- designated to an executive director on 19 September 2018. He has resigned as an executive director with effect from 29 April 2020.

(f) Mr. Rao Dacheng was retired on 18 June 2020.

(g) Mr. Yang Xiaoqiang was re-designated from a non-executive director to an executive director on 22 December 2020.

(h) Mr. Chen Gang was appointed as an executive director on 8 February 2018 and resigned on 9 August 2019.

For the year ended 31 December 2019, Mr. Chen Gang has agreed to waive all his unpaid remuneration during his appointment period. There was no arrangement under which a director or the chief executive waived or agreed to waive any remuneration during the year.

9. FIVE HIGHEST PAID EMPLOYEES

The five highest paid employees during the year included three directors (2019: three directors), details of whose remuneration are set out in note 8 above. Details of the remuneration for the year of the remaining two (2019: two) highest paid employees who are neither a director nor chief executive of the Company are as follows:

	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	1,348	1,345
Pension scheme contributions	31	27
	1,379	1,372

9. FIVE HIGHEST PAID EMPLOYEES (continued)

The number of non-director and non-chief executive highest paid employees whose remuneration fell within the following bands is as follows:

	Number of employees	
	2020	2019
Nil to HKD1,000,000	**1**	1
HKD1,000,001 to HKD1,500,000	**1**	1
	2	2

During the year ended 31 December 2020, none of them was paid by the Group to one of the five highest paid individuals as termination benefits (2019: Nil).

10. INCOME TAX

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

No Hong Kong profits tax is provided as there is no estimated assessable profit for the year (2019: Nil).

Provision for the People's Republic of China (the "**PRC**") corporate income tax ("**CIT**") is based on the CIT rate applicable to the subsidiaries located in Mainland China as determined in accordance with the relevant income tax rules and regulations of the PRC for the year ended 31 December 2020. The Group's subsidiaries located in Mainland China were subject to the PRC CIT at the rate of 25% during the year ended 31 December 2020.

	2020 **RMB'000**	2019 RMB'000
Current — Mainland China		
Charge for the year	**25**	—
Current — Hong Kong		
Charge for the year	**—**	—
Deferred		
Credit for the year (note 18)	**(1,116)**	(5,311)
Total tax credit for the year	**(1,091)**	(5,311)

10. INCOME TAX (continued)

A reconciliation of income tax credit applicable to loss before tax at the applicable income tax rate in the PRC to income tax credit of the Group at the effective tax rate is as follows:

	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Loss before tax from continuing operations	(12,891)	(25,910)
Profit before tax from a discontinued operation	—	125
	(12,891)	(25,785)
Tax at the PRC tax rate of 25% (2019: 25%)	(3,223)	(6,445)
Tax effect of different taxation rates in other tax jurisdictions	837	2,742
Expenses not deductible for tax	1,304	245
Utilisation of tax losses previous not recognised	(180)	—
Tax reduction	(101)	—
Tax losses not recognised	390	2,401
Temporary differences recognised from previous year	(107)	(4,280)
Tax effect of temporary differences not recognised	(11)	26
Income tax credit at the Group's effective rate	(1,091)	(5,311)
Income tax credit from continuing operations at the effective rate	(1,091)	(5,311)
Income tax credit from a discontinued operation at the effective rate	—	—

11. DISCONTINUED OPERATION

On 20 March 2019, the Company announced the decision of its board of directors to dispose of Future Bright Finance Limited which is engaged in the money lending business. The Group decided to cease its money lending business so as to focus its resources on mining sector. The disposal of Future Bright Finance Limited was completed on 30 May 2019 and its business was classified as a discontinued operation. As such the "others" segment, which mainly comprised of Future Bright Finance Limited's money lending business, was no longer included in the note for operating segment information.

The results of Future Bright Finance Limited for the year ended 31 December 2019 are presented below:

	2019 RMB'000
Administrative expenses	(173)
Loss from the discontinued operation	(173)
Gain on disposal of the discontinued operation	298
Profit for the year from the discontinued operation	125

11. DISCONTINUED OPERATION (continued)

The net cash flows generated from the disposal of Future Bright Finance Limited are as follows:

	2019 RMB'000
Cash received from disposal of the discontinued operation	8,776
Cash and bank balances disposed of	(30)
	8,746

The net cash flows incurred by Future Bright Finance Limited are as follows:

	2019 RMB'000
Operating activities	(173)
Investing activities	—
Net cash outflow	(173)
Earnings per share:	
Basic and diluted from the discontinued operation	RMB0.003 cents

The calculations of basic and diluted earnings per share from the discontinued operation are based on:

	2019 RMB'000
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company from the discontinued operation	125
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year	3,870,000,000

12. DIVIDENDS

The board of directors does not recommend the payment of dividends to the ordinary equity holders of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: Nil).

13. LOSS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO ORDINARY EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE COMPANY

The calculation of the basic loss per share amount is based on the loss for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company, and the weighted average number of ordinary shares of 3,892,670,164 (2019: 3,870,000,000) in issue during the year.

The basic and diluted loss per share are the same as there is no potentially dilutive ordinary shares in issue for the year (2019: Nil).

The calculation of basic loss per share is based on:

	2020	2019
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Loss		
Loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company used in the basic loss per share calculation		
From continuing operations	**(11,762)**	(18,940)
From a discontinued operation	**—**	125
	(11,762)	(18,815)

	Number of shares	
	2020	2019
Shares		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year used in the basic loss per share calculation	**3,892,670,164**	3,870,000,000

14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Buildings and improvements RMB'000	Plant and machinery RMB'000	Office equipment RMB'000	Motor vehicles RMB'000	Mine infrastructure RMB'000	Total RMB'000
31 December 2020						
Cost:						
At 31 December 2019 and at 1 January 2020						
Cost or valuation	891	3,213	1,098	1,828	15,239	22,269
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(633)	(2,636)	(530)	(1,796)	(7,307)	(12,902)
Net carrying amount	258	577	568	32	7,932	9,367
At 1 January 2020, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment	258	577	568	32	7,932	9,367
Additions	–	30	11	638	4,874	5,553
Written off	(63)	–	(8)	–	–	(71)
Reclassification	20	4	(24)	–	–	–
Depreciation provided during the year	(98)	(229)	(220)	(120)	(318)	(985)
Exchange realignment	(9)	–	(24)	(16)	–	(49)
At 31 December 2020, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment	108	382	303	534	12,488	13,815
At 31 December 2020:						
Cost or valuation	774	3,247	679	2,411	20,113	27,224
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(666)	(2,865)	(376)	(1,877)	(7,625)	(13,409)
Net carrying amount	108	382	303	534	12,488	13,815

14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

	Buildings and improvements RMB'000	Plant and machinery RMB'000	Office equipment RMB'000	Motor vehicles RMB'000	Mine infrastructure RMB'000	Construction in progress RMB'000	Total RMB'000
31 December 2019							
Cost:							
At 31 December 2018 and at 1 January 2019							
Cost or valuation	1,906	3,213	3,335	2,217	15,239	1,094	27,004
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(1,294)	(2,465)	(2,026)	(1,857)	(7,147)	(367)	(15,156)
Net carrying amount	612	748	1,309	360	8,092	727	11,848
At 1 January 2019, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment	612	748	1,309	360	8,092	727	11,848
Additions	239	–	637	–	–	–	876
Disposals	(260)	–	(1,191)	(134)	–	(727)	(2,312)
Disposal of subsidiaries	(129)	–	(20)	–	–	–	(149)
Depreciation provided during the year	(204)	(171)	(166)	(197)	(160)	–	(898)
Exchange realignment	–	–	(1)	3	–	–	2
At 31 December 2019, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment	258	577	568	32	7,932	–	9,367
At 31 December 2019:							
Cost or valuation	891	3,213	1,098	1,828	15,239	–	22,269
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(633)	(2,636)	(530)	(1,796)	(7,307)	–	(12,902)
Net carrying amount	258	577	568	32	7,932	–	9,367

As at 31 December 2020, the directors of the Company performed impairment assessment on the non-financial assets of the marble block operating segment, which was a cash-generating unit ("**CGU**") containing property, plant and equipment (including plant and machinery and mine infrastructure), long-term prepayments (including farmland occupation tax), right-of-use assets (including forest lease payments), and other intangible assets (including mining right). The impairment loss will be allocated to reduce the carrying value of the assets of within the CGU pro rata on the basis of carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

Marble block CGU

The recoverable amount of the marble block CGU was determined based on multi period excess earnings method which uses sum of discounted present value of the projected annual excess earnings. As at 31 December 2020, the recoverable amount of the marble block CGU is referenced to valuation report issued by AP Appraisal Limited, an independent qualified valuer. This valuation uses cash flow projections based on financial estimates covering a ten-year period.

The key assumptions and discount rate used in the annual excess earnings calculation are as follows:

	2020	2019
Sales volume growth rate	0.5%-50%	3%-22%
Average unit price growth rate	1%-16%	2%-40%
Pre-tax discount rate	14%	14%

The sales volume and average unit price growth rate are based on the management's past experience and expectations on future changes in market.

The pre-tax discount rate are used that reflect current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the CGU.

In the opinion of the Company's directors, the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit had not exceeded its recoverable amount and any reasonably possible change in the other key assumptions on which the recoverable amount is based would not cause the cash-generating unit's carrying amount to exceed its recoverable amount.

As at 31 December 2020, no impairment loss (2019: Nil) was provided for the property, plant and equipment associated with the marble block CGU.

15. LEASES

The Group as a lessee

The Group has lease contracts for various items of buildings with lease periods of 1 to 3 years. Lump sum payments were made upfront to acquire the leased forest land from the owners with lease periods of 70 years, and no ongoing payments will be made under the terms of these forest land leases. Generally, the Group is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets outside the Group.

15. LEASES (continued)

The Group as a lessee (continued)

(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:

	Forest lease payments RMB'000	Various items of buildings RMB'000	Total RMB'000
As at 1 January 2020	214	2,674	2,888
Addition	—	212	212
Exchange realignment	—	(88)	(88)
Depreciation provided	(4)	(2,153)	(2,157)
As at 31 December 2020	210	645	855

	Forest lease payments RMB'000	Various items of buildings RMB'000	Total RMB'000
As at 1 January 2019	218	1,859	2,077
Addition	—	3,257	3,257
Exchange realignment	—	59	59
Depreciation provided	(4)	(2,501)	(2,505)
As at 31 December 2019	214	2,674	2,888

15. LEASES (continued)

The Group as a lessee (continued)

(b) Lease liabilities

The carrying amount of lease liabilities and the movements during the year are as follows:

	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Carrying amount at 1 January	2,642	1,850
New leases	212	3,257
Accretion of interest recognised during the year	126	313
Payment	(2,371)	(2,894)
Exchange realignment	(86)	116
Carrying amount at 31 December	523	2,642
Analysed into:		
Current portion	422	2,258
Non-current portion	101	384

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is disclosed in note 37 to the financial statements.

(c) The amounts recognised in profit or loss in relation to leases are as follows:

	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Interest on lease liabilities	126	313
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets	2,157	2,505
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets (included in administrative expenses)	3	242
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	2,286	3,060

16. LONG-TERM PREPAYMENTS

	Farmland occupation tax RMB'000
31 December 2020	
Cost at 1 January 2020 net of accumulated amortisation and impairment	**162**
Amortisation provided during the year	**(84)**
Written off	**(1)**
Reversal of impairment	**4**
At 31 December 2020	**81**
At 31 December 2020:	
Cost	**821**
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	**(740)**
Net carrying amount	**81**

	Farmland occupation tax RMB'000
31 December 2019	
Cost at 1 January 2019 net of accumulated amortisation and impairment (restated)	400
Amortisation provided during the year	(238)
At 31 December 2019	162
At 31 December 2019:	
Cost	827
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(665)
Net carrying amount	162

As at 31 December 2020, the directors of the Group performed impairment assessment on the non-financial assets of the marble block operating segment, which was a CGU containing property, plant and equipment (including plant and machinery and mine infrastructure), long-term prepayments (including farmland occupation tax), right-of-use assets (including forest lease payments) and other intangible assets (including mining right) of Xiangyang Future Bright Mining Limited. Please refer to note 14 for major underlying assumptions.

In the opinion of the Company's directors, no impairment loss (2019: Nil) should be provided for the long-term prepayments associated with the marble block CGU.

As at 31 December 2020, impairment loss of RMB4,000 (2019: Nil) was reversed for the long-term prepayments.

17. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Mining right RMB'000
31 December 2020	
Cost at 1 January 2020, net of accumulated amortisation	**21,210**
Amortisation provided during the year	**(723)**
At 31 December 2020	**20,487**
At 31 December 2020:	
Cost	**42,600**
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	**(22,113)**
Net carrying amount	**20,487**

	Money lending licence RMB'000	Mining right RMB'000	Total RMB'000
31 December 2019			
Cost at 1 January 2019, net of accumulated amortisation	437	21,637	22,074
Exchange realignment	2	—	2
Disposal of subsidiaries (note 30)	(439)	—	(439)
Amortisation provided during the year	—	(427)	(427)
At 31 December 2019	—	21,210	21,210
At 31 December 2019:			
Cost	—	42,600	42,600
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	—	(21,390)	(21,390)
Net carrying amount	—	21,210	21,210

17. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS (continued)

The mining right represents the right for the mining of marble reserves at the Yiduoyan mine which is located in Nanzhang County, Hubei Province, the PRC. The mine is operated by Xiangyang Future Bright Mining Limited. The local government has granted the mining permit to Xiangyang Future Bright Mining Limited for a term of 10 years from 30 December 2011 to 30 December 2021 with a production capacity of 20,000 cubic metres per annum. The mining permit licence is currently being renewed.

As at 31 December 2020, the directors of the Company performed impairment assessment on the non-financial assets of the marble block operating segment, which was a CGU containing property, plant and equipment (including plant and machinery and mine infrastructure), long-term prepayments (including farmland occupation tax), right-of-use assets (including forest lease payments) and other intangible assets (including mining right) of Xiangyang Future Bright Mining Limited. Please refer to note 14 for major underlying assumptions.

As at 31 December 2020, in the opinion of the Company's directors, no impairment loss (2019: Nil) should be provided for the mining right of the marble block CGU.

The money lending licence was acquired in a business combination and was recognised at fair value at the acquisition date using the market method. The licence has an indefinite life and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

On 20 March 2019, the Company announced the decision of its board of directors to dispose of Future Bright Finance Limited, which owns the money lending licence. Future Bright Finance Limited was classified as a discontinued operation.

18. DEFERRED TAX

The movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year are as follows:

Deferred tax liabilities

	2020			
	Depreciation difference of property, plant and equipment between IFRSs and PRC tax regulations RMB'000	Fair value adjustments arising from acquisition of subsidiaries RMB'000	Right-of-use assets RMB'000	Total RMB'000
At 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020	909	5,288	49	6,246
Deferred tax charged/(credited) to the statement of profit or loss during the year (note 10)	(909)	(173)	85	(997)
Gross deferred tax liabilities at 31 December 2020	–	5,115	134	5,249

Deferred tax assets

	2020				
	Depreciation difference of property, plant and equipment between IFRSs and PRC tax regulations RMB'000	Impairment of financial assets RMB'000	Lease liabilities RMB'000	Loss available for offsetting against future taxable profits RMB'000	Total RMB'000
At 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020	–	1,427	39	769	2,235
Deferred tax (charged)/credited to the statement of profit or loss during the year (note 10)	901	(46)	33	(769)	119
Gross deferred tax assets at 31 December 2020	901	1,381	72	–	2,354

18. DEFERRED TAX (continued)

Deferred tax liabilities

	2019			
	Depreciation difference of property, plant and equipment between IFRSs and PRC tax regulations RMB'000	Fair value adjustments arising from acquisition of subsidiaries RMB'000	Right-of-use assets RMB'000	Total RMB'000
At 31 December 2018 and 1 January 2019	1,221	8,174	—	9,395
Disposal of subsidiaries (note 30)	—	(73)	—	(73)
Deferred tax charged/(credited) to the statement of profit or loss during the year (note 10)	(312)	(2,813)	49	(3,076)
Gross deferred tax liabilities at 31 December 2019	909	5,288	49	6,246

Deferred tax assets

	2019			
	Impairment of financial assets RMB'000	Lease liabilities RMB'000	Loss available for offsetting against future taxable profits RMB'000	Total RMB'000
At 31 December 2018 and 1 January 2019	—	—	—	—
Deferred tax credited to the statement of profit or loss during the year (note 10)	1,427	39	769	2,235
Gross deferred tax assets at 31 December 2019	1,427	39	769	2,235

Deferred tax assets and liabilities related to the PRC subsidiary have been provided at an enacted CIT rate of 25%.

18. DEFERRED TAX (continued)

Deferred tax assets (continued)

For presentation purposes, certain deferred tax assets and liabilities have been offset in the consolidated statement of financial position. The following is an analysis of the deferred tax balances of the Group for financial reporting purposes:

	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Net deferred tax assets recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position	–	—
Net deferred tax liabilities recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position	2,895	4,011
	2,895	4,011

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the following items:

	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Deductible temporary differences	12	112
Tax losses	27,945	27,902
	27,957	28,014

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of tax losses amounting to RMB27,945,000 and RMB27,902,000 as at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, respectively. The tax losses amounting to RMB9,903,000 as at 31 December 2020 (2019: RMB9,195,000) will expire within the next 5 years for offsetting against future taxable profits. The tax losses of RMB18,042,000 as at 31 December 2020 (2019: RMB18,707,000) are available indefinitely for offsetting against future taxable profits in Hong Kong. Deferred tax assets have not been recognised as it is not considered probable that taxable profits will be available against which the above tax losses can be utilised.

Pursuant to the PRC CIT 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 distributed by those subsidiaries established in Mainland China in respect of earnings generated from 1 January 2008.

Pursuant to the resolution of the board of directors of the Company, the profits generated from the PRC subsidiaries since 1 January 2008 onwards will be retained by the PRC subsidiaries for use in future operations or investments in Mainland China. In the opinion of the directors, it is not probable that the PRC subsidiaries will distribute such earnings in the foreseeable future. There were no temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries in Mainland China for which deferred tax liabilities have not been recognised (2019: Nil).

19. INVENTORIES

	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Finished goods	359	8
Materials and supplies	—	72
	359	80

20. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Trade receivables	5,536	9,703
Impairment	(5,536)	(5,818)
	—	3,885

The Group's trading terms with its customers are mainly on credit, except for new customers, where payment in advance is normally required. The credit period is generally one month, extending up to eight months for major customers. The Group seeks to maintain strict control over its outstanding receivables and has a credit control department to minimise credit risk. Overdue balances are reviewed regularly by senior management. The Group does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements over its trade receivable balances. Trade receivables are non interest bearing.

An 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:

	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Within 6 months	—	3,885
6 months to 12 months	—	—
12 months to 24 months	—	—
Over 24 months	—	—
	—	3,885

20. TRADE RECEIVABLES (continued)

The movements in the loss allowance for impairment of trade receivables are as follows:

	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
At beginning of year	5,818	3,334
(Reversal of impairment losses)/impairment losses (note 6)	(281)	2,551
Disposals of subsidiaries	—	(70)
Exchange realignment	(1)	3
At end of year	5,536	5,818

The decrease (2019: increase) in the loss allowance was due to the following significant changes in the gross carrying amount:

(i) Decrease in the loss allowance of RMB281,000 (2019: RMB1,514,000) as a result of a net decrease in the gross carrying amount after the settlement of trade receivables and origination of new trade receivables;

(ii) For the year ended 31 December 2019, increase in the loss allowance of RMB4,065,000 as a result of an increase in trade receivables which were past due for over 6 months; and

(iii) For the year ended 31 December 2019, decrease in the loss allowance of RMB70,000 as a result of the disposals of the subsidiaries.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due for each customer. The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. Generally, trade receivables are written off if past due for more than one year and are not subject to enforcement activity.

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Group's trade receivables using a provision matrix:

As at 31 December 2020

	Current	Less than 1-year	Past due 1 to 2 years	Over 2 years	Total
Expected credit loss rate	4.49%	10.09%	17.54%	100.00%	100.00%
Gross carrying amount (RMB'000)	—	—	—	5,536	5,536
Expected credit losses (RMB'000)	—	—	—	5,536	5,536

As at 31 December 2019

	Current	Less than 1-year	Past due 1 to 2 years	Over 2 years	Total
Expected credit loss rate	4.49%	10.09%	17.54%	100.00%	59.96%
Gross carrying amount (RMB'000)	4,068	—	—	5,635	9,703
Expected credit losses (RMB'000)	183	—	—	5,635	5,818

21. PREPAYMENTS, OTHER RECEIVABLES AND OTHER ASSETS

	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Prepayments	570	465
Deposits and other receivables	10,719	1,513
Others	—	4
	11,289	1,982
Impairment allowance	—	—
	11,289	1,982

The movements in the loss allowance for impairment of other receivables are as follows:

	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
At beginning of year	—	262
Disposal of subsidiaries	—	(262)
At end of year	—	—

Deposits and other receivables mainly represent rental deposits, deposits with suppliers and deposits paid for acquisition of machinery.

Deposits of RMB9,400,000 were related to the acquisition of machinery for marble block production. Due to the outbreak of COVID-19, the supplier was unable to deliver the machinery as per time schedule agreed. On 20 February 2021, the Group and the supplier signed a supplemental agreement to terminate the original sales and purchases contract. According to the supplemental agreement, the supplier agreed to refund the aforesaid deposits as per time schedule agreed.

Up to the date of this report, as per time schedule agreed, the Group has received a partial refund of RMB1,000,000.

Where applicable, an impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date by considering the probability of default of comparable companies with published credit ratings. In the situation where no comparable companies with credit ratings can be identified, expected credit losses are estimated by applying a loss rate approach with reference to the historical loss record of the Group. The loss rate is adjusted to reflect the current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions, as appropriate.

The financial assets included in the above balances relate to receivables for which there was no recent history of default and past due amounts. As at 31 December 2020, the loss allowance was assessed to be minimal (2019: Nil).

22. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Listed equity investments, at fair value	308	1,861

The above equity investments were classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss as they were held for trading.

23. LOANS RECEIVABLE

	Note	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Loans receivable due from			
— Third parties	(a)	–	—
Impairment		–	—
		–	—

(a) On 20 March 2019, the Company announced the decision of its board of directors to dispose of Future Bright Finance Limited, a subsidiary engages in the money lending business. Please refer to note 11 for details of the discontinued operations.

The movements in the loss allowance for impairment of loan receivables are as follows:

	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
At beginning of year	–	3,056
Disposal of subsidiaries	–	(3,056)
At end of year	–	—

24. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Cash and bank balances	**25,734**	31,898

At the end of the reporting period, the cash and bank balances of the Group denominated in HKD amounted to RMB9,891,000 (2019: RMB12,556,000). 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.

25. TRADE PAYABLES

An ageing analysis of the trade payables as at the end of the reporting period, based on the invoice date, is as follows:

	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Within 3 months	**254**	—
Over 3 months	**457**	487
	711	487

The trade payables are non interest bearing and normally settled within 60 days.

26. OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

	Notes	31 December 2020 RMB'000	31 December 2019 RMB'000
Payroll accruals		343	401
Other payables	(a)	1,624	1,139
Accruals		1,161	390
Contract liabilities	(b)	2,960	100
		6,088	2,030

Notes:

(a) Other payables are unsecured, non interest bearing and repayable on demand.

(b) Details of contract liabilities are as follows:

	31 December 2020 RMB'000	31 December 2019 RMB'000
Short-term advances received from customers		
Sale of goods	2,960	100
Total contract liabilities	2,960	100

Contract liabilities include advance payment from customers.

27. PROVISION FOR REHABILITATION

	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
At the beginning of year	1,262	1,182
Unwinding of discount (note 7)	85	80
At the end of year	1,347	1,262

A provision for rehabilitation is mainly recognised for the present value of estimated costs to be incurred for the restoration of tailing ponds and the removal of the processing plants in complying with the Group's obligations for the closure and environmental restoration and clean-up on completion of the Group's mining activities. These costs are expected to be incurred on mine closure, based on the estimated rehabilitation expenditures at the mine when the mining permit expires, and are discounted at a discount rate of 6.55%. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect these estimates. Over time, the discounted provision is increased for the change in present value based on the discount rate that reflects market assessments and risks specific to the provision. The periodic unwinding of the discount is recognised in profit or loss as part of the interest expenses.

28. SHARE CAPITAL

Shares

	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Issued and fully paid (HK$0.001 per share):		
4,388,580,000 (2019: 3,870,000,000) ordinary shares	3,524	3,087

A summary of the Company's share capital is as follows:

	Number of shares in issue	Share capital RMB'000	Share premium RMB'000	Total RMB'000
At 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020	3,870,000,000	3,087	119,317	122,404
Share placing (a)	518,580,000	437	12,242	12,679
Share issue expenses (b)	—	—	(660)	(660)
At 31 December 2020	4,388,580,000	3,524	130,899	134,423

(a) On 16 December 2020, the Company completed the share placing of the year. A total of 518,580,000 placing shares have been placed at the placing price of HKD0.029 per placing share, for a cash consideration of HKD15,039,000 (equivalent to approximately RMB12,679,000), before share issue expenses. The proceeds of HKD519,000 (equivalent to approximately RMB437,000) representing the par value have been credited to the Company's share capital and the remaining proceeds of HKD14,520,000 (equivalent to approximately RMB12,242,000) have been credited to the share premium.

(b) The share issue expenses related to the share placing of the year were approximately HKD783,000 (equivalent to approximately RMB660,000).

29. RESERVES

The amounts of the Group's reserves and the movements therein for the current year and prior years are presented in the consolidated statement of changes in equity on page 56 of the financial statements.

Capital reserve

The capital reserve represents the capital contribution from the shareholders of Gold Title Investments Limited prior to the incorporation of the Company and the capital contribution from the shareholders of the Company.

Contributed reserve

The Group's contributed reserve mainly represents the excess of (a) the fair value of the identifiable net assets of Future Bright (H.K.) Investment Limited and its subsidiary at the date of acquisition, over (b) the consideration paid to the former owner of Future Bright (H.K.) Investment Limited who was also a shareholder of Gold Title Investments Limited.

Safety fund surplus reserve

Pursuant to the Notice regarding Safety Production Expenditure jointly issued by the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Work Safety of the PRC in February 2012, the Group is required to establish a safety fund surplus reserve based on the volume of marble blocks extracted. The safety fund can only be transferred to retained earnings to offset safety related expenses as and when they are incurred, including expenses related to safety protection facilities and equipment improvement and maintenance as well as safety production inspection, appraisal, consultation and training.

Statutory reserve fund

In accordance with the relevant PRC regulations applicable to wholly-foreign-owned companies, certain entities within the Group are required to allocate a certain portion (not less than 10%), as determined by their Boards of Directors, of their profit after tax in accordance with PRC GAAP to the statutory reserve fund (the "**SRF**") until such reserve reaches 50% of the registered capital.

The SRF is non-distributable other than in the event of liquidation and, subject to certain restrictions set out in the relevant PRC regulations, can be used to offset accumulated losses or be capitalised as issued capital.

In accordance with the relevant regulations and the articles of association, a subsidiary registered in the PRC as a domestic company is required to appropriate 10% of its net profit (after offsetting accumulated losses from prior years) to the statutory surplus reserve. After the balance of such reserve reaches 50% of the entity's capital, any further appropriation is at the discretion of the Company. The statutory surplus reserve can be utilised to offset accumulated losses or increase capital. However, the balance of the statutory surplus reserve must be maintained at a minimum of 25% of the capital after such usages.

30. DISPOSAL OF SUBSIDIARIES

On 3 April 2019, the Group completed the disposal transaction of entire equity interests in Future Bright Enterprise Group Limited and Gogo Education Group Limited at total consideration of HKD485,000 (equivalent to approximately RMB420,000). On 30 May 2019, the Group completed the disposal of entire equity interest in Future Bright Finance Limited at a consideration of HKD10,000,000 (equivalent to approximately RMB8,776,000). On 30 September 2019, the Group completed the disposal transactions of a 51% equity interest in Future Bright Manganese Company Limited at a consideration of HKD5,650,000 (equivalent to approximately RMB5,023,000), as well as a 51% equity interest in Future Bright Lithium Company Limited at a consideration of HKD5,240,000 (equivalent to approximately RMB4,659,000).

The aggregate net assets disposed of in respect of the disposal of the above subsidiaries during the year ended 31 December 2019 are as follows:

	2019 RMB'000
Net assets disposed of:	
Property, plant and equipment (note 14)	149
Other intangible assets (note 17)	439
Cash and bank balances	433
Loans receivable	8,051
Trade receivables, net	1,843
Prepayments, other receivables and other assets	18,569
Advances from customers	(4,006)
Other payables and accruals	(3,146)
Tax payable	(84)
Deferred tax liabilities	(73)
Non-controlling interests	(4,450)
	17,725
Exchange fluctuation reserve	(571)
	17,154
Gains on disposal of subsidiaries	1,724
Satisfied by:	
Cash	18,878

An analysis of the net inflow of cash and cash equivalents in respect of the disposal of the above subsidiaries is as follows:

	2019 RMB'000
Cash consideration	18,878
Cash and bank balances disposed of	(433)
Net inflow of cash and cash equivalents in respect of the disposal of subsidiaries	18,445

31. 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 RMB212,000 (2019: RMB3,257,000) and RMB212,000 (2019: RMB3,257,000), respectively, in respect of lease arrangements for buildings.

(b) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

During the year, no changes in liabilities of the Group arose from financing activities (2019: Nil).

2020

	Lease liabilities RMB'000
At 1 January 2020	**2,642**
Changes from financing cash flows	**(2,245)**
New leases	**212**
Foreign exchange movement	**(86)**
Interest expense	**126**
Interest paid classified as operating cash flows	**(126)**
At 31 December 2020	**523**

2019

	Lease liabilities RMB'000
At 31 December 2018	—
Effect of adoption of IFRS 16	1,850
At 1 January 2019 (restated)	1,850
Changes from financing cash flows	(2,581)
New leases	3,257
Foreign exchange movement	116
Interest expense	313
Interest paid classified as operating cash flows	(313)
At 31 December 2019	2,642

(c) Total cash outflow for leases

The total cash outflow for leases included in the statement of cash flows is as follows:

	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Within operating activities	**126**	313
Within financing activities	**2,245**	2,581
	2,371	2,894

32. COMMITMENTS

On 27 September 2019, the Company entered into a sale and purchase agreement with the Vendor to acquire 70% equity interest of the Target Company at the consideration of RMB62,000,000. The Target Company is owned as to 70% by the Vendor, in which Mr. Li Yuguo, the ultimate controlling shareholder of the Company, has an indirect majority equity interest. A refundable deposit of RMB6,200,000 was paid during the year.

On 16 July 2020, the Vendor and the Company have agreed to terminate the aforesaid sale and purchase agreement. The refundable deposit has been subsequently received by the Company from the Vendor.

33. BUSINESS COMBINATION

On 10 December 2020, New Victoria Investments Limited ("**New Victoria**"), the immediate holding company of East Pacific Investment Limited ("**East Pacific**") and a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Group, entered into an agreement with an independent third party. In accordance with the agreement, on 23 December 2020, East Pacific allotted 49 ordinance shares to Quartek Universal Limited ("**Quartek**"), which was a company incorporated in Samoa. Upon the subscription, the Group's shareholding in East Pacific reduced from 100% to 51%.

On 2 January 2021, a loan agreement was signed between East Pacific and an independent third party which will provide a HKD25,000,000 loan facility to East Pacific. The loan facility is interest free and fully secured by the shares of East Pacific. The purpose of the facility is limited to the management and operation of East Pacific. Up to the date of this report, the Group has not yet drawn any loan from this facility.

The net liabilities of East Pacific of approximately RMB15,000 was shared by Quartek after the allotment of new shares of East Pacific and are recognised directly in equity.

The following table summarises the consideration for the fair value of net liabilities disposed on 23 December 2020:

	RMB'000
Consideration	**—**
Less: carrying amount of non-controlling interests lossed	**(15)**
Changes in equity attributable to owners of the company arising from disposal interests in the subsidiary	**15**

34. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Compensation of key management personnel of the Group:

	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	**3,464**	4,112
Pension scheme contributions	**53**	74
	3,517	4,186

Further details of directors' and chief executive's emoluments are included in note 8 to the financial statements.

35. 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

	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss — held for trading RMB'000	Financial assets at amortised cost RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Trade receivables	—	—	—
Equity investments at fair value through profit or loss	308	—	308
Financial assets included in deposits and other receivables and other assets	—	10,719	10,719
Cash and cash equivalents	—	25,734	25,734
	308	36,453	36,761

Financial liabilities

	Financial liabilities at amortised cost RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Trade payables	711	711
Financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals	3,128	3,128
Lease liabilities (note 15)	523	523
	4,362	4,362

35. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY (continued)

2019

Financial assets

	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss — held for trading RMB'000	Financial assets at amortised cost RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Trade receivables	—	3,885	3,885
Equity investments at fair value through profit or loss	1,861	—	1,861
Financial assets included in deposits and other receivables and other assets	—	1,517	1,517
Cash and cash equivalents	—	31,898	31,898
	1,861	37,300	39,161

Financial liabilities

	Financial liabilities at amortised cost RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Trade payables	487	487
Financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals	1,529	1,529
Lease liabilities (note 15)	2,642	2,642
	4,658	4,658

36. 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:

	Carrying amounts		Fair values	
	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000	**2020 RMB'000**	2019 RMB'000
Financial assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**308**	1,861	**308**	1,861

Management has assessed that the fair values of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivable and financial assets included in prepayments, other receivables and other assets, and financial liabilities included trade payables, other payables and accruals approximate to their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

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 fair values of listed equity investments are based on quoted market prices.

Fair value hierarchy

The following table illustrates 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			
	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1) RMB'000	**Significant observable inputs (Level 2) RMB'000**	**Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) RMB'000**	**Total RMB'000**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**308**	**—**	**—**	**308**

Assets measured at fair value:
As at 31 December 2019

	Fair value measurement using			
	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1) RMB'000	Significant observable inputs (Level 2) RMB'000	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,861	—	—	1,861

37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Group's principal financial instruments comprise cash and short-term deposits. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the Group's operations. The Group has various other financial assets and liabilities such as deposits and other receivables and other payables, which arise directly from its operations.

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

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk relates to the Group's bank deposits denominated in HKD.

The Group has not entered into any hedging transactions to manage the potential fluctuation in foreign currencies. Management monitors the Group's foreign currency exposure and will consider hedging significant foreign currency exposure when the needs arise.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity at the end of the reporting period to a reasonably possible change in the HKD exchange rate, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's loss before tax (due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities).

	Increase/ decrease in RMB rate	**Increase/ (decrease) in loss before tax**	Increase/ (decrease) in loss before tax
		2020	2019
	%	**RMB'000**	RMB'000
If RMB weakens against HKD	5%	**(420)**	(675)
If RMB strengthens against HKD	5%	**420**	675
If RMB weakens against USD	5%	**23**	—
If RMB strengthens against USD	5%	**(23)**	—

Credit risk

The Group trades only with recognised and creditworthy third 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.

Maximum exposure and year-end staging

The tables below show the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Group's credit policy, which is mainly based on past due information unless other information is available without undue cost or effort, and year-end staging classification as at 31 December. The amounts presented are gross carrying amounts for financial assets.

37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

As at 31 December 2020

	12 months ECLs	Lifetime ECLs			
	Stage 1 RMB'000	Stage 2 RMB'000	Stage 3 RMB'000	Simplified approach RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Trade receivables*	—	—	—	—	—
Financial assets included in deposits and other receivables and other assets					
— Normal**	10,719	—	—	—	10,719
— Doubtful**	—	—	—	—	—
	10,719	—	—	—	10,719

As at 31 December 2019

	12 months ECLs	Lifetime ECLs			
	Stage 1 RMB'000	Stage 2 RMB'000	Stage 3 RMB'000	Simplified approach RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Trade receivables*	—	—	—	3,885	3,885
Financial assets included in deposits and other receivables and other assets					
— Normal**	1,517	—	—	—	1,517
— Doubtful**	—	—	—	—	—
	1,517	—	—	3,885	5,402

* For trade receivables which the Group applies the simplified approach for impairment, information based on the provision matrix is disclosed in note 20 to the financial statements.

** The credit quality of the financial assets included in deposits and other receivables and other assets is considered to be "normal" when they are not past due and there is no information indicating that the financial assets had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Otherwise, the credit quality of the financial assets is considered to be "doubtful".

37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Further quantitative data in respect of the Group's exposure to credit risk arising from trade receivables are disclosed in note 20 to the financial statements.

At the end of the reporting period, the Group's trade receivables were fully impaired. For the year ended 31 December 2019, the Group had certain concentrations of credit risk as 49% and 100% of the Group's trade receivables were due from the Group's largest customer and five largest customers, respectively, within the marble block segment.

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 and projected cash flows from operations.

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of interest-bearing borrowings, advances from the shareholders and lease liabilities.

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:

As at 31 December 2020

	On demand RMB'000	Less than 3 months RMB'000	3 to less than 12 months RMB'000	1 to 5 years RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Trade payables	—	711	—	—	711
Lease liabilities	—	—	422	101	523
Financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals	3,128	—	—	—	3,128
	3,128	711	422	101	4,362

As at 31 December 2019

	On demand RMB'000	Less than 3 months RMB'000	3 to less than 12 months RMB'000	1 to 5 years RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Trade payables	—	487	—	—	487
Lease liabilities	—	—	2,258	384	2,642
Financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals	1,529	—	—	—	1,529
	1,529	487	2,258	384	4,658

37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Capital management

The primary objectives of the Group's capital management are 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 monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which equals to its net debt (total debts net of cash and bank balances) divided by capital and net debt. Net debt includes trade payables, other payables and accruals and an amount due to the ultimate controlling shareholder, less cash and cash equivalents. Capital includes equity attributable to owners of the Company. The gearing ratios as at the end of the reporting periods were as follows:

	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Trade payables (note 25)	711	487
Other payables and accruals (note 26)	3,128	1,930
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(25,734)	(31,898)
Net assets	(21,895)	(29,481)
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	N/A	N/A
Capital and net debt	N/A	N/A
Gearing ratio	N/A	N/A

38. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

No event occurred after the end of the reporting period and up to the date of the report that needs to be disclosed.

39. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

Information about the statement of financial position of the Company at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Property, plant and equipment	892	697
Right-of-use assets	320	1,705
Investment in subsidiaries	28,680	28,680
Total non-current assets	29,892	31,082
CURRENT ASSETS		
Amounts due from subsidiaries	60,389	59,716
Prepayments, other receivables and other assets	1,380	1,313
Cash and cash equivalents	9,752	12,314
Total current assets	71,521	73,343
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Other payables and accruals	1,964	334
Amounts due to subsidiaries	—	1,789
Lease liabilities	234	1,305
Total current liabilities	2,198	3,428
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Lease liabilities	—	376
Total non-current liabilities	—	376
NET CURRENT ASSETS	69,323	69,915
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES	99,215	100,997
Net assets	99,215	100,621
EQUITY		
Issued capital	3,524	3,087
Reserves (note 39)	95,691	97,534
Total equity	99,215	100,621

39. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY (continued)

Note:

A summary of the Company's reserves is as follows:

	Share premium RMB'000	Contributed reserve RMB'000	Foreign currency translation reserve RMB'000	Accumulated losses RMB'000	Total reserves RMB'000
At 1 January 2019	119,552	20,868	5,853	(31,244)	115,029
Loss for the year	—	—	—	(19,281)	(19,281)
Other comprehensive income for the year:					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	—	—	1,786	—	1,786
Total comprehensive loss for the year	—	—	1,786	(19,281)	(17,495)
At 31 December 2019	119,552	20,868	7,639	(50,525)	97,534
At 1 January 2020	**119,552**	**20,868**	**7,639**	**(50,525)**	**97,534**
Loss for the year	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(9,334)**	**(9,334)**
Other comprehensive income for the year:					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	**–**	**–**	**(4,091)**	**–**	**(4,091)**
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**–**	**–**	**(4,091)**	**(9,334)**	**(13,425)**
Share placing	**12,242**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**12,242**
Share issue expenses	**(660)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(660)**
Reclassification	**(235)**	**–**	**–**	**235**	**–**
At 31 December 2020	**130,899**	**20,868**	**3,548**	**(59,624)**	**95,691**

The Company's contributed reserve mainly represents the excess of (a) the fair value of the identifiable net assets of Future Bright (H.K.) Investment Limited and its subsidiary at the date of acquisition, over (b) the consideration paid to the former owner of Future Bright (H.K.) Investment Limited, who was also a shareholder of Gold Title Investments Limited.

40. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 30 March 2021.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

RESULTS

	Year ended 31 December				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Revenue	**20,248**	6,136	38,746	42,540	12,909
Loss before tax	**(12,891)**	(25,785)	(49,766)	(42,397)	(10,905)
Income tax credit/(expense)	**1,091**	5,311	113	(831)	(1,004)
Loss for the year attributable to:					
Owners of the Company	**(11,762)**	(18,815)	(49,528)	(43,171)	(11,909)
Non-controlling interests	**(38)**	(1,659)	(125)	(57)	—
	(11,800)	(20,474)	(49,653)	(43,228)	(11,909)
Loss for the year attributable to owners of the Company:					
Basic and diluted	**RMB0.30 cents**	RMB0.49 cents	RMB1.28 cents	RMB1.16 cents	RMB0.34 cents

	As at 31 December				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Total assets	**72,928**	73,333	111,971	143,644	100,355
Total liabilities	**(11,589)**	(10,432)	(24,638)	(14,006)	(14,458)
Net assets	**61,339**	62,901	87,333	129,638	85,897
Equity attributable to:					
Owners of the Company	**63,066**	64,575	83,089	129,695	85,897
Non-controlling interests	**(1,727)**	(1,674)	4,244	(57)	—
	61,339	62,901	87,333	129,638	85,897