百宏實業控股有限公司
BILLION INDUSTRIAL HOLDINGS LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)
Stock Code: 2299

2020
ANNUAL REPORT

Contents

Company Profile

Mission

We aspire to become the world's premier supplier of consumer products materials, providing eco-friendly products for the public.

Billion Industrial Holdings Limited (the "Company" or "Billion", together with its subsidiaries, the "Group"), is one of the largest developers and manufacturers of polyester filament yarns in the People's Republic of China (the "PRC"). The polyester filament yarns products of the Group are positioned at middle and high-end markets in China and overseas, its main products are drawn textured yarns ("DTY"), fully drawn yarns ("FDY"), and partially oriented yarns ("POY"), a majority of which have special physical features and functionalities such as cotton-like fibers, protection against ultraviolet rays, moisture and sweat-absorption, flame-resistant, abrasion-resistant, super-soft, super-shining and antibacterial. These products are widely used in the production of high-end fabrics and textiles for various consumer products, including apparel, footwear and home furnishings. Billion was listed on the Main Board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Stock Exchange") on 18 May 2011.

As at 31 December 2020, the Group's designed capacity of polyester filament yarns in China was 2,726,400 tons, of which the designed capacity of FDY and POY was 1,005,000 tons per year, while that of DTY was 711,400 tons per year. The combined designed capacity for DTY, FDY and POY was 1,716,400 tons per year, which made it the largest differentiated chemical fiber production base in Fujian Province.

As at 31 December 2020 the Group's designed capacity for polyester thin films in China was 255,000 tons per year, of which, the designed capacity of biaxially-oriented polyethylene terephthalate ("BOPET") thin films was 252,500 tons per year, and the Group was a large enterprise in manufacturing polyester thin films in China. The Group introduced the production lines and research and development equipment with advanced international standards for BOPET thin films from Dornier in Germany, for which the products are positioned at the high-end functional polyester thin films market in the PRC applying in the segments including soft packaging, composite printing, electronic appliances, garments, safety and energy saving. The purification workshop management is implemented for the production workshops, meeting the stringent environmental requirements for producing different thin films. Also, the Group is vigorously developing new environmentally friendly polyester thin film products which can be applied in various segments.

In order to further expand overseas markets, the Group has established Billion Industrial (Viet Nam) Co., Ltd. ("Billion Vietnam") in Vietnam, so as to develop the overseas polyester bottle chip business. We also set up the polyester filament yarns production facility and the polyester, POY and FDY production facilities in Vietnam. This project commenced production on 29 September 2019 officially. As of 31 December 2020, the designed capacity of Billion Vietnam of polyester filament yarns was 405,000 tons per year, of which, the designed capacity of FDY and POY was 136,300 tons per year, and that of DTY was 68,700 tons per year. The combined designed capacity for DTY, FDY and POY was 205,000 tons per year, marking a milestone during the Group's journey in exploring the emerging markets.

In addition, in view of the increasing consumption of polyester industrial yarns in the PRC in recent years, in particular, the accelerating expansion of the polyester industrial yarns market in Eastern China, the Group is investing approximately US$185 million to set up a production line for polyester industrial yarns products to expand this business. The new manufacturing facilities have a total production capacity of approximately 250,000 tons per annum, and have commercial production since 17 July 2020.

In recent years, the consumption of polyester thin films in China has been increasing. As a large polyester thin film manufacturer in China, by expanding the existing polyester thin film business, the Company will be able to enjoy the growth of this market by leveraging its existing scale and expertise in the manufacturing of polyester thin films. In this regard, the Group is investing approximately US$230 million to set up a production line for polyester thin films over a period of three years from 2019 to 2021, among which the production capacity of polyester thin films is 222,000 tons. The estimated gross capacity upon completion will be approximately 255,000 tons per annum.

Billion's Journey

2003

- Fujian Billion Polymerization Fiber Technology Industrial Co., Ltd.*（福建百宏聚纖科技實業有限公司）("Billion Fujian") was established in the People's Republic of China (the "PRC") by Billion Wise Industrial Limited ("Billion H.K.") as a wholly foreign-owned enterprise

2005

- Commencement of commercial production of polyester filament yarns in Fenglin Industrial Zone, Longhu Town, Jinjiang City, Fujian Province, the PRC
- First production line of polyester filament yarns with designed capacity of approximately 200,000 tons per annum commenced production

2008

- Second production line of polyester filament yarns with designed capacity of approximately 260,000 tons per annum commenced production

2011

- Successfully listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange (Stock code: 2299) on 18 May 2011
- Continued the expansion of the new production site in Jinnan Industrial Zone, Jinjiang City. The new production site commenced production in November 2011, and had reached full production operation by the end of 2013
- Establishment of Fujian Billion High-tech Material Industry Co., Ltd.*（福建百宏高新材料實業有限公司）("Billion High-tech") to develop new polyester thin film business. In November 2011, the Company announced further investment of RMB1.587 billion in polyester thin film business, and the investment in polyester thin film business reached RMB1.937 billion
- Awarded as a "State-Accredited Enterprise Technology Centre"

2012

- CECEP Chongqing Industry Co., Ltd*（重慶中節能實業有限責任公司）("CECEP Chongqing"), a subsidiary of China Energy Conservation and Environmental Protection Group*（中國節能環保集團公司）("CECEP"), became the single largest shareholder of the Company in September 2012
- Completion of phase I of polyester thin film plant, with designed capacity of 36,500 tons per annum
- Commenced sales of polyester thin film products

2013

- Commenced construction of the second to fifth production lines of polyester thin film business
- Billion Fujian was awarded as one of the "China's top 500 private enterprises in the manufacturing sector"

2014

- Billion Fujian was enlisted in the "2014 China Brand Value Evaluation"
- Billion Fujian was recognised as a "Key High-Tech Enterprise of the State Torch Program"

2015

- Billion Fujian was recognised as a "China Integrated Management System Standards Assessment Pilot Enterprise for the Integration of Informatisation and Industrialisation"
- Billion Fujian was awarded "Top Ten Export Brand of Quanzhou New 'Ocean Silk Road' "
- Billion Fujian was awarded "Quanzhou Intelligent Manufacturing Demonstration – Intelligent Plant"
- Billion Fujian was recognised as a "Fujian Province Intelligent Manufacturing Pilot and Demonstration Enterprise"

Billion's Journey

2016

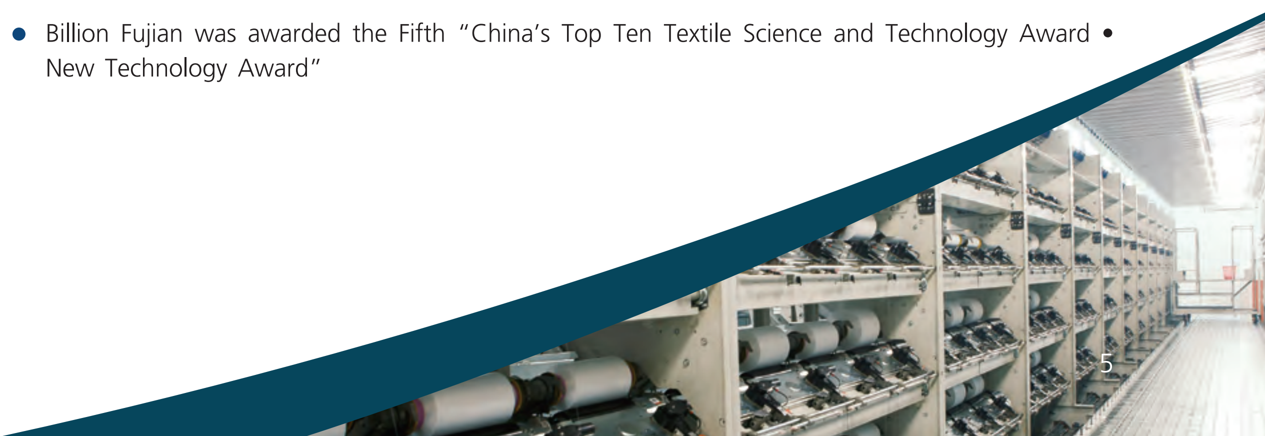
- Billion Fujian was recognised as a "2016 National Technology Innovation Demonstration Enterprise"
- Billion Fujian was awarded "Advanced Group in National Textile Industry"
- The production expansion plan for polyester thin films was completed in full with the designed capacity of 255,000 tons per annum

2017

- Established Billion Vietnam to expand the overseas polyester bottle chip business with an annual production capacity of 250,000 tons, a polyester filament yarns production facility with an annual production capacity of 165,000 tons, and the polyester, POY and FDY production facilities with an annual production capacity of 220,000 tons. Total investment amounted to approximately US$220 million
- Expanded the new factory site in Jinnan Industrial Zone, Jinjiang City. The expansion plan of polyester filament yarns at the new factory site was to invest approximately US$222 million with an annual production capacity of approximately 220,000 tons. The new manufacturing facility was gradually put into commercial production in December 2017
- Billion Fujian was awarded as one of the "2017 China's top 500 private enterprises in the manufacturing sector"
- Billion Fujian was awarded "National 'Quality Benchmarking'"
- Awarded as a "2017 State-Accredited Enterprise Technology Centre"
- The project of Billion Vietnam was listed in the "2017 Sino-Vietnam Production Capacity Cooperation Projects", and was ranked No. 1

2018

- The new factory site in Jinnan Industrial Zone had polyester facilities with an annual production capacity of 220,000 tons, and was formally put into production on 30 September 2018. The polyester facilities comprised 10 spinning POY production lines and 2 FDY production lines, 124 DTY texturing machines as well as intelligent spinning production equipment and intelligent logistics systems
- Expanded the polyester industrial yarns products business and invested approximately US$185 million to set up a production line for polyester industrial yarns products. The designed total production capacity will be approximately 250,000 tons per annum. It is expected that the new manufacturing facilities will gradually commence commercial production in the second quarter of 2020
- Awarded the "Promising Corporate" of the "2017 Top 100 Hong Kong Listed Companies"
- Billion Fujian was enlisted the "2018 China Brand Value Award"
- Billion Fujian was awarded the Fifth "China's Top Ten Textile Science and Technology Award • New Technology Award"



2018	• Billion Fujian became as one of the first batch of manufacturing enterprises being granted the "AEO Advanced Certification" • Billion Fujian and Billion High-tech were listed as "2018 Provincial Leading Enterprises in Industrial and Informatisation in Fujian Province" • Billion Fujian was again recognised as a "National Technology Innovation Demonstration Enterprise" • Billion Fujian was listed in the "2018 Top 100 Enterprises in Fujian Province"
2019	• Billion Vietnam commenced production officially • A new production line of polyester thin films is expected to be materialized during 2019 to 2021 with the investment amounting to approximately US$230 million and the estimated annual capacity of 255,000 tons • Billion Fujian was enlisted in "Top 100 Private Enterprises in Fujian Province" • Billion Fujian was enlisted in "China's Top 500 Private Enterprises in the Manufacturing Sector" • Billion Fujian was enlisted in the "2019 Top 100 Enterprises in Fujian Province" and "2019 Top 100 Enterprises in the Manufacturing Sector in Fujian Province"
2020	• The second project of phase I project in Billion Vietnam "polyester bottle chip project with an annual production capacity of 250,000 tons" was formally put into production in May • F zone in Billion Fujian had the polyester industrial yarns project with an annual production capacity of 250,000 tons, and was formally put into production in July • G zone in Billion High-tech had functional environmentally friendly polyester thin film project with an estimated annual production capacity of 255,000 tons, of which two production lines, mainly focusing on the production of polyester thin films with annual production capacity of 70,000 tons, have been formally put into production in December • Billion Fujian was enlisted in the "2020 Top 500 Enterprise Charity in China（2020中國企業慈善公益500強）" and "2020 China Brand Value Award（2020中國品牌價值榜）" • Billion Fujian was listed in the "2020 Top 500 Manufacturers in China（2020中國製造企業500強）" and "2020 Top 500 Enterprises in China（2020中國民營企業500強）"

Corporate Information

Board of Directors

Executive Directors

Mr. Sze Tin Yau *(Co-chairman)*
Mr. Wu Jinbiao
(Chief executive officer)

Non-executive Director

Mr. Zhang Shengbai *(Co-chairman)*

Independent Non-executive Directors

Mr. Chan Shek Chi
Mr. Shih Chun Pi
Mr. Lin Jian Ming

Board Committees

Audit Committee

Mr. Chan Shek Chi *(Chairman)*
Mr. Shih Chun Pi
Mr. Lin Jian Ming

Remuneration Committee

Mr. Chan Shek Chi *(Chairman)*
Mr. Sze Tin Yau
Mr. Lin Jian Ming

Nomination Committee

Mr. Sze Tin Yau *(Chairman)*
Mr. Chan Shek Chi
Mr. Shih Chun Pi

Corporate Governance Committee

Mr. Sze Tin Yau *(Chairman)*
Mr. Wu Jinbiao

Company Secretary

Mr. Lai Wai Leuk
(resigned on 9 July 2021)
Mr. Law Hoi Ching
(appointed on 9 July 2021)

Authorised Representatives

Mr. Sze Tin Yau
Mr. Lai Wai Leuk
(resigned on 9 July 2021)
Mr. Law Hoi Ching
(appointed on 9 July 2021)

Registered Office

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

Head Office and Principal of Business

Hong Kong:

Unit 1501, Office Tower
Convention Plaza
No. 1 Harbour Road
Wanchai
Hong Kong

PRC:

Fenglin Industrial Zone
Longhu Town
Jinjiang City
Fujian
PRC

Legal Advisers

Morgan, Lewis & Bockius

Auditors

Mazars CPA Limited
Certified Public Accountants, Hong Kong
Public Interest Entity Auditor, Hong Kong

Principal Share Registrar and Transfer Office

Suntera (Cayman) Limited
Suite 3204, Unit 2A, Block 3
Building D, P.O. Box 1586
Gardenia Court, Camana Bay
Grand Cayman, KY1-1100
Cayman Islands

Hong Kong 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

Principal Bankers

China Construction Bank
Corporation
Industrial Bank Co., Ltd.
Agricultural Bank of China
Holdings Limited
Industrial and Commercial
Bank of China (Asia) Limited

Company Website

www.baihong.com

Stock Code

2299

Financial Highlights

	For the year ended 31 December		
	2020	2019	Change
	RMB'000	RMB'000	
Operational Results			
Revenue	**8,431,054**	9,396,866	−10.3%
Gross profit	**1,380,345**	1,616,946	−14.6%
Profit from operations	**1,109,242**	1,280,405	−13.4%
Profit for the year	**781,482**	853,222	−8.4%

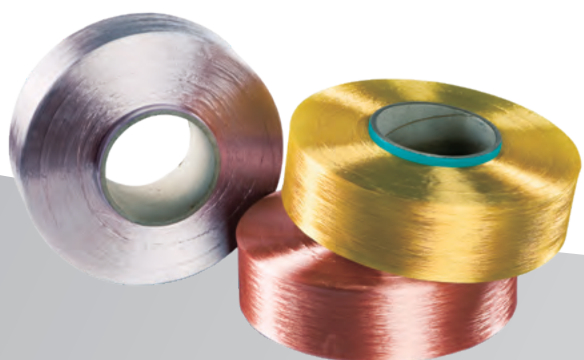
	As at 31 December		
	2020	2019	Change
	RMB'000	RMB'000	
Financial Position			
Non-current assets	**10,808,813**	9,701,232	11.4%
Non-current liabilities	**1,397,076**	646,849	116.0%
Current assets	**7,873,735**	6,791,170	15.9%
Current liabilities	**9,910,629**	9,185,093	7.9%
Net current liabilities	**2,036,894**	2,393,923	−14.9%
Total equity	**7,374,843**	6,660,460	10.7%
Earnings per Share (RMB)	**0.37**	0.40	
Interim dividend (HK cents)	**–**	–	
Final dividend (HK cents)	**–**	–	
Key Ratio Analysis			
Gross profit margin	**16.4%**	17.2%	
Operating profit margin	**13.2%**	13.6%	
Net profit margin	**9.3%**	9.1%	
Returns on equity (Note 1)	**10.6%**	12.8%	
Current ratio (Note 2)	**79.4%**	73.9%	
Gearing ratio (Note 3)	**153.3%**	147.6%	

Notes:

1: Returns on equity: Profit for the year divided by total equity

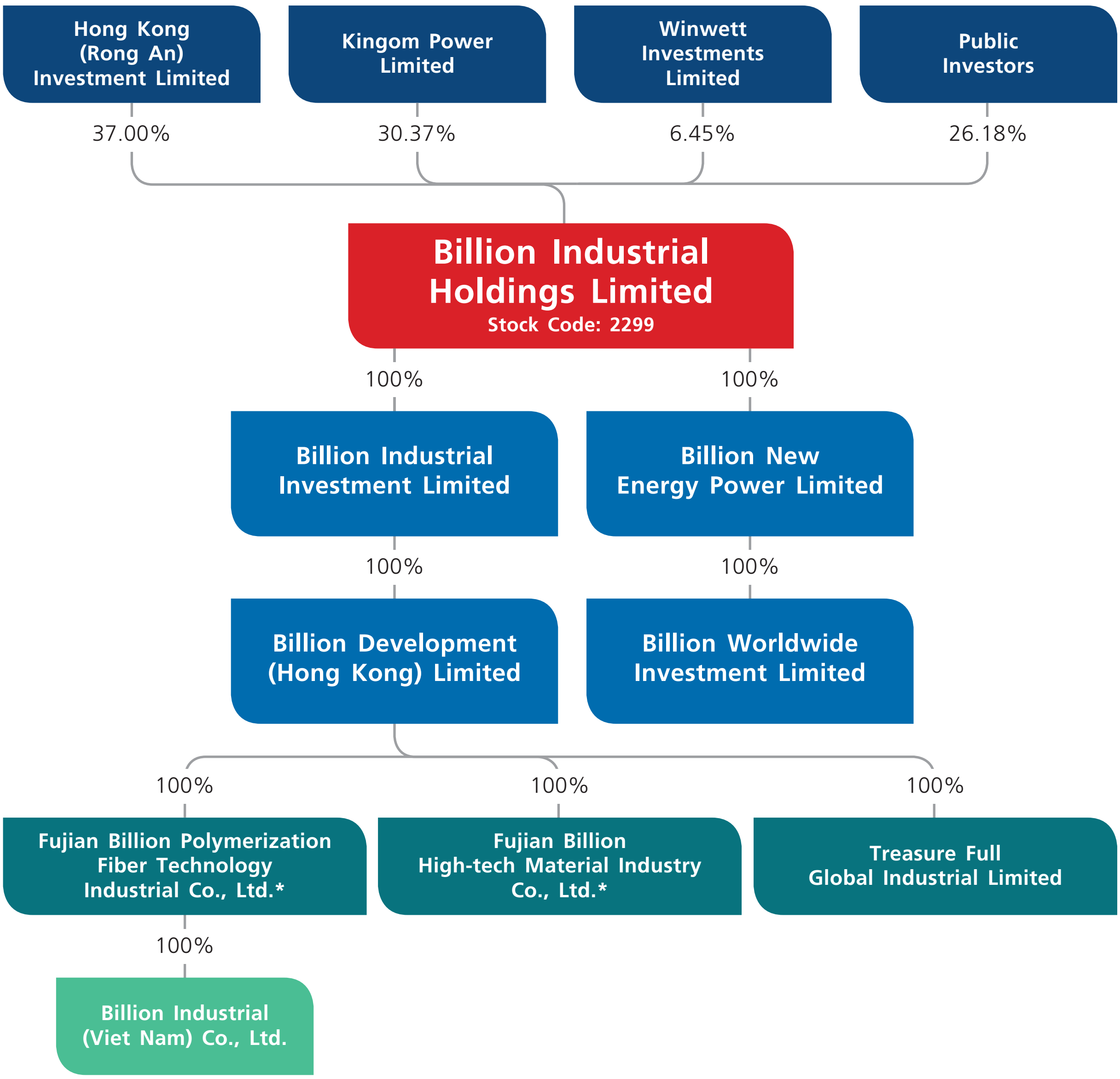
2: Current ratio: Current assets divided by current liabilities

3: Gearing ratio: Total liabilities divided by total equity



Company Structure

as at 31 December 2020



		Place of incorporation	Place of operation
Note:	Billion Industrial Holdings Limited	: Cayman Islands	Hong Kong
	Billion Industrial Investment Limited	: British Virgin Islands	Hong Kong
	Billion New Energy Power Limited	: British Virgin Islands	Hong Kong
	Billion Development (Hong Kong) Limited	: Hong Kong	Hong Kong
	Billion Worldwide Investment Limited	: Hong Kong	Hong Kong
	Fujian Billion Polymerization Fiber Technology Industrial Co., Ltd.*	: PRC	Fujian, PRC
	Fujian Billion High-tech Material Industry Co., Ltd.*	: PRC	Fujian, PRC
	Treasure Full Global Industrial Limited	: British Virgin Islands	Hong Kong
	Billion Industrial (Viet Nam) Co., Ltd.	: Vietnam	Vietnam

* *For identification purposes only*

Chairman's Statement

By adhering to the vision of "aspiring to be the world's premier supplier of consumer product materials, providing eco-friendly products for the public", the Group implemented the operation philosophy of "creating green products" and continued to enhance the development of differentiated chemical fiber and functional environmentally friendly polyester thin film products.

Sze Tin Yau
Co-chairman of the Board

Dear shareholders,

On behalf of the board (the "Board") of directors (the "Directors") of the Company, I am pleased to present the results of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2020.

The textile industry is a traditional pillar industry of China's national economy and an important industry for people's livelihood, and also an industry in which China has clear competitive advantages in the world. In 2020, COVID-19 epidemic ("epidemic") caused economic losses to textile enterprise in domestic sales and loss of foreign trade orders. However, since the second quarter of 2020, amid the resumption of economic and life activities in an orderly manner, increasingly buoyant consumption activities of residents, positive support of the state's various policies aimed at boosting consumption, sales in domestic market of textile industry improved quarter by quarter. With the gradual rebound of demands both in the domestic and foreign markets, and the state's sizable tax cut and fee reduction measures and policies designed to provide relief for businesses taking effect, the economic performance of textile enterprises showed a trend of stable recovery and quarter-on-quarter improvement after a sharp decline in early 2020. The advantages of China's textile industry, such as concentrated industrial chain and abundant upstream and downstream supporting facilities, have become important driving forces to promote the growth of national trade in goods, and also an impetus to the demand for polyester filament. In the fourth quarter of 2020, due to the recovery in the bulk market, coupled with the rebound of downstream demand, the polyester filament market saw growth both in the sales and price in the market, as well as improvement in market demand. In addition, as the industry has been working with increased production capabilities as compared to the same period last year, the output maintained to grow at a relatively high level.

In 2021 which marked the start of China's 14th Five-Year Plan new development cycle, the textile industry will still face a complex development situation amid the sustained global epidemic, and continuous sluggish external demand, rising risks in trade conditions and other risk factors. However, a new round of technological revolution driven by expansion of domestic demand and upgrading of consumption will stimulate the development of textile industry. In addition, as the industry has been working with increased production capabilities as compared to the same period last year, the output maintained to grow at a relatively high level. The expansion of domestic demand and upgrading of consumption provide the strongest impetus to the development of China's textile industry. Specifically, the textile consumption has been boosted by the benefits brought by China's development and reform, such as income growth of urban and rural residents, development of new form of urbanization and the full implementation of the two-child policy. The in-depth application of information technology in the design, production, marketing, logistics and other sections of the textile industry will promote the production model to transform into one of flexibility, intelligence, and refinement. As the Group has long been aware of the opportunities in this regard, we are committed to the goal of "technology innovation and improving competitive strength", focus on and persist in pursuing the new technological innovation road with the combination of "Production, Learning, Research and Application". We are the first enterprise in the industry to achieve the whole-process intelligent automatic production. The Group leverages on the digitalization, networking and modularization of automatic equipment to keep on improving its products' quality and production volume. The Group showed great resilience to risks even during the epidemic. The Group's production lines of each workshop continued to run at full speed during the critical period of the outbreak of the epidemic and shortage of manpower. The capability of maintaining operation benefits from the automation, which proves that our forward-looking decision made years ago to carry out intelligent transformation, and also reinforces the Group's determination towards further intelligent upgrade.

A Brand, the intangible assets carrying economic value, bears the judgements and perceptions of people in respect of an enterprise and its products, its after-sales services and cultural value. The increasing brand value of an enterprise indicates that the recognition and loyalty of customers are constantly enhanced, which helps strengthen market competitiveness of the enterprise, so as to convert such intangible assets to real economic benefits. Billion Fujian, a subsidiary of the Group, was enlisted the "2020 China Brand Value Award" and "2020 China's top 500 Private Enterprises", ranking 347th in the list and representing a jump from 149th in 2019. Moreover, thanks to the outstanding business performance and sustainable and steady operation quality, Billion Fujian ranked 405th in the list of "2020 China's Top 500 Enterprises in the Manufacturing Sector（二零二零中國製造業企業500強）" published by China Enterprise Directors Association（中國企業家協會）, demonstrating the robust strengths and development resilience of the Group. These achievements propelled the Group to develop differentiated chemical fiber and functional environmentally friendly polyester thin film products by leveraging on our technical expertise with dedication and devotion, honesty, trustworthiness, modesty and diligence. During the year under review, the launch of new products, namely polyester industrial yarns and ES fibers, and the commencement of production of the two projects under phase I of the Group's construction "700,000-ton differentiated chemical fiber project" in Billion Vietnam, signaled the Group's exploration of new businesses and emerging markets. As a new player in polyester industrial yarns, we attach greater importance to seize every opportunity to learn and make progress in a modest manner. We, during the year under review, had better understanding of the direction of customer flow, information flow and capital flow in the industry by participating in various exhibitions. In these exhibitions, our polyester industrial yarns products were showcased to the exhibitors, for the purpose of the presenting our enterprise image and promoting the sales of polyester industrial yarns products, and obtaining better knowledge of exhibitors' demands for the prices, functions and services of polyester industrial yarns so as to prepare for our subsequent investigation of demand for our sales business. In addition, we also learnt about the models and their physical properties of our fellow competitors through the exhibitions so that the Group can seize the market shares promptly in the sales of polyester industrial yarns in the future.

By adhering to the vision of "aspiring to be the world's premier supplier of consumer product materials, providing eco-friendly products for the public", the Group implemented the operation philosophy of "creating green products" and continued to enhance the development of differentiated chemical fiber and functional environmentally friendly polyester thin film products. We have always paid attention to upstream resources, tracked and kept technologies for upstream raw materials, such as renewable materials, biodegradable materials, bio-based materials, as well as raising the proportion of recyclable products.

China has become an important production base for polyester thin films products in the world, and consumption of polyester thin films has been increasing in China in recent years. In recent years, polyester thin film industry in China has been growing rapidly. The enterprises in the industry have accelerated the R&D and innovation of high-end products and optimization of product mix. While expanding our business, we have further enhanced our independent innovation capabilities and product quality, and focus more on environmental protection, safety, ecological sustainability, and sustainable development. Taking into account the steady growth in the sales volume of the Group's polyester thin film products, by expanding the existing polyester thin film business, the Company will be able to enjoy the growth of this market by leveraging its existing scale and expertise in the manufacturing of polyester thin films. Therefore, the Group plans to invest approximately US$320 million to set up a production line for polyester thin films over the period of three years from 2020 to 2022, further expanding the Group's polyester thin film business. Upon the completion of the expansion projects of the Group's polyester thin film project, the Group will further expand its scale and increase the sales volume and sales revenue of its products.

Chairman's Statement

Besides scientific research technology, we also highly value the development of each employee of the Group. We believe our staff is a key element of success, while the balance between work and life, positive response to staff opinions and suitable orientation training, on-the-job training and technical training are indispensable parts of our job. we will continue to recruit employees on a merit basis, adhering to the belief of "Human-oriented Philosophy, Factory based Family and Co-development" to ensure fair and equitable protection to all staff (including the management).

2020 is an extraordinary year. The Group is facing greater challenges during the epidemic. Amidst this difficult time, all employees of the Group, which amounted to nearly 15,000 people together with their family members, were engaged in our epidemic prevention efforts, and the senior executive management of the enterprise led the employees to unite, to overcome the difficulties and prevent and control the epidemic. As a leading enterprise in Longhu Town, the enterprise assumed its due social responsibility to support the prevention and control of the epidemic at the critical moment of the most strenuous fight against the epidemic, demonstrating our commitment to the country. As part of our efforts, the Group donated RMB3 million to support the prevention and control of the epidemic. We took the initiative to set up a health management centre in the enterprise and implemented quarantine for workers returning from other provinces. In addition, in view of the current shortage of masks, the Group decided to start production ahead of the schedule to provide polyester yarns raw material of earbands sought by mask manufacturers to support the country's fight against the epidemic. Finally, on behalf of the Board, I hereby wish to thank all our shareholders and business partners for their trust on us and for investing in the future of the Group. The management of the Group and I will continue to lead the Group to move forward, work diligently and respond quickly to economic changes to further create value for our shareholders, customers and employees, and strive to bring better returns for all shareholders.

Sze Tin Yau
Co-chairman of the Board

3 November 2021

Production Sites

Production Site A and B

Situated in the Fenglin Industrial Zone, Longhu Town, Jinjiang City, Fujian Province, PRC

Production Site C and D

Located at Jinnan Industrial Zone, approximately two kilometers away from the production site in Fenglin Industrial Zone

Production Site E

Located at Jinnan Industrial Zone, approximately two kilometers away from the production site in Fenglin Industrial Zone

Production Sites

Designed capacity as at 31 December 2020:	
FDY+POY	: 1,141,300 tons per year
DTY	: 780,100 tons per year
BOPET	: 252,500 tons per year
BOPET Chips	: 250,000 tons per year
ES fiber	: 14,500 tons per year
Polyester industrial yarns	: 125,000 tons per year

Vietnam Production Site

Situated in the Phuoc Dong Industrial Park, Phuoc Dong Commune, Go Dau District, Tay Ninh Province, Vietnam

Production Processes of Polyester Filament Yarns & Polyester Thin Films

By applying various methods during the production process of our polyester filament yarns, we can achieve special features and functionalities of differentiated polyester filament yarns

- Add special chemical additives during the polymerizing process to achieve special features such as ultraviolet resistant and ultra-white
- Change the number, size and shape of spinning holes on the spinneret to create various shapes of cross-sections of filaments in order to achieve special features such as water-absorbing, sweat-discharging and ultra-soft
- Adjust the various parameters and processing measures in the spinning and texturing processes to achieve different textures and feels

PTA

MEG

Polymerizing Process

Mixes PTA and MEG together under high temperature and high pressure to produce polyester melt

Polyester Melt

Polyester bottle chips

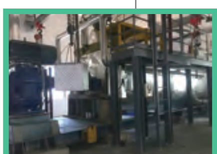
BOPET Chips

BOPET

Polyester melt is first biaxially stretched

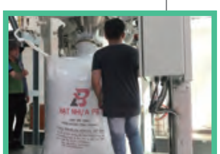
Polyester melt is first pushed through the spinning holes on the spinneret into polyester filaments which are then drawn and combined into polyester filament yarns

POY/FDY Spinning



Continuous solid phase polycondensation (SSP)

PET bottle chips



Packaging

Polyester bottle chips/PET Chips

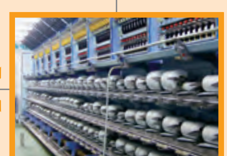
After polymerizing process, polyester melt is cooled, dried, cut into small pieces and become polyester bottle chips/PET chips

FDY

FDY is fully drawn through a heated drawing process

POY

POY is partially drawn processed through a pre-orientation process



DTY

POY is processed through a texturing process to become DTY

Quality Control

Packaging

Warehouse

We use a technologically advanced polyester melt direct spinning method to produce polyester filament yarns, which enables us to improve production efficiency and reduce cost.

Note: PTA represents purified terephthalic acid
MEG represents mono ethylene glycol
PET represents polyethylene terephthalate
BOPET represents biaxially-oriented polyethylene terephthalate

Management Discussion and Analysis

CHANGES IN MACRO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Affected by the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic, the world economy in 2020 fell into the worst recession since the Great Depression, major economies successively introduced large-scale response policies, which has promoted the rebound of the world economy since the second half of the year. However, the epidemic in Europe and the US relapsed in the fourth quarter, which affected the recovery momentum of the world economic to some extent. The World Bank expects that the economy of the U.S. will decline by 3.6%, Eurozone countries as a whole by 7.4% and Japan by 5.3%. In face of the adversely affected business activities in global trade, many countries around the world have been proposing and enhancing their economic stimulus policies to cope with the economic downturn and rising unemployment brought by the pandemic. The progress of global recovery largely depends on the effectiveness of various economic stimulus policies and the improvement of global economic governance.

In the face of the sudden outbreak of pandemic, the rise of protectionism, the global economy recession and other severe challenges, China's economy showed a relatively high resilience to stress. The total growth rate, which exceeds the market expectations, coupled with structural improvements, indicates that China's economy has basically returned to normal prior to the pandemic. China further deepened its supply-side structural reform, accelerated the construction of a new pattern of development, and drove the world's common recovery with its own recovery, and became more integrated with the world, sought common development, and continued to make positive contributions to the recovery of the global economy.

According to statistics from the National Bureau of Statistics of China, China's GDP recorded RMB102,598.6 billion in 2020, exceeding RMB100 trillion for the first time. Excluding the impact of inflation, the GDP actually grew by 2.3% year on year, among which, the GDP grew by 6.5% year on year in the fourth quarter, exceeding general market expectations. In the second half of 2020, the domestic demand market of China's textile industry recovered obviously. The year-on-year decline in the retail sales of apparel, footwear, hats and textile products above a designated size across the country narrowed from more than 30% at the beginning of 2020 to 6.6% of the whole year. On the other hand, driven by the export of masks and other epidemic prevention supplies, the export competitiveness of China's textile has been released steadily. The cumulative export of textile and apparel reached US$291.22 billion, representing a year-on-year increase of 9.6%. The steady release of export competitiveness, especially the return of orders, reflected the "hard power" of the supply chain and industrial chain of the domestic textile industry, and also demonstrated the practical results of the deep adjustment and improvement of the quality of development of the China's textile industry.

INDUSTRY REVIEW

In recent years, the overall development of China's textile industry has been under deep adjustment and transformation with a focus on improving the quality of development. The textile and apparel industry, creating a large number of employments, played an important role in ensuring the employment of residents, protecting the market players and stabilizing the industrial chain and supply chain. In 2020, affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, the textile industry has also been impacted, and the external situation has become more complex and severe. With the stable progress of the domestic resumption of work and production, various operating indicators of textile industry have shown a continuous upward trend, and the domestic demand market of China's textile industry recovered notably in the second half of the year.

With the support of "stabilizing foreign trade" policy, the export of China's textile and apparel industry has withstood the huge impact brought by the COVID-19 pandemic. In particular, the textile industry has recorded growth for nine consecutive months since April 2020, and the apparel has also reversed since August 2020. The export of textile and apparel grew for consecutive five months, becoming an important driving force for the nation's trade in goods.

The advantages of concentrated industrial chain of China's textile industry and abundant upstream and downstream facility, have become important driving forces to promote the growth of national trade in goods, and also driven improvement in the demand for polyester filament. In the fourth quarter of 2020, the bulk market rebounded, and coupled with the recovery of downstream demand, the market volume and price of polyester filament rose, market demand improved, and the industry's operating rate was higher than the level of the same period last year. Therefore, the output of China's textiles industry maintained a relatively high growth rate.

In recent years, the polyester thin film industry in China has developed rapidly. Enterprises in the industry have accelerated the research and development and innovation of high-end products, optimized product structure, further improved their independent and innovative capabilities and the product quality while expanding, and focused more on environmental-friendly, safe and ecological sustainability. With the continuous improvement of China's requirements for environmental protection technology, safe production and social responsibility, enterprises in industry pay more attention to the trend of industrial chain technology progress than before, in order to achieve sustainable development of the industry.

BUSINESS REVIEW

By always adhering to the mission of "providing eco-friendly products for the public, aspiring to be the world's premier supplier of consumer product materials", the Group implements the operation philosophy of "creating green products". In order to achieve "technology innovation and improving competitive strength", we persist in pursuing the technology innovation in a comprehensive approach addressing "Production, Learning, Research and Application". The Group formulates the deepened reform proposal through technology improvement, technology innovation, perfecting product mix and recruiting innovative talents, strives to research and develop new products and enhance product added value, and improves brand values and market competitiveness of the Company. The Group owns the largest differentiated chemical fiber production base in Southern China. It is also the first enterprise in Fujian Province to adopt the world's advanced melt-direct spinning differentiated chemical fiber production line and possesses the industry leading spinning and texturing equipment and technology. As a "High Technology Enterprise" and the "Pilot Demonstration Enterprise of Intelligent Manufacturing in Fujian Province", the Group is the first enterprise pioneering in the application of the full process intelligent automatic production in the industry. The Group leverages on the digitalization, networking and modularization of automatic equipment to keep on improving its products' quality and production volume. During the epidemic, the Group showed great resilience to risks. Benefiting from technologies and equipment such as intelligent transformation, intelligent production, intelligent packaging and intelligent storage, our production was less impacted by the epidemic. The Group's production lines of each workshop continued to run at full speed during the critical period of the first outbreak of the epidemic when manpower was largely limited. The capability of maintaining operation benefits from the automation, which proves that our forward-looking decision made years ago to carry out intelligent transformation, and also reinforces the Group's determination towards further intelligent upgrade.

Management Discussion and Analysis

The Group attaches great importance to the introduction and cultivation of talents and has adopted the talent strategy of "recruiting employees with due care and connecting people with heart (招人留心、用人連心)" which attracts more talented individuals to join the business. We established a talents practice base in cooperation with Donghua University, and we have become an enterprise with excellent research and development talents. The Group has a research and development team, comprising over 600 senior technicians from all around the country, to develop new products under a market-oriented approach. The Group also has a sizable quality control team equipped with the world class testing facilities to ensure stringent product quality and personalized quality service.

The management team of the Group applied scientific management software to achieve automotion and intelligent management during the course of production, and deployed equipment between production and research and development to maximise the usage of production capacity. The scientific production management process enhanced the production efficiency of the Group, which enables the Group to constantly launch new products in time targeting at market demand with a view to increasing the strengths of product differentiation. Our ES fiber project has also been successfully put into production during the year under review. With respect to model selection and main equipment installation, our ES fiber project adopts German facilities. The excellent equipment largely ensures the Group's product innovation and technological innovation. The Group manufactures the high-end customized products according to high-end customers' demand. Moving forward, the Group expects more promising prospects for the ES fiber business as to demand and application. High value-added products can generate higher profits, which will also consolidate the position of the Group in the industry.

The Group manufactures functional polyester thin film project of 255,000 tons in production site G on an annual basis, of which, 2 of the production lines focused on the production of polyester thin film, with an annual capacity of 70,000 tons, were duly put into production in December 2020. The project adopts international advanced polyester production process with six biaxially-oriented polyester thin films production lines of the latest model purchased from Dornier in Germany, equipped with the cutting machines in KAMPF of Germany, and 9 APET sheet production lines. By virtue of the automatic control, the implementation of purification management in production workshops, and the smooth operation and stability of the equipment and the production lines, we can manufacture thin films of larger span, which can satisfy more customers' needs and ensure the quality of various products. Positioning at high-end functional polyester thin films market at home and abroad, the products can be mainly applied in the segments including soft packaging, composite printing, garments, safety and energy saving, cosmetics, food packaging, toys, electronic products including solar backplane, protective film and release film. Due to the prosperous market conditions in the thin film market this year and wide market potential, there have been advanced orders placed by our customers prior to the commencement of commercial production of the project. Relying on the entire supply chain platform of the Group and mature technology management team, the products will serve customers in all respects with a focus on high quality, high starting point and specialization. The production of the project will allow the Group to double the capacity of its existing polyester thin film and APET sheet and strengthen its market position as a large polyester thin film manufacturer in China.

After more than one year of planning and construction, the manufacturing facilities of polyester industrial yarns products, which has an annual production capacity of approximately 250,000 tons, commenced operation in July of the year under review. The Group has been committed to constructing its polyester industrial yarns products with the belief of "high quality, high starting point, specialization, and serving various fields". The Group adopts world-class advanced polyester process in its production by introducing the latest high-speed spinning winder of Oerlikon Barmag (a German brand), which can produce a full range of products including ordinary high-strength, low-shrink, ultra-low-shrink, activated, anti-wicking and water-repellent, car seat belt wear-resistant and special sewing thread and non-ferrous type, as complemented by the plied and twisted lines and twisting device to enrich the product structure. Meanwhile, the Group is equipped with the whole-process intelligent production and management from the latest intelligent winding, product inspection, packaging to storage, together with the optimized application of Oerlikon Barmag's automation solution. The Group is also among the top ten polyester industrial yarns manufacturers in China. The project has led the Group to expand the business of polyester industrial yarns products, marking another milestone towards the whole industry chain layout of the Group. We gradually acquire expertise in the direction of customer flow, information flow and capital flow in the industry. Meanwhile, the Company continues to strengthen its publicity efforts to further enhance our reputation for polyester industrial yarns products, and proactively deepens understanding of customers' needs for polyester industrial yarns prices, functions and services. The Group will continue to provide customers with high-end quality products and gradually take the lead in the market.

During the year, the Group signed a 5G new technology strategic cooperation with China Mobile, to jointly explore development opportunities in the 5G business sector by further leveraging the unique advantages of both parties. The Group's commissioning of 5G smart factories has eased the pressure caused by rising labor costs, improved production efficiency, and promoted high-quality development in digital, intelligent, and flexible aspects with reform and innovation. As the first 5G intelligent chemical factory in the chemical fiber industry in the country, the Group and China Mobile cooperate in the fields of intelligent manufacturing, 5G data acquisition and transmission, high-precision positioning, visual recognition, network security, etc., to expand 5G industrial Internet application scenarios and achieve mutual benefit and win-win results.

As a leading enterprise in Fujian, the Group has been dedicated to building the front-end platform for foreign economic and trading cooperation in recent years. In active response to the national call, the Group invested in Vietnam to build a polyester factory as early as 2016. In May 2020, the Group officially commenced the second project, i.e. the "polyester bottle chips project with an annual production capacity of 250,000 tons", under phase I of the Group's investment in and construction of the "700,000-ton differentiated chemical fiber project" in Tay Ninh, Vietnam. The main product of the project is bottle grade chips suitable for making bottles for water such as mineral water and purified water. Coupled with the "polyester filament yarns and chips project with an annual production capacity of 200,000 tons", which commenced operation in September 2019, construction of the two projects under phase I of our investment in and construction of the "700,000-ton differentiated chemical fiber project" in Vietnam have completed. The Group targets to develop these projects to create a demonstration platform for China-Vietnam production capacity cooperation, being a further great leap forward for the development of the Group. Leveraging on the geographical location of Vietnam and its huge market potential, the Group will continue to capitalize on its opportunities and utilise its strengths as a large-scale corporation to differentiate itself from the competitors and enter the textile and polyester bottle chips market in Vietnam.

The Group has always been highly valuing the importance of marketing channel expansion and customer services. The flexible sales strategies enable it to understand market situations in time, focus on customers' experience and timely communicate the feedback from customers to the technology and production center, in order to ensure the bilateral interaction and providing fast and efficient product aftersales services. While consolidating its market share in Fujian and Guangdong Provinces, the Group also strives to develop international markets and continued to improve its response to the market whilst expanding the emerging markets. According to the feedback of downstream users in the emerging markets, the Group is recognized for making functional improvement and technology upgrade to its existing product lines with suitable marketing strategy, strengthening quality control on export products, and maintaining cost advantages.

The Group's major subsidiaries, Billion Fujian and Billion High-tech have been awarded as high technology enterprises. During the year under review, the revenue from and the research and development expenses of the Group's differentiated products amounted to RMB5,337,689,000 and RMB240,723,000, representing 63.3% and 2.9% of the total revenue respectively. Our research and development focused on improving the product quality and production efficiency, as well as enhancing its innovative capability in all aspects from chemical fiber to textile fabrics. Such a high rate ensures our market competitiveness and is also a key factor contributing to the steady growth of the Group's sales. In addition, the Group owned 123 national patents registered in China and had applied for 133 national patents. Among all of the Group's patented products, 105 of them have already been applied to our products sold to customers. We remain confident in the short-and medium-term development as it continues to push ahead its innovative capability and intelligentization achievements, alongside with the application for patents in China, increasing national income, optimizing demographic structure and consumption upgrade.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Operational performance

1. Revenue

Revenue of the Group in 2020 amounted to RMB8,431,054,000, representing a decrease of 10.3% as compared to RMB9,396,866,000 in 2019. Revenue attributable to the sales of polyester filament yarns, the Group's main products, was RMB5,970,840,000, accounting for 70.8% of the total revenue. Revenue attributable to the sales of polyester products* was RMB2,258,398,000, accounting for 26.8% of the total revenue. The revenue of the new products ES fiber and polyester industrial yarns of the Group which started production during the year under review was RMB2,357,000 and RMB199,459,000, respectively, accounting for 0.0% and 2.4% of the total revenue, respectively. The revenue analysis of the various products is as follows:

Polyester filament yarns

The Group adopts melt-direct spinning differentiated chemical fiber production line which is technologically advanced by global standard, and possesses the leading spinning and texturing equipment and technology in the industry. The Group targets its polyester filament yarns products at the middle and high-end markets both domestically and abroad, a majority of which are differentiated products and have special physical features and functionalities, such as cotton-like fibers, protection against ultraviolet rays, moisture and sweat-absorption, flame-resistant, abrasion-resistant, super-soft, super-shining and antibacterial. These products are widely used in apparel, footwear and home furnishings and high-end fabrics and textiles for industry. The Group's product solutions have a clear positioning and are targeted at the mid to high-end market. In response to the needs of the target markets, the product plan designs are based on the production of differential oerlikon fibers and functional fibers.

* Polyester products represent BOPET thin films, polyester bottle chips, polyester films and wasted filament generated during the production process.

Revenue attributable to the sales of polyester filament yarns products for the year under review was RMB5,970,840,000, representing a decrease of RMB1,500,729,000 or 20.1% as compared to RMB7,471,569,000 in 2019. The decrease was mainly due to the Group's investment in new products ES fiber and polyester industrial yarns during the year and the outbreak of the epidemic since the beginning of 2020 has imposed short-term impacts on the operating environment of the Group. The average selling price of polyester filament yarns in the year under review was RMB7,876 per ton, representing a decrease of RMB2,190 or 21.8% as compared to RMB10,066 per ton in 2019.

Polyester products

The Group's polyester products can be widely used in various sectors including packaging, magnetic materials, imaging, industry, electronics and electrical appliances, with its principal products positioned at the middle and high-end markets both domestically and abroad. The Group re-engineered its polyester products production lines to conduct research and development on various categories of thin films products under different raw material formulae and various technological conditions. The Group introduced the production lines and research and development equipment with advanced international standards for biaxially-oriented polyethylene terephthalate ("BOPET") thin films from Dornier in Germany, which mainly focuses on the production, research and development and sales of BOPET thin films. It has become one of the largest polyester thin films production enterprises in China. In addition, the commencement of production of the facility of Billion Vietnam has also expanded the production capacity of polyester products of the Group.

Revenue attributable to the sales of polyester products for the year under review was RMB2,258,398,000, representing an increase of RMB333,101,000 or 17.3% as compared to RMB1,925,297,000 in 2019. The average selling price of polyester products in the year under review was RMB6,772 per ton, representing a decrease of RMB2,243 or 24.9% as compared to RMB9,015 in 2019. Benefiting from the commencement of production of the facility of Billion Vietnam and the development of the polyester bottle chip business in Vietnam, the sales volume of the Group's polyester products significantly increased by 56.1% from 213,572 tons in 2019 to 333,469 tons during the year under review, the sales volume continued to record steady growth.

ES fiber and polyester industrial yarns

The Group's ES fiber is a new type of thermally bonded composite fiber. After heating, a portion of the skin component will be melted and bonded together enjoying a low thermal shrinkage rate. Fibers are interlinked to form a non-woven fabric without adhesives. Different heat treatment methods will produce non-woven fabrics with different effects. For example, the application of hot air bonding can produce fluffy non-woven fabrics, the application of hot rolling bonding can produce high strength non-woven fabrics, products are mainly used in disposable sanitary products. The prospects for ES fiber demand are becoming broader, and the broad demand potential for ES fibers in the future is expected to open up new sources of economic growth for the Group. During the year under review, the revenue attributable to the sale of ES fiber products was RMB2,357,000, and the average selling price of the products was RMB4,994 per ton.

Management Discussion and Analysis

Different from the production process of polyester filament, polyester industrial yarns of the Group requires a solid phase polymerization device which can increase the viscosity through solid phase polycondensation. The tensile strength of such yarns is controlled by winding hot rolls industrial silk, and physical properties are controlled. Different strengths have different uses. Industrial silk products of the Group will serve various fields with high quality, high starting point and specialization, including hoisting belts, conveyor belts, car seat belts, canvas, teslin, coated cloth, fire hoses, oil and water pipelines, geotextiles and so on. During the year under review, the revenue attributable to the sale of polyester industrial yarns products was RMB199,459,000, and the average selling price of the products was RMB5,859 per ton.

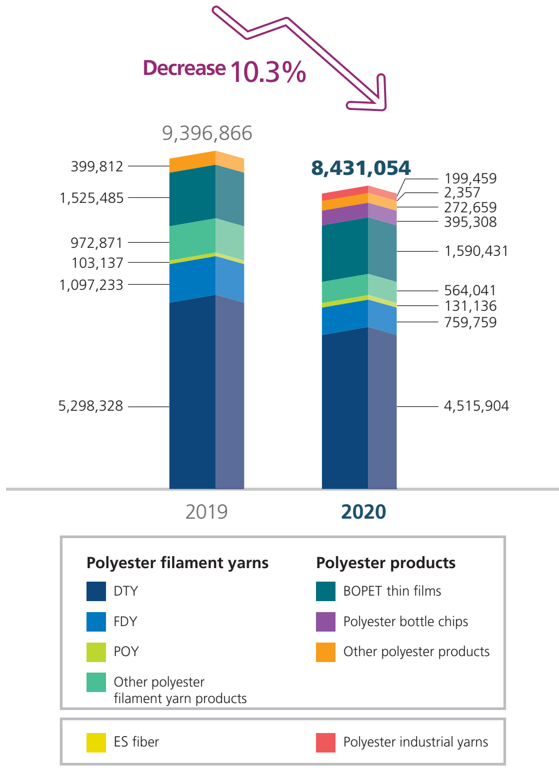
Analysis of Revenue and Sales Volume (By Product)

	Revenue				**Sales volume**			
	2020		2019		**2020**		2019	
	RMB'000	**Percentage**	RMB'000	Percentage	**Tons**	**Percentage**	Tons	Percentage
Polyester filament yarns								
DTY	**4,515,904**	**53.6%**	5,298,328	56.4%	**506,401**	**45.0%**	463,455	48.5%
FDY	**759,759**	**9.0%**	1,097,233	11.7%	**104,389**	**9.3%**	113,998	11.9%
POY	**131,136**	**1.5%**	103,137	1.1%	**24,187**	**2.1%**	13,290	1.4%
Other polyester filament yarns products*	**564,041**	**6.7%**	972,871	10.3%	**123,137**	**10.9%**	151,527	15.9%
Sub-total	**5,970,840**	**70.8%**	7,471,569	79.5%	**758,114**	**67.3%**	742,270	77.7%
Polyester products								
BOPET thin films	**1,590,431**	**18.9%**	1,525,485	16.2%	**190,119**	**16.9%**	152,642	15.9%
Polyester bottle chips	**395,308**	**4.7%**	–	–	**86,310**	**7.7%**	–	–
Other polyester products**	**272,659**	**3.2%**	399,812	4.3%	**57,040**	**5.1%**	60,930	6.4%
Sub-total	**2,258,398**	**26.8%**	1,925,297	20.5%	**333,469**	**29.7%**	213,572	22.3%
ES fiber	**2,357**	**0.0%**	–	–	**472**	**0.0%**	–	–
Polyester industrial yarns	**199,459**	**2.4%**	–	–	**34,041**	**3.0%**	–	–
Total	**8,431,054**	**100.0%**	9,396,866	100.0%	**1,126,096**	**100.0%**	955,842	100.0%

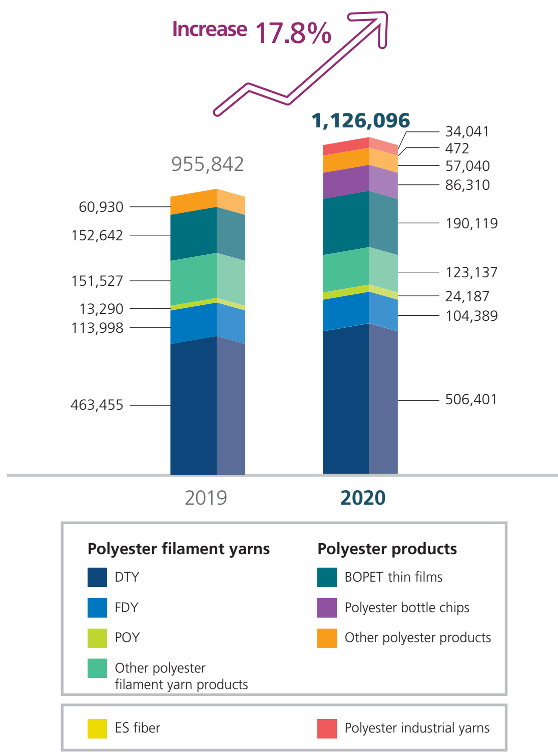
* Other polyester filament yarns products represent polyethylene terephthalate ("PET") chips and wasted filament generated during the production process.

** Other polyester products represent polyester chips, polyester films and wasted filament generated during the production process.

Revenue
(RMB'000)



Sales Volume
(Ton)



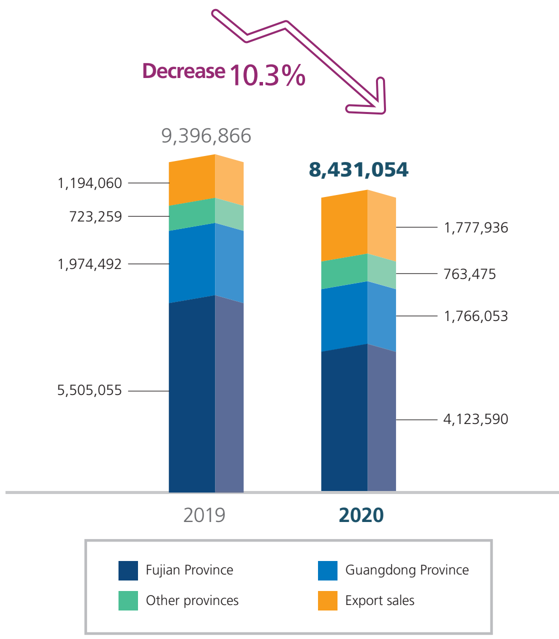
Sales by geographic region

The Group's overseas sales revenue increased from RMB1,194,060,000 in 2019 to RMB1,777,936,000 during the year under review or an increase of 48.9%. Consequentially, the percentage of overseas sales revenue also increased from 12.7% in 2019 to 21.1% during the year under review, representing an increase of 8.4 percentage points. The epidemic disrupted the international shipping, which affected the Group's overseas sales. Nevertheless, the second project under phase I of the Group's investment in and construction of the "700,000-ton differentiated chemical fiber project" in Tay Ninh, Vietnam fully commenced production, which boosted the sales of the overall overseas sales of the Group. Approximately 78.9% of the Group's revenue was generated from domestic market sales, of which 48.9% was from sales to customers in Fujian Province and 20.9% to customers in the adjacent Guangdong Province. The textile manufacturing industries in these two provinces have been booming, resulting in a relatively strong demand for the Group's products.

Geographic Breakdown of Revenue

	2020		2019	
	RMB'000	**Percentage**	RMB'000	Percentage
Domestic sales				
Fujian Province	**4,123,590**	**48.9%**	5,505,055	58.6%
Guangdong Province	**1,766,053**	**20.9%**	1,974,492	21.0%
Other Provinces	**763,475**	**9.1%**	723,259	7.7%
Overseas sales*	**1,777,936**	**21.1%**	1,194,060	12.7%
Total	**8,431,054**	**100.0%**	9,396,866	100.0%

* Overseas sales were mainly made to countries such as Vietnam, Turkey, Italy, Belgium, Brazil, the United State, Spain, Russia and Poland.



2. Cost of Sales

Cost of sales of the Group in 2020 was RMB7,050,709,000, representing a decrease of 9.4% as compared to RMB7,779,920,000 in 2019. Such decrease was mainly attributable to the effect of the decrease in raw materials prices. The cost of sales for polyester filament yarns, the Group's main products, was RMB5,301,273,000, accounting for 75.2% of the total cost of sales. The cost of sales for polyester products was RMB1,570,530,000, accounting for 22.3% of total cost of sales. The cost of sales for ES fiber and polyester industrial yarns products was RMB3,008,000 and RMB175,898,000 accounting for 0.0% and 2.5% of total cost of sales.

Polyester filament yarns

Average cost of sales for polyester filament yarns decreased from RMB8,445 per ton in 2019 to RMB6,993 per ton during the year under review, representing a decrease of RMB1,452 or 17.2% per ton, which was mainly due to the impact of the decrease in the selling price of purified terephthalic acid ("PTA") and mono ethylene glycol ("MEG"), the raw materials of polyester filament yarns. The average price of raw materials for polyester filament yarns decreased from RMB6,424 per ton in 2019 to RMB4,808 per ton during the year under review, representing a decrease of RMB1,616 or 25.2% per ton. PTA and MEG, major raw materials for products of the Group, accounted for 64.3% of the total cost of sales and the prices of which were mainly affected by the price of their raw materials, i.e. crude oil.

Polyester products

Average cost of sales for polyester products decreased from RMB7,077 per ton in 2019 to RMB4,709 per ton during the year under review, representing a decrease of RMB2,368 or 33.5% per ton, which was mainly due to the decrease in the selling price of raw materials of polyester products. In addition, the average price of raw materials for polyester thin films decreased from RMB6,357 per ton in 2019 to RMB3,903 per ton during the year under review, representing a decrease of RMB2,454 or 38.6% per ton.

ES fiber and polyester industrial yarns

Average cost of sales for ES fiber was RMB6,372 per ton, while the average price of raw materials for ES fiber was RMB4,493 per ton.

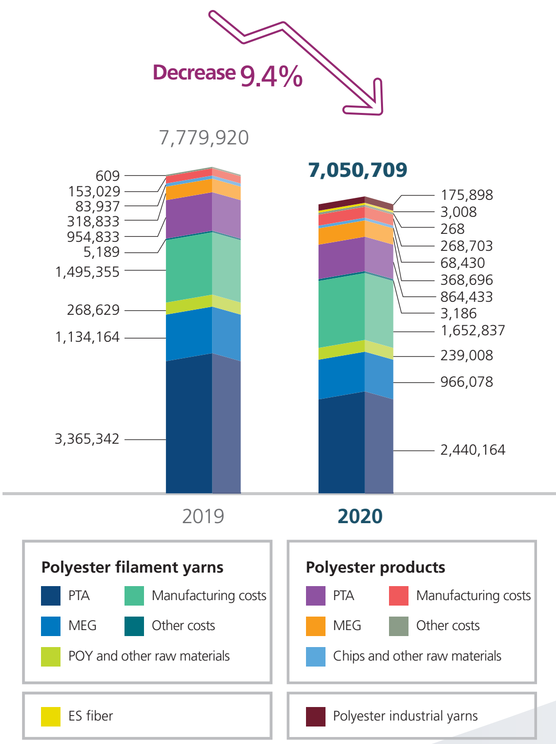
Average cost of sales for polyester industrial yarns was RMB5,168 per ton, while the average price of raw materials for polyester industrial yarns was RMB4,157 per ton.

Analysis of Cost of Sales

	2020		2019	
	RMB'000	**Percentage**	RMB'000	Percentage
Polyester filament yarns				
Cost of raw materials				
PTA	**2,440,164**	**34.6%**	3,365,342	43.3%
MEG	**966,078**	**13.8%**	1,134,164	14.6%
POY and other raw materials	**239,008**	**3.4%**	268,629	3.4%
Sub-total	**3,645,250**	**51.8%**	4,768,135	61.3%
Manufacturing costs	**1,652,837**	**23.4%**	1,495,355	19.2%
Other costs	**3,186**	**0.0%**	5,189	0.1%
Sub-total	**5,301,273**	**75.2%**	6,268,679	80.6%
Polyester products				
Cost of raw materials				
PTA	**864,433**	**12.3%**	954,833	12.2%
MEG	**368,696**	**5.2%**	318,833	4.1%
Chips and other raw materials	**68,430**	**1.0%**	83,937	1.1%
Sub-total	**1,301,559**	**18.5%**	1,357,603	17.4%
Manufacturing costs	**268,703**	**3.8%**	153,029	2.0%
Other costs	**268**	**0.0%**	609	0.0%
Sub-total	**1,570,530**	**22.3%**	1,511,241	19.4%

Management Discussion and Analysis

	2020		2019	
	RMB'000	**Percentage**	RMB'000	Percentage
ES fiber				
Cost of raw materials				
PTA	**533**	**0.0%**	–	–
MEG	**211**	**0.0%**	–	–
Other raw materials	**1,377**	**0.0%**	–	–
Sub-total	**2,121**	**0.0%**	–	–
Manufacturing costs	**885**	**0.0%**	–	–
Other costs	**2**	**0.0%**	–	–
Sub-total	**3,008**	**0.0%**	–	–
Polyester industrial yarns				
Cost of raw materials				
PTA	**94,674**	**1.3%**	–	–
MEG	**39,758**	**0.6%**	–	–
Other raw materials	**7,065**	**0.1%**	–	–
Sub-total	**141,497**	**2.0%**	–	–
Manufacturing costs	**34,242**	**0.5%**	–	–
Other costs	**159**	**0.0%**	–	–
Sub-total	**175,898**	**2.5%**	–	–
Total	**7,050,709**	**100.0%**	7,779,920	100.0%



Analysis of Average Cost of Sales of Products Per Ton

	2020 RMB (per ton)	2020 Percentage	2019 RMB (per ton)	2019 Percentage
Polyester filament yarns				
Cost of raw materials				
PTA	**3,219**	**46.0%**	4,534	53.7%
MEG	**1,275**	**18.2%**	1,528	18.1%
POY and other raw materials	**315**	**4.5%**	362	4.3%
Sub-total	**4,809**	**68.7%**	6,424	76.1%
Manufacturing costs	**2,180**	**31.2%**	2,014	23.8%
Other costs	**4**	**0.1%**	7	0.1%
Sub-total	**6,993**	**100.0%**	8,445	100.0%
Polyester products				
Cost of raw materials				
PTA	**2,592**	**55.0%**	4,471	63.2%
MEG	**1,106**	**23.5%**	1,493	21.1%
Chips and other raw materials	**205**	**4.4%**	393	5.6%
Sub-total	**3,903**	**82.9%**	6,357	89.9%
Manufacturing costs	**805**	**17.1%**	717	10.1%
Other costs	**1**	**0.0%**	3	0.0%
Sub-total	**4,709**	**100.0%**	7,077	100.0%
ES fiber				
Cost of raw materials				
PTA	**1,129**	**17.7%**	–	–
MEG	**447**	**7.0%**	–	–
Other raw materials	**2,917**	**45.8%**	–	–
Sub-total	**4,493**	**70.5%**	–	–
Manufacturing costs	**1,875**	**29.4%**	–	–
Other costs	**4**	**0.1%**	–	–
Sub-total	**6,372**	**100.0%**	–	–
Polyester industrial yarns				
Cost of raw materials				
PTA	**2,781**	**53.8%**	–	–
MEG	**1,168**	**22.6%**	–	–
Other raw materials	**208**	**4.0%**	–	–
Sub-total	**4,157**	**80.4%**	–	–
Manufacturing costs	**1,006**	**19.5%**	–	–
Other costs	**5**	**0.1%**	–	–
Sub-total	**5,168**	**100.0%**	–	–
Total	**6,261**		8,139	

3. Gross Profit

Gross profit of the Group in 2020 was RMB1,380,345,000, representing a decrease of RMB236,601,000 or 14.6% as compared to RMB1,616,946,000 in 2019. Average selling price of products decreased by RMB2,344 per ton or 23.8% from RMB9,831 per ton in 2019 to RMB7,487 per ton during the year under review, while average cost of products also decreased by RMB1,878 per ton or 23.1% from RMB8,139 per ton in 2019 to RMB6,261 per ton during the year under review. Therefore, the average gross profit of products per ton decreased from RMB1,692 in 2019 to RMB1,226 during the year under review. Gross profit margin decreased by 0.8 percentage point from 17.2% in 2019 to 16.4% during the year under review.

Polyester filament yarns

Average selling price of polyester filament yarns decreased by RMB2,190 per ton or 21.8% from RMB10,066 in 2019 to RMB7,876 during the year under review. The average gross profit of polyester filament yarns per ton decreased from RMB1,621 in 2019 to RMB883 during the year under review. As the average selling price of products per ton decreased significantly than the average cost of products per ton, the gross profit margin decreased by 4.9 percentage points from 16.1% in 2019 to 11.2% during the year under review.

Polyester products

Average selling price of polyester products decreased by RMB2,243 per ton or 24.9% from RMB9,015 per ton in 2019 to RMB6,772 per ton during the year under review. The average gross profit of polyester products per ton increased from RMB1,939 in 2019 to RMB2,063 during the year under review. The gross profit margin increased by 9.0 percentage points from 21.5% in 2019 to 30.5% during the year under review.

ES fiber and polyester industrial yarns

During the year under review, the average selling prices of the Group's new products ES fiber and polyester industrial yarns were RMB4,994 and RMB5,859, respectively. As the initial investment and the initial stage of market expansion, ES fiber recorded an average loss per ton, while the average gross profit of polyester industrial yarns per ton was RMB692.

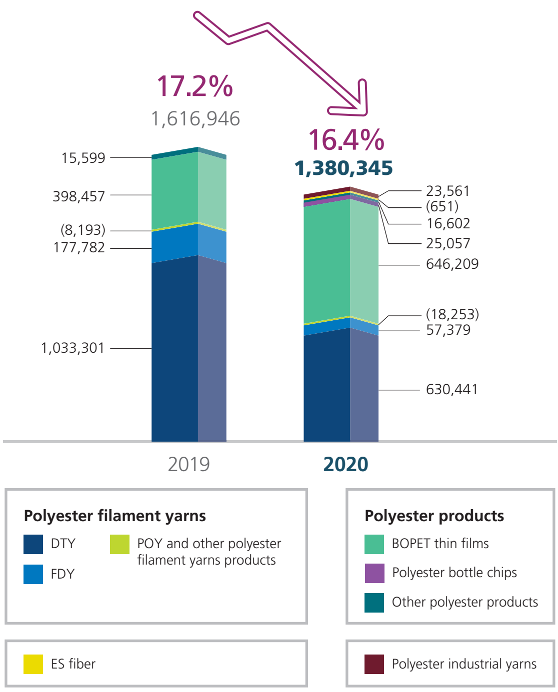
During the year under review, the decrease in gross profit and gross profit margin of the Group's polyester filament yarns was primarily attributable to the impacts of the epidemic outbreak in early 2020, which affected various industries including the textile industry and imposed certain short-term impacts on the operating environment of the Group. Nonetheless, the commencement of the production of the Vietnam project partially offset the impacts arising from the epidemic. As a result, the gross profit and gross profit margin of the polyester products increased as compared with the same period of last year. With regard to the Group's business, the epidemic led to the delay of certain production and delivery in the first half of the year. Nonetheless, the production activities of the Group's facility located in Jinjiang, China, gradually resumed normal operation since the second half of 2020 in an orderly manner, while the production and sales in the facility in Vietnam were not materially affected, and the Group's production capacity continued to expand as planned, the official production of ES fiber and polyester industrial yarns will further increase the sales volume and sales of our products. As the textile industry is still well-founded, we remain confident in the medium and long-term development of the business.

Analysis of gross profit by product

	2020 RMB'000	2020 Percentage	2019 RMB'000	2019 Percentage
Polyester filament yarns				
DTY	**630,441**	**45.6%**	1,033,301	63.9%
FDY	**57,379**	**4.2%**	177,782	11.0%
POY and other polyester filament yarns products*	**(18,253)**	**(1.3%)**	(8,193)	(0.5%)
Sub-total	**669,567**	**48.5%**	1,202,890	74.4%
Polyester products				
BOPET thin films	**646,209**	**46.8%**	398,457	24.6%
Polyester bottle chips	**25,057**	**1.8%**	–	–
Other polyester products**	**16,602**	**1.2%**	15,599	1.0%
Sub-total	**687,868**	**49.8%**	414,056	25.6%
ES fiber	**(651)**	**(0.0%)**	–	–
Polyester industrial yarns	**23,561**	**1.7%**	–	–
Total	**1,380,345**	**100.0%**	1,616,946	100.0%

* Other polyester filament yarns products represent PET chips and wasted filament generated during the production process.

** Other polyester products represent polyester chips, polyester films and wasted filament generated during the production process.



Breakdown of Product Selling Price, Cost and Gross Profit (Average per ton)

	2020 RMB	2019 RMB
Polyester filament yarns		
Average selling price	**7,876**	10,066
Average cost of sales	**6,993**	8,445
Average gross profit	**883**	1,621
Average gross profit margin	**11.2%**	16.1%
Polyester products		
Average selling price	**6,772**	9,015
Average cost of sales	**4,709**	7,076
Average gross profit	**2,063**	1,939
Average gross profit margin	**30.5%**	21.5%
ES fiber		
Average selling price	**4,994**	–
Average cost of sales	**6,373**	–
Average gross loss	**(1,379)**	–
Average gross loss margin	**(27.6%)**	–
Polyester industrial yarns		
Average selling price	**5,859**	–
Average cost of sales	**5,167**	–
Average gross profit	**692**	–
Average gross profit margin	**11.8%**	–

4. *Other revenue*

Other revenue of the Group in 2020 amounted to RMB247,290,000, representing an increase of 56.5% as compared to RMB157,980,000 in 2019. Other revenue included bank interest income, government grants and gains on sales of raw materials. Such change was mainly attributable to the combined effect of an increase in gains from bank interest income and sales of raw materials.

5. *Other net gains and losses*

Other net gains of the Group in 2020 amounted to RMB6,523,000, representing a decrease of 82.7% as compared to RMB37,759,000 in 2019. Other net gains and losses mainly comprised the realised net gains and losses on other financial assets, donation expenses and the net exchange gain and loss. Such change was mainly attributable to the combined effect of the increase in realised losses on other financial assets and donation expenses, and the decrease in net exchange gain.

6. *Selling and distribution expenses*

Selling and distribution expenses of the Group in 2020 amounted to RMB115,604,000, representing an increase of 29.0% as compared to RMB89,608,000 in the 2019. Selling and distribution expenses mainly comprised transportation costs, wages of our sales staffs, operating expenses and promotion expenses. Such increase was mainly due to the increase in transportation costs resulted from the increase in sales volume upon commencement of production of Billion Vietnam and the new production site in Jinjiang City.

7. *Administrative expenses*

Administrative expenses of the Group in 2020 amounted to RMB409,312,000, decreased by 7.5% as compared to RMB442,672,000 in 2019. Administrative expenses mainly comprised research and development costs, depreciation on office equipment, staff wages, general office expenses, professional and legal fees, etc. Such change was mainly due to the slight decrease in research and development expenses during the period under review.

8. *Finance costs*

Finance costs of the Group in 2020 amounted to RMB196,175,000, decreased by 8.7% as compared to RMB214,804,000 in 2019. Such change was mainly due to the decrease in the weighted average interest rate of bank loan.

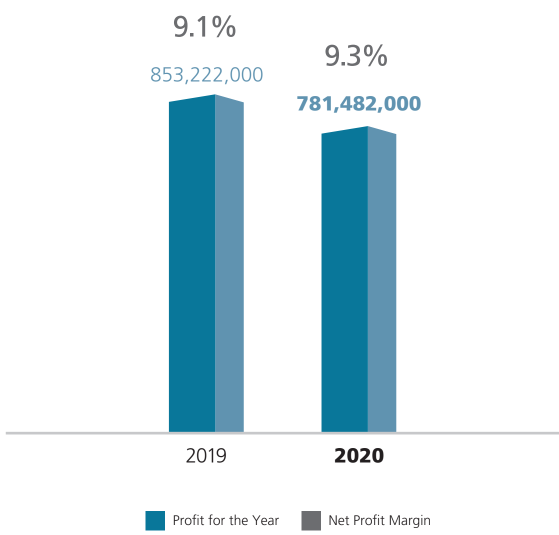
9. Income tax

Income tax of the Group in 2020 amounted to RMB131,585,000, decreased by 38.0% as compared to RMB212,379,000 in 2019. Such change was mainly due to the decrease in profit before income tax of the Group and the decrease in payment of withholding income tax arising from dividends distribution to Billion Development (Hong Kong) Limited by Billion Fujian.

Billion Fujian and Billion High-tech, major subsidiaries of the Group, were recognized as the Advanced and New Technology Enterprises and entitled to a preferential tax rate of 15% in 2020.

10. Profit for the year

Profit of the Group in 2020 amounted to RMB781,482,000, decreased by RMB71,740,000 or 8.4% as compared to RMB853,222,000 in 2019, while the net profit margin of 9.3% represented an increase of 0.2 percentage point as compared to 9.1% in 2019, which was mainly attributable to the Group's continuous development of functional new products, the continuous growth as well as the continuous recovery of the polyester filament yarns and polyester thin films industry.



Financial position

1. Liquidity and capital resources

As at 31 December 2020, cash and cash equivalent of the Group amounted to RMB342,919,000, increased by RMB141,521,000 or 70.3% as compared to RMB201,398,000 as at 31 December 2019. Such increase was mainly due to the combined effect of the increase in cash inflow from operating activities, the decrease in bank wealth management products held and expansion of plants and procurement of production facility during the year under review.

During the year under review, net cash inflow from operating activities amounted to RMB1,345,963,000, net cash outflow used in investing activities amounted to RMB2,651,873,000 and net cash outflow from financing activities amounted to RMB1,449,772,000.

The Group satisfies its working capital needs mainly with cash inflows from operating activities. During the period under review, inventory turnover days were 106.4 days (2019: 88.4 days), an increase of 18.0 days as compared to the same period last year, which was mainly due to the further in sales due to the continuous recovery of the industry and upon the expansion of the Group. Accordingly, the Group increased inventory to prepare for the sales activities in the upcoming year. The trade receivable turnover days were 17.2 days (2019: 10.4 days), representing an increase of 6.8 days as compared to the same period last year, which was mainly due to the decrease in the discounting of trade receivable during the period. The trade payable turnover days were 308.1 days (2019: 410.9 days), representing a decrease of 102.8 days as compared to the same period last year mainly due to the sound relationship the Group maintains with the suppliers.

As at 31 December 2020, the Group had capital commitments of RMB1,717,317,000, which were mainly used for the expansion of production capacity as well as development of the production line for polyester industrial yarns products in Jinjiang.

2. Capital Structure

As at 31 December 2020, the total liabilities of the Group amounted to RMB11,307,705,000 whereas capital and reserves amounted to RMB7,374,843,000. The gearing ratio (total liabilities divided by total equity) was 153.3%. Total assets amounted to RMB18,682,548,000. The debt-to-assets ratio (total assets divided by total liabilities) was 1.7 times. Bank loans of the Group amounted to RMB3,284,391,000, of which RMB2,068,975,000 were repayable within one year, and RMB1,215,416,000 were repayable after one year. RMB948,129,000 of the bank borrowings were secured by properties and restricted bank deposits.

Significant investment held, and material acquisitions or disposals of subsidiaries

There were no other significant investments held, nor were there any material acquisitions or disposals of subsidiaries during the year under review.

The Group will continue to seek opportunities in utilising its idle cash by investing in appropriate financial products. The Company's future plan in the coming year for other material investments and additions of capital assets is primarily related to the expansion of domestic production capacity as well as development of the Vietnam production business. The Company intends to finance such plan through internally generated funds and bank loans.

Charges on assets

Save as disclosed in this report, there was no other charge on Group's assets as of 31 December 2020.

Contingent liabilities

As at 31 December 2020, the Group did not have any contingent liabilities (2019: Nil).

Foreign currency risk

The exposure of the Group's transactional currency to foreign currency risk was minimal as most of the financial assets and liabilities held by group entities of the Group are denominated in the respective functional currency of the respective group entities.

Certain financial assets and financial liabilities of the Group are denominated in RMB, which is different from the functional currency of the respective group entities.

The management monitors the related foreign currency risk exposure closely on daily basis and, pursuant to a written foreign currency hedging policy as approved by the management, the Group would only enter into foreign currency forward contracts should need to arise. As at 31 December 2020, the Group had outstanding foreign currency forward contracts of approximately RMB164,320,000 (2019: Nil). No significant fair value gain or loss has been arising for the unrealised foreign currency forward contracts.

Employees and remuneration

As at 31 December 2020, the Group had a total of 7,078 employees. The remuneration for employees is determined in accordance with their performance, professional experience and the prevailing market conditions. The management reviews the Group's employee remuneration policy and arrangements on a regular basis. Apart from pension, the Group also grants discretionary bonus to certain employees as awards in accordance with individual performance.

Business Outlook

The outbreak of the epidemic in 2020 led to the suspension of work in the textile industry at the beginning of the year, and domestic and foreign demand shrank. After entering the second half of the year, favorable policies were frequently issued, the resumption of work and production proceeded in an orderly manner, and the business conditions of the Company gradually improved. Recently, a number of Coronavirus Vaccines have been approved for marketing, giving people greater hope for the improvement of the epidemic. As countries continue to implement vaccines and fiscal and monetary policies, the global economy is expected to continue to rebound in 2021. While China is pursuing stable economic development, it has strengthened its social safety net, which is more conducive to people's access to services and commodities to stimulate consumption in this way.

Although the recovery of global trade and investment is slower than expected, the easing of the US-Sino trade war and the loosening of monetary policy by major central banks around the world and the introduction of various fiscal stimulus policies in some countries in response to the economic slowdown, global economic growth will be slightly improved in this year, recession risks will be limited, monetary policy will be looser, and the economic outlook will be flat. In recent years, the price and spread performance of polyester filament yarns have been stronger than that in the same period in history. The concentration has continued to increase at the same time as the conversion of old and new capacity.

As the largest polyester filament yarns manufacturer in Southern China, the largest differentiated chemical fiber production base in Fujian region and one of China's top 500 private enterprises, the Group has always been focusing on technological innovation. It adopts the world advanced melt-direct spinning differentiated chemical fiber production line, and possesses the leading spinning and texturing equipment and technology in the industry. Benefiting from the economic cycle and the rise of the crude oil price, the price trend of polyester thin films of the Group continued to improve. In addition, the continuous launch of new products has driven up the price of the Group's products and coupled with our appropriate cost control, the Group's overall business has experienced steady growth.

The Billion Vietnam Polyester Filament Project, which has an iconic significance for the Group's expansion into emerging markets, was formally put into operation in September 2019, further expanding the Group's overseas markets. Furthermore, in view of the increasing consumption of polyester industrial yarns in the PRC in recent years, in particular, the accelerating expansion of the polyester industrial yarns market in Eastern China, the Group is investing approximately US$185 million to set up a production line for polyester industrial yarns products to expand this business. The total production capacity of the new manufacturing facilities will be approximately 250,000 tons per annum, and they have been gradually commenced commercial production in the second quarter of 2020.

Polyester products consumption has been increasing in China in recent years, and China has become an important production base for polyester products worldwide. By expanding the existing polyester thin film business, the Company will be able to leverage its existing scale and expertise in manufacturing polyester products to enjoy the growth of this market. The Group currently has geographical, technological and cost advantages in the polyester thin film industry. At a time when the industry is still in the blue ocean stage, the future polyester thin film will remain an important performance growth driver of the Group. Therefore, the Group is investing approximately US$230 million to establish a polyester thin film production line in the three years from 2019 to 2021. Upon completion, its estimated total production capacity will be approximately 255,000 tons per year.

After the expansion plans for the polyester industrial yarns project and the polyester thin film project are completed, the size of the Group, and the sales volume and sales revenue of products will further increase. However, due to the impact of the continuing of the epidemic, there was some short-term impacts on the overall textile industry and the sales of the Group. However, as the textile industry is still well-founded, we remain confident in the medium and long-term development of the business.

EXTRACTS OF INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The following is an extract of the independent auditor's report on the Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020:

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

Basis for Qualified Opinion

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group made sales of approximately Renminbi 114.3 million, represented approximately 1.4% of the Group's revenue, to a corporation previously controlled by two then employees of the Group (the "Trading Customer") with all the trade receivables settled by the Trading Customer prior to 31 December 2020 (the "Sales Transactions"). The relevant goods were then resold by the Trading Customer to its customers (the "Next Customers"). We were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to ascertain the identity of the Next Customers nor the delivery arrangements and other key trading terms of the goods resold from the Trading Customer to the Next Customers because we were denied, by the management of the Trading Customer, access to the financial information and other relevant documents of the Trading Customer in respect of the Sales Transactions. In addition, there was no reliable information or other evidence available to us for determining whether the classification, presentation and disclosures of the Sales Transactions in the consolidated financial statements are appropriate. Consequently, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments to the consolidated financial statements were necessary.

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

MANAGEMENT'S POSITION AND ASSESSMENT ON THE QUALIFIED OPINION

The management of the Company has made due enquires and performed sufficient work to assess and address the Qualified Opinion and there was no disagreement on the Qualified Opinion between the management of the Company and the Company's auditor.

The work performed by the management of the Company to assess and address the Qualified Opinion include:

- engaging SWRS Risk Services Limited ("SWRS") to conduct an independent investigation on, among others, the sales made to the Trading Customer pursuant to 25 sales contracts entered into between Fujian Billion and the Trading Customer from April to August 2020 that were not subsequently cancelled, which covered the Sales Transactions. The management of the Company considered that SWRS has exploited all reasonably practicable means to conduct the investigation procedures. For details of the key investigation findings of the independent investigation in relation to these sales contracts, please refer to the announcement of the Company dated 3 November 2021;

- engaging SHINEWING Risk Services Limited to conduct an independent internal control review, who made various recommendations to remedy, among others, internal control weaknesses that enabled the occurrence of the Sales Transactions. These recommendations include, but not limited to, establishing a management system for dealing with conflicts of interest, conducting background checks on potential customers, and enhancing the refund approval mechanism. The Group has implemented these recommendations. For details of the key findings of the independent internal control review, please refer to the announcement of the Company dated 3 November 2021; and

- discussing with the Company's auditor in relation to the situation and the financial treatment of the Sales Transactions and whether there was any alternative procedures that could be performed by the Company's auditor.

AUDIT COMMITTEE'S VIEW ON THE QUALIFIED OPINION

The audit committee of the Company has reviewed the report of the independent investigation, the report of the independent internal control review, the management account and the auditor' report (including the Qualified Opinion) for the year ended 31 December 2020 and discussed the Qualified Opinion with the management of the Company and the auditor. The audit committee concurred with the treatment adopted by the Company's auditor, and there was no disagreement on the Qualified Opinion between the audit committee and the management of the Company.

Corporate Governance Report

The Company believes that corporate governance is essential to its success and has adopted various measures to ensure that a high standard of corporate governance is maintained. The Board is committed to upholding a high standard of good corporate governance practices and procedures with a view to enhancing investors' confidence and the Company's accountability and transparency. The Company complied with all the applicable code provisions of the Corporate Governance Code (the "CG Code") set out in Appendix 14 of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange (the "Listing Rules") for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Directors' Securities Transactions

The Company has adopted the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers (the "Model Code") as set out in Appendix 10 to the Listing Rules as the code of conduct for securities transactions by the Directors. All the Directors confirmed, following specific enquiries by the Company, that they had complied with the required standard as set out in the Model Code during the year ended 31 December 2020.

The Company has also established written guidelines (the "Employees Written Guidelines") on terms no less exacting than the Model Code for securities transactions by employees who are likely to be in possession of unpublished inside information of the Company. No incident of non-compliance of the Employees Written Guidelines by the relevant employees was noted by the Company during the year ended 31 December 2020. In case the Company is aware of any restricted period for dealings in the Company's securities, the Company will notify its Directors and relevant employees in advance.

Board of Directors

Composition and role

As at 31 December 2020, the Board comprised two executive Directors, one non-executive Director and three independent non-executive Directors. The Board is responsible for corporate strategy and development, overseeing the business operations of the Group, financial reporting, legal and regulatory compliance, directors' appointments, risk management, major acquisitions, disposals and capital transactions. The Board is also responsible for the establishment of the internal control and risk management systems of the Company and discusses with the management regularly to ensure that internal control and risk management systems are operating effectively. The senior management is delegated the authority and responsibilities by the Board for the day-to-day management and operations of the Group. The Board meets regularly to review the financial and operating performance of the Company, and considers and approves the overall strategies and policies of the Company. The composition of the Board is well balanced with the Directors having sound industry knowledge, extensive corporate and strategic planning experience and/or expertise relevant to the business of the Group. The executive Directors, non-executive Directors and independent non-executive Directors bring a variety of experience and expertise to the Company.

All Directors have devoted sufficient time and attention to the affairs of the Group. Each executive Director is suitably qualified for his position, and has sufficient experience to hold the position so as to carry out his duties effectively and efficiently.

Independent Non-executive Directors

Independent non-executive Directors have played a significant role in the Board by bringing their independent judgment at the Board meeting and scrutinizing the Group's performance. Their views carry significant weight in the Board's decision. In particular, they bring an impartial view to bear on issues of the Group's strategy, performance and control. All independent non-executive Directors possess extensive academic, professional and industry expertise and management experience and have provided their professional advice to the Board. The independent non-executive Directors provide independent advice on the Group's business strategy, results and management so that all interests of shareholders can be taken into account, and the interests of the Company and its shareholders can be protected.

The Company had at least three independent non-executive Directors, therefore, it had satisfied the requirement under Rule 3.10(1) of the Listing Rules. One of the independent non-executive Directors, Mr. Chan Shek Chi, possesses appropriate professional accounting qualifications and financial management expertise, which is in compliance with the requirements set out in Rule 3.10(2) of the Listing Rules.

The Company has received annual confirmations of independence from each of the existing independent non-executive Directors in accordance with Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules. Based on the contents of such confirmations, the Company considers that all the independent non-executive Directors are independent and that they have met the specific independence guidelines as set out in Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules.

Meetings

The Board meets to discuss the overall strategy as well as the operation and financial performance of the Group from time to time, and notice of at least 14 days were given to Directors before the meetings. The Directors may participate either in person or through electronic means of communications.

The individual attendance record of each Director for the meetings of the Board and the general meetings held during the year ended 31 December 2020 is set out below:

	Attendance/Number of Meetings	
Name of Director	**Board Meetings**	**Shareholders Meetings**
Executive Directors		
Mr. Sze Tin Yau *(Co-chairman)*	8/8	1/1
Mr. Wu Jinbiao *(Chief Executive Officer)*	7/8	1/1
Non-executive Director		
Mr. Zhang Shengbai *(Co-chairman)*	8/8	1/1
Independent non-executive Directors		
Mr. Chan Shek Chi	7/8	1/1
Mr. Shih Chun Pi	7/8	1/1
Mr. Lin Jian Ming	8/8	1/1

Corporate Governance Report

All Directors were provided with relevant materials relating to the matters brought before the meetings. They had separate and independent access to the senior management and the secretary of the Company at all time and might seek independent professional advice at the Company's expense. Where queries were raised by Directors, steps were taken to respond as promptly and fully as possible. All Directors had the opportunity to include matters in the agenda for Board meetings.

Chairman and chief executive officer

For the year ended 31 December 2020, the Co-chairmen of the Board were Mr. Sze Tin Yau and Mr. Zhang Shengbai. For the year ended 31 December 2020, the Chief Executive Officer of the Company was Mr. Wu Jinbiao. The Company has complied with code provision A.2.1 of the CG Code which stipulates that the roles of chairman and chief executive should be separate and should not be performed by the same individual.

Relationships between members of the Board

Details of the relationships between members of the Board are set out in the section headed "Directors and Senior Management" in this annual report.

Continuous professional development

The Directors have been informed of the requirement under code provision A.6.5 of the CG Code regarding continuous professional development. Directors are encouraged to participate in professional development courses and seminars to develop and refresh their knowledge and skills. Details of attendance record of professional training by each Director during the year ended 31 December 2020 is set out below. The Directors as at 31 December 2020 confirmed that they had complied with such requirements for the period under review.

Name of Director	Professional Training attended
Executive Directors	
Mr. Sze Tin Yau *(Co-chairman)*	Yes
Mr. Wu Jinbiao *(Chief Executive Officer)*	Yes
Non-executive Director	
Mr. Zhang Shengbai *(Co-chairman)*	Yes
Independent non-executive Directors	
Mr. Chan Shek Chi	Yes
Mr. Shih Chun Pi	Yes
Mr. Lin Jian Ming	Yes

Directors' and officers' insurance

The Company has arranged appropriate insurance cover in respect of potential legal actions against its Directors and officers.

Board diversity policy

The Company adopted a board diversity policy (the "Board Diversity Policy") on 29 November 2013 which may be amended from time to time. A summary of the Board Diversity Policy together with the measurable objectives for implementing such policy and the progress on achieving such objectives are disclosed below.

Summary of the Board Diversity Policy

The Company recognises the importance of diversity in board members to corporate governance and the board effectiveness. The purposes of the Board Diversity Policy are to set out the basic principles to be followed to ensure that (i) a diverse range of candidates are considered; and (ii) the Board has the appropriate balance of skills, experience and diversity of perspectives necessary to enhance the effectiveness of the Board and to maintain high standards of corporate governance. Board nomination and appointments will be made on merit basis based on its business needs from time to time while taking into account the benefits of diversity. The Company has identified and implemented programs that will assist in the development of a broader and more diverse pool of skilled and experienced employees and that, in time, their skills will prepare them for senior management and board positions.

Measurable objectives

Selection of board candidates shall be based on a range of diversity perspectives with reference to the Company's business model and specific needs, including but not limited to gender, age, race, language, cultural background, educational background, industry experience and professional experience. The ultimate decision shall be based on merit and contribution that the selected candidates shall bring to the Board.

For the purpose of implementation of the Board Diversity Policy, the following measurable objectives were adopted:

(i) Independence: The Board should include a balanced composition of executive and non-executive Directors (including independent non-executive Directors) so that there is a strong element of independence in the Board. The independent non-executive Directors shall be of sufficient calibre and stature for their views to carry weight.

(ii) Skills and experience: The Board possesses a balance of skills appropriate for the requirements of the business of the Company. The Directors have a mix of finance, academic and management backgrounds that taken together provide the Company with considerable experience in a range of activities.

Apart from the above objectives, the board diversity policy has the following objectives to comply with the Listing Rules:

1. at least one third of the members of the Board shall be independent non-executive Directors;

2. at least three of the members of the Board shall be independent non-executive Directors; and

3. at least one of the members of the Board shall have obtained appropriate professional qualifications or accounting or related financial management expertise.

The Board has achieved the measurable objectives in the Board Diversity Policy.

Monitoring and reporting

The nomination committee of the Board (the "Nomination Committee") is responsible for reviewing the Board Diversity Policy, developing and reviewing measurable objectives for implementing the Board Diversity Policy and monitoring the progress on achieving these measurable objectives. The Nomination Committee shall review this policy and the measurable objectives at least annually to ensure the continued effectiveness of the Board.

Appointment, re-election and removal of Directors

Each of the executive Directors has entered into a service contract with the Company with a fixed term, subject to retirement and re-election in accordance with the Articles of Associations of the Company.

According to code provision A.4.1 of the CG Code, all non-executive Directors shall be appointed for a specific term, subject to re-election. Each of the non-executive Directors and independent non-executive Directors has entered into a letter of appointment with the Company for a term of three years or one year, subject to retirement and re-election in accordance with the Articles of Associations of the Company.

Each of the non-executive Directors and independent non-executive Directors may terminate his/her appointment by giving a one-month prior written notice to the Company or in accordance with the terms set out in the respective letters of appointment.

The Articles of Association of the Company provides that any Director appointed by the Board to fill a casual vacancy in the Board shall hold office until the first general meeting of the Company after his/her 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.

Remuneration Committee

During the year ended 31 December 2020, members of the Remuneration Committee comprised Mr. Chan Shek Chi (chairman), Mr. Sze Tin Yau and Mr. Li Jian Ming. The majority of the Remuneration Committee members are independent non-executive Directors. The primary duties of the Remuneration Committee are to determine the specific remuneration packages of executive Directors and senior management, including benefits in kind, pension rights and compensation payments (including any compensation payable for loss or termination of their office or appointment), and make recommendations to the Board on the remuneration of Directors and senior management. The composition and written terms of reference of the Remuneration Committee are in line with the CG Code provisions.

In determining the emolument payable to Directors, the Remuneration Committee takes into consideration factors such as salaries paid by comparable companies, time commitment and responsibilities of the Directors, and employment conditions elsewhere in the Group.

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Remuneration Committee mainly performed the following duties:

- reviewed the Group's remuneration policy and reviewed the remuneration package of the executive Directors and senior management for the year of 2020.

During the year ended 31 December 2020, 1 meeting was held by the Remuneration Committee to review and approve the remuneration package for Directors and senior management. The individual attendance record of each member for the meeting(s) of the Remuneration Committee held during the year under review is set out below:

Name of member	**Attendance/ Number of Meetings**
Mr. Chan Shek Chi *(Chairman)*	1/1
Mr. Sze Tin Yau	1/1
Mr. Lin Jian Ming	1/1

Nomination Committee

During the year ended 31 December 2020, members of the Nomination Committee comprised Mr. Sze Tin Yau (Chairman), Mr. Chan Shek Chi and Mr. Shih Chun Pi. The majority of the Nomination Committee members are independent non-executive Directors.

The primary duties of the Nomination Committee are to: (i) review the structure, size and composition (including the skills, knowledge and experience) of the Board regularly and as appropriate, and make recommendations on any proposed changes to the Board to complement the Company's corporate strategy; (ii) identify individuals suitably qualified to become Board members and select or make recommendations to the Board on the selection of individuals nominated for directorships; (iii) assess the independence of independent non-executive Directors of the Company; (iv) make recommendations to the Board on the appointment or re-appointment of Directors and succession planning for Directors, in particular, the chairmen and the chief executive; and (v) review the Board Diversity Policy, and develop and review measurable objectives for implementing such policy at least annually, as well as monitor the progress on achieving such objectives and make disclosure of its review results in the Corporate Governance Report annually. The composition and written terms of reference of the Nomination Committee are in line with the CG Code provisions.

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Nomination Committee mainly performed the following duties:

- reviewed the annual confirmation of independence submitted by the independent non-executive Directors and assessed their independence; and

- reviewed the structure, size and composition of the Board, and whether the composition of the Board complied with the requirements of the board diversity policy during the year of 2020.

During the year ended 31 December 2020, 1 meeting was held by the Nomination Committee. The individual attendance record of each member for the meeting(s) of the Nomination Committee held during the year under review is set out below:

Name of member	**Attendance/ Number of Meetings**
Mr. Sze Tin Yau *(Chairman)*	1/1
Mr. Chan Shek Chi	1/1
Mr. Shih Chun Pi	1/1

Audit Committee

During the year ended 31 December 2020, members of the audit committee of the Board (the "Audit Committee") comprised Mr. Chan Shek Chi (Chairman), Mr. Lin Jian Ming and Mr. Shih Chun Pi, all being independent non-executive Directors. The primary duties of the Audit Committee are to make recommendations to the Board on the appointment, re-appointment and removal of external auditors and to review and supervise the financial reporting process, internal control and risk management systems of the Group. The composition and written terms of reference of the Audit Committee are in line with the CG Code provisions.

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Audit Committee mainly performed following duties:

- reviewed the Group's audited annual results for the year ended 31 December 2019 and the unaudited interim results for the six months ended 30 June 2020 met with the external auditors to discuss such annual results and interim results, and was of the opinion that the preparation of the relevant financial statements complied with the applicable accounting standards and requirements and that adequate disclosure had been made;

- reviewed the accounting principles and practices adopted by the Group, and recommended the appointment of external auditors; and

- assisted the Board in meeting its responsibilities for maintaining an effective system of internal control and risk management, including meeting with the management of the Company and internal control review department regarding the internal control of the Group and review the capabilities and scope of review of the internal control assessment team of the Group.

During the year ended 31 December 2020, 7 meetings were held by the Audit Committee. The individual attendance record of each member for the meeting(s) of the Audit Committee held during the year under review is set out below:

Name of member	**Attendance/ Number of Meetings**
Mr. Chan Shek Chi *(Chairman)*	7/7
Mr. Shih Chun Pi	6/7
Mr. Lin Jian Ming	7/7

Corporate Governance Committee

The Company's corporate governance function is carried out by the corporate governance committee of the Board (the "Corporate Governance Committee"). During the year ended 31 December 2020, members of the Corporate Governance Committee comprised two executive Directors, namely Mr. Sze Tin Yau (Chairman) and Mr. Wu Jinbiao. The primary duties of the Corporate Governance Committee are to: (a) develop and review the Company's policies and practices on corporate governance and make recommendations to the Board; (b) review and monitor the training and continuous professional development of the Directors and senior management of the Group; (c) review and monitor the Company's policies and practices on compliance with legal and regulatory requirements; (d) develop, review and monitor the code of conduct and compliance manual (if any) applicable to employees of the Group and the Directors; and (e) review the Company's compliance with the CG Code and disclosure in the corporate governance report.

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Corporate Governance Committee mainly performed following duties:

- reviewed and monitored the training and continuous professional development of the Directors and senior management of the Group; and

- reviewed the Company's compliance with the CG Code and disclosure in the corporate governance report.

During the year ended 31 December 2020, 1 meeting was held by the Corporate Governance Committee. The individual attendance record of each member at the meeting(s) of the Corporate Governance Committee held during the year under review is set out below:

Name of member	Attendance/ Number of Meetings
Mr. Sze Tin Yau *(Chairman)*	1/1
Mr. Wu Jinbiao	1/1

Accountability and Audit

The Directors acknowledge their responsibility for the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group as at that date and of the Group's results and cash flows for the year then ended. In preparing the accounts for the year ended 31 December 2020, the Directors have selected suitable accounting policies and have applied them consistently, adopted appropriate Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (HKFRS) and Hong Kong Accounting Standards (HKAS) which are pertinent to its operations and relevant to the financial statements, made judgements and estimates that are prudent and reasonable, and have prepared the accounts on the going concern basis.

The statement of Mazars CPA Limited ("Mazars"), the external auditors of the Company, about their reporting responsibilities on the financial statements is set out in the "Independent Auditor's Report" in this annual report.

Auditor's Remuneration

The Audit Committee is responsible for making recommendation to the Board on the appointment, reappointment and removal of the authorized external auditors and to approve the remuneration and terms of engagement of the external auditors, and any questions of resignation or dismissal of external auditors. The Group was required to pay remuneration to the external auditors for their audit and non-audit services as follows:

	2020 **RMB'000**	2019 RMB'000
Audit services		
– Mazars CPA Limited ("Mazars")	**1,955**	—
– Moore Stephens CPA Limited ("Moore Stephens")	**1,147**	—
– KPMG	**—**	1,400
	3,102	1,400
Non-audit services in respect of review of interim results		
– KPMG	**500**	600

Note: KPMG resigned as the auditor of the Company on 18 December 2020 and Moore Stephens was appointed as the auditor of the Company on 18 December 2020. Moore Stephens resigned as the auditor of the Company on 24 June 2021 and Mazars was appointed as the auditor of the Company on 24 June 2021 to fill the casual vacancy following the resignation of Moore Stephens.

Risk Management and Internal Control

The Board is responsible for maintaining sound and effective internal control systems in order to safeguard the Group's assets and shareholders' interests, and review and monitor the effectiveness of the Company's internal control and risk management systems on a regular basis so as to ensure that internal control and risk management systems that are in place are adequate.

The Company has established written policies and procedures applicable to all operating units to ensure the effectiveness of internal control. The Company also has a process for identifying, evaluating, and managing the significant risks in achieving its operational objective. This process is subject to continuous improvement and was in place throughout 2020 and up to the date of this report. The day-to-day operation is entrusted to a separate department, which is accountable for its own conduct and performance, and is required to strictly adhere to the policies set by the Board. The Company carries out reviews on the effectiveness of the internal control systems from time to time in order to ensure that they are able to meet and deal with the dynamic and ever changing business environment.

During the year under review, the Board has conducted a review and assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control systems including financial, operational and compliance control and risk management. The Group's independent internal audit department was engaged to assist the Board to perform high-level review of the internal control systems for its business operations and processes.

Such review covered the financial, compliance and operational control as well as risk management mechanisms and assessment was made by discussions with the management of the Company and its external auditors. The Board believes that the existing risk management and internal control systems are adequate and effective.

Company Secretary

The secretary of the Company is Mr. Law Hoi Ching, whose biographical details are set out in the section headed "Directors and Senior Management" in this annual report. Mr. Law has been informed of the requirements under Rule 3.29 of the Listing Rules and had taken not less than 15 hours of relevant professional training for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Shareholders' Rights

Procedures for shareholders to convene an extraordinary general meeting and to put forward proposals during general meetings

Pursuant to the Article 58 of the Articles of Association of the Company, any one or more shareholders holding not less than one-tenth of the paid up capital of the Company at the date of deposit of the requisition which carrying the right of voting at general meetings of the Company shall at all times have the right, by written requisition to the Board or the secretary of the Company by mail to Unit 1501, Office Tower, Convention Plaza, No. 1 Harbour Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong, to require an extraordinary general meeting to be called by the Board for the transaction of any business specified in such requisition, and such meeting shall be held within two months after the deposit of such requisition. If within 21 days of such deposit, the Board fails to proceed to convene such meeting, the requisitionist(s) himself (themselves) may do so in the same manner, and all reasonable expenses incurred by the requisitionist(s) as a result of the failure of the Board to convene the meeting shall be reimbursed to the requisitionist(s) by the Company.

Procedures by which enquiries may be put to the Board

Shareholders may send their enquiries and concerns to the Board by addressing them to the secretary of the Company by mail to Unit 1501, Office Tower, Convention Plaza, No. 1 Harbour Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong. The secretary of the Company is responsible for forwarding communications relating to matters within the Board's direct responsibilities to the Board and communications relating to the ordinary business matters, such as suggestions and inquiries, to the chief executive officer of the Company.

Relationship with investors and shareholders

The Board recognises the importance of maintaining a clear, timely and effective communication with the shareholders and investors of the Company. The Board also recognises that effective communication with its investors is critical in establishing investor confidence and attracting new investors. Therefore, the Group is committed to maintaining a high degree of transparency to ensure the investors of the Company and the shareholders will receive accurate, clear, comprehensive and timely information of the Group through the publication of annual reports, interim reports, announcements and circulars. The Company also publishes all corporate communications on the Company's website at www.baihong.com.

Members of the Board and chairmen of various Board committees will attend the forthcoming annual general meeting of the Company to be held on 5 January 2022 (the "AGM") to answer questions raised by shareholders. The resolution of every important proposal will be proposed at general meetings separately.

Voting at general meetings of the Company is conducted by way of poll in accordance with the Listing Rules. The poll results are announced at general meetings and published on the websites of the Stock Exchange and the Company respectively. In addition, the Company regularly meets with institutional investors, financial analysts and financial media, and promptly releases information related to any significant progress of the Company, so as to promote their understanding on the strategy, business and development of the Group through mutual and efficient communications. Such discussion shall be limited to explanation on previous published materials and general discussion of non-price sensitive information.

Constitutional Documents

During the year ended 31 December 2020, there had not been any change in the Company's memorandum and articles of association.

Directors and Senior Management

Executive Directors

Mr. Sze Tin Yau, aged 51, is an executive Director, a co-chairman of the Board, a co-founder of the Group, an authorized representative of the Company and a director of both Billion Fujian and Billion High-tech. Mr. Sze is also the chairmen of the nomination committee and the corporate governance committee of the Board, and a member of the remuneration committee of the Board. Mr. Sze has approximately 30 years of experience in the polyester filament yarns industry and is primarily responsible for the overall corporate strategies, planning and business development of the Group. Prior to establishing the Group in 2003, he was the general manager of Fujian Jinjiang Yuhua Garment Industrial Co., Ltd.* (福建晉江裕華服裝實業有限公司) from March 1990 to April 2000 and was the chairman of the board of directors of Fujian Baikai Textile Chemical Fiber Industry Co., Ltd* (福建百凱紡織化纖實業有限公司) from May 2000 to October 2003. He is a founder and shareholder of Billion H.K. and has been the chairman of the board of directors of Billion H.K. since its incorporation in 1996. Mr. Sze was elected and appointed as a member of the 9th and 10th sessions of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference of Fujian Province* (福建省政協委員) in 2007 and 2012. He has also been appointed as an executive member of the 8th session of the Standing Committee of Business Association of Fujian Province* (福建省工商業聯合會總商會第八屆執行委員會執行委員) in July 2002. His other social undertakings include acting as the vice-chairman of the Chamber of International Commerce of Fujian Province* (中國國際商會福建商會副會長) and lifelong honorary president of Jinjiang City Charity Federation* (晉江市慈善總會永遠榮譽會長). Mr. Sze joined the Company in November 2010.

As at 31 December 2020, Mr. Sze was the sole shareholder and director of Kingom Power Limited ("Kingom Power"), which was interested in 30.37% of the issued share capital of the Company as at 31 December 2020 and is a company deemed to be interested in the shares of the Company which would fall to be disclosed to the Company under the provisions of Divisions 2 and 3 of Part XV of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Chapter 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong) ("SFO"). Mr. Sze is also a director of both Billion Fujian and Billion High-tech. Mr. Sze is a brother-in-law of Mr. Wu Jinbiao, an executive Director and the chief executive officer of the Company. Mr. Sze is also a brother-in-law of Mr. He Wenyao, vice president of the Company. Save as disclosed above, Mr. Sze does not have any relationships with any other Directors, senior management, substantial shareholders (as defined in Listing Rules), or controlling shareholders (as defined in Listing Rules) of the Company.

Mr. Wu Jinbiao, aged 59, is an executive Director, the chief executive officer of the Company, a co-founder of the Group and a director of Billion Fujian and Billion High-tech. Mr. Wu is also a member of the corporate governance committee of the Board. Mr. Wu has approximately 35 years of experience in the differentiated polyester filament yarns industry and is primarily responsible for the daily operations of the Group. Prior to establishing the Group in 2003, Mr. Wu was also a founder and shareholder of Billion H.K. and has been a director of Billion H.K. since its incorporation in 1996. He was the deputy general manager of Fujian Jinjiang Yuhua Garment Industrial Co., Ltd.* (福建晉江裕華服裝實業有限公司) from May 1985 to April 2000 and was the executive director and general manager of Fujian Baikai Textile Chemical Fiber Industry Co., Ltd* (福建百凱紡織化纖實業有限公司) from May 2000 to October 2003. Mr. Wu was elected and appointed as a member of the 11th session of the Standing Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference of Jinjiang City* (晉江市政協委員會常委) and a committee member of the Political Consultative Conference of Quanzhou City, Fujian Province* (福建省泉州市政協委員會委員). He was recognised as an Advanced Individual of Textile Industry of Fujian Province* (福建省紡織工業先進個人) on 26 February 2007. Mr. Wu is also the honorary president of Jinjiang City Charity Federation* (晉江市慈善總會榮譽會長). Mr. Wu joined the Company in November 2010.

As at 31 December 2020, Mr. Wu was the sole shareholder and director of Winwett Investments Limited ("Winwett"), which was interested in 6.45% of the issued share capital of the Company as at 31 December 2020 and is a company deemed to be interested in the shares of the Company which would fall to be disclosed to the Company under the provisions of Divisions 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO. Mr. Wu is a brother-in-law of Mr. Sze Tin Yau, an executive Director and co-chairman of the Board. Save as disclosed above, Mr. Wu does not have any relationships with any other Directors, senior management, substantial shareholders (as defined in the Listing Rules) or controlling shareholders (as defined in the Listing Rules) of the Company.

Non-executive Director

Mr. Zhang Shengbai, aged 46, has over 22 years of experience in the energy industry. He has been mainly engaged in the sales, investment, strategic planning and management of companies. He received a master degree in business administration from Southwest Jiaotong University* (西安交通大學) in 2002.

Mr. Zhang joined Chongqing China Energy Conservation Co., Ltd.* (重慶中節能事業有限公司) in March 2007 and was promoted as the chairman and general manager in January 2019. He has been the general manager of Hefei Shikai Bus Natural Gas Co., Ltd.* (合肥施凱公交天然氣有限公司) from September 2005 and since February 2015, he has become the chairman as well. He was also the head of the strategy department of New Hope Group Co., Ltd.* (新希望集團有限公司) from October 2003 to September 2005, the deputy head of the strategy department of D'Long International Strategic Investment Company* (德隆國際戰略投資公司) from January 2003 to October 2003, the deputy manager of the investment and development department of New Hope Agriculture Co., Ltd.* (新希望農業股份公司) from January 2001 to January 2003, the sales manager of Chengdu Tieshan Kegongmao Development Co., Ltd.* (成都鐵山科工貿實業開發公司) from July 2000 to January 2001,and an assistant engineer of The First Corporation of the Fourth Engineering Division of the Ministry of Railways* (鐵道部第四工程局一公司) from August 1997 to July 2000.

Independent Non-executive Directors

Mr. Chan Shek Chi, aged 44, was appointed as an independent non-executive Director on 26 May 2014. Mr. Chan is also the chairmen of both the audit committee and the remuneration committee of the Board, and a member of the nomination committee of the Board. Mr. Chan has extensive experience and knowledge in auditing and accounting. Mr. Chan joined Cheng & Cheng Limited, CPA, in January 2004 and has been an audit partner there since January 2012. Prior to that, he worked as an accountant and assistant manager of KPMG in Hong Kong from September 1999 to January 2003.

Mr. Chan graduated from the University of Cambridge with a bachelor's degree in mathematics in June 1999. He also obtained a master of arts degree from the same university in May 2003. Mr. Chan is a member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants, a fellow member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants and a certified tax adviser of the Taxation Institute of Hong Kong.

Mr. Lin Jian Ming, aged 58, served as an independent non-executive Director from 31 March 2013 to 27 December 2018 and a member of both the audit committee and the nomination committee of the Board from 19 March 2014 to 27 December 2018.

Mr. Lin has many years of experience in education and research. He was a graduate of Huaqiao University* (華僑大學). He was also a visiting scholar of the Chinese University of Hong Kong in 1995. He also received a doctorate degree from the Tianjin University* (天津大學) in 2002.

Mr. Lin is a professor and doctorial tutor of the Department of Materials Science and Engineering of Huaqiao University, and a director and researcher of the Institute of Materials Physical Chemistry of Huaqiao University. He is also a director of the Optical Society of Fujian* (福建省光學學會), a director of the Fujian Chemical Society* (福建省化學學會), and a deputy executive director of the Chemistry and Chemical Engineering Society of Quanzhou* (泉州市化學化工學會). He received the Youth Science and Technology Award* (青年科技獎) in Quanzhou in 2006.

Mr. Shih Chun Pi, aged 65, was appointed as an independent non-executive Director on 28 December 2018. Mr. Shih is also a member of both the audit committee and the nomination committee of the Board. Mr. Shih has over 41 years of experience in the textile industry. He has been mainly engaged in the production technology, sales promotion and management in the textile industry, accumulating his rich experience in fabric production, technology development, as well as supply chain management and sales market development of the garment factory. He is also adept in production planning and production operation model of the textile industry. Mr. Shih was the deputy general manager of Hong Kong Fen Hong Limited * (香港汾泓有限公司) from October 2011 to May 2018, the sales manager of Hong Kong Ming Feng Textile Factory* (香港明豐製衣廠) from October 1992 to September 2011, the assistant plant manager of Hong Kong Gee Cheung Knitting Factory Limited* (香港志祥針織有限公司) from November 1986 to September 1992 and a technician of Hong Kong Da Xing Textile Factory Limited* (香港大興織造公司) from November 1978 to October 1985. Before his relocation to Hong Kong in November 1978, he worked as a technician in Fujian Jinjiang Xinghua Textile Co., Ltd* (福建晉江市興華針織實業有限公司) from November 1974 to October 1978.

Senior management

Mr. Wu Jianshe, aged 66, is a vice president of the Company and a director of Billion Fujian and Billion High-tech. Mr. Wu has more than 32 years of experience in the textile industry. He joined the Group upon its establishment in 2003 as a director of Billion Fujian and has been primarily responsible for sales and marketing of the Group. Prior to joining the Group, from May 1985 to April 1998, he was the general business manager of Jinjiang Longhu Henglong Zip Textile Co., Ltd* (晉江龍湖恒隆拉鍊織造有限公司). He was also the sales manager of Fujian Jinjiang City Hengxinglong Polyester Co. Ltd. (福建省晉江市恒興隆化纖絲綸有限公司) from May 1998 to August 2003. Mr. Wu joined the Company in November 2010.

Mr. He Wenyao, aged 54, is a vice president of the Company and a director of Billion Fujian and Billion High-tech. Mr. He has approximately 30 years of experience in the textile industry. He joined our Group upon its establishment in 2003 and has been primarily responsible for procurement of raw materials, formulating the budget, market research, cost control management and logistics arrangement for the Group. Prior to joining the Group, he was the deputy general manager of Shishi City Yaofu Garment and Knitting Co., Ltd.* (石獅市耀富製衣織造有限公司) from June 1988 to September 2003.

Mr. He is a brother-in-law of Mr. Sze Tin Yau, an executive Director and a co-chairman of the Board.

Mr. Ye Jingping, aged 62, is a vice president of the Company and a senior engineer. He has over 36 years of experience in polyester filament yarns industry and is primarily responsible for our overall product manufacturing and research and development. He joined the Group in 2003. Prior to joining the Group, he was a technician, engineer, workshop manager and deputy general manager of Xiamen Chemical Polyester Factory* (廈門化纖廠) from August 1983 to May 2000. Mr. Ye graduated from the Faculty of Textile Chemical Engineering of East China Institute of Textile Engineering* (華東紡織工學院), currently known as Donghua University* (東華大學), majored in chemical fiber, in July 1983. Mr. Ye was accredited as the Model Worker in Quanzhou* (泉州市勞動模範) in April 2006 and as the advanced worker for technology development in light textile industry* (輕紡技術開發先進工作者) by Fujian Province Light Industry Bureau* (福建省輕工業廳) in 1993. He achieved the second award for science and technology progress* (科學進步成果二等獎) by his program named trial-manufacture of polyester lan cable* (滌綸網絡絲新產品試製) in 1988.

Mr. Wang Jinyu, aged 43, is a vice president of the Company. He has approximately 21 years of experience in polyester filament yarns industry. He participated in the operation of Billion Fujian since its establishment in 2003 and has been an assistant to the chairman since joining. Prior to joining the Group, he worked as the assistant to the chairman of the board of directors in Fujian Baikai Textile Chemical Fiber Industrial Co., Ltd.* (福建百凱紡織化纖實業有限公司) from March 2003 to October 2003. Mr. Wang worked as the head of the Public Relations Department of Jinxing (Fujian) Fiber Textile Industry Co., Ltd.* (錦興（福建）化纖紡織實業有限公司) from February 1998 to February 2003.

Mr. Law Hoi Ching, aged 40, joined the Group in July 2021 and is the chief financial officer, the company secretary and one of the authorized representatives of the Company. Mr. Law is a fellow and practising member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and a member of each of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, the CPA Australia, and the Hong Kong Institute of Chartered Secretaries. He is also a fellow member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England & Wales. Mr. Law holds a Bachelor of Business (Accounting) from Central Queensland University, a Master of Business Administration from University of South Australia and a Master of Corporate Governance from The Hong Kong Polytechnic University. Mr. Law held senior accounting positions in a number of companies listed on the Stock Exchange and has over 15 years of experience in auditing, taxation, accounting and financial management.

Mr. Xu Xiaofeng, aged 45, joined the Group in August 2004 and is the finance manager. Mr. Xu is primarily responsible for the daily finance-related work of the Group. Prior to joining the Group, he worked at the Finance Department of Fujian Jinjiang Hongyu Coating Knitting Co., Ltd.* (福建晉江鴻裕塗層織物有限公司) from October 1997 to June 2004. Mr. Xu obtained his diploma in banking accounting in June 1997 from Fuzhou University* (福州大學). He was also qualified as a Medium Level Accountant of the PRC in December 2003 and was qualified as a Senior Level Accountant of the PRC in September 2015.

* *For identification purposes only*

Report of the Directors

The Directors are pleased to present the annual report of the Company together with the audited financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Principal place of business

The Company is a company incorporated in the Cayman Islands and domiciled in Hong Kong, and has its registered office at Cricket Square, Hutchins Drive, P.O. Box 2681, Grand Cayman KY1-1111, Cayman Islands and its principal place of business at Unit 1501, Office Tower, Convention Plaza, No. 1 Harbour Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company is investment holding. The principal activities and other particulars of the subsidiaries of the Company are set out in note 13 to the consolidated financial statements of the Company. There were no significant changes in the nature of the Group's principal activities during the year ended 31 December 2020.

Business review

The business review of the Group as at 31 December 2020 is set out under the section headed "Management Discussion and Analysis" of this annual report on pages 17 to 37.

Compliance with the relevant laws and regulations

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

Relationship with suppliers, customers and other stakeholders

The Group understands the importance of maintaining a good relationship with its suppliers, customers and other stakeholders to meet its immediate and long-term goals. During the year under review, there were no material and significant dispute between the Group and its suppliers, customers and/or other stakeholders.

Subsidiaries

Details of the principal subsidiaries of the Group as at 31 December 2020 are set out in note 13 to the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

Financial statements

A summary of the results, assets and liabilities of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2020, and the state of the Company's and the Group's affairs as at that date are set out in the financial statements on pages 78 to 157.

Transfer to reserves

Profits attributable to shareholders, before dividends, of RMB781,482,000 (2019: profit of RMB853,222,000) has been transferred to reserves.

No interim dividend (2019: Nil) was paid for the six months ended 30 June 2020.

Reserves

Details of movements in reserves of the Group and the Company for the year ended 31 December 2020 are set out in the consolidated statement of changes in equity and note 25 to the consolidated financial statements of the Company, respectively.

Distributable reserves

As at 31 December 2020, the Company's reserves, including the share premium account but after offsetting the accumulated losses, available for distribution and calculated in accordance with the Companies Law, Cap 22 (Law 3 of 1961, as consolidated and revised) of the Cayman Islands (the "Companies Law"), amounted to approximately HK$160,935,000. Under the Companies Law, a company may make distribution to its shareholders out of the share premium account under certain circumstances.

Property, plant and equipment

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group held property, plant, equipment and other fixed assets of approximately RMB10,393,976,000. Details of the movements in fixed assets are set out in note 11 to the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

Major suppliers and customers

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the aggregate sales attributable to the Group's five largest customers accounted for approximately 16.9% of the Group's total sales and the sales attributable to the Group's largest customer accounted for approximately 5.5% of the Group's total sales. During the year ended 31 December 2020, the aggregate purchases attributable to the Group's five largest suppliers accounted for approximately 56.7% of the Group's total purchases and the purchases attributable to the Group's largest supplier accounted for approximately 26.2% of the Group's total purchases.

Report of the Directors

So far as is known to the Directors, other than those disclosed in "Connected transactions and related party transactions" section in this report, none of the Directors, their associates or substantial shareholders (which to the best knowledge of the Directors owns more than 5% of the Company's issued share capital) had any interest in the share capital of any of the five largest customers and suppliers of the Group.

Charitable donations

Charitable and other donations made by the Group during the year ended 31 December 2020 amounted to approximately RMB3,200,000 (2019: approximately RMB153,000).

Share capital

Details of the movement in share capital of the Company during the year are set out in note 25 to the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

Pre-emptive rights

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

Purchase, sale or redemption of the Company's shares

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Company bought back its own shares on the Stock Exchange, details of which are as follows:

Month/Year	Number of shares bought back	Highest price paid per share HK$	Lowest price paid per share HK$	Aggregate price paid RMB
November 2020	1,354,000	4.00	3.55	4,359,000
December 2020	820,000	3.75	3.55	2,551,000
Total	2,174,000			6,910,000

Pursuant to section 37(3) of the Companies Law of the Cayman Islands, 2,174,000 shares were bought back in 2020 and the shares bought back were cancelled. Accordingly, the issued share capital of the Company was reduced by the nominal value of these shares. Pursuant to section 37(4) of the Companies Law of the Cayman Islands, an amount equivalent to the par value of the shares cancelled of RMB19,000 was transferred from share premium to the capital redemption reserve. The premium paid on the repurchase of the shares of approximately HK$8,114,000 (equivalent to RMB6,892,000) was charged to share premium.

The purchase of the Company's shares during the year was effected by the Directors, pursuant to the mandate from shareholders received at the last annual general meeting, with a view to benefiting shareholders as a whole by enhancing the net asset value per share and earnings per share of the Group.

Save as disclosed above, neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries purchased, redeemed or sold any of the Company's listed securities during the year under review.

Results and dividends

The results of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2020 are set out in the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

The board does not recommend the payment of any final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Financial summary

A summary of the results and of the assets and liabilities of the Group for the last five financial years, as extracted from the published audited financial statements, is set out on page 158 of this annual report. Such summary does not form part of the audited financial statements.

Directors

The Directors during the year ended 31 December 2020 and up to the date of this annual report are as follows:

Executive Directors

Mr. Sze Tin Yau *(Co-chairman)*
Mr. Wu Jinbiao *(Chief Executive Officer)*

Non-executive Director

Mr. Zhang Shengbai *(Co-chairman)*

Independent non-executive Directors

Mr. Chan Shek Chi
Mr. Shih Chun Pi
Mr. Lin Jian Ming

Report of the Directors

Each of the executive Directors has entered into a service contract with the Company for an initial term of three years and renewable automatically upon expiration until terminated by either party giving to the other not less than three months' notice in writing or in accordance with the terms set out in the respective service contracts. The service contracts of Mr. Sze Tin Yau and Mr. Wu Jinbiao commenced on 18 May 2011.

The non-executive Director, Mr. Zhang Shengbai, has signed a letter of appointment with the Company for a term of three years commencing on 18 May 2019.

The independent non-executive Directors, Mr. Chan Shek Chi and Mr. Shih Chun Pi, have signed a letter of appointment with the Company for a term of three years respectively. The letter of appointment of Mr. Chan Shek Chi commenced on 26 May 2015 and renewed on 26 May 2018 and 26 May 2019 respectively. Upon the expiry of his letter of appointment in 2019, his letter of appointment will be further reviewed for a further term of one year. The letter of appointment of Mr. Shih Chun Pi commenced on 28 December 2018. The independent non-executive Director, Mr. Lin Jian Ming, has signed a letter of appointment with the Company for a term of one year. The letter of appointment of Mr. Lin Jian Ming commenced on 18 May 2019. The letters of appointment may be terminated by one month's notice in writing by the non-executive Directors or the independent non-executive Directors on the Company or in accordance with the terms set out in the respective letters of appointment.

In accordance with article 84 of the Articles of Association, Mr. Sze Tin Yau, Mr. Wu Jinbiao and Mr. Shih Chun Pi will retire from the Board by rotation at the forthcoming AGM and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

No Director who is proposed for re-election at the forthcoming AGM has an unexpired service contract which is not determinable by the Company or any of its subsidiaries within one year without payment of compensation, other than statutory compensation.

Remuneration of Directors and senior management

The remuneration committee of the Board considers and recommends to the Board the remuneration and other benefits paid by the Company to the Directors and the senior management of the Company. The remuneration of all the Directors and the senior management is subject to regular monitoring by the remuneration committee to ensure that the levels of their remuneration and compensation are appropriate.

The remuneration of the members of the senior management of the Group by band for the year ended 31 December 2020 is set out below:

Remuneration bands	**Number of employees**
HK$Nil to HK$1,000,000	5
Over HK$1,000,000	1

Details of the Directors' remuneration and individuals with highest emoluments are set out in note 9 to the financial statements.

Directors' and senior management's biographical details

The biographical details of the Directors and the senior management of the Group are set out in the section headed "Directors and Senior Management" in this annual report.

Directors' interests in competing business

None of the Directors is or was interested in any business apart from the Group's business, which competes or competed or is or was likely to compete, either directly or indirectly, with the Group's business at any time during the year ended 31 December 2020 and up to and including the date of this annual report.

Directors' rights to purchase shares or debentures

At no time during the year ended 31 December 2020 were there rights to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the Company granted to any Director or their respective spouses or minor children, nor were there any such rights exercised by them; nor was the Company, its holding company, or any of its subsidiaries or fellow subsidiaries a party to any arrangement to enable the Directors to acquire such rights in any other body corporate.

Confirmation of independence

The Company has received from each of the independent non-executive Directors an annual confirmation of independence pursuant to Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules and considers all the independent non-executive Directors to be independent.

Interests and short positions of the Directors and chief executive of the Company in the shares, underlying shares and debentures of the Company or any of its associated corporations

As at 31 December 2020, the interests or short positions of each Director and chief executive in the shares, underlying shares or debentures of the Company or any of its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Chapter 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong) ("SFO")) which were required to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to Divisions 7 and 8 of Part XV of the SFO (including interests and short positions which are being taken or deemed to have taken under such provisions of the SFO); or were required pursuant to Section 352 of the SFO to be entered in the register referred to therein; or were required pursuant to the Model Code as set out in the Listing Rules to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange were as follows:

Name of Director	Nature of interest	Number of ordinary shares of the Company interested	Percentage of the Company's issued share capital (3)
Mr. Sze Tin Yau (1)	Interest in controlled corporation	643,720,000	30.37%
Mr. Wu Jinbiao (2)	Interest in controlled corporation	136,820,000	6.45%

Notes:

(1) Mr. Sze Tin Yau owned 100% of the issued shares of Kingom Power Limited ("Kingom Power"), which directly owned 643,720,000 shares of the Company. Accordingly, Mr. Sze Tin Yau was deemed to be interested in all the shares of the Company owned by Kingom Power by virtue of the SFO.

(2) Mr. Wu Jinbiao owned 100% of the issued shares of Winwett Investments Limited, which directly owned 136,820,000 shares of the Company. Accordingly, Mr. Wu Jinbiao was deemed to be interested in all the shares of the Company owned by Winwett investments Limited by virtue of the SFO.

(3) Based on a total of 2,119,924,000 issued shares of the Company as at 31 December 2020.

Save as disclosed above, as at 31 December 2020, none of the Directors or chief executive of the Company has or is deemed to have any interests or short positions in the shares, underlying shares or debentures of the Company or any of its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the SFO) which will have to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to Divisions 7 and 8 of Part XV of the SFO (including interests and short positions which each of them has taken or deemed to have taken under the SFO), or which will be required, pursuant to section 352 of the SFO, to be entered in the register required to be kept therein or which will be required, pursuant to the Model Code, to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange. At no time had the Company or any of its holding company or subsidiaries participated in any arrangements to enable the Directors or chief executive (including their spouses or children under the age of eighteen) of the Company to acquire any interests and short positions of shares or underlying shares or debentures of the Company or any of its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the SFO).

Substantial shareholders' and other persons' interests and short positions in shares and underlying shares

As at 31 December 2020, so far as is known to the Directors, the following persons (other than a Director or chief executive of the Company) had or were deemed or taken to have an interest or short position in the shares or underlying shares of the Company which would fall to be disclosed to the Company and the Stock Exchange under the provisions of Divisions 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO, or which were recorded in the register required to be kept under section 336 of the SFO:

Name of shareholder	Nature of interest	Number of ordinary shares of the Company interested	Percentage of the Company's issued share capital (3)
Hong Kong (Rong An) Investment Limited ("Hong Kong Rong An")	Beneficial owner	784,384,808	37.0%
CECEP Chongqing Industry Co., Ltd. ("CECEP Chongqing") (1)	Interest in controlled corporation	784,384,808	37.0%
China Energy Conservation and Environmental Protection Group ("CECEP") (2)	Interest in controlled corporation	784,384,808	37.0%
Kingom Power Limited ("Kingom Power")	Beneficial owner	643,720,000	30.37%
Winwett Investments Limited	Beneficial owner	136,820,000	6.45%
Mr. Huang Shaorong	Beneficial owner	19,425,000	0.92%
	Interest in controlled corporation	188,532,000	8.89%
Ever Luxuriant Global Trading Limited	Beneficial owner	188,532,000	8.89%
Mr. Lin Haibin	Beneficial owner	27,723,000	1.31%
	Nominee for another person (other than a bare trustee)	166,706,000	7.86%
Haibin International Investments Limited	Beneficial owner	170,140,000	8.03%
Export – Import Bank of China	Person having a security interest in shares	300,000,000	14.15%

Notes:

(1) CECEP Chongqing owned 100% of the issued share capital of Hong Kong Rong An, and was thus deemed to be interested in all shares of the Company that Hong Kong Rong An was interested in under the SFO.

(2) CECEP Chongqing was a non-wholly-owned subsidiary of CECEP. CECEP was therefore deemed to be interested in all shares of the Company CECEP Chongqing was interested in under the SFO.

(3) Based on a total of 2,119,924,000 issued shares of the Company as at 31 December 2020.

Save as disclosed above, as at 31 December 2020, the Directors were not aware of any other person who had interests or short positions in the shares or underlying shares of the Company which would fall to be disclosed to the Company and the Stock Exchange under the provisions of Divisions 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO, or which were recorded in the register required to be kept under section 336 of the SFO.

Emolument policies

The Group's emolument policies are formulated on the performance of individual employees and on the basis of the salary trends in Hong Kong and the PRC, and will be reviewed regularly. Subject to the Group's profitability, the Group may also distribute discretionary bonus to its employees as an incentive for their contribution to the Group. The Group has adopted a share option scheme for its employees as described in the paragraph below.

Permitted indemnity

Pursuant to the Articles of Association of the Company, the applicable laws and regulations, every Director shall be indemnified and secured harmless out of the assets and profits of the Company against all actions, costs, charges, losses, damages and expenses which they or any of them may incur or sustain in the execution of their duties in their offices. Such permitted indemnity provision has been in force throughout the year under review. The Company has arranged appropriate Directors' and officers' liability insurance coverage for the Directors and officers of the Group.

Share option scheme

The Company has a share option scheme which was adopted on 31 March 2011 whereby the Directors are authorised, at their discretion, to invite employees of the Group, including directors of any company in the Group, to take up options to subscribe for shares of the Company. The purpose of the scheme is to provide an opportunity for employees of the Group to acquire an equity participation in the Company and to encourage them to work towards enhancing the value of the Company and its shares for the benefit of the Company and its shareholders as a whole.

Eligible participants of the Share Option Scheme includes (a) any executive director of, manager of, or other employee holding an executive, managerial, supervisory or similar position in any member of our Group, any full-time or part-time employee, or a person for the time being seconded to work full-time or part-time for any member of our Group; (b) a director or proposed director (including an independent non-executive director) of any member of our Group; (c) a direct or indirect Shareholder of any member of our Group; (d) a supplier of goods or services to any member of our Group; (e) a customer, consultant, business or joint venture partner, franchisee, contractor, agent or representative of any member of our Group; (f) a person or entity that provides design, research, development or other support or any advisory, consultancy, professional or other services to any member of our Group; and (g) an associate of any of the persons referred to in paragraphs (a) to (e) above.

The maximum number of Shares which may be issued upon exercise of all options to be granted under the Share Option Scheme and any other schemes of our Group shall not in aggregate exceed 10% of the Shares in issue as of 18 May 2011, i.e. 229,900,000 Shares.

Under the Share Option Scheme, no option may be granted to any one person such that the total number of Shares issued and to be issued upon exercise of options granted and to be granted to that person in any 12-month period up to the date of the latest grant exceeds 1% of our Company's issued share capital from time to time. Participants of the Share Option Scheme are required to pay the Company HK$1.00 upon acceptance of the grant within 28 days after the offer date.

The exercise of any option which may be granted under the Share Option Scheme shall be determined by the Board and shall be not less than the higher of:

(a) the closing price of the Shares as stated in the Stock Exchange's daily quotation sheet on the date of the date of grant;

(b) the average closing price of the Shares as stated in the Stock Exchange's daily quotation sheet for the five business days immediately preceding the date of grant; and

(c) the nominal value of the Shares.

An option may be exercised in accordance with the terms of the Share Option Scheme at any time during a period as determined by the Board and not exceeding 10 years from the date of the grant. There is no minimum period for which an option must be held before it can be exercised; however, the Board may, subject to the provisions of the Listing Rules, in its absolute discretion when offering the grant of an Option impose any conditions, restrictions or limitations in relation thereto in addition to those set forth in the Share Option Scheme as it may think fit.

Unless otherwise terminated by the Board or the shareholders in general meeting in accordance with the terms of the Share Option Scheme, the Share Option Scheme shall be valid and effective for a period of 10 years from the date on which it becomes unconditional, after which no further options will be granted or offered but the provisions of the Share Option Scheme shall remain in full force and effect to the extent necessary to give effect to the exercise of any subsisting Options granted prior to the expiry of the 10-years period or otherwise as may be required in accordance with the provisions of the Share Option Scheme. As at 31 December 2020, the remaining life of the Share Option Scheme was about 4 months.

No options have been granted under the Share Option Scheme since its adoption up to 31 December 2020.

Retirement scheme

The Group operates a Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme ("MPF Scheme") under the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance (Chapter 485 of the Laws of Hong Kong) for employees employed under the jurisdiction of the Employment Ordinance (Chapter 57 of the Laws of Hong Kong). The MPF Scheme is a defined contribution retirement scheme administered by independent trustees. Under the MPF Scheme, each of the employer and employee are required to make contributions of 5% of the employees' relevant income to the scheme, subject to a cap of monthly relevant income of HK$30,000. Contributions made to the scheme are vested immediately.

Employees of the subsidiaries of the Group in the PRC participate in the retirement schemes operated by the local authorities. The subsidiaries are required to contribute a certain percentage of salaries to these schemes to pay the benefits. The only obligation of the Group in respect to these schemes is the required contributions under the schemes.

For the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group's total contributions to the retirement schemes charged in the consolidated income statement amounted to RMB8,792,000 (2019: RMB9,082,000).

Details of the Group's pension scheme are set out in note 7(b) to the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

Connected transactions and related party transactions

(A) Connected transactions – continuing connected transactions

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group entered into the following continuing connected transactions which are subject to the reporting and annual review requirements set out in Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

Details of the continuing connected transactions are set out below:

(a) Sales of DTY, FDY and POY by Billion Fujian to Fujian Baikai Elastic Weaving Co., Ltd.（福建省百凱彈性織造有限公司）("Baikai Elastic Weaving")*

During the year ended 31 December 2020, pursuant to a sales agreement entered into between Billion Fujian and Baikai Elastic Weaving on 11 December 2017, Billion Fujian sold DTY, FDY and POY to Baikai Elastic Weaving at prices agreed between the parties from time to time after arm's length negotiation and comparable to the then market prices of similar products that Billion Fujian sold to other independent customers.

Baikai Elastic Weaving is a wholly foreign-owned subsidiary of Baikai (HK) Industrial Limited (百凱（香港）實業有限公司) ("Baikai H.K.") which in turn is wholly-owned by Mr. Lin Jinjing ("Mr. Lin") who is a brother-in-law of both Mr. Sze Tin Yau and Mr. Wu Jinbiao, both being executive Directors. Mr. Lin controls the exercise of 100% of the voting power at general meetings of Baikai Elastic Weaving and is the sole director of Baikai Elastic Weaving. Accordingly, Baikai Elastic Weaving is an associate of Mr. Sze Tin Yau and Mr. Wu Jinbiao, and therefore a connected person of the Company under the Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

For the year ended 31 December 2020, sales to Baikai Elastic Weaving by Billion Fujian amounted to approximately RMB347,445,000, which is within the approved cap of RMB348,000,000 as disclosed in the Company's announcement dated 11 December 2017 and circular dated 31 January 2018.

(b) Sales of DTY and FDY by Billion Fujian to Fujian Baikai Wrap Knitting Industry Co., Ltd.*（福建省百凱經編實業有限公司）("Baikai Wrap Knitting")

During the year ended 31 December 2020, pursuant to a sales agreement entered into between Billion Fujian and Baikai Wrap Knitting on 11 December 2017, Billion Fujian sold DTY and FDY to Baikai Wrap Knitting at prices agreed between the parties from time to time after arm's length negotiation and comparable to the then market prices of similar products that Billion Fujian sold to other independent customers.

Baikai Wrap Knitting is a wholly foreign-owned subsidiary of Baikai H.K. which in turn is wholly-owned by Mr. Lin who is a brother-in-law of both Mr. Sze Tin Yau and Mr. Wu Jinbiao, both being executive Directors. Mr. Lin controls the exercise of 100% of the voting power at general meetings of Baikai Wrap Knitting and is the sole director of Baikai Wrap Knitting. Accordingly, Baikai Wrap Knitting is an associate of Mr. Sze Tin Yau and Mr. Wu Jinbiao, and therefore a connected person of the Company under the Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

For the year ended 31 December 2020, sales to Baikai Wrap Knitting by Billion Fujian amounted to approximately RMB409,806,000, which is within the approved cap of RMB410,000,000 as disclosed in the Company's announcement dated 11 December 2017 and circular dated 31 January 2018.

(c) Sales of semidull PET chips, POY and spin finish oil by Billion Fujian to Fujian Baikai Textile Chemical Fiber Industry Co., Ltd.*（福建百凱紡織化纖實業有限公司）("Baikai Textile")

During the year ended 31 December 2020, pursuant to a sales agreement entered into between Billion Fujian and Baikai Textile on 11 December 2017, Billion Fujian sold semidull PET chips, POY and spin finish oil to Baikai Textile at prices agreed between the parties from time to time after arm's length negotiation and comparable to the then market prices of similar products that Billion Fujian sold to other independent customers.

Baikai Textile is a wholly foreign-owned subsidiary of Baikai H.K. which in turn is wholly owned by Mr. Lin who is a brother-in-law of both Mr. Sze Tin Yau and Mr. Wu Jinbiao, both being executive Directors. Mr. Lin controls the exercise of 100% of the voting power at general meetings of Baikai Textile and is the sole director of Baikai Textile. Accordingly, Baikai Textile is an associate of Mr. Sze Tin Yau and Mr. Wu Jinbiao, and therefore a connected person of the Company under the Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

For the year ended 31 December 2020, sales to Baikai Textile by Billion Fujian amounted to approximately RMB362,904,000, which is within the approved cap of RMB369,000,000 as disclosed in the Company's announcement dated 11 December 2017 and circular dated 31 January 2018.

(d) Sales of DTY by Billion Fujian to Fujian Baikai Zipper Dress Co., Ltd.*（福建省百凱拉鏈服飾有限公司）("Baikai Zipper")

During the year ended 31 December 2020, pursuant to a revised sales agreement entered into between Billion Fujian and Baikai Zipper on 11 December 2017, Billion Fujian sold DTY to Baikai Zipper at prices agreed between the parties from time to time after arm's length negotiation and comparable to the then market prices of similar products that Billion Fujian sold to other independent customers.

Baikai Zipper is a wholly foreign-owned subsidiary of Baikai H.K. which in turn is wholly owned by Mr. Lin who is a brother-in-law of both Mr. Sze Tin Yau and Mr. Wu Jinbiao, both being executive Directors. Mr. Lin controls the exercise of 100% of the voting power at general meetings of Baikai Zipper and is the sole director of Baikai Zipper. Accordingly, Baikai Zipper is an associate of Mr. Sze Tin Yau and Mr. Wu Jinbiao, and therefore a connected person of the Company under the Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

For the year ended 31 December 2020, sales to Baikai Zipper by Billion Fujian amounted to approximately RMB6,259,000, which is within the approved cap of RMB6,650,000 as disclosed in the Company's announcement dated 11 December 2017 and circular dated 31 January 2018.

(e) Provision of paper boxes and rolls and related processing services by Fujian Baikai Paper Co., Ltd.*（福建百凱紙品有限公司）("Baikai Paper") to Billion Fujian and Billion High-tech

During the year ended 31 December 2020, pursuant to a purchase agreement and a processing agreement both entered into between Billion Fujian and Baikai Paper on 11 December 2017, Baikai Paper provided paper boxes and rolls and related processing services to Billion Fujian at prices agreed between the parties from time to time after arm's length negotiation and comparable to the then market prices of similar products or services that Billion Fujian paid to other independent suppliers. Pursuant to a purchase agreement and a processing agreement both entered into between Billion High-tech and Baikai Paper on 11 December 2017, Baikai Paper agreed to provide paper boxes and rolls and related processing services to Billion High-tech at prices agreed between the parties from time to time after arm's length negotiation and comparable to the then market prices of similar products or services that Billion High-tech paid to other independent suppliers.

Baikai Paper is a wholly foreign-owned subsidiary of Baikai H.K. which in turn is wholly owned by Mr. Lin who is a brother-in-law of both Mr. Sze Tin Yau and Mr. Wu Jinbiao, both being executive Directors. Mr. Lin controls the exercise of 100% of the voting power at general meetings of Baikai Paper and is a director of Baikai Paper. Accordingly, Baikai Paper is an associate of Mr. Sze Tin Yau and Mr. Wu Jinbiao, and therefore a connected person of the Company under the Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

For the year ended 31 December 2020, sales to Billion Fujian and Billion High-tech by Baikai Paper amounted to approximately RMB270,215,000 and RMB11,847,000 respectively, which are within the approved cap of RMB523,000,000 and RMB34,000,000 respectively as disclosed in the Company's announcement dated 11 December 2017 and circular dated 31 January 2018.

(f) Purchase of paper boxes, rolls and polyfoam boards by Billion Vietnam from Baikai Industry (Viet Nam) Co., Ltd. (百凱實業（越南）有限公司) ("Baikai Vietnam")

During the year ended 31 December 2020, pursuant to a purchase agreement entered into between Baikai Vietnam and Billion Vietnam on 15 August 2019, Baikai Vietnam provided paper boxes, rolls and polyfoam boards to Billion Vietnam at a price agreed between the parties from time to time after arm's length negotiation and comparable to the then market prices of similar products that Billion Vietnam pays to other independent suppliers.

Baikai Vietnam is a wholly foreign-owned subsidiary of Baikai Wrap Knitting, which in turn is wholly-owned by Mr. Lin Jinjing, the brother-in-law of both Mr. Sze Tin Yau and Mr. Wu Jinbiao, both being executive Directors. Since Mr. Lin controls the exercise of 100% of the voting power at general meetings and is the sole director of Baikai Wrap Knitting, Baikai Wrap Knitting and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Baikai Vietnam, are associates of Mr. Sze Tin Yau and Mr. Wu Jinbiao. Accordingly, Baikai Vietnam is a connected person of the Company under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

For the year ended 31 December 2020, sales to Billion Vietnam by Baikai Vietnam amounted to approximately RMB33,646,000, which is within the approved cap of RMB140,510,000 as disclosed in the Company's announcement dated 15 August 2019.

(g) Sales of DTY, FDY and POY by Billion Vietnam to Baikai Vietnam

During the year ended 31 December 2020, pursuant to a sales agreement entered into between Baikai Vietnam and Billion Vietnam on 15 August 2019, Billion Vietnam provided DTY and FDY to Baikai Vietnam at a price agreed between the parties from time to time after arm's length negotiation and comparable to the then market prices of similar products that Billion Vietnam sells to other independent customers.

Baikai Vietnam is a wholly foreign-owned subsidiary of Baikai Wrap Knitting, which in turn is wholly-owned by Mr. Lin Jinjing, the brother-in-law of both Mr. Sze Tin Yau and Mr. Wu Jinbiao, both being executive Directors. Since Mr. Lin controls the exercise of 100% of the voting power at general meetings and is the sole director of Baikai Wrap Knitting, Baikai Wrap Knitting and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Baikai Vietnam, are associates of Mr. Sze Tin Yau and Mr. Wu Jinbiao. Accordingly, Baikai Vietnam is a connected person of the Company under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

For the year ended 31 December 2020, sales to Baikai Vietnam by Billion Vietnam amounted to approximately RMB2,253,000, which is within the approved cap of RMB9,330,000 as disclosed in the Company's announcement dated 15 August 2019.

(h) *Supply of Electricity by Billion Fujian to Fujian Baikai Wrap Knitting*

During the year ended 31 December 2020, pursuant to an electricity supply agreement entered into between Billion Fujian and Baikai Wrap Knitting on 20 March 2020, Billion Fujian supplied electricity to Baikai Wrap Knitting at a unit price which shall be calculated based on such price of electricity as prescribed by the relevant governmental authorities plus RMB0.018 per KWh.

Baikai Wrap Knitting is a wholly foreign-owned subsidiary of Baikai H.K. which in turn is wholly-owned by Mr. Lin who is a brother-in-law of both Mr. Sze Tin Yau and Mr. Wu Jinbiao, both being executive Directors. Mr. Lin controls the exercise of 100% of the voting power at general meetings of Baikai Wrap Knitting and is the sole director of Baikai Wrap Knitting. Accordingly, Baikai Wrap Knitting is an associate of Mr. Sze Tin Yau and Mr. Wu Jinbiao, and therefore a connected person of the Company under the Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

For the year ended 31 December 2020, sales of electricity to Baikai Wrap Knitting by Billion Fujian amounted to approximately RMB39,249,000, which is within the approved cap of RMB60,000,000 as disclosed in the Company's announcement dated 20 March 2020.

Confirmations from independent non-executive Directors and auditors of the Company

Pursuant to Rule 14A.55 of the Listing Rules, the independent non-executive Directors have reviewed the above continuing connected transactions and confirmed that the transactions have been entered into:

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

(ii) on normal commercial terms or better; and

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

Pursuant to Rule 14A.56 of the Listing Rules, the Board has engaged the auditors of the Company, Mazars CPA Limited, to perform certain agreed-upon procedures on the continuing connected transactions.

Based on the work performed, the auditors of the Company provided a letter to the Board confirming that the aforesaid continuing connected transactions:

(i) have been approved by the board of directors;

(ii) were entered into in accordance with the pricing policies of the Company;

(iii) were entered into in accordance with the terms of the relevant agreements governing such transactions; and

(iv) did not exceed the annual caps for the year ended 31 December 2020.

(B) Related Party Transactions

Details of the significant related party transactions undertaken in the normal course of business of the Group are provided under note 28 to the consolidated financial statements. None of these related party transactions constitutes a connected transaction as defined under the Listing Rules that is required to be disclosed, except for those described above in the paragraphs headed "(A) Connected transactions – continuing connected transactions", in respect of which the disclosure requirements in accordance with Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules have been complied with.

Directors' interests in contracts of significance

No contract of significance to which the Company, or any of its holding company, subsidiaries or fellow subsidiaries was a party, and in which a Director had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, subsisted at the end of the financial year or at any time during the financial year.

Management contracts

No contracts concerning the management and administration of the whole or any substantial part of the business of the Company were entered into or existed during the year ended 31 December 2020.

Contracts with controlling shareholders

No contract of significance has been entered into between the Company or any of its subsidiaries and the controlling shareholders during the year ended 31 December 2020.

Sufficiency of public float

Rule 8.08(1)(a) of the Listing Rules requires that at least 25% of the total issued capital of an issuer must be held by the public at any time. Based on the information that is publicly available to the Company and within the knowledge of the Directors as at the date of this report, the Company has maintained the prescribed public float of not less than 25% of the Company's issued shares as required under the Listing Rules for the year ended 31 December 2020 and the subsequent period ended the date of this report.

Bank loans

Details of bank loans of the Company and the Group as at 31 December 2020 are set out in note 21 to the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

Audit committee

The audit committee of the Company had reviewed, together with the management, the accounting principles and policies adopted by the Group and the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020. The audit committee of the Company has also met and discussed with the Group's external auditors regarding the Group's audit and financial reporting matters.

Auditors

KPMG resigned as the auditor of the Company on 18 December 2020 and Moore Stephens CPA Limited ("Moore Stephens") was appointed as the auditor of the Company on 18 December 2020. Moore Stephens resigned as the auditor of the Company on 24 June 2021 and Mazars CPA Limited ("Mazars"), *Certified Public Accountants*, was appointed as the auditor of the Company on 24 June 2021 to fill the casual vacancy following the resignation of Moore Stephens. Mazars shall retire and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment at the annual general meeting. A resolution for the reappointment of Mazars as the auditor of the Company is to be proposed at the annual general meeting.

Dividend policy

The declaration, form, frequency and amount of any dividend payout of the Company must be in accordance with relevant laws, rules and regulations and subject to the articles of association of the Company. Subject to compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and the Articles of Association, in deciding whether to propose any dividend payout, the Board will take into account, among other things, the financial results, the earnings and distributable reserves, the operations and liquidity requirements, the debt ratio and possible effects on the credit lines, and the current and future development plans of the Company.

Dividend

The Board does not recommend the payment of any final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Closure of register of members

The register of members of the Company will be closed from 31 December 2021 to 5 January 2022 (both days inclusive) for the purpose of determining shareholders who are entitled to attend and vote at the forthcoming AGM. In order to qualify for attending and voting at the AGM, all transfers accompanied by the relevant share certificate must be lodged with the Company's share registrar and transfer office, Computershare Hong Kong Investor Services Limited at Shops 1712–1716, 17/F., Hopewell Centre, 183 Queen's Road East, Wanchai, Hong Kong not later than 4:30 p.m. on 30 December 2021.

Continued Suspension of Trading

At the request of the Company, trading in the shares of the Company on the Stock Exchange has been suspended with effect from 9:00 a.m. on Thursday, 1 April 2021 and will remain suspended until further notice. The Company will publish further announcement(s) to keep its shareholders and potential investors informed of the latest progress as and when appropriate and will announce quarterly updates on its development pursuant to Rule 13.24A of the Listing Rules.

On behalf of the Board

Sze Tin Yau
Co-chairman

Hong Kong, 3 November 2021

* *For identification purpose only*

Independent Auditor's Report

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To the members of Billion Industrial Holdings Limited
(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Billion Industrial Holdings Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group"), set out on pages 78 to 157, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

Basis for Qualified Opinion

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group made sales of approximately Renminbi 114.3 million, represented approximately 1.4% of the Group's revenue, to a corporation previously controlled by two then employees of the Group (the "Trading Customer") with all the trade receivables settled by the Trading Customer prior to 31 December 2020 (the "Sales Transactions"). The relevant goods were then resold by the Trading Customer to its customers (the "Next Customers"). We were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to ascertain the identity of the Next Customers nor the delivery arrangements and other key trading terms of the goods resold from the Trading Customer to the Next Customers because we were denied, by the management of the Trading Customer, access to the financial information and other relevant documents of the Trading Customer in respect of the Sales Transactions. In addition, there was no reliable information or other evidence available to us for determining whether the classification, presentation and disclosures of the Sales Transactions in the consolidated financial statements are appropriate. Consequently, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments to the consolidated financial statements were necessary.

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

In addition to the matter described in the "*Basis for Qualified Opinion*" section, we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report:

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Revenue recognition Each year, the Group enters into a sales agreement with each customer and sells its polyester filament yarns products, polyester products, polyester industrial yarns products and ES fiber products according to the terms of separate purchase orders. The Group recognises revenue from domestic sales when the customers have received and accepted the goods. The Group recognises revenue from export sales when the control of ownership of the goods have been transferred to the buyer which is generally considered to be when the goods are loaded on board a shipping vessel in line with contractual arrangements and related agreed commercial shipping terms. We identified revenue recognition as a key audit matter because revenue is one of the key performance indicators of the Group and may be subject to risk of manipulation by management/employee to achieve expectations or targets particularly in light of the competition in the polyester filament yarns business. Related disclosures are included in Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements.	Our procedures, among others, included: a) obtaining an understanding of and assessing the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of management's key internal controls in relation to revenue recognition; b) inspecting key customer contracts to identify terms and conditions relating to goods acceptance and the right of return and assessing the Group's timing of recognition of revenue with reference to the requirements of the prevailing accounting standards; c) comparing, on a sample basis, revenue transactions recorded before and after the financial year end date with signed goods delivery notes and shipping documents (as appropriate) to assess whether the revenue had been recognised in the appropriate financial period; d) inspecting, on a sample basis, credit notes issued subsequent to the year end to assess whether necessary accounting adjustments are made in the appropriate financial period; e) inspecting, on a sample basis, underlying documentation for manual journal entries raised during the year relating to revenue; and f) selecting a sample of sales transactions recorded during the year and comparing the details to goods delivery notes (for domestic sales) and shipping documents, which included bills of lading (for export sales) and confirming the sales transactions with customers through direct confirmations on a sample basis.

Other Information

The directors of the Company are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all the information included in the 2020 annual report of the Company but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. As described in the "*Basis for Qualified Opinion*" section above, we were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate evidence in relation to the Sales Transactions. Accordingly, we are unable to conclude whether or not the other information is materially misstated with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of the Directors and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. This report is made solely to you, as a body, 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.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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.

- 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 of the Company.

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

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

Mazars CPA Limited
Certified Public Accountants
Hong Kong, 3 November 2021

The engagement director on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is:
She Shing Pang
Practising Certificate number: P05510

Consolidated Income Statement

Year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Revenue	*4*	**8,431,054**	9,396,866
Cost of sales		**(7,050,709)**	(7,779,920)
Gross profit		**1,380,345**	1,616,946
Other revenue	*5*	**247,290**	157,980
Other net gains and losses	*6*	**6,523**	37,759
Selling and distribution expenses		**(115,604)**	(89,608)
Administrative expenses		**(409,312)**	(442,672)
Profit from operations		**1,109,242**	1,280,405
Finance costs	*7*	**(196,175)**	(214,804)
Profit before tax	*7*	**913,067**	1,065,601
Income tax expenses	*8*	**(131,585)**	(212,379)
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company		**781,482**	853,222
Earnings per share	*10*		
Basic and diluted *(RMB)*		**0.37**	0.40

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

Year ended 31 December 2020

	2020	2019
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	**781,482**	853,222
Other comprehensive (loss) income:		
Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Exchange difference on consolidation	**(10,414)**	1,604
Item that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Exchange difference on consolidation	**(49,773)**	(1,739)
Total other comprehensive loss for the year	**(60,187)**	(135)
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to owners of the Company	**721,295**	853,087

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

At 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	*11*	**10,393,976**	8,975,594
Intangible assets	*12*	**8,414**	10,586
Deposits and prepayments	*15*	**406,423**	715,052
		10,808,813	9,701,232
Current assets			
Inventories	*14*	**1,905,552**	2,204,027
Trade and other receivables	*15*	**1,695,744**	1,496,597
Other financial assets	*16*	**–**	310,245
Restricted bank deposits	*17*	**3,929,520**	2,578,903
Cash and cash equivalents	*18*	**342,919**	201,398
		7,873,735	6,791,170
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	*19*	**7,432,014**	7,733,903
Contract liabilities	*20*	**274,374**	163,383
Bank loans	*21*	**2,068,975**	1,142,549
Lease liabilities	*22*	**1,003**	1,515
Deferred income	*23*	**–**	944
Tax payables		**134,263**	142,799
		9,910,629	9,185,093
Net current liabilities		**(2,036,894)**	(2,393,923)
Total assets less current liabilities		**8,771,919**	7,307,309

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position (Continued)

At 31 December 2020

	Note	**2020 RMB'000**	2019 RMB'000
Non-current liabilities			
Bank loans	*21*	**1,215,416**	471,433
Lease liabilities	*22*	**5,193**	5,561
Deferred tax liabilities	*24*	**176,467**	169,855
		1,397,076	646,849
NET ASSETS		**7,374,843**	6,660,460
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	*25*	**17,827**	17,846
Reserves		**7,357,016**	6,642,614
TOTAL EQUITY		**7,374,843**	6,660,460

The consolidated financial statements on pages 78 to 157 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 3 November 2021 and signed on its behalf by

Sze Tin Yau
Director

Wu Jinbiao
Director

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

Year ended 31 December 2020

		Reserves							
	Share capital RMB'000 (Note 25(c)(i))	Share premium RMB'000 (Note 25(d)(i))	Capital redemption reserve RMB'000 (Note 25(d)(ii))	Statutory reserve RMB'000 (Note 25(d)(iii))	Capital reserve RMB'000 (Note 25(d)(iv))	Exchange reserve RMB'000 (Note 25(d)(v))	Retained profits RMB'000	Total reserves RMB'000	Total equity RMB'000
At 1 January 2019	17,873	110,049	1,460	492,705	1,805,631	(175,140)	3,685,926	5,920,631	5,938,504
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	853,222	853,222	853,222
Other comprehensive income (loss):									
Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss									
Exchange difference on consolidation	–	–	–	–	–	1,604	–	1,604	1,604
Item that may be reclassified to profit or loss									
Exchange difference on consolidation	–	–	–	–	–	(1,739)	–	(1,739)	(1,739)
Total other comprehensive loss	–	–	–	–	–	(135)	–	(135)	(135)
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	–	–	(135)	853,222	853,087	853,087
Transactions with owners:									
Contributions and distributions									
Dividends approved in respect of the previous year *(Note 25(b))*	–	–	–	–	–	–	(103,888)	(103,888)	(103,888)
Purchase of own shares *(Note 25(c)(ii))*									
– par value paid	(27)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(27)
– premium paid	–	(27,216)	–	–	–	–	–	(27,216)	(27,216)
– transfer between reserves	–	(27)	27	–	–	–	–	–	–
Appropriation of statutory reserve	–	–	–	92,223	–	–	(92,223)	–	–
Total transactions with owners	(27)	(27,243)	27	92,223	–	–	(196,111)	(131,104)	(131,131)
At 31 December 2019	17,846	82,806	1,487	584,928	1,805,631	(175,275)	4,343,037	6,642,614	6,660,460
At 1 January 2020	**17,846**	**82,806**	**1,487**	**584,928**	**1,805,631**	**(175,275)**	**4,343,037**	**6,642,614**	**6,660,460**
Profit for the year	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**781,482**	**781,482**	**781,482**
Other comprehensive loss:									
Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss									
Exchange difference on consolidation	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(10,414)**	**–**	**(10,414)**	**(10,414)**
Item that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss									
Exchange difference on consolidation	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(49,773)**	**–**	**(49,773)**	**(49,773)**
Total other comprehensive loss	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(60,187)**	**–**	**(60,187)**	**(60,187)**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(60,187)**	**781,482**	**721,295**	**721,295**
Transactions with owners:									
Contributions and distributions									
Purchase of own shares *(Note 25(c)(ii))*									
– par value paid	**(19)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(19)**
– premium paid	**–**	**(6,893)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(6,893)**	**(6,893)**
– transfer between reserves	**–**	**(19)**	**19**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Appropriation of statutory reserve	**–**	**–**	**–**	**81,044**	**–**	**–**	**(81,044)**	**–**	**–**
Total transactions with owners	**(19)**	**(6,912)**	**19**	**81,044**	**–**	**–**	**(81,044)**	**(6,893)**	**(6,912)**
At 31 December 2020	**17,827**	**75,894**	**1,506**	**665,972**	**1,805,631**	**(235,462)**	**5,043,475**	**7,357,016**	**7,374,843**

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

Year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash generated from operations	*18(b)*	**1,479,472**	4,424,430
Income tax paid		**(133,509)**	(156,055)
Net cash from operating activities		**1,345,963**	4,268,375
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		**(5)**	(142)
Expenditure on construction in progress		**(1,699,131)**	(1,307,214)
Payment of wealth management products		**–**	(100,000)
Proceeds from the disposal of wealth management products		**104,800**	1,239,854
Payment for structured deposits		**–**	(361,000)
Proceeds from the disposal of structured deposits		**208,020**	470,340
Withdrawal of restricted bank deposits		**268,000**	251,830
Placement of restricted bank deposits		**(1,618,617)**	(2,578,903)
Refund of deposits for purchase of interests in leasehold land held for own use		**84,212**	26,827
Other cash flows arising from investing activities		**848**	1,758
Net cash used in investing activities		**(2,651,873)**	(2,356,650)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Capital element of lease rentals paid	*18(c)*	**(733)**	(495)
Interest element of lease rentals paid	*18(c)*	**(242)**	(273)
Payment for repurchase of shares	*25(c)(ii)*	**(6,912)**	(27,243)
Proceeds from new bank loans	*18(c)*	**5,499,915**	4,208,851
Repayment of bank loans	*18(c)*	**(3,791,978)**	(6,024,961)
Interest paid	*18(c)*	**(250,278)**	(216,095)
Dividends paid		**–**	(103,888)
Net cash from (used in) financing activities		**1,449,772**	(2,164,104)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**143,862**	(252,379)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		**201,398**	455,623
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes, net		**(2,341)**	(1,846)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year, represented by bank balances and cash	*18(a)*	**342,919**	201,398

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Billion Industrial Holdings Limited (the "Company", together with its subsidiaries collectively referred to as the "Group") was incorporated in the Cayman Islands on 25 November 2010, as an exempted company with limited liability under the Company Law, Chapter 22 (Law 3 of 1961, as consolidated and revised) of the Cayman Islands. The shares of the Company were listed on the Main Board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Stock Exchange") on 18 May 2011. The addresses of the registered office and principal place of business of the Company are disclosed in the "Corporate Information" section of the annual report.

The Company is an investment holding company and its subsidiaries are principally engaged in manufacturing and sales of polyester filament yarns products, polyester products, polyester industrial yarns products and ES fiber products. The principal activities of its subsidiaries are set out in Note 13 to the consolidated financial statements.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the "HKICPA"), which collective term includes all applicable individual HKFRSs, Hong Kong Accounting Standards ("HKASs") and Interpretations issued by the HKICPA and the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance. The consolidated financial statements also comply with the applicable disclosure requirements of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange (the "Listing Rules").

The functional currency of the Company is Hong Kong Dollars ("HK$"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Renminbi ("RMB") as the functional currency of the Group's major operating subsidiaries is RMB. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a basis consistent with the accounting policies adopted in the 2019 consolidated financial statements except for the adoption of the new/revised HKFRSs that are relevant to the Group and effective from the current year as detailed below.

Going concern

At 31 December 2020, the Group recorded net current liabilities of approximately RMB2,036,894,000 *(2019: approximately RMB2,393,923,000)*. Based on the estimation of the future cash flows of the Group, after taking into account of (i) the bank and cash balances as at 31 December 2020 and continuous net cash inflows from operating activities; and (ii) the confirmed and indicated credit commitments from financial institutions, the directors of the Company are of the opinion that the Group will have sufficient working capital to finance its normal operation and meet the obligation for its liabilities for the twelve months from the end of the reporting period of the consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Adoption of new/revised HKFRSs

The Group has applied, for the first time, the following new/revised HKFRSs:

Amendments to HKASs 1 and 8	Definition of Material
Amendments to HKAS 39, HKFRSs 7 and 9	Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 1
Amendments to HKFRS 3	Definition of a Business

Amendments to HKASs 1 and 8: Definition of Material

The amendments clarify the definition of material and align the definition used across HKFRSs.

Amendments to HKAS 39, HKFRSs 7 and 9: Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 1

The amendments modify some specific hedge accounting requirements to provide relief from potential effects of the uncertainties caused by interest rate benchmark reform (the market-wide reform of an interest rate benchmark, including the replacement of an interest rate benchmark with an alternative benchmark). In addition, the amendments require companies to provide additional information to investors about their hedging relationships which are directly affected by these uncertainties.

Amendments to HKFRS 3: Definition of a Business

The amendments, among others, revise the definition of a business and include new guidance to evaluate whether an acquired process is substantive.

The adoption of the above amendments does not have any significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

A summary of the significant accounting policies adopted by the Group is set out below.

The measurement basis used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements is historical cost except for unlisted wealth management product investments, the structured deposits under other financial assets and contracts for financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss ("FVPL") which is stated at fair value as explained in the accounting policies set out below.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. When assessing whether the Group has power, only substantive rights (held by the Group and other parties) are considered.

An investment in a subsidiary is consolidated into the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. Intra-group balances, transactions and cash flows and any unrealised profits arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised losses resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

Changes in the Group's interests in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions, whereby adjustments are made to the amounts of controlling and non-controlling interests within consolidated equity to reflect the change in relative interests, but no adjustments are made to goodwill and no gain or loss is recognised.

In the Company's statement of financial position which is presented within these notes, the investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost less impairment losses. The carrying amount of the investment is reduced to its recoverable amount on an individual basis, if it is higher than the recoverable amount. The results of subsidiaries are accounted for by the Company on the basis of dividends received and receivable.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment, other than construction in progress, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (if any). The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the year in which they are incurred.

The cost of self-constructed items of property, plant and equipment includes the cost of materials, direct labour, the initial estimate, where relevant, of the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located, and an appropriate proportion of production overheads and borrowing costs.

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

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment, less their estimated residual value, if any, using the straight line method over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings suited on leasehold land	Shorter of the unexpired terms of lease and their estimated useful lives, being no more than 30 years after the date of completion except for the commercial buildings situated in Hong Kong with useful life of 40 years
Leasehold land	Over the unexpired terms of lease
Plant and machinery	18 years
Office and other equipment	3 to 18 years
Motor vehicles	5 years

Where parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, the cost of the item is allocated on a reasonable basis between the parts and each part is depreciated separately. Both the useful life of an asset and its residual value, if any, are reviewed annually.

Construction in progress

Construction in progress represents property, plant and equipment under construction and machinery and equipment under installation and testing. Construction in progress is included under property, plant and equipment and stated at cost less any impairment losses. The cost includes cost of construction, plant and equipment and other direct costs plus borrowing costs which include interest charges and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings used to finance these projects during the construction period, to the extent that these are regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs.

Construction in progress is not depreciated until such time as the assets are completed and substantially ready for their intended use.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Group are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation (where the estimated useful life is finite) and impairment losses.

Amortisation of intangible assets with finite useful lives is charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The following intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortised from the date they are available for use and their estimated useful lives are as follows:

Emission rights of nitrogen oxides	5 years
Software	10 years

Both the useful life of the intangible assets and method of amortisation are reviewed annually.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments

Financial assets

Recognition and derecognition
Financial assets are recognised when and only when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments and on a trade date basis.

A financial asset is derecognised when and only when (i) the Group's contractual rights to future cash flows from the financial asset expire or (ii) the Group transfers the financial asset and either (a) it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or (b) it neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset but it does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises the financial asset to the extent of its continuing involvement and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay.

Classification and measurement
Financial assets (except for trade receivables without a significant financing component) are initially recognised at their fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not carried at FVPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets. Such trade receivables are initially measured at their transaction price.

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as (i) measured at amortised cost; (ii) debt investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income; (iii) equity investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income; or (iv) measured at FVPL.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the Group's business model for managing the financial assets and the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business model for managing them, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first annual reporting period following the change in the business model (the "reclassification date").

Derivatives embedded in a hybrid contract in which a host is an asset within the scope of HKFRS 9 are not separated from the host. Instead, the entire hybrid contract is assessed for classification.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Classification and measurement (Continued)

1) Financial assets measured at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVPL:

(i) it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

(ii) its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses arising from impairment, derecognition or through the amortisation process are recognised in profit or loss.

The Group's financial assets at amortised cost include trade and other receivables, restricted bank deposits and cash and cash equivalents.

2) Financial assets at FVPL

These investments include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition as at FVPL, financial assets resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement in a business combination to which HKFRS 3 applies and financial assets that are otherwise required to be measured at FVPL. They are carried at fair value, with any resultant gain and loss recognised in profit or loss, which does not include any dividend or interest earned on the financial assets. Dividend or interest income is presented separately from fair value gain or loss.

A financial asset is classified as held for trading if it is:

(i) acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term;

(ii) part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking on initial recognition; or

(iii) a derivative that is not a financial guarantee contract or not a designated and effective hedging instrument.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Classification and measurement (Continued)

2) Financial assets at FVPL (Continued)

Financial assets are designated at initial recognition as at FVPL only if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains or losses on them on different bases.

The Group's financial assets mandatorily measured at FVPL include unlisted wealth management product investments, the structured deposits under other financial assets and contracts for financial instruments at FVPL.

Financial liabilities

Recognition and derecognition

Financial liabilities are recognised when and only when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

A financial liability is derecognised when and only when the liability is extinguished, that is, when the obligation specified in the relevant contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Classification and measurement

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at their fair value plus, in the case of financial liabilities not carried at FVPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issue of the financial liabilities.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, contract liabilities, bank loans, leases liabilities, deferred income and contracts for financial instruments at FVPL. All financial liabilities, except for financial liabilities at FVPL, are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, unless the effect of discounting would be insignificant, in which case they are stated at cost.

Financial liabilities at FVPL include contracts for financial instruments at FVPL, financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at FVPL and financial liabilities that are contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination to which HKFRS 3 applies. They are carried at fair value, with any resultant gain and loss (excluding interest expenses) recognised in profit or loss, except for the portion of fair value changes of financial liabilities designated at FVPL that are attributable to the credit risk of the liabilities which is presented in other comprehensive income unless such treatment would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. The amounts presented in other comprehensive income shall not be subsequently transferred to profit or loss.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial liabilities (Continued)

Classification and measurement (Continued)
A financial liability is classified as held for trading if it is:

(i) incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term;

(ii) part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking on initial recognition; or

(iii) a derivative that is not a financial guarantee contract or not a designated and effective hedging instrument.

Financial liabilities are designated at initial recognition as at FVPL only if:

(i) the designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains or losses on them on different bases;

(ii) they are part of a group of financial liabilities or financial assets and financial liabilities that are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management strategy; or

(iii) they contain one or more embedded derivatives, in which case the entire hybrid contract may be designated as a financial liability at FVPL, except where the embedded derivatives do not significantly modify the cash flows or it is clear that separation of the embedded derivatives is prohibited.

Derivatives embedded in a hybrid contract with a host that is not an asset within the scope of HKFRS 9 are treated as separate derivatives when they meet the definition of a derivative, their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host, and the hybrid contract is not measured at FVPL.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses ("ECL") on financial assets measured at amortised cost (including trade and other receivables, restricted bank deposits and cash and cash equivalents).

Financial assets measured at fair value including other financial assets are not subject to the ECL assessment.

Except for the specific treatments as detailed below, at each reporting date, the Group measures a loss allowance for a financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime ECL if the credit risk on that financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial asset at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all expected cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive).

The expected cash shortfalls are discounted using the following discount rates where the effect of discounting is material:

– fixed-rate financial assets and trade and other receivables: effective interest rate determined at initial recognition or an approximation thereof; and

– variable-rate financial assets: current effective interest rate.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

Measurement of ECLs (Continued)

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

In measuring ECLs, the Group takes into account reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. This includes information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

ECLs are measured on either of the following bases:

– 12-month ECLs: these are losses that are expected to result from possible default events within the 12 months after the reporting date; and

– lifetime ECLs: these are losses that are expected to result from all possible default events over the expected lives of the items to which the ECL model applies.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs under simplified approach of ECL. ECLs on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors and an assessment of both the current and forecast general economic conditions at the end of the reporting period.

For all other financial instruments, the Group recognises a loss allowance equal to 12-month ECLs unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the financial instrument since initial recognition, in which case the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

Definition of default

The Group considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that the Group may not receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full if the financial instrument that meets any of the following criteria.

(i) information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Group, in full (without taking into account any collaterals held by the Group); or

(ii) there is a breach of financial covenants by the counterparty.

Irrespective of the above analysis, the Group considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

Significant increases in credit risk

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

In particular, the following information is taken into account when assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition:

- failure to make payments of principal or interest on their contractually due dates;
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in a financial instrument's external or internal credit rating (if available);
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor; and
- existing or forecast changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment that have a significant adverse effect on the debtor's ability to meet its obligation to the Group.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

Significant increases in credit risk (Continued)

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Group presumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, except for which the Group has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that previous non-payments were an administrative oversight, instead of resulting from financial difficulty of the borrower, or that there is no correlation between significant increases in the risk of a default occurring and financial assets on which payments are more than 30 days past due, but that evidence does identify such a correlation when payments are more than 60 days past due.

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

(i) past due information

(ii) nature of instrument

(iii) nature of collateral

(iv) industry of debtors

(v) geographical location of debtors

(vi) external credit risk ratings

ECLs are remeasured at each reporting date to reflect changes in the financial instrument's credit risk since initial recognition. Any change in the ECL amount is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss. The Group recognises an impairment gain or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

Low credit risk

A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if:

(i) it has a low risk of default;

(ii) the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term; and

(iii) adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

Credit-impaired financial asset

At the end of the reporting period, the Group assesses whether a financial asset is credit-impaired. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable events:

– significant financial difficulties of the debtor;

– a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;

– it becoming probable that the borrower will enter into bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;

– significant changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment that have an adverse effect on the debtor; or

– the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties of the issuer.

Write-off policy

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Group determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities under the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due, taking into account legal advice if appropriate. Any subsequent recovery is recognised in profit or loss.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Cash equivalents

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash equivalents represent short-term highly liquid investments which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For classification in the statement of financial position, cash equivalents represent assets similar in nature to cash and which are not restricted as to use.

Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers within HKFRS 15

Income is classified by the Group as revenue when it arises from the sale of goods, the provision of services or the use by others of the Group's assets under leases in the ordinary course of the Group's business.

Revenue is recognised when control over a product or service is transferred to the customer, or the lessee has the right to use the asset, at the amount of promised consideration to which the Group is expected to be entitled, excluding those amounts collected on behalf of third parties. Revenue excludes value added tax or other sales taxes and is after deduction of any trade discounts.

Nature of goods or services
The nature of the goods or services provided by the Group is sales of polyester filament yarns products, polyester products, polyester industrial yarns products and ES fiber products.

Identification of performance obligations
At contract inception, the Group assesses the goods or services promised in a contract with a customer and identifies as a performance obligation each promise to transfer to the customer either:

(a) a good or service (or a bundle of goods or services) that is distinct; or

(b) a series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same and that have the same pattern of transfer to the customer.

A good or service that is promised to a customer is distinct if both of the following criteria are met:

(a) the customer can benefit from the good or service either on its own or together with other resources that are readily available to the customer (i.e. the good or service is capable of being distinct); and

(b) the Group's promise to transfer the good or service to the customer is separately identifiable from other promises in the contract (i.e. the promise to transfer the good or service is distinct within the context of the contract).

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Revenue recognition (Continued)

Revenue from contracts with customers within HKFRS 15 (Continued)

Timing of revenue recognition
Revenue is recognised when (or as) the Group satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service (i.e. an asset) to a customer. An asset is transferred when (or as) the customer obtains control of that asset.

If a performance obligation is not satisfied over time, the Group satisfies the performance obligation at a point in time when the customer obtains control of the promised asset. In determining when the transfer of control occurs, the Group considers the concept of control and such indicators as legal title, physical possession, right to payment, significant risks and rewards of ownership of the asset, and customer acceptance.

Sale of the Group's products is recognised at a point in time at which the customer obtains the control of the promised asset, which generally coincides with the time when the goods are delivered to customers and the title is passed. If the products are a partial fulfilment of a contract covering other goods and/or services, then the amount of revenue recognised is an appropriate proportion of the total transaction price under the contract, allocated between all the goods and services promised under the contract on a relative stand-alone selling price basis.

Transaction price: significant financing components
Where the contract contains a financing component which provides a significant financing benefit to the customer for more than 12 months, 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 with the customer, and interest income is accrued separately under the effective interest method. Where the contract contains a financing component which provides a significant financing benefit to the Group, revenue recognised under that contract includes the interest expense accreted on the contract liability under the effective interest method. The Group takes advantage of the practical expedient in paragraph 63 of HKFRS 15 and does not adjust the consideration for any effects of a significant financing component if the period of financing is 12 months or less.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Contract assets and contract liabilities

If the Group performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, the contract is presented as a contract asset, excluding any amounts presented as a receivable. Conversely, if a customer pays consideration, or the Group has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, before the Group transfers a good or service to the customer, the contract is presented as a contract liability when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). A receivable is the Group's right to consideration that is unconditional or only the passage of time is required before payment of that consideration is due.

For a single contract or a single set of related contracts, either a net contract asset or a net contract liability is presented. Contract assets and contract liabilities of unrelated contracts are not presented on a net basis.

For the business of the Group, it is common for the Group to receive from the customer the whole or some of the contractual payments before the services are completed or when the goods are delivered (i.e. the timing of revenue recognition for such transactions). The Group recognises a contract liability until it is recognised as revenue. During that period, any significant financing components, if applicable, will be included in the contract liability and will be expensed as accrued unless the interest expense is eligible for capitalisation.

Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions during the period are translated at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the end of the reporting period. Exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the foreign exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. The transaction date is the date on which the company initially recognises such non-monetary assets or liabilities. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are translated using the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was measured.

The results of operations outside the People's Republic of China (the "PRC") are translated into RMB at the exchange rates approximating the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Statement of financial position items are translated into RMB at the closing foreign exchange rates at the end of the reporting period. The resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated separately in equity in the exchange reserve.

On disposal of a foreign operation with a foreign currency other than RMB, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences relating to that foreign operation is reclassified from equity to profit or loss when the profit or loss on disposal is recognised.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Inventories

Inventories are assets which are held for sale in the ordinary course of business, in the process of production for such sale or in the form of materials or supplies to be consumed in the production process or in the rendering of services.

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cost is calculated using the weighted average cost formula and comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

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

Impairment of non-financial assets (other than goodwill)

Internal and external sources of information are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to identify indications that the following assets may be impaired or, except in the case of goodwill, an impairment loss previously recognised no longer exists or may have decreased:

– property, plant and equipment, including right-of-use assets and construction in progress;

– intangible assets; and

– investments in subsidiaries in the statement of financial position of the Company.

If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

– Calculation of recoverable amount

  The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Where an asset does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows independently (i.e. a cash-generating unit).

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Impairment of non-financial assets (other than goodwill) (Continued)

– Recognition of impairment losses

An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss if the carrying amount of an asset, or the cash-generating unit to which it belongs, exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (or group of units) on a pro rata basis, except that the carrying value of an asset will not be reduced below its individual fair value less costs of disposal (if measurable), or value in use (if determinable).

– Reversals of impairment losses

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a favourable change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

A reversal of an impairment loss is limited to the asset's carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior years. Reversals of impairment losses are credited to profit or loss in the period in which the reversals are recognised.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset which necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

The capitalisation of borrowing costs as part of the cost of a qualifying asset commences when expenditure for the asset is being incurred, borrowing costs are being incurred and activities that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are in progress. Capitalisation of borrowing costs is suspended or ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale are interrupted or complete.

Research and development expenditure

Research and development expenditure comprise all costs that are directly attributable to research and development activities or that can be allocated on a reasonable basis to such activities. Because of the nature of the Group's research and development activities, the criteria for the recognition of such costs as an asset are generally not met until late in the development stage of the project when the remaining development costs are immaterial. Hence both research costs and development costs are generally recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a legal or constructive obligation arising as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. Where the time value of money is material, provisions are stated at the present value of the expenditure expected to settle the obligation.

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised in the statement of financial position initially when there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and that the Group will comply with the conditions attaching to them. Grants that compensate the Group for expenses incurred are recognised as income in profit or loss on a systematic basis in the same periods in which the expenses are incurred. Grants that compensate the Group for the cost of an asset are credited to a deferred income account and are released to profit or loss over the useful life of the relevant asset by equal annual instalments.

Leases

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether the 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. Control is conveyed where the customer has both the right to direct the use of the identified asset and to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from that use.

As a lessee

Where the contract contains lease component(s) and non-lease component(s), the Group has elected not to separate non-lease components and accounts for each lease component and any associated non-lease components as a single lease component for all leases.

At the lease commencement date, the Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability, except for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets which, for the Group are primarily laptops and office furniture. When the Group enters into a lease in respect of a low-value asset, the Group decides whether to capitalise the lease on a lease-by-lease basis.

The lease payments associated with those leases which are not capitalised are recognised as an expense on a systematic basis over the lease term.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Leases (Continued)

As a lessee (Continued)

Where the lease is capitalised, the lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments payable over the lease term, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, using a relevant incremental borrowing rate. After initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost and interest expense is calculated using the effective interest method. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and hence are charged to profit or loss in the accounting period in which they are incurred.

The right-of-use asset (as presented within "property, plant and equipment") recognised when a lease is capitalised is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability plus any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, and any initial direct costs incurred. Where applicable, the cost of the right-of-use assets also includes an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, discounted to their present value, less any lease incentives received.

Subsequently, the right-of-use asset is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the right-of-use asset (unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option – in which case depreciation is provided over the estimated useful life of the underlying asset) as follows:

Leasehold land	Over the unexpired terms of lease
Buildings leased for own use	10 to 20 years

The lease liability is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, or there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or there is a change arising from the reassessment of whether the Group will be reasonably certain to exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Group presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in other property, plant and equipment and presents lease liabilities separately in the statement of financial position.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits and contributions to defined contribution retirement plans

Salaries, annual bonuses, paid annual leave, contributions to defined contribution retirement plans and the cost of non-monetary benefits are accrued in the year in which the associated services are rendered by employees. Where payment or settlement is deferred and the effect would be material, these amounts are stated at their present values.

In accordance with the rules and regulations in the PRC, the employees of the Group's entities established in the PRC are required to participate in defined contribution retirement plans organised by local governments. Contributions to those plans are expensed as incurred and other than these monthly contributions, the Group has no further obligation for the payment of retirement benefits to its employees.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognised when, and only when, the Group demonstrably commits itself to terminate employment or to provide benefits as a result of voluntary redundancy by having a detailed formal plan which is without realistic possibility of withdrawal.

Taxation

Income tax for the period comprises current tax and movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities. Current tax and movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that they relate to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the relevant amounts of tax are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the period, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities arise from deductible and taxable temporary differences respectively, being the differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax bases. Deferred tax assets also arise from unused tax losses and unused tax credits.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Taxation (Continued)

Apart from certain limited exceptions, all deferred tax liabilities and all deferred tax assets, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised, are recognised. Future taxable profits that may support the recognition of deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences include those that will arise from the reversal of existing taxable temporary differences, provided those differences relate to the same taxation authority and the same taxable entity, and are expected to reverse either in the same period as the expected reversal of the deductible temporary difference or in periods into which a tax loss arising from the deferred tax asset can be carried back or forward. The same criteria are adopted when determining whether existing taxable temporary differences support the recognition of deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and credits, that is, those differences are taken into account if they relate to the same taxation authority and the same taxable entity, and are expected to reverse in a period, or periods, in which the tax loss or credit can be utilised.

The limited exceptions to recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities are those temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit (provided they are not part of a business combination), and temporary differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that, in the case of taxable differences, the Group controls the timing of the reversal and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future, or in the case of deductible differences, unless it is probable that they will reverse in the future.

The amount of deferred tax recognised is measured based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow the related tax benefit to be utilised. Any such reduction is reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available.

Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognised when the liability to pay the related dividends is recognised.

Current tax balances and deferred tax balances, and movements therein, are presented separately from each other and are not offset. Current tax assets are offset against current tax liabilities, and deferred tax assets against deferred tax liabilities, if the Company or the Group has the legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the following additional conditions are met:

(i) in the case of current tax assets and liabilities, the Group intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously; or

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Taxation (Continued)

(ii) in the case of deferred tax assets and liabilities, if they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:

– the same taxable entity; or

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

Related parties

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the Group.

(a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Group if that person:

(i) has control or joint control over the Group;

(ii) has significant influence over the Group; or

(iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Group or of the holding company of the Group.

(b) An entity is related to the Group if any of the following conditions applies:

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

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

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

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

(v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Group or an entity related to the Group. If the Group is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Group.

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

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Related parties (Continued)

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

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

Close members of the family of a person are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that person in their dealings with the entity and include:

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

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

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

In the definition of a related party, an associate includes subsidiaries of the associate and a joint venture includes subsidiaries of the joint venture.

Segment reporting

Operating segments, and the amounts of each segment item reported in the consolidated financial statements, are identified from the financial information provided regularly to the Group's most senior executive management for the purposes of allocating resources to, and assessing the performance of, the Group's various lines of business and geographical locations.

Individually material operating segments are not aggregated for financial reporting purposes unless the segments have similar economic characteristics and are similar in respect of the nature of products and services, the nature of production processes, the type or class of customers, the methods used to distribute the products or provide the services, and the nature of the regulatory environment. Operating segments which are not individually material may be aggregated if they share a majority of these criteria.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Future changes in HKFRSs

At the date of authorisation of the consolidated financial statements, the HKICPA has issued the following new/revised HKFRSs that are not yet effective for the current year, which the Group has not early adopted.

Amendments to HKFRS 16	Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions [1]
Amendments to HKAS 39, HKFRSs 4, 7, 9 and 16	Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2 [2]
Amendments to HKFRS 16	Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions Beyond 30 June 2021 [3]
Amendments to HKAS 16	Proceeds before Intended Use [4]
Amendments to HKAS 37	Cost of Fulfilling a Contract [4]
Amendments to HKFRS 3	Reference to the Conceptual Framework [4]
Annual Improvements to HKFRSs	2018–2020 Cycle [4]
Amendments to HKAS 1	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current [5]
Amendments to HKAS 1	Disclosure of Accounting Policies [5]
Amendments to HKAS 8	Definition of Accounting Estimates [5]
Amendments to HKAS 12	Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction [5]
HKFRS 17	Insurance Contracts [5]
Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture [6]

[1] Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020

[2] Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021

[3] Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021

[4] Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022

[5] Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023

[6] The effective date to be determined

The management of the Group does not anticipate that the adoption of the new/revised HKFRSs in future periods will have any material impact on the financial performance and financial position of the Group.

3. KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY AND CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENT

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with HKFRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

(a) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives, after taking into account the estimated residual value. Intangible assets except for those with indefinite lives are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives. The management of the Group reviews the estimated useful lives of the assets regularly in order to determine the amount of depreciation and amortisation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives are based on the Group's historical experience with similar assets and taking into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation and amortisation for future periods are adjusted prospectively if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

(b) Loss allowances for ECL on trade and other receivables

The management of the Group estimates the loss allowances for ECL on trade and other receivables by the use of estimates and judgements. The management of the Group has established a loss allowance based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors and an assessment of both the current conditions and forecasts of future conditions at the reporting date. Loss allowances are applied to trade and other receivables where events or changes in circumstances indicate that the balances may not be collectible. Where the expectation is different from the original estimate, such difference will affect the carrying amounts of trade and other receivables and thus the loss allowance in the period in which such estimate is changed. The management of the Group keeps assessing the ECL of trade and other receivables during their expected lives.

3. KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY AND CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty (Continued)

(c) Net realisable value of inventories

Net realisable value of inventories is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. These estimates are based on the current market conditions and the historical experience of selling products with similar nature. It could change significantly as a result of changes in customer taste or competitor actions. The management of the Group reassesses these estimates at the end of each reporting period.

Critical judgements made in applying accounting policies

(a) Determining the lease term

The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments payable over the lease term. In determining the lease term at the commencement date for leases that include renewal options exercisable by the Group, the management of the Group evaluates the likelihood of exercising the renewal options taking into account all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Group to exercise the option, including favourable terms, leasehold improvements undertaken and the importance of that underlying asset to the Group's operation. The lease term is reassessed when there is a significant event or significant change in circumstance that is within the Group's control. Any increase or decrease in the lease term would affect the amount of lease liabilities and right-of-use assets recognised in future reporting periods.

4. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION

The principal activities of the Group are manufacturing and sales of polyester filament yarns products, polyester products, polyester industrial yarns products and ES fiber products. The Group has only one reportable operating segment. The Group's most senior executive management reviews the Group as a whole and internal reports including only revenue analysis by product types and no other discretionary information is prepared for resource allocation and performance assessment. Therefore, no operating segment information is presented.

Disaggregation of revenue

Revenue represents the sales value of goods supplied to customers (net of value-added tax, other sales tax and discounts). Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers by major products is as follows:

	2020	2019
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Revenue from contracts with customers within the scope of HKFRS 15		
Disaggregated by major products lines		
Polyester filament yarns products	**5,970,840**	7,471,569
Polyester products	**2,258,398**	1,925,297
Polyester industrial yarns products	**199,459**	–
ES fiber products	**2,357**	–
	8,431,054	9,396,866
Disaggregated by geographical location of customers		
The PRC	**6,653,118**	8,202,806
Others	**1,777,936**	1,194,060
	8,431,054	9,396,866

The Group's customer base is diversified. No individual customer *(2019: Nil)* had transactions which exceeded 10% of the Group's aggregate revenue for the year ended 31 December 2020.

The timing of revenue recognition of all revenue from contracts with customers is at a point in time.

Geographical information

The following table sets out information about the geographical location of the Group's property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets), intangible assets and deposits and prepayments ("Specified Non-current Assets"). The geographical location of the Specified Non-current Assets is presented based on the physical location of the assets or the location of operation.

4. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Location of the Specified Non-current Assets

	2020	2019
	RMB'000	RMB'000
The PRC	**8,532,758**	7,333,757
Vietnam	**2,234,040**	2,321,357
Hong Kong	**42,015**	46,118
	10,808,813	9,701,232

Information about major customers

None of the customers individually contributed 10% or more of the Group's revenue for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019.

5. OTHER REVENUE

	2020	2019
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Bank interest income	**141,715**	42,445
Government grants *(Note)*	**83,374**	107,817
Sales of raw materials	**22,475**	8,111
Others	**(274)**	(393)
	247,290	157,980

Note:

Government grants include approximately RMB82,216,000 *(2019: approximately RMB107,104,000)* were received from several local government authorities for the Group's contribution to local economies of which the entitlement was unconditional and at the discretion of the relevant authorities. The remaining amounts of approximately RMB1,158,000 *(2019: approximately RMB713,000)* were transferred from deferred income to profit or loss upon the conditions met *(Note 23)*. In the opinion of the management of the Group, there were no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies relating to these grants.

6. OTHER NET GAINS AND LOSSES

	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Donation	**(3,200)**	(153)
Exchange gain (loss), net	**11,068**	(10,479)
(Loss) Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net	**(39)**	312
Realised gain on other financial assets, net	**2,575**	34,456
Realised loss on financial instruments at FVPL, net	**(7,838)**	–
Unrealised loss on financial instruments at FVPL, net	**(1,245)**	–
Unrealised gain on other financial assets, net	**–**	10,245
Others	**5,202**	3,378
	6,523	37,759

7. PROFIT BEFORE TAX

Profit before tax is arrived at after charging (crediting):

(a) Finance costs

	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Interest on bank loans *(Note (i))*	**125,240**	70,366
Interest on lease liabilities	**328**	363
Other interest expenses	**122,802**	151,369
	248,370	222,098
Less: Capitalised into construction in progress	**(52,195)**	(7,294)
	196,175	214,804

(b) Staff costs (including directors' emoluments in Note 9)

	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Salaries, wages, allowances and other benefits	**386,159**	323,953
Contributions to defined contribution retirement plan *(Note (ii))*	**8,792**	9,082
	394,951	333,035

7. PROFIT BEFORE TAX (CONTINUED)

(c) Other items

	2020 **RMB'000**	2019 RMB'000
Amortisation of intangible assets (included in "Administrative expenses")	**2,172**	2,170
Auditors' remuneration		
– audit services	**3,102**	1,400
– non-audit services	**500**	600
Cost of inventories *(Note (iii))*	**7,050,709**	7,779,920
Depreciation (included in "Cost of sales" and "Administrative expenses"), as appropriate		
– property, plant and equipment	**486,130**	393,388
– right-of-use assets	**17,122**	12,944
Loss allowance on trade receivables, net *(Note 26(a))*	**8,112**	83
Research and development costs *(Note (iv))*	**240,723**	297,481

Notes:

(i) The borrowing costs have been capitalised at a rate of 2.92%–3% *(2019: 2.92%–3%)* per annum for the year ended 31 December 2020.

(ii) Starting from February 2020, the relevant PRC government authorities have given certain temporary reliefs to entities incorporated in the PRC to exempt from payment of certain amount of levies on the social security insurance.

(iii) For the year ended 31 December 2020, cost of inventories included approximately RMB692,637,000 *(2019: approximately RMB524,186,000)* relating to staff costs and depreciation, which were included in the respective amounts as disclosed above.

(iv) For the year ended 31 December 2020, research and development costs included approximately RMB117,736,000 *(2019: approximately RMB110,579,000)* relating to staff costs and depreciation, which were included in the respective amounts as disclosed above.

8. INCOME TAX EXPENSES

	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Current tax		
PRC Corporate Income Tax ("CIT")		
Current year	**119,080**	163,415
Over-provision in respect of prior years	**–**	(4,543)
	119,080	158,872
Hong Kong Profits Tax		
Current year	**2,613**	6,465
(Over-provision) Under-provision in respect of prior years	**(1,520)**	9,445
	120,173	174,782
Withholding tax		
Withholding tax on dividends	**4,800**	31,935
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences *(Note 24(a))*	**6,612**	5,662
	131,585	212,379

Reconciliation of income tax expenses

	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Profit before tax	**913,067**	1,065,601
Notional tax on profit before tax, calculated at the rates applicable to profit in the jurisdiction concerned	**218,346**	267,461
Effect of preferential tax treatments	**(94,855)**	(108,672)
Additional tax deduction on research and development expenses	**(10,653)**	(2,699)
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	**6,156**	13,194
Tax effect of non-taxable income	**(26)**	(7)
Tax effect of unused tax losses not recognised	**9,337**	6,265
(Over-provision) Under-provision in respect of prior years	**(1,520)**	4,902
Withholding tax on dividend income from PRC subsidiaries	**4,800**	31,935
Income tax expenses for the year	**131,585**	212,379

8. INCOME TAX EXPENSES (CONTINUED)

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

Under the Laws of the PRC on Corporate Income Tax (the "CIT Law") and Implementation Regulation of the CIT Law, the tax rate of the PRC subsidiaries is 25% for both years.

In accordance with the relevant CIT Law, regulations and implementation guidance notes, the subsidiary in the PRC, Fujian Billion Polymerization Fiber Technology Industrial Co., Ltd.* (福建百宏聚纖科技實業有限公司) ("Billion Fujian") was granted the Advanced and New Technology Enterprise Status for a valid period of 3 years from 2018 to 2020 which entitles Billion Fujian to a reduced CIT tax rate at 15% during the valid period under the new tax law and its relevant regulations. Billion Fujian has submitted the application for renewal of the Advanced and New Technology Enterprise Status and in the opinion of the management of the Group, the application for renewal will be completed in 2021.

In accordance with the relevant CIT Law, regulations and implementation guidance notes, the subsidiary in the PRC, Fujian Billion High-tech Material Industry Co., Ltd.* (福建百宏高新材料實業有限公司) ("Billion High-tech") was approved to be the Advanced and New Technology Enterprise Status for a valid period of 3 years from 2020 to 2022 which entitles Billion High-tech to a reduced CIT tax rate at 15% during the valid period under the new tax law and its relevant regulations.

For the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, Hong Kong Profits Tax is calculated in accordance with the two-tiered profits tax rates regime under which, the first HK$2 million assessable profits arising from Hong Kong of qualifying entity of the Group, Billion Development (Hong Kong) Limited ("Billion Development"), were taxed at 8.25% and assessable profits arising from Hong Kong above HK$2 million were taxed at 16.5%.

From 1 January 2008, a non-resident enterprise without an establishment or a place of business in the PRC or which has an establishment or a place of business in the PRC but whose relevant income is not effectively connected with the establishment or place of business in the PRC, will be subject to a withholding tax at the rate of 10% (unless reduced by treaty) on various types of passive income such as dividends derived from sources within the PRC. Pursuant to the Sino-Hong Kong Double Tax Arrangement and the related regulations, a qualified Hong Kong tax resident may be liable for a reduced withholding tax rate of 5% on dividends from a PRC enterprise if the Hong Kong tax resident is the "beneficial owner" and holds 25% or more of the equity interest of the PRC enterprise. The Group had obtained the certificates of Hong Kong tax residents from the Inland Revenue Department of Hong Kong, which are effective until 2022. Withholding tax on dividend represents tax charged by the PRC tax authority on dividends distributed by the Group's subsidiaries in the PRC for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019.

The standard corporate income tax rate in Vietnam is 20%. Vietnam Corporate Income Tax has not been provided as the Group incurred a loss for taxation purpose for both years.

* *The English translation of the name is for reference only.*

9. INFORMATION ABOUT THE BENEFITS OF DIRECTORS AND FIVE HIGHEST PAID INDIVIDUALS

(a) Directors' emoluments

Directors' emoluments disclosed pursuant to section 383(1) of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and Part 2 of the Companies (Disclosure of Information about Benefits of Directors) Regulation is as follows:

Year ended 31 December 2020

	Fees RMB'000	Salaries, wages, allowances and benefits in kind RMB'000	Discretionary bonus RMB'000	Retirement scheme contributions RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Executive directors					
Mr. Sze Tin Yau	–	1,226	–	16	1,242
Mr. Wu Jinbiao	–	1,173	–	16	1,189
Non-executive director					
Mr. Zhang Shengbai *(Note (ii))*	444	–	–	–	444
Independent non-executive directors					
Mr. Chan Shek Chi	124	–	–	–	124
Mr. Lin Jian Ming *(Note (iii))*	81	–	–	–	81
Mr. Shih Chun Pi	45	–	–	–	45
	694	2,399	–	32	3,125

9. INFORMATION ABOUT THE BENEFITS OF DIRECTORS AND FIVE HIGHEST PAID INDIVIDUALS (CONTINUED)

(a) Directors' emoluments (Continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

	Fees RMB'000	Salaries, wages, allowances and benefits in kind RMB'000	Discretionary bonus RMB'000	Retirement scheme contributions RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Executive directors					
Mr. Sze Tin Yau	–	1,198	–	16	1,214
Mr. Wu Jinbiao	–	1,145	–	16	1,161
Non-executive directors					
Mr. Zeng Wu *(Note (i))*	167	–	–	–	167
Mr. Zhang Shengbai *(Note (ii))*	273	–	–	–	273
Independent non-executive directors					
Mr. Chan Shek Chi	123	–	–	–	123
Mr. Ma Yuliang *(Note (vi))*	28	–	–	–	28
Mr. Lin Jian Ming *(Note (iii))*	50	–	–	–	50
Mr. Shih Chun Pi	45	–	–	–	45
	686	2,343	–	32	3,061

Notes:

(i) Mr. Zeng Wu has resigned as a non-executive director, with effect from 18 May 2019.

(ii) Mr. Zhang Shengbai has been appointed as a non-executive director, with effect from 18 May 2019.

(iii) Mr. Lin Jian Ming has been re-appointed as an independent non-executive director, with effect from 18 May 2019.

(iv) Mr. Ma Yuliang has resigned as an independent non-executive director with effect from 18 May 2019.

9. INFORMATION ABOUT THE BENEFITS OF DIRECTORS AND FIVE HIGHEST PAID INDIVIDUALS (CONTINUED)

(b) Five highest paid individuals

Of the five individuals with the highest emoluments, three *(2019: two)* are directors of the Company whose emoluments are set out above. The aggregate of the emoluments in respect of the remaining two *(2019: three)* individuals are as follows:

	2020 **RMB'000**	2019 RMB'000
Salaries, wages, allowances and benefits in kind	**1,313**	1,740
Retirement scheme contributions	**16**	18
	1,329	1,758

The emoluments of the two *(2019: three)* individuals with the highest paid non-directors are with the following bands:

	2020 **Number of individuals**	2019 Number of individuals
Nil to HK$1,000,000	**1**	2
HK$1,000,001 to HK$1,500,000	**1**	1

No amount was paid or payable by the Group to the directors of the Company or any of the five highest paid individuals as an inducement to join or upon joining the Group, or as compensation for loss of office during the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019. There was no arrangement under which a director waived or agreed to waive any remuneration during the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019.

10. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The calculation of the basic earnings per share attributable to owners of the Company is based on the following data:

	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Profit:		
Profit attributable to owners of the Company used for the purpose of basic earnings per share	**781,482**	853,222

	2020	2019
Number of shares:		
Issued ordinary shares at 1 January	**2,122,098,000**	2,125,308,000
Effect of shares repurchased *(Note 25(c)(ii))*	**(217,514)**	(1,670,762)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	**2,121,880,486**	2,123,637,238

There were no dilutive potential ordinary shares during the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, and therefore, diluted earnings per share is the same as the basic earnings per share.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(a) Reconciliation of carrying amounts

	Buildings held for own use *RMB'000*	Buildings leased for own use *RMB'000*	Plant and machinery *RMB'000*	Office and other equipment *RMB'000*	Motor vehicles *RMB'000*	Construction in progress *RMB'000*	Interests in leasehold land held for own use under operating leases *RMB'000*	Interests in leasehold land for own use *RMB'000*	Total *RMB'000*
Cost:									
At 1 January 2020	2,448,395	5,242	6,024,253	652,807	92,037	2,114,406	–	591,860	11,929,000
Exchange adjustments	(7,123)	–	(56,411)	(941)	(250)	(34,316)	–	(5,746)	(104,787)
Additions	–	–	–	5	–	1,811,542	–	206,327	2,017,874
Transfers	487,435	–	947,960	11,954	9,594	(1,456,943)	–	–	–
Disposals	–	–	–	(232)	(1,791)	–	–	–	(2,023)
At 31 December 2020	2,928,707	5,242	6,915,802	663,593	99,590	2,434,689	–	792,441	13,840,064
Accumulated depreciation:									
At 1 January 2020	(589,393)	(792)	(1,912,963)	(283,741)	(69,857)	–	–	(96,660)	(2,953,406)
Exchange adjustments	856	–	3,705	132	56	–	–	3,901	8,650
Charge for the year	(99,655)	(792)	(345,645)	(35,963)	(4,867)	–	–	(16,330)	(503,252)
Eliminated on disposals	–	–	–	219	1,701	–	–	–	1,920
At 31 December 2020	(688,192)	(1,584)	(2,254,903)	(319,353)	(72,967)	–	–	(109,089)	(3,446,088)
Net carrying amounts:									
At 31 December 2020	2,240,515	3,658	4,660,899	344,240	26,623	2,434,689	–	683,352	10,393,976

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

(a) Reconciliation of carrying amounts (Continued)

	Buildings held for own use *RMB'000*	Buildings leased for own use *RMB'000*	Plant and machinery *RMB'000*	Office and other equipment *RMB'000*	Motor vehicles *RMB'000*	Construction in progress *RMB'000*	Interests in leasehold land held for own use under operating leases *RMB'000*	Interests in leasehold land for own use *RMB'000*	Total *RMB'000*
Cost:									
At 31 December 2018	2,044,291	–	4,694,983	566,137	78,904	1,203,120	589,283	–	9,176,718
Impact on initial application of HKFRS 16	–	5,242	–	–	–	–	(589,283)	591,586	7,545
At 1 January 2019	2,044,291	5,242	4,694,983	566,137	78,904	1,203,120	–	591,586	9,184,263
Exchange adjustments	1,231	–	–	19	14	1,410	–	210	2,884
Additions	–	–	–	78	–	2,769,023	–	64	2,769,165
Transfers	402,873	–	1,356,029	86,573	13,672	(1,859,147)	–	–	–
Disposals	–	–	(26,759)	–	(553)	–	–	–	(27,312)
At 31 December 2019	2,448,395	5,242	6,024,253	652,807	92,037	2,114,406	–	591,860	11,929,000
Accumulated depreciation:									
At 31 December 2018	(516,275)	–	(1,652,909)	(253,112)	(65,780)	–	(84,573)	–	(2,572,649)
Impact on initial application of HKFRS 16	–	–	–	–	–	–	84,573	(84,573)	–
At 1 January 2019	(516,275)	–	(1,652,909)	(253,112)	(65,780)	–	–	(84,573)	(2,572,649)
Exchange adjustments	(240)	–	(91)	(21)	(5)	–	–	65	(292)
Charge for the year	(72,878)	(792)	(285,305)	(30,608)	(4,597)	–	–	(12,152)	(406,332)
Eliminated on disposals	–	–	25,342	–	525	–	–	–	25,867
At 31 December 2019	(589,393)	(792)	(1,912,963)	(283,741)	(69,857)	–	–	(96,660)	(2,953,406)
Net carrying amounts:									
At 31 December 2019	1,859,002	4,450	4,111,290	369,066	22,180	2,114,406	–	495,200	8,975,594

Notes:

(i) At 31 December 2020, the Group was applying for interests in leasehold land held for own use with net carrying amount of approximately RMB297,629,000 *(2019: approximately RMB100,139,000)* and approximately RMB79,153,000 *(2019: approximately RMB82,903,000)* from the relevant PRC and Vietnam government authorities, respectively.

(ii) At 31 December 2020, a building held for own use with net carrying amount of approximately RMB41,613,000 *(2019: approximately RMB45,570,000)* was secured to a bank loan *(Note 21)*.

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

(a) Reconciliation of carrying amounts (Continued)

The analysis of net carrying amounts of properties (including buildings and leasehold land) is as follows:

	2020	2019
	RMB'000	RMB'000
In Hong Kong		
– medium-term leases *(Note 21)*	**41,613**	45,570
Outside Hong Kong		
– medium-term leases	**2,885,912**	2,313,082
	2,927,525	2,358,652
Represented by:		
Buildings held for own use	**2,240,515**	1,859,002
Buildings leased for own use	**3,658**	4,450
Interests in leasehold land for own use	**683,352**	495,200
	2,927,525	2,358,652

(b) Right-of-use assets

The analysis of the net carrying amounts of the Group's right-of-use assets by class of underlying assets is as follows:

		2020	2019
	Note	**RMB'000**	RMB'000
Included in "Property, plant and equipment":			
Interests in leasehold land held for own use	*(i)*	**683,352**	495,200
Buildings leased for own use	*(ii)*	**3,658**	4,450
		687,010	499,650

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

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

The analysis of expense items in relation to leases recognised in profit or loss is as follows:

	2020	2019
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Depreciation of right-of-use assets by class of underlying asset:		
Interests in leasehold land held for own use	**16,330**	12,152
Buildings leased for own use	**792**	792
	17,122	12,944
Interest on lease liabilities	**328**	363

Details of total cash outflow for leases and the maturity analysis of lease liabilities are set out in Notes 18(d) and 22 to the consolidated financial statements, respectively.

(i) Interests in leasehold land held for own use

Interests in leasehold land held for own use represents land use rights which the Group acquired for its business, where its manufacturing facilities are primarily located in the PRC and Vietnam. The Group is the registered owner of these property interests. Payments were made upfront to acquire these property interests from the relevant PRC government authorities and the previous registered owner of Vietnam, and there are no ongoing payments to be made under the terms of the land lease in the PRC, other than instalment payments set under the lease terms by the prior registered owner of Vietnam.

The lease terms of interests in leasehold land held for own use are 50 years in the PRC and 41 years in Vietnam.

(ii) Buildings leased for own use

The Group has obtained the right to use other properties as its oil storage area and warehouse through tenancy agreements. The leases typically run for an initial period of 10 to 20 years. Lease payments are fixed with no variable payments in accordance with the lease teams set in the tenancy agreements. None of these leases include an option to renew the leases for an additional period after the end of the contract term.

12. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Software RMB'000	Emission rights of nitrogen oxides RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Cost:			
At 1 January 2019	8,183	6,463	14,646
Additions	604	–	604
At 31 December 2019, 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	8,787	6,463	15,250
Accumulated amortisation:			
At 1 January 2019	(804)	(1,690)	(2,494)
Charge for the year	(878)	(1,292)	(2,170)
At 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020	(1,682)	(2,982)	(4,664)
Charge for the year	(879)	(1,293)	(2,172)
At 31 December 2020	**(2,561)**	**(4,275)**	**(6,836)**
Net carrying amounts:			
At 31 December 2020	**6,226**	**2,188**	**8,414**
At 31 December 2019	7,105	3,481	10,586

13. PARTICULARS OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES

The following list contains only the particulars of subsidiaries which principally affected the results, assets or liabilities of the Group. The class of shares held is ordinary unless otherwise stated:

Name of subsidiaries	Place of incorporation and operation	Particulars of issued and fully paid-up capital	Proportion ownership interest and voting power held by the Company		Principal activities
			Directly	*Indirectly*	
Billion Industrial Investment Limited	The BVI	United States Dollars ("US$")1 *(2019: US$1)*	100%	–	Investment holding
Billion Development	Hong Kong	HK$1 *(2019: HK$1)*	–	100%	Investment holding and sales of raw materials
Billion Fujian *(Note)*	The PRC	US$696,966,001 *(2019: US$604,666,001)*	–	100%	Manufacturing and sales of polyester filament yarns products
Billion High-tech *(Note)*	The PRC	US$129,905,410 *(2019: US$97,575,073)*	–	100%	Manufacturing and sales of polyester products
Treasure Full Global Industrial Limited ("Treasure Full")	The BVI	US$1 *(2019: US$1)*	–	100%	Investment holding
Billion Industrial (Viet Nam) Co., Ltd. ("Billion Vietnam")	Vietnam	US$277,304,846 *(2019: US$218,944,846)*	–	100%	Manufacturing and sales of polyester bottle chip and polyester filament yarns

Note: These entities are wholly foreign owned enterprises established in the PRC with limited liability.

14. INVENTORIES

	2020 **RMB'000**	2019 RMB'000
Raw materials	**366,055**	567,153
Work in progress	**82,997**	55,596
Finished goods	**1,456,500**	1,581,278
	1,905,552	2,204,027

15. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2020 **RMB'000**	2019 RMB'000
Trade receivables from third parties	**334,861**	245,523
Less: Loss allowance	**(8,195)**	(83)
	326,666	245,440
Bills receivables from third parties	**117,875**	104,085
	444,541	349,525
Deposits, prepayments and other receivables	**1,657,626**	1,862,124
	2,102,167	2,211,649
Less: Non-current portion of deposits and prepayments	**(406,423)**	(715,052)
	1,695,744	1,496,597

All of the trade and other receivables that are classified as current assets are expected to be recovered or recognised as expenses within one year.

At 31 December 2020, the Group had discounted bank acceptance bills totalling approximately RMB1,545,862,000 *(2019: approximately RMB1,673,345,000)* and endorsed bank acceptance bills totalling approximately RMB14,328,000 *(2019: approximately RMB234,321,000)*, which are derecognised as financial assets. These bank acceptance bills matured within one year from date of issue. The Group considered the issuing banks of the bills are of good credit quality and the non-settlement of these bills by the issuing banks on maturity is not probable.

Non-current portion of deposits and prepayments mainly represents deposits for acquisition of interests in leasehold land and property, plant and equipment.

Current portion of deposits, prepayments and other receivables mainly represents prepayments on raw materials, interest receivables from deposits with banks and value added tax recoverable.

15. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

Ageing analysis

At the end of the reporting period, the ageing analysis of trade receivables and bills receivables (which are included in "trade and other receivables"), based on the date of billing and net of loss allowance for ECL, is as follows:

	2020 **RMB'000**	2019 RMB'000
Within 1 month	**254,033**	219,078
1 to 2 months	**110,865**	32,029
2 to 3 months	**64,729**	67,095
Over 3 months	**14,914**	31,323
	444,541	349,525

Trade receivables and bills receivables are due within 90 to 210 days *(2019: 90 to 210 days)* and 1 to 365 days *(2019: 1 to 210 days)*, respectively, from the date of billing. Information about the Group's exposure to credit risks and loss allowance for ECL for trade and bills receivables is set out in Note 26(a) to the consolidated financial statements.

16. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

Details of other financial assets represented by financial assets at FVPL are set out as follows:

	2020 **RMB'000**	2019 RMB'000
Wealth management products	**–**	103,972
Structured deposits	**–**	206,273
	–	310,245

At 31 December 2019, the Group invested in wealth management products issued by banks in the PRC with the aggregate principal amounts of approximately RMB100,000,000. There are no fixed or determinable returns of the wealth management products and the returns of principal are not guaranteed.

The Group also placed principal-guaranteed structured deposits in banks in the PRC with the principal amount of approximately RMB200,000,000 at a maturity of 365 days. The expected annual rate of returns included a fixed rate of 2.22% and floating rates ranged from 1.78% to 1.82% which more indexed to the price of gold in Shanghai Gold Market at 31 December 2019.

16. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

During the year ended 31 December 2020, all wealth management products and structured deposits were matured and the proceeds upon maturity amounted to approximately RMB104,800,000 and RMB208,020,000, respectively, were received by the Group. The realised gain arising from wealth management products and structured deposits of approximately RMB828,000 and RMB1,747,000, respectively was credited to profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2020.

17. RESTRICTED BANK DEPOSITS

The restricted bank deposits of approximately RMB900,433,000 *(2019: approximately RMB621,550,000)* and approximately RMB3,029,087,000 *(2019: approximately RMB1,957,353,000)* were pledged to the banks to secure certain bank loans *(Note 21)* and bills payables *(Note 19)*, respectively.

18. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND OTHER CASH FLOW INFORMATION

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Bank balances and cash	**342,919**	201,398

At 31 December 2020, cash at bank balances were placed with banks in the PRC amounted to approximately RMB245,809,000 *(2019: approximately RMB157,544,000)*. Remittance of funds out of the PRC is subject to the exchange restrictions imposed by the PRC government.

18. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND OTHER CASH FLOW INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(b) Cash generated from operations

	Note	**2020 RMB'000**	2019 RMB'000
Profit before tax		**913,067**	1,065,601
Adjustments for:			
Bank interest income	*5*	**(141,715)**	(42,445)
Loss (Gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net	*6*	**39**	(312)
Realised gain on other financial assets	*6*	**(2,575)**	(34,456)
Unrealised gain on other financial assets	*6*	**–**	(10,245)
Finance costs		**196,175**	214,804
Amortisation of intangible assets	*12*	**2,172**	2,170
Loss allowance on trade receivables, net	*26(a)*	**8,112**	83
Depreciation	*11(a)*	**503,252**	406,332
Government grant from deferred income	*23*	**(1,158)**	(713)
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes, net		**–**	10,479
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital		**1,477,369**	1,611,298
Changes in working capital:			
Inventories		**267,753**	(638,745)
Trade and other receivables		**(155,646)**	(280,880)
Trade and other payables		**(110,218)**	3,732,296
Deferred income		**214**	461
Cash generated from operations		**1,479,472**	4,424,430

18. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND OTHER CASH FLOW INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(c) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

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

	Bank loans	Lease liabilities	Interest payables (included in "Trade and other payables")	Total
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
At 1 January 2020	1,613,982	7,076	8,454	1,629,512
Changes from financing cash flows:				
Proceeds from new bank loans	5,499,915	–	–	5,499,915
Repayment of bank loans	(3,791,978)	–	–	(3,791,978)
Capital element of lease rentals paid	–	(733)	–	(733)
Interest element of lease rentals paid	–	(242)	–	(242)
Interest paid	–	–	(250,278)	(250,278)
Total changes from financing cash flows	1,707,937	(975)	(250,278)	1,456,684
Non-cash changes:				
Exchange adjustments	(37,528)	(233)	–	(37,761)
Finance costs *(Note 7(a))*	–	328	248,042	248,370
At 31 December 2020	**3,284,391**	**6,196**	**6,218**	**3,296,805**

18. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND OTHER CASH FLOW INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(c) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities (Continued)

	Bank loans RMB'000	Lease liabilities RMB'000	Interest payables (included in "Trade and other payables") RMB'000	Total RMB'000
At 31 December 2018	3,407,099	–	2,814	3,409,913
Impact on initial application of HKFRS 16	–	7,545	–	7,545
At 1 January 2019	3,407,099	7,545	2,814	3,417,458
Changes from financing cash flows:				
Proceeds from new bank loans	4,208,851	–	–	4,208,851
Repayment of bank loans	(6,024,961)	–	–	(6,024,961)
Capital element of lease rentals paid	–	(495)	–	(495)
Interest element of lease rentals paid	–	(273)	–	(273)
Interest paid	–	–	(216,095)	(216,095)
Total changes from financing cash flows	(1,816,110)	(768)	(216,095)	(2,032,973)
Non-cash changes:				
Exchange adjustments	22,993	(64)	–	22,929
Finance costs *(Note 7(a))*	–	363	221,735	222,098
At 31 December 2019	1,613,982	7,076	8,454	1,629,512

18. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND OTHER CASH FLOW INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(d) Total cash outflow for leases:

Amounts included in the consolidated cash flow statement for leases comprise the following:

	2020 **RMB'000**	2019 RMB'000
Within investing cash flows	**7**	64
Within financing cash flows	**761**	768
	768	832

These amounts relate to the following:

	2020 **RMB'000**	2019 RMB'000
Lease rentals paid	**761**	768
Purchase of interests in leasehold land for own use	**7**	64
	768	832

19. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2020 **RMB'000**	2019 RMB'000
Trade payables	**423,862**	316,340
Bills payables	**5,566,919**	5,790,470
Other payables and accrued charges	**350,035**	281,157
Interest payables	**6,218**	8,454
Equipment payables	**930,347**	1,181,039
Construction payables	**154,633**	156,443
	7,432,014	7,733,903

All of the trade and other payables are expected to be settled within one year or repayable on demand.

At 31 December 2020, bills payables carry interest rate at 2.00% to 3.15% *(2019: 2.25% to 3.30%)* per annum and certain bills payables were secured by restricted bank deposits *(Note 17)*.

19. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES (CONTINUED)

The Group normally is allowed a credit term of 60 to 180 days by its suppliers. At the end of the reporting period, the ageing analysis of trade payables and bills payables (which are included in "Trade and other payables"), based on the invoice date, is as follows:

	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Within 3 months	**2,229,125**	2,789,314
More than 3 months but within 6 months	**1,493,629**	1,872,668
More than 6 months but within 1 year	**2,263,208**	1,442,913
More than 1 year	**4,819**	1,915
	5,990,781	6,106,810

20. CONTRACT LIABILITIES

The movements (excluding those arising from increases and decreases both occurred within the same reporting period) of receipt in advance from contracts with customer within HKFRS 15 during each of the reporting period are as follows:

	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
At 1 January	**163,383**	211,784
Recognised as revenue	**(163,383)**	(211,784)
Receipt of advances or recognition of receivables	**274,374**	163,383
At 31 December	**274,374**	163,383

When the Group receives a deposit before the production activity commences this will give rise to contract liabilities at the start of a contract, until the revenue recognised. The Group receives deposits on acceptance of orders on a case by case basis with customers before work commences.

At 31 December 2020 and 2019, the amount of billings in advance of performance received is expected to be recognised as income within one year.

21. BANK LOANS

At the end of the reporting period, the bank loans were repayable as follows:

	2020 **RMB'000**	2019 RMB'000
Within 1 year or on demand	**2,068,975**	1,142,549
After 1 year but within 2 years	**699,193**	90,082
After 2 years but within 5 years	**462,600**	378,364
After 5 years	**53,623**	2,987
	1,215,416	471,433
	3,284,391	1,613,982

At the end of the reporting period, the bank loans were secured as follows:

	2020 **RMB'000**	2019 RMB'000
Bank loans		
– secured	**948,129**	691,936
– unsecured	**2,336,262**	922,046
	3,284,391	1,613,982

At 31 December 2020, the interest-bearing borrowings are collectively secured by:

(i) bank deposits amounted to approximately RMB900,433,000 *(2019: approximately RMB621,550,000)*;

(ii) building held for own use amounted to approximately RMB41,613,000 *(2019: approximately RMB45,570,000)*; and

(iii) corporate guarantee given by certain subsidiaries of the Company in aggregate of approximately HK$920,000,000 and US$116,000,000 *(2019: approximately HK$920,000,000 and US$116,000,000)*.

21. BANK LOANS (CONTINUED)

The ranges of effective interest rates on the Group's bank loans are as follows:

	2020	2019
	%	%
Fixed rate bank loans	**3.00–4.35**	2.85–4.78
Variable rate bank loans	**1.17–3.85**	1.22–4.36

Certain bank loans are drawn under banking facilities of which are subject to the fulfilment of covenants relating to the financial ratios of the Group based on the consolidated financial position, as are commonly found in lending arrangements with financial institutions. If the Group was to breach the covenants, the drawn down facilities would become repayable on demand. In addition, the Group's loan agreements contain clauses which give the lender the right at its sole discretion to demand immediate repayment at any time irrespective of whether the Group has complied with the covenants and met the scheduled repayment obligations.

The management of the Group regularly monitors its compliance with these covenants and does not consider it probable that the banks will exercise their discretion to demand repayment so long as the Group continues to make payments according to the schedule of the loans. Further details of the Group's management of liquidity risk and interest rate risk are set out in notes 26(b) and 26(c) to the consolidated financial statements, respectively. At 31 December 2020 and 2019, none of the covenants relating to drawn down facilities had been breached.

22. LEASE LIABILITIES

The following table shows the remaining contractual maturities of the Group's lease liabilities at the end of the reporting period:

	2020		2019	
	Present value of the minimum lease payments RMB'000	**Total minimum lease payments RMB'000**	Present value of the minimum lease payments RMB'000	Total minimum lease payments RMB'000
Within 1 year	**1,003**	**1,369**	1,515	1,707
After 1 year but within 2 years	**817**	**1,065**	936	1,073
After 2 years but within 5 years	**2,098**	**2,616**	2,896	3,715
After 5 years	**2,278**	**4,388**	1,729	4,671
	5,193	**8,069**	5,561	9,459
	6,196	**9,438**	7,076	11,166
Less: Future finance charges		**(3,242)**		(4,090)
Present value of lease liabilities		**6,196**		7,076

At 31 December 2020, the weighed average of the incremental borrowing rates for the lease liabilities of the Group was 4.87% *(2019: 4.87%)* per annum.

23. DEFERRED INCOME

	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
At 1 January	**944**	1,196
Received during the year	**214**	461
Credit to profit or loss	**(1,158)**	(713)
At 31 December	**–**	944

Deferred income represented incentives received from one local government authority for the Group's technology innovation research project and recognised in profit or loss over the periods of the project (up to a maximum of 4 years), from which the Group recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

24. DEFERRED TAX

(a) Deferred tax liabilities recognised

The components of deferred tax liabilities recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position and the movements during the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	Depreciation of property, pant and equipment RMB'000	Other financial assets RMB'000	Others RMB'000	Total RMB'000
At 1 January 2019	182,320	2,210	(20,337)	164,193
Charge (Credit) to profit or loss *(Note 8)*	7,384	(674)	(1,048)	5,662
At 31 December 2019	189,704	1,536	(21,385)	169,855
At 1 January 2020	189,704	1,536	(21,385)	169,855
Charge (Credit) to profit or loss *(Note 8)*	8,709	(1,536)	(561)	6,612
At 31 December 2020	**198,413**	**–**	**(21,946)**	**176,467**

(b) Deferred tax assets not recognised

The Group has not recognised deferred tax assets in respect of the tax losses arising in Vietnam, as set out below, because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Group can utilise the benefits therefrom. The unrecognised tax losses will expire as follows:

	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Year 2022	**904**	934
Year 2023	**12,327**	12,730
Year 2024	**34,810**	35,948
Year 2025	**48,255**	–
	96,296	49,612

24. DEFERRED TAX (Continued)

(c) Deferred tax liabilities not recognised

At 31 December 2020, there were undistributed profits of the Group's certain subsidiaries in the PRC amounted to approximately RMB2,705,701,000 *(2019: approximately RMB2,951,220,000)*.

Deferred tax liabilities of approximately RMB135,285,000 *(2019: approximately RMB147,561,000)* have not been recognised in respect of the withholding tax that would be payable on the distribution of these retained profits as the Company controls the dividend policy of these subsidiaries and the directors of the Company have determined that these profits are not likely to be distributed in the foreseeable future.

25. CAPITAL, RESERVES AND DIVIDENDS

(a) Movement in components of equity

The reconciliation between the opening and closing balances of each component of the Group's consolidated equity is set out in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

Details of the changes in the Company's individual components of equity between the beginning and the end of the year are set out below:

The Company

		Reserves				
	Share capital RMB'000 *(Note 25(c)(i))*	**Share Premium** RMB'000 *(Note 25(d)(i))*	**Capital redemption reserve** RMB'000 *(Note 25(d)(ii))*	**Exchange reserve** RMB'000 *(Note 25(d)(v))*	**Retained profits** RMB'000	**Total** RMB'000
At 1 January 2019	17,873	110,049	1,460	(36,029)	231,790	325,143
Total comprehensive loss for the year	–	–	–	1,604	(13,585)	(11,981)
Dividends approved in respect of the previous year *(Note 25(b))*	–	–	–	–	(103,888)	(103,888)
Purchase of own shares *(Note 25(c)(ii))*						
– par value paid	(27)	–	–	–	–	(27)
– premium paid	–	(27,216)	–	–	–	(27,216)
– transfer between reserves	–	(27)	27	–	–	–
At 31 December 2019	17,846	82,806	1,487	(34,425)	114,317	182,031
At 1 January 2020	**17,846**	**82,806**	**1,487**	**(34,425)**	**114,317**	**182,031**
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(10,414)**	**(9,906)**	**(20,320)**
Purchase of own shares *(Note 25(c)(ii))*						
– par value paid	**(19)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(19)**
– premium paid	**–**	**(6,893)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(6,893)**
– transfer between reserves	**–**	**(19)**	**19**	**–**	**–**	**–**
At 31 December 2020	**17,827**	**75,894**	**1,506**	**(44,839)**	**104,411**	**154,799**

25. CAPITAL, RESERVES AND DIVIDENDS (CONTINUED)

(b) Dividends

Dividends payable to equity shareholders of the Company attributable to the previous financial year, approved and paid during the year

	2020 **RMB'000**	2019 RMB'000
No dividend in respect of the previous financial year, approved and paid during the year *(2019: HK5.7 cents per ordinary share)*	–	103,888

(c) Share capital

(i) Authorised and issued share capital

	Par value HK$	**Number of shares**	**Nominal value of ordinary shares** HK$
Authorised:			
At 31 December 2019 and 2020	0.01	10,000,000,000	100,000,000

	Note	**Par value** HK$	**Number of shares**	**Nominal value of ordinary shares** HK$	RMB
Issued and fully paid:					
At 1 January 2019		0.01	2,125,308,000	21,253,080	17,872,618
Repurchase of shares	*25(c)(ii)*	0.01	(3,210,000)	(32,100)	(26,994)
At 31 December 2019		0.01	2,122,098,000	21,220,980	17,845,624
Repurchase of shares	*25(c)(ii)*	0.01	(2,174,000)	(21,740)	(18,282)
At 31 December 2020		**0.01**	**2,119,924,000**	**21,199,240**	**17,827,342**

25. CAPITAL, RESERVES AND DIVIDENDS (CONTINUED)

(c) Share capital (Continued)

(ii) Purchase of own shares

During the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, the Company repurchased its own ordinary shares on the Stock Exchange as follows:

Month/Year	Number of shares repurchased	Highest price paid per share HK$	Lowest price paid per share HK$	Aggregate price paid RMB'000
March 2019	484,000	12.44	10.68	4,790
April 2019	626,000	13.60	11.50	6,733
May 2019	830,000	14.36	13.00	9,876
July 2019	186,000	4.73	4.48	751
August 2019	452,000	5.85	5.35	2,274
September 2019	36,000	5.98	5.90	194
November 2019	306,000	4.95	3.50	1,130
December 2019	290,000	6.15	5.05	1,495
	3,210,000			27,243

Month/Year	Number of shares repurchased	Highest price paid per share HK$	Lowest price paid per share HK$	Aggregate price paid RMB'000
November 2020	**1,354,000**	**4.00**	**3.55**	**4,359**
December 2020	**820,000**	**3.75**	**3.55**	**2,553**
	2,174,000			**6,912**

Pursuant to section 37(3) of the Companies Law of the Cayman Islands, 2,174,000 *(2019: 3,210,000)* shares were repurchased during year ended 31 December 2020 and the repurchased shares were cancelled. Accordingly, the issued share capital of the Company was reduced by the nominal value of these shares. Pursuant to section 37(4) of the Companies Law of the Cayman Islands, an amount equivalent to the par value of the shares cancelled of approximately RMB19,000 *(2019: approximately RMB27,000)* was transferred from share premium to the capital redemption reserve during year ended 31 December 2020. The premium paid on the repurchase of the shares of approximately HK$8,114,000 (equivalent to approximately RMB6,893,000) *(2019: approximately HK$31,290,000 (equivalent to approximately RMB27,216,000))* were charged to share premium for the year ended 31 December 2020.

25. CAPITAL, RESERVES AND DIVIDENDS (CONTINUED)

(d) Nature and purpose of reserves

(i) Share premium

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

(ii) Capital redemption reserve

Capital redemption reserve represents the nominal amount of the shares repurchased.

(iii) Statutory reserve

Pursuant to applicable PRC regulations, Billion Fujian and Billion High-tech are required to appropriate 10% of their profit-after-tax (after offsetting prior year losses) to the statutory reserve until such reserve reaches 50% of the registered capital of each relevant PRC subsidiaries. The transfer to the statutory reserve must be made before distribution of dividends to shareholders. The statutory reserve fund can be utilised, upon approval by the relevant authorities, to offset accumulated losses or to increase registered capital of the subsidiaries.

(iv) Capital reserve

The capital reserve of the Group mainly represented the difference between the paid-up capital of Billion Fujian and the nominal value of shares issued by the Company in exchange during the Group's reorganisation in 2011.

(v) Exchange reserve

Exchange reserve comprises all foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of operations outside the PRC.

25. CAPITAL, RESERVES AND DIVIDENDS (CONTINUED)

(d) Nature and purpose of reserves (Continued)

(vi) Capital management

The Group's primary objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, by pricing products commensurately with the level of risk and by securing access to finance at a reasonable cost.

The Group actively and regularly reviews and manages its capital structure to maintain a balance between the higher shareholder returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position and makes adjustments to the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions.

The Group monitors capital with reference to its debt position. The Group's strategy was to maintain the equity and debt in a balanced position and ensure there was adequate working capital to service its debt obligations. At 31 December 2020, the Group's debt ratio, being the Group's total liabilities over its total assets, was 60.53% *(2019: 59.61%)*.

26. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES

The Group's activities expose it to variety of financial risks including credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate and currency risk arises in the normal course of the Group's business. The Group's exposure to these risks and the financial risk management policies and practices used by the Group to manage these risks are described below.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Group. The Group's credit risk is primarily attributable to trade and other receivables. The Group's exposure to credit risk arising from cash and cash equivalents, restricted bank deposits and other financial assets is limited because the counterparties are the major banks in the PRC with established credit ratings, for which the Group considers to have low credit risk. Given the high credit ratings of the banks, management does not expect any counterparties to fail to meet its obligations.

26. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES (CONTINUED)

(a) Credit risk (Continued)

Trade and bills receivables from third parties

The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each debtor rather than the industry or country in which the customers operate and therefore significant concentrations of credit risk primarily arise when the Group has significant exposure to individual customers.

Individual credit evaluations are performed on all customers requiring credit over a certain amount. These evaluations focus on the customer's past history of making payments when due and current ability to pay and take into account information specific to the customer as well as pertaining to the economic environment in which the customer operates. Trade receivables are due within 90 to 210 days from the date of billing. Normally, the Group does not obtain collateral from customers.

At the end of the reporting period, 49.8% *(2019: 44.9%)* and 56.2% *(2019: 60.8%)* of the total trade and bills receivables was due from the Group's largest trade debtor and its affiliated companies, and the five largest trade debtors and their affiliated companies, respectively.

The Group measures loss allowances for trade and bills receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, which is calculated using a provision matrix. As the Group's historical credit loss experience does not indicate significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the loss allowance based on past due status is not further distinguished between the Group's different customer bases.

26. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES (CONTINUED)

(a) Credit risk (Continued)

Trade and bills receivables from third parties (Continued)

The following table provides information about the Group's exposure to credit risk and ECLs for trade and bills receivables:

	At 31 December 2020		
	Expected loss rate	**Gross carrying amount RMB'000**	**Loss allowance RMB'000**
Current (not past due)	**1.66%**	**451,180**	**7,468**
Less than 1 month past due	**8.76%**	**502**	**44**
1 to 3 months past due	**21.43%**	**14**	**3**
3 months to 1 year past due	**65.25%**	**1,036**	**676**
More than 1 year	**100.00%**	**4**	**4**
		452,736	**8,195**

	At 31 December 2019		
	Expected loss rate	Gross carrying amount RMB'000	Loss allowance RMB'000
Current (not past due)	0.01%	348,914	35
Less than 1 month past due	0.10%	204	–
1 to 3 months past due	1.00%	13	–
3 months to 1 year past due	10.00%	477	48
More than 1 year	100.00%	–	–
		349,608	83

Expected loss rates are based on actual loss experience over the past years. These rates are adjusted to reflect differences between economic conditions during the period over which the historic data has been collected, current conditions and the Group's view of economic conditions over the expected lives of the receivables.

26. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES (CONTINUED)

(a) Credit risk (Continued)

Trade and bills receivables from third parties (Continued)

Movement in the loss allowance account in respect of trade and bills receivables during the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

	2020 **RMB'000**	2019 RMB'000
At 1 January	**83**	110
Amounts written off during the year	**–**	(110)
Reversal of loss allowance during the year	**(16)**	–
Change of loss allowance during the year	**8,128**	83
At 31 December	**8,195**	83

As set out in note 15 to the consolidated financial statements, at 31 December 2020, the Group had discounted bank acceptance bills totalling approximately RMB1,545,862,000 *(2019: approximately RMB1,673,345,000)* and endorsed bank acceptance bills totalling approximately RMB14,328,000 *(2019: approximately RMB234,321,000)*, which are derecognised as financial assets. The transferees have the right to recourse to the Group in case of default by the issuing banks. In such cases, the Group would have to repurchase these bank acceptance bills at face value. At 31 December 2020, the Group's maximum loss in case of default is approximately RMB1,560,190,000 *(2019: approximately RMB1,907,666,000)* for these discounted or endorsed bills. Nonetheless, the Group only accepts bank acceptance bills issued by major banks in the PRC and considers that the credit risk associated with such bank acceptance bills to be insignificant.

26. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES (CONTINUED)

(b) Liquidity risk

Individual operating entities within the Group are responsible for their own cash management, including the short term investment of cash surpluses and the raising of loans to cover expected cash demands, subject to approval by the head office when the borrowings exceed certain predetermined levels of authority. The Group's policy is to regularly monitor its liquidity requirements and its compliance with lending covenants, to ensure that it maintains sufficient reserves of cash and adequate committed lines of funding from major financial institutions to meet its liquidity requirements in the short and longer term.

The following tables show the remaining contractual maturities at the respective end of the reporting period of the Group's non-derivative financial liabilities and derivative financial liabilities, which are based on contractual undiscounted cash flows (including interest payments computed using contractual rates or, if floating, based on rates current at the end of the reporting period) and the earliest date the Group can be required to pay:

	At 31 December 2020 Contractual undiscounted cash outflow					
	Within 1 year or on demand RMB'000	More than 1 year but less than 2 years RMB'000	More than 2 years but less than 5 years RMB'000	More than 5 years RMB'000	Total RMB'000	Carrying amount in the consolidated statement of financial position RMB'000
Bank loans	**2,145,521**	**721,721**	**476,746**	**54,364**	**3,398,352**	**3,284,391**
Trade payables	**423,862**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**423,862**	**423,862**
Bills payables	**5,566,919**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**5,566,919**	**5,566,919**
Other payables and accrued charges	**184,905**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**184,905**	**184,905**
Lease liabilities	**1,369**	**1,065**	**2,616**	**4,388**	**9,438**	**6,196**
Equipment payables	**930,347**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**930,347**	**930,347**
Construction payables	**154,633**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**154,633**	**154,633**
	9,407,556	**722,786**	**479,362**	**58,752**	**10,668,456**	**10,551,253**

26. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES (CONTINUED)

(b) Liquidity risk (Continued)

	At 31 December 2019 Contractual undiscounted cash outflow					
	Within 1 year or on demand RMB'000	More than 1 year but less than 2 years RMB'000	More than 2 years but less than 5 years RMB'000	More than 5 years RMB'000	Total RMB'000	Carrying amount in the consolidated statement of financial position RMB'000
Bank loans	1,191,846	96,958	386,367	8,630	1,683,801	1,613,982
Trade payables	316,340	–	–	–	316,340	316,340
Bills payables	5,790,470	–	–	–	5,790,470	5,790,470
Other payables and accrued charges	145,343	–	–	–	145,343	145,343
Lease liabilities	1,707	1,073	3,715	4,671	11,166	7,076
Equipment payables	1,181,039	–	–	–	1,181,039	1,181,039
Construction payables	156,443	–	–	–	156,443	156,443
	8,783,188	98,031	390,082	13,301	9,284,602	9,210,693

(c) Interest rate risk

The Group's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to the Group's bank loans and cash and cash and cash equivalents carrying variable interest rates.

The Group's bank loans mainly arising from in PRC with London Interbank Offered Rate.

26. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES (CONTINUED)

(c) Interest rate risk (Continued)

The following table details the interest rate profile of the Group's net borrowings at the end of the reporting period:

	At 31 December			
	2020		2019	
	Effective interest rate	**RMB'000**	Effective interest rate	RMB'000
Net fixed rate borrowings (deposits):				
Bank loans	**3.00%-4.35%**	**1,686,511**	2.85%-4.78%	310,000
Lease liabilities	**4.75%-4.90%**	**6,196**	4.75%-4.90%	7,076
Restricted bank deposits	**0.01%-4.26%**	**(3,929,520)**	1.75%-4.12%	(2,578,903)
		(2,236,813)		(2,261,827)
Variable rate borrowings (deposits):				
Bank loans	**1.17%-3.85%**	**1,597,879**	1.22%-4.36%	1,303,982
Cash and cash equivalents	**0.0001%-0.35%**	**(342,919)**	0.0001%-0.35%	(201,398)
		1,254,960		1,102,584
Total net deposits		**(981,853)**		(1,159,243)

At the end of the reporting period, if interest rates had been 1% *(2019: 1%)* higher or lower while all other variables were held constant, the Group's pre-tax results would decrease or increase by approximately RMB12,550,000 *(2019: approximately RMB11,026,000)*.

The sensitivity analysis above has been determined assuming that the change in interest rates had occurred at the end of the reporting period and had been applied to the exposure to interest rate risk for all financial instruments in existence at that date. The general increase/decrease represents management's assessment of a reasonably possible change in interest rates over the period until the end of the next annual reporting period.

The management monitors the related interest rate risk exposure closely on daily basis and, pursuant to a written interest rate hedging policy as approved by the management, the Group would only enter into interest rate swap should need arise. At 31 December 2020, the Group had outstanding interest rate swap of approximately RMB21,149,000 *(2019: Nil)*. No significant realised and unrealised fair value gain or loss has been arising for the interest rate swap contracts.

26. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES (CONTINUED)

(d) Foreign currency risk

The Group's transactions are mainly denominated in RMB, US$, HK$ and Euros ("EUR").

The Group mainly operates in PRC with majority of business transactions being denominated and settled in US$ which is the functional currency of the relevant group entities.

At 31 December 2020 and 2019, the Group had a minimal exposure to foreign currency risk as most of its business transactions, assets and liabilities were principally denominated in the respective functional currencies used by the respective group entities, except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities of the Group are denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the respective group entities and therefore, exposed to foreign currency risk. The carrying amounts of those financial assets and liabilities at 31 December 2020 and 2019 are analysed as follows:

The Group is exposed to currency risk primarily through bank loans, cash and cash equivalents, sales and purchases that are denominated in a foreign currency, i.e. a currency other than the functional currency of the operations to which the transactions relate. The currencies giving rise to this risk are primarily US$, HK$ and EUR. Presently, the Group has no hedging policy with respect to the foreign exchange exposure.

	At 31 December					
	2020			2019		
	US$ RMB'000	**HK$ RMB'000**	**EUR RMB'000**	US$ RMB'000	HK$ RMB'000	EUR RMB'000
Assets (Liabilities)						
Trade and other receivables	**166,761**	**–**	**–**	94,633	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents	**22,860**	**384**	**948**	16,203	141	245
Trade and other payables	**(129,888)**	**–**	**(13,623)**	(173,647)	–	(8,397)
Bank loans	**(260,027)**	**–**	**–**	(27,164)	–	–
	(200,294)	**384**	**(12,675)**	(89,975)	141	(8,152)

26. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES (CONTINUED)

(d) Foreign currency risk (Continued)

The following table indicates the approximate changes in the Group's profit before income tax if exchange rates of the US$, HK$ and EUR had changed against the functional currencies of the respective group entities by 5% and all other variables were held constant at the end of the reporting period:

	As at 31 December			
	2020		2019	
	Increase (Decrease) in foreign exchange rates	**Effect on pre-tax results RMB'000**	Increase (Decrease) in foreign exchange rates	Effect on pre-tax results RMB'000
US$	**5%**	**(10,015)**	5%	(3,824)
	(5%)	**10,015**	(5%)	3,824
HK$	**5%**	**19**	5%	6
	(5%)	**(19)**	(5%)	(6)
EUR	**5%**	**(634)**	5%	(346)
	(5%)	**634**	(5%)	346

The sensitivity analysis has been determined assuming that the changes in foreign exchange rates had occurred at the end of each reporting period and had been applied to the Group's exposure to currency risk for financial instruments in existence at that date, and that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

The stated changes represent management's assessment of reasonably possible changes in foreign exchange rates over the year until the end of the next reporting period.

In the opinion of the management, the sensitivity analysis is unrepresentative of the inherent foreign exchange risk because the exposure at the end of the reporting period does not reflect the exposure during the reporting period.

The Group does not have a foreign currency hedging policy in respect of its foreign currency assets and liabilities. The Group will closely monitor its foreign currency exposure and will consider using hedging instruments in respect of significant foreign currency exposure as and when appropriate.

The management monitors the related foreign currency risk exposure closely on daily basis and, pursuant to a written foreign currency hedging policy as approved by the management, the Group would only enter into foreign currency forward contracts should need arise. At 31 December 2020, the Group had outstanding foreign currency forward contracts of approximately RMB164,320,000 *(2019: Nil)*. No significant realised and unrealised fair value gain or loss has been arising for the foreign currency forward contracts.

26. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES (CONTINUED)

(e) Fair values measurement

(i) Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value

Fair value hierarchy

The following table presents the fair value of the Group's financial instruments measured at the end of the reporting period on a recurring basis, categorised into the three-level fair value hierarchy as defined in HKFRS 13, Fair value measurement. The level into which a fair value measurement is classified is determined with reference to the observability and significance of the inputs used in the valuation technique as follows:

- Level 1 valuations: Fair value measured using only Level 1 inputs i.e. unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the measurement date.

- Level 2 valuations: Fair value measured using Level 2 inputs i.e. observable inputs which fail to meet Level 1, and not using significant unobservable inputs. Unobservable inputs are inputs for which market data are not available.

- Level 3 valuations: Fair value measured using significant unobservable inputs.

		Fair value measurements At 31 December 2020 using		
	Fair value at 31 December 2020	**Quoted prices in active market for identified underlying items (Level 1)**	**Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)**	**Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)**
	RMB'000	**RMB'000**	**RMB'000**	**RMB'000**
Recurring fair value measurement				
Contracts for financial instruments at FVPL	**(1,245)**	**(1,245)**	**–**	**–**

		Fair value measurements At 31 December 2019 using		
	Fair value at 31 December 2019	Quoted prices in active market for identified underlying items (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Recurring fair value measurement				
Other financial assets	310,245	–	310,245	–

26. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES (CONTINUED)

(e) Fair values measurement (Continued)

(i) Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (Continued)

Valuation techniques and inputs used in fair value measurements
At 31 December 2020, the fair value of financial instruments in Level 1 is determined by reference to the prices quoted by the financial institutions.

At 31 December 2019, the fair value of financial instruments in Level 2 was determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at prevailing market interest rate at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used in derived from the relevant China Government Benchmark Yield Curve at 31 December 2019 plus an adequate constant credit spread.

During the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2, or transfers into or out of Level 3. The Group's policy is to recognise transfers between levels of fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period in which they occur.

(ii) Assets and liabilities with fair value disclosure, but not measured at fair value

All other financial assets and financial liabilities are carried at amounts not materially different from their fair values at 31 December 2020 and 2019.

27. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

Capital commitments outstanding at 31 December 2020 and 2019 not provided, net of any deposits paid, for in the consolidated financial statements were as follows:

	2020 **RMB'000**	2019 RMB'000
Authorised but not contracted for	**72,932**	195,022
Contracted for	**1,644,385**	1,607,060
	1,717,317	1,802,082

28. MATERIAL RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, transactions with the following parties are considered to be related party transactions:

Name of related party	Relationship
Hong Kong (Rong An) Investment Limited	A shareholder of the Company holding 37.13% of the Company's issued share capital
Mr. Sze Tin Yau	Director of the Company holding 30.33% of the Company's issued share capital
Mr. Wu Jinbiao	Director of the Company holding 6.45% of the Company's issued share capital

(a) Key management personnel remuneration

Remuneration for key management personnel of the Group, including amounts paid to the directors of the Company and certain of the highest paid employees as disclosed in note 9 to the consolidated financial statements, is as follows:

	2020 **RMB'000**	2019 RMB'000
Salaries, wages, allowances and benefits in kind	**5,329**	5,431
Retirement scheme contributions	**53**	52
	5,382	5,483

(b) Transactions with related parties

Other than otherwise disclosed, the Group had not entered any transactions with related parties for years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019.

(c) Applicability of the Listing Rules relating to connected transactions

None of the above related party transactions falls under the definition of connected transaction or continuing connected transaction as defined in Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

The connected transactions or continuing connected transactions, if any, have been disclosed in the "Report of the Directors" section of the annual report.

29. 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:

	Note	**2020 RMB'000**	2019 RMB'000
Non-current assets			
Investments in subsidiaries	*13*	**–**	–
Current assets			
Other receivables		**824,868**	878,143
Cash and cash equivalents		**8,707**	1,715
		833,575	879,858
Current liabilities			
Bank loans		**151,495**	274,574
Other payables		**527,281**	423,253
		678,776	697,827
Total assets less current liabilities		**154,799**	182,031
NET ASSETS		**154,799**	182,031
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Share capital	*25(a)*	**17,827**	17,846
Reserves	*25(a)*	**136,972**	164,185
TOTAL EQUITY		**154,799**	182,031

The statement of financial position was approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 3 November 2021 and signed on its behalf by

Sze Tin Yau	**Wu Jinbiao**
Director	*Director*

30. SHARE OPTION SCHEME

The Company has a share option scheme (the "Share Option Scheme") which was adopted on 31 March 2011 whereby the directors of the Company are authorised, at their discretion, to invite employees of the Group, including directors of any company in the Group, to take up options to subscribe for shares of the Company (the "Shares"). The purpose of the Share Option Scheme is to provide an opportunity for employees of the Group to acquire an equity participation in the Company and to encourage them to work towards enhancing the value of the Company and its shares for the benefit of the Company and its shareholders as a whole.

Eligible participants of the Share Option Scheme includes (a) any executive director of, manager of, or other employee holding an executive, managerial, supervisory or similar position in any member of the Group, any full-time or part-time employee, or a person for the time being seconded to work full-time or part-time for any member of the Group; (b) a director or proposed director (including an independent non-executive director) of any member of the Group; (c) a direct or indirect shareholder of any member of the Group; (d) a supplier of goods or services to any member of the Group; (e) a customer, consultant, business or joint venture partner, franchisee, contractor, agent or representative of any member of the Group; (f) a person or entity that provides design, research, development or other support or any advisory, consultancy, professional or other services to any member of the Group; and (g) an associate of any of the persons referred to in paragraphs (a) to (e) above.

The maximum number of Shares which may be issued upon exercise of all options to be granted under the Share Option Scheme and any other schemes of the Group shall not in aggregate exceed 10% of the Shares in issue as of 18 May 2011, i.e. 229,900,000 Shares.

Under the Share Option Scheme, no option may be granted to any one person such that the total number of Shares issued and to be issued upon exercise of options granted and to be granted to that person in any 12-month period up to the date of the latest grant exceeds 1% of issued share capital of the Company from time to time. Participants of the Share Option Scheme are required to pay the Company HK$1.00 upon acceptance of the grant within 28 days after the offer date.

The exercise of any option which may be granted under the Share Option Scheme shall be determined by the Board of the Company and shall be not less than the higher of:

(a) the closing price of the Shares as stated in the Stock Exchange's daily quotation sheet on the date of the date of grant;

(b) the average closing price of the Shares as stated in the Stock Exchange's daily quotation sheet for the five business days immediately preceding the date of grant; and

(c) the nominal value of the Shares.

30. SHARE OPTION SCHEME (CONTINUED)

An option may be exercised in accordance with the terms of the Share Option Scheme at any time during a period as determined by the Board of Directors of the Company and not exceeding 10 years from the date of the grant. There is no minimum period for which an option must be held before it can be exercised; however, the Board of Directors of the Company may, subject to the provisions of the Listing Rules, in its absolute discretion when offering the grant of an option impose any conditions, restrictions or limitations in relation thereto in addition to those set forth in the Share Option Scheme as it may think fit.

Unless otherwise terminated by the Board of Directors of the Company or the shareholders of the Company in general meeting in accordance with the terms of the Share Option Scheme, the Share Option Scheme shall be valid and effective for a period of 10 years from the date on which it becomes unconditional, after which no further options will be granted or offered but the provisions of the Share Option Scheme shall remain in full force and effect to the extent necessary to give effect to the exercise of any subsisting options granted prior to the expiry of the 10-years period or otherwise as may be required in accordance with the provisions of the Share Option Scheme. At 31 December 2020, the remaining life of the Share Option Scheme was about 4 months. No options have been granted under the Share Option Scheme since its adoption up to 31 December 2020.

31. JOINTLY CONTROLLING PARTIES

At 31 December 2020 and 2019, the directors of the Company consider the jointly controlling holding of the Group to be Hong Kong (Rong An) Investment Limited incorporated in Hong Kong and Kingom Power Limited incorporated in the BVI.

Financial Summary

	For the year ended 31 December				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Revenue	**8,431,054**	9,396,866	8,602,033	7,025,317	6,125,251
Cost of sales	**(7,050,709)**	(7,779,920)	(7,238,112)	(6,011,995)	(5,413,436)
Gross profit	**1,380,345**	1,616,946	1,363,921	1,013,322	711,815
Profit before tax	**913,067**	1,065,601	934,070	631,292	388,153
Income tax expenses	**(131,585)**	(212,379)	(160,050)	(115,149)	(72,802)
Profit for the year	**781,482**	853,222	774,020	516,143	315,351

	As at 31 December				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Current assets	**7,873,735**	6,791,170	4,980,967	4,606,675	2,981,139
Non-current assets	**10,808,813**	9,701,232	7,478,566	5,868,436	5,653,209
Total assets	**18,682,548**	16,492,402	12,459,533	10,475,111	8,634,348
Current liabilities	**9,910,629**	9,185,093	6,244,555	4,820,126	3,301,990
Non-current liabilities	**1,397,076**	646,849	276,474	169,121	160,704
Total liabilities	**11,307,705**	9,831,942	6,521,029	4,989,247	3,462,694
Net assets	**7,374,843**	6,660,460	5,938,504	5,485,864	5,171,654
Share capital	**17,827**	17,846	17,873	17,886	18,112
Reserves	**7,357,016**	6,642,614	5,920,631	5,467,978	5,153,542
Total equity	**7,374,843**	6,660,460	5,938,504	5,485,864	5,171,654