BE THE SOLUTION
NOT THE POLLUTION

ANNUAL REPORT 2020

CONTENTS

CORPORATE PROFILE

Founded in 1997 and listed on the Singapore Stock Exchange in 2005, Sunpower Group Ltd. (SGX stock code: 5GD.SI) is an environmental protection specialist involved in the investment, development and operation of Green Investments ("GI") projects in the anti-smog sector.

As the Group's value creator and growth driver, the GI business invests in and operates centralised facilities that supply industrial steam, electricity and heating. It has a proven ability to generate long-term, recurring, high-quality income and cash flows through exclusive long-term concessions of typically 30 years with first right of renewal.

Sunpower has 11 GI projects, of which 9 are currently operational, and is well on track to build a valuable and sizeable portfolio of GI projects that generate attractive double-digit Internal Rates of Return ("IRR") and a high Net Present Value ("NPV") of future cashflows. Sunpower will focus its resources on developing the GI Business, following the divestment of the Group's Manufacturing & Services ("M&S") business at an attractive premium, which partially unlocks value of the Company. The divestment is amidst the approval process.

KEY AWARDS AND ACCREDITATIONS

- 2020 CHINA ENERGY GROUP TOP 500 LIST
- THE DELOITTE BEST MANAGED COMPANY AWARD IN CHINA
- 2019 CHINA ENERGY GROUP TOP 500 LIST
- JIANGSU PROVINCIAL WATER - CONSERVING ENTERPRISE
- MODEL ENTERPRISE FOR PROMOTION OF LOW-CARBON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
- EY ENTREPRENEUR OF THE YEAR™ CHINA
- SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRESS AWARD
- CHINA RENOWNED TRADEMARK
- NATIONAL KEY PROTECTED BRAND

GREEN INVESTMENTS

OUR VALUE CREATOR & GROWTH DRIVER

Adaptable and Reliable GI Business Model

With sustained growth in revenue and profits from 2017 till 2020, GI has been proven to be the right strategic direction and its business model has been demonstrated to be adaptable and reliable. The GI business model and its solid competitive edge have created a strong competitive moat for the GI projects, and enabled them to generate attractive double-digit IRRs and deliver long-term benefits to the Group.

GI BUSINESS MODEL

Alignment with national policies provides access to enormous market opportunities in the anti-smog sector

- Consistent policies from government over environmental protection and energy conservation
- Stringent zoning enforcement that mandates relocation of industrial enterprises to industrial parks
- Mandatory closures of small "dirty" high-emission coal-fired steam boilers in favour of centralised "clean" solutions

Valuable GI portfolio

- Exclusive supplier status (typically 30 years) in concession area with ability to require advance payment
- Strong tariff collection; B2B model to charge and collect payments from users directly
- Early-mover advantage to gain a favourable position in the market

Excellent execution & operation

- Use of advanced technologies to raise entry barriers and improve operational efficiency
- Adoption of Circular Economy Model
- Strong reform and upgrading capability and experience
- Professional and disciplined business and operations team
- Long-term support from strategic investors DCP and CDH

Proven potential for growth

- Continuous enforcement of closures of small "dirty" boilers unlocks more steam demand for centralised suppliers
- Strategic location in economically-vibrant areas with access to quality customers
- Organic expansion of industrial parks and growth of customers
- Robust pipeline with attractive projects being evaluated

Long-term, recurring, organically-growing, high-quality income and cashflows

Double-digit IRRs of existing operational GI projects

High Net Present Value ("NPV") of future cashflows

Greenfield projects + **Brownfield projects**

To build a sizeable and valuable portfolio of GI projects

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OUR VALUE CREATOR & GROWTH DRIVER

Competitive Advantages for GI Across The Entire Business Cycle

Identification and Securing of New Projects

Sunpower has established a proven track record, experienced business teams and a disciplined and robust system for selecting and evaluating GI projects after years of development in the industry, which provides a solid foundation on which to identify and secure new quality projects. The Company has built up a robust pipeline of attractive projects.

Project Investment

Sunpower's GI projects have long-term operating concessions of typically 30 years within their coverage areas. Their permits/concessions are highly sought-after assets that create high entry barriers against new entrants and allow strong tariff collection.

Sunpower has attracted strong support from strategic investors DCP and CDH which are renowned private equity firms and share the same vision for the GI business as Sunpower. Moreover, with an existing sizeable GI asset portfolio in place, the Group is able to access multiple potential sources of funds to support the growth strategy for GI.

Project Construction, Revamping and Upgrading

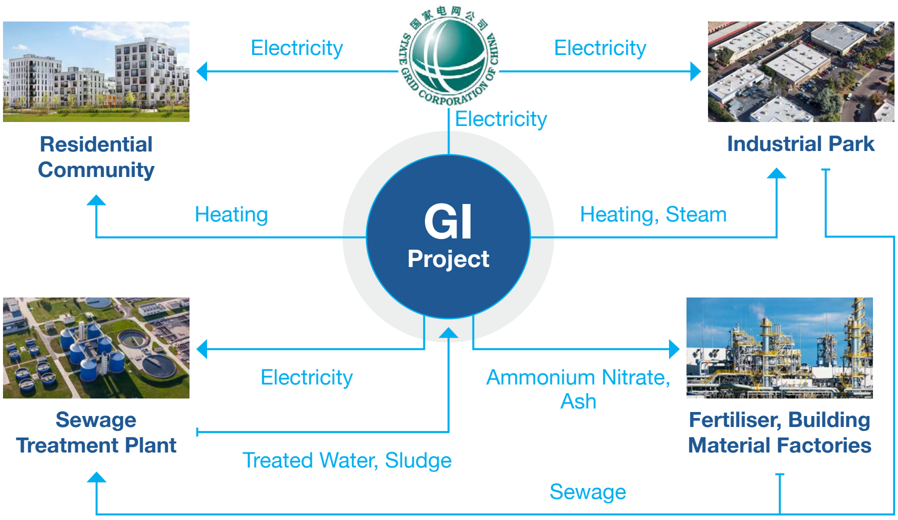
Through years of development, Sunpower has accumulated a wealth of experience in project planning, management and construction and has also built up know-how on revamping and upgrading acquired plants to improve operational efficiency with advanced technology packages, including environmental protection, energy-saving and long distance steam distribution technologies. With these advantages and experience, Sunpower is able to attain economies of scale, ultra-low emissions and cost reduction.

Project Operation

Sunpower has established seasoned management and operational teams that are able to execute the company's operational strategy effectively and has built a proven track record in operating GI projects, producing excellent results over the years. It has been able to deliver high quality services to end-users, achieving high levels of satisfaction and good reputation.

Additionally, Sunpower employs a circular economy model in certain projects to improve energy savings, reduce overall costs and enhance project returns. These GI projects are also able to help the industrial parks they serve to raise energy efficiency and achieve ultra-low emissions in order to comply with the PRC government's stringent emission requirements.

Adoption of Innovative Circular Economy Model (CEM) in the Operation of GI Projects



- The CEM is a closed-loop production model that cuts resource waste and pollution to a minimum through the reusing, repurposing and recycling of products and materials.
- It allows Sunpower to reduce cost whilst achieving ultra-low emissions for the industrial park where the GI project is located.

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GI Strategy

Sunpower's medium-to-long term vision is to create value through a high-quality GI asset portfolio. The Group intends to execute a two-pronged growth strategy with emphasis on the quality of development that amplifies its strengths to take advantage of the enormous business opportunities within the anti-smog market in China.

Sunpower will focus on intensifying efforts to cultivate and enhance its existing GI portfolio. It will proceed with the planned construction of the second phase of some of its existing projects and will continue to seek opportunities to expand the coverage area and customer base of projects with less intense capital expenditure requirements to raise project returns. It will also harness its experience and technology to upgrade and revamp certain GI projects, where necessary, to raise operational efficiency. Additionally, it will continue to execute comprehensive initiatives for further cost control and efficiency improvements, wherever possible.

Meanwhile, the Group has established a robust project pipeline and will continue to evaluate and invest in high quality projects that meet the investment hurdles of the Company, which will enable the expansion of the existing GI assets portfolio.

On the back of an adaptable and reliable business model and a strong competitive edge, Sunpower is confident that the implementation of the two-pronged growth strategy will help the Group continue to enhance the GI business's recurring income and cashflow contributions, while further improving the investment returns of its GI projects.

Valuable and Sizeable GI Project Portfolio

The Group continued to expand the GI business in 2020 despite the pandemic. To-date, the Group has successfully built a large GI asset portfolio of 11 projects, of which 9 are currently operational.

(1) Existing plant is still in operation and will remain operational until the commissioning of the new plant.

(2) Part of new facility of Xintai Zhengda Project has started commercial operation, and the remaining part is under construction.

In Operation

Projects		Stake	Project Equity (RMB'm)
Changrun Project (Phase 1)		100%	434.1
Yongxing Plant		100%	306.0
Xinyuan Plant		85%	85.0
Suyuan Plant		90%	117.2
Lianshui Project		95%	38.3
Quanjiao Project		100%	49.2
Xintai Zhengda Project	Old facility[1] Part of New Facility[2]	86.9%	n.a
Shantou Project (Phase 1)		51%	167.3
Jining Project		49%	10.3

Under Construction

Projects	Stake	Project Equity (RMB'm)
Part of New Facility of Xintai Zhengda Project [1]	86.9%	287.1
Shantou Project (Phase 2)	51%	132.6
Tongshan Project (Phase 1)	100%	126.0
Shanxi Xinjiang Project (Phase1)	100%	131.2
Changrun Project - Connection to Sanli	100%	50.0

Amount invested and committed: 1934.3 million

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OUR VALUE CREATOR & GROWTH DRIVER

Project Highlights

Changrun Project (Phase 1)

Capacity[1]**:** 2×220 t/h (steam) + 2×25 MW (electricity)
Location: Gaoyang, Baoding City, Hebei Province
Concession: 30-year concession right
Customer mix: >70 captive customers

Project Highlights:

- Coverage area further expanded through acquisition of a 25-year exclusive right to supply steam to Sanli, a large company established in 1986.
- “Zero waste” circular economy model to reduce resource waste and pollution to a minimum.
- Sludge drying and incineration project went into operation in 2020 smoothly, further enhancing energy savings and cost reduction.

Yongxing Plant

Capacity: 350t/h (steam) + 36MW (electricity)
Location: Zhangjiagang, Suzhou City, Jiangsu Province
Customer mix: >130 captive customers in diverse, cashflow-rich industries
Pipeline network: ~160 km in length

Project Highlights:

- Post-acquisition upgrades completed with further improvements in operational efficiency.
- Circular economy model that is cost effective and achieves ultra-low emission.
- Long-term growth potential supported by organic and large customer base.

Shantou Project

Capacity:
Phase 1 - 3x150 t/h (steam) + 2x20 MW (electricity)
Phase 2 - 2x260 t/h (steam) + 2x30 MW (electricity)
Location: Shantou City, Guangdong Province
Concession: 38.5-year concession right

Project Highlights:

- Phase 1 has commenced operation and is expected to ramp up rapidly, while Phase 2 construction is expected to be completed as scheduled.
- Ready-made, resilient customer base. ~128 qualified printing & dyeing companies have been relocating into the park.
- Prime project for the control and treatment of water pollution in Lianjiang River.

Xinyuan Plant

Capacity: 3×75 t/h + 1×220 t/h (steam); 2×6 MW + 1×25 MW (electricity)
Location: Jimo, Qingdao City, Shandong Province
Product Mix: Steam + Electricity + Clean Heating

Project Highlights:

- Expanded its coverage area to supply clean heating to 2 million m^2 area in Jimo International Trade Park with the planned construction area expected to be 6 million m^2.
- Local government is speeding up economic development in Jimo district, providing better development prospects to drive up steam demand.

Suyuan Plant

Capacity: 1×90 t/h + 2×75 t/h (steam) + 1×B7 MW (electricity)
Location: Changshu, Suzhou City, Jiangsu Province
Customer mix: ~49 captive customers

Project Highlights:

- Exclusive centralised steam and electricity supplier within its coverage area.
- Major upgrades have been completed with further improvement in operational performance and efficiency.
- Local established industry cluster provides a resilient and attractive customer base.
- Mandatory closure of small “dirty” boilers and relocation of companies into the coverage area is expected to grow the demand for steam.

Lianshui Project

Capacity: 2×40 t/h (steam)
Location: Lianshui, Huai’an City, Jiangsu Province
Concession: 30-year concession right

Project Highlights:

- Commenced operations in 4Q 2017, still ramping up.
- Resilient and high-quality customer base.
- Implemented stringent environmental protection measures to achieve ultra-low emissions and help solve environmental problems for local government.

[1] Steam capacity is expressed as number of boilers x tons per hour, while electricity capacity is number of generators x megawatt per hour

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Xintai Zhengda Project (comprises Old Plant and New Facility)

Capacity of New Facility: 3×130t/h (steam) + 1×35MW + 1×18MW (electricity)
Location: Xintai, Tai'an City, Shandong Province

Project Highlights:

- Exclusive centralised steam/electricity plant within its coverage area.
- Part of New Facility was successfully completed and has started commercial operation, while construction of the remaining part is underway.

Quanjiao Project

Capacity: 1×40 t/h (steam)
Location: Quanjiao, Chuzhou City, Anhui Province
Concession: 30-year concession right

Project Highlights:

- Commenced operations in 4Q 2017, still ramping up.
- The local industrial park is still developing, which provides room for additional potential demand.

Jining Project

Location: Jining City, Shandong Province

Project Highlights:

- Commenced operations in 1Q 2018 and engaged in steam sales.
- Use of long distance steam distribution pipeline technology enables the supply of high-quality steam to remotely-located customers with minimum loss of pressure and temperature.

Tongshan Project (Phase 1)

Capacity: 1x130 t/h (steam) + 1x35 MW (electricity)
Location: Tongshan, Xuzhou City, Jiangsu Province
Concession: 30-year concession right

Project Highlights:

- Construction expected to complete in 2021.
- Biomass as a fuel source replacing natural gas to supply clean heating and produce electricity helps alleviate the cost of heating subsidies and is expected to gain more support from the government.
- Ready base of resilient customers in the concession area can be expected to ensure immediate customer subscriptions.
- Abundant local biomass resources can meet the demand for biomass as fuel source of the project.

Shanxi Xinjiang Project (Phase 1)

Capacity: 1x130 t/h (steam) + 1xC15 MW (electricity)
Location: Xinjiang, Yuncheng City, Shanxi Province

Project Highlights:

- Construction of phase 1 is expected to complete in early part of 2022.
- Located in a provincial-level industrial park with an established upstream and downstream value chain.
- Existing concentration of high-end customers provides ready pool of demand.
- Operating under the concept of circular economy, the park already has centralised utilities infrastructure in place.

With 9 projects in operation, several other projects under construction and a robust pipeline of projects in different stages of evaluation, Sunpower is well on track to build a valuable and sizeable GI portfolio.

GREEN INVESTMENTS
CHINA'S GREEN POLICIES RELATED TO GI

The government continues to combat air pollution and strictly implement environmental protection policies in more cities across China. The GI business can provide "clean and green, ultra-low emission" steam supply to enterprises in industrial parks where GI projects are located to reduce air pollution and help these industrial parks achieve ultra-low emissions and green sustainable development.

As the facilities in support of sustainable development of the economy, GI projects have helped eliminate more than 600 high energy consumption, pollutive coal-fired boilers, and reduced the emissions of dust, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide by over 60,000 tons every year. The ongoing enforcement of environmental protection policies is expected to further benefit Sunpower and achieve a win-win result with the government.

Source:
(a) http://www.mee.gov.cn/zcwj/gwywj/201807/t20180704_446068.shtml
(b) http://www.nea.gov.cn/135289351_14609537717561n.pdf
(c) http://zfxxgk.nea.gov.cn/auto85/201505/t20150505_1917.htm
(d) http://m.bjx.com.cn/mnews/20141107/561818.shtml
(e) http://zfs.mee.gov.cn/fg/gwyw/201309/t20130912_260045.htm

Major Policies that Benefit Sunpower

2018-2020: Three-year Action Plan for Winning the Blue Sky War
《打赢蓝天保卫战三年行动计划》，国发〔2018〕22号 [a]
- Targeted annual emissions of sulphur dioxide (SO2) or nitrogen oxides (NOx) to fall by more than 15% by 2020 against 2015.
- Targeted concentration of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) at cities at or above prefectural level yet to attain existing standards to fall by more than 18%.
- Targeted cities at or above prefectural level to record clean or fairly clean air during 80% of the year, and days with heavy or severe pollution to fall by over 25%.

2016: Heat-power Cogeneration Measures
《热电联产管理办法》，发改能源〔2016〕617号 [b]
- To accelerate the replacement and shutdown of coal-fired boilers with a capacity of 10 t / h (7 MW) or less in small cities and coal-fired boilers with a capacity of 20 t / h (14 MW) or less in large and medium-sized cities.
- To shut down or eliminate coal-fired boilers (except peak-shaving boilers) in the coverage areas where centralized cogeneration facilities are available.

2015-2020: Clean and Efficient Use of Coal Action Plan
《煤炭清洁高效利用行动计划（2015–2020年）》，国家能源局, 国能煤炭[2015]141号 [c]
- Targeted to implement coal-fired boiler upgrading projects and promote and apply high-efficiency, energy-saving and environmentally friendly centralised facilities such as Sunpower's GI plants.
- Targeted to eliminate 600,000 steam-tons of outdated coal-fired boilers and coal-fired boilers in Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei, Yangtze River Delta and Pearl River Delta and replace them with cogeneration, clean coal and other forms of clean energy by 2020.
- Encouraged development of combined heat and power supply, centralised heating and other heating methods.

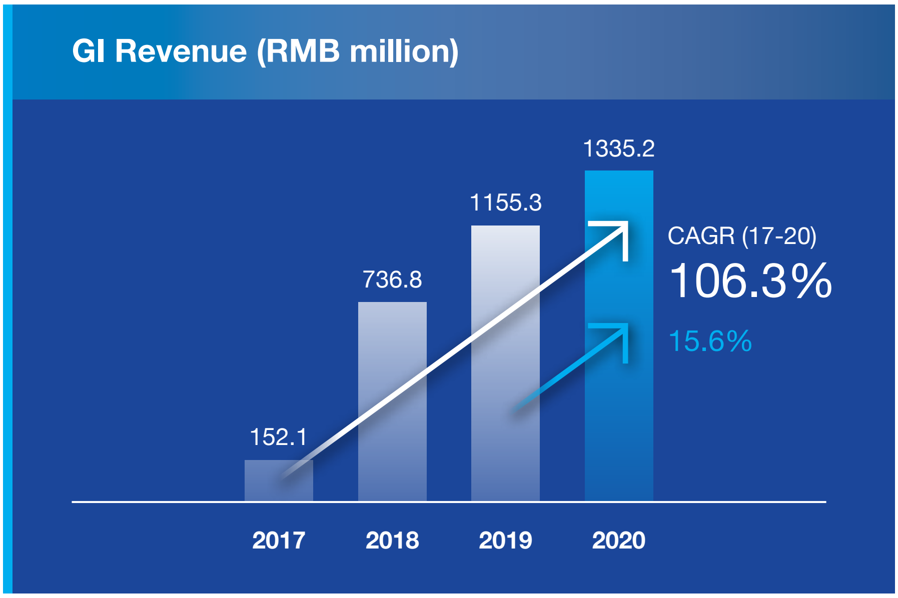
2014: Implementation Plan for the Comprehensive Improvement of Coal-fired boiler's Energy Saving and Environmental Protection capabilities
《燃煤锅炉节能环保综合提升工程实施方案》，国家发改委、环保部及其他部门，发改环资[2014]2451号 [d]
- To speed up the promotion of high efficiency boilers and the elimination of backward boilers.
- To strengthen the implementation of energy conservation of coal-fired boilers.

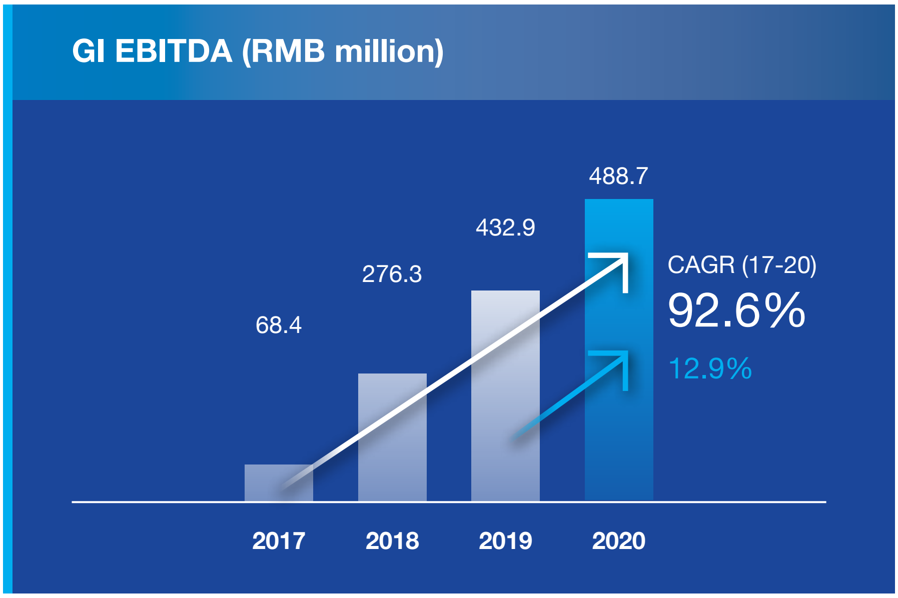
2013-2018: Air Pollution Prevention Action Plan
《大气污染防治行动计划》，国务院, 国发[2013]37号 [e]
- Targeted level of inhalable particulate matter (PM10) in cities above prefecture level to fall by more than 10% against 2012, and number of clean air days to rise year-on-year.
- Targeted level of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) for three key regions to fall by 25%, 20% and 15% respectively.

Other Supportive Environmental Policies

- Work Plan for the Full Implementation of Ultra-low Emission and Energy-saving Improvement of Coal-fired Power Plants
- Comprehensive Action Plan to Control Air Pollution in Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei and Surrounding Areas During Autumn and Winter of 2019-2020
- Comprehensive Action Plan to Control Air Pollution in Yangze River Delta Region During Autumn and Winter of 2019-2020
- Comprehensive Action Plan to Control Air Pollution in Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei and Surrounding Areas, and Fenwei Plain During Autumn and Winter of 2020-21
- Comprehensive Action Plan to Control Air Pollution in Yangze River Delta Region During Autumn and Winter of 2020-2021
- Guidance to Boost the Development of Biomass Heating
- Environmental Protection Tax Law

GI FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS





In 2020, GI continued to grow its contributions and provide long-term, recurring, high-quality cash flows to the Group despite the pandemic due to its strong execution capabilities in rapidly resuming and maintaining normal operations.

GI revenue rose 15.6% YoY to RMB1,335.2 million while GI EBITDA grew 12.9% YoY to RMB488.7 million, which reaffirms Sunpower's reliable and adaptable business model as well as the strong growth potential of the GI business. Although GI's share of Group revenue is lower than M&S, it has stronger profitability hence its share of Group EBITDA is higher than M&S.

As GI projects are still ramping up and additional contribution from new plants is anticipated, the long-term Net Present Value ("NPV") of future cashflows generated by the GI business is expected to be substantially higher than the latest reported period.[1]

Sunpower is well positioned to further expand in a large addressable market with a solid track record, proven ability to identify earnings-accretive projects and multiple potential avenues to fund the GI strategy.

[1] Based on the company's long-term discounted cashflow forecasts

MANUFACTURING & SERVICES (M&S)

OVER 20 YEARS OF PROVEN TRACK RECORD

The Manufacturing and Services business ("**M&S Business**") involves the manufacturing and provision of high-end customised environmental protection products and solutions, such as high efficiency heat exchangers and pressure vessels, heat pipes and heat pipe exchangers, pipeline energy saving products, as well as solutions for flare and flare gas recovery systems, zero liquid discharge systems for high-salinity wastewater, petrochemical engineering and thermal power engineering, to a large and diverse customer base.

Manufacturing

Main Products

High Efficiency Heat Exchangers and Pressure Vessels

Pipeline Energy Saving Products

Heat Pipes and Heat Pipe Exchangers

Services

Main Solutions

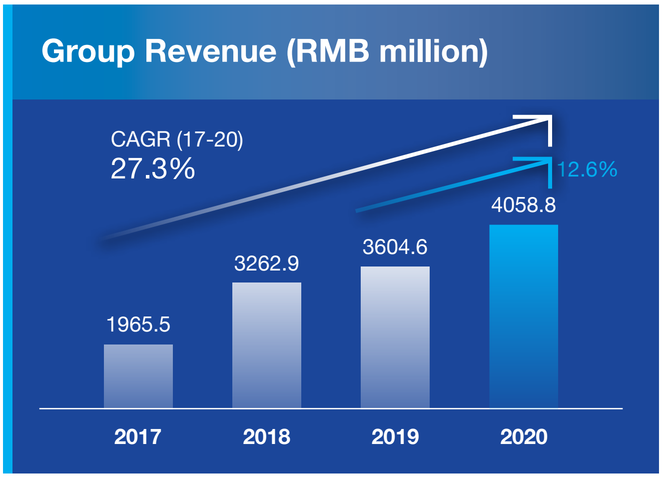
Flare & Flare Gas Recover System

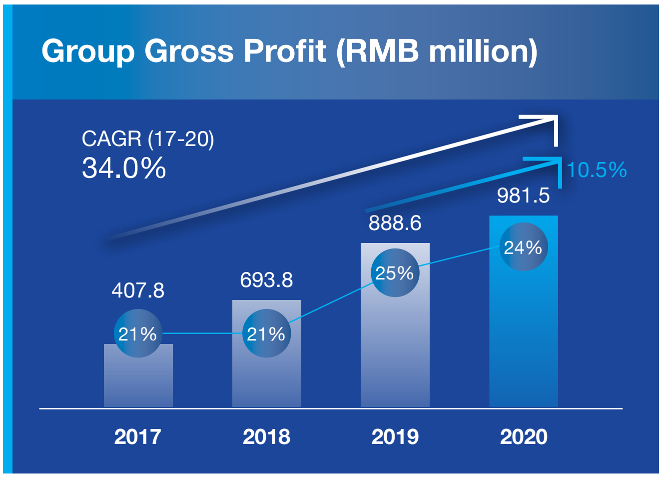
Zero Liquid Discharge System (ZLD) for High Salinity Wastewater

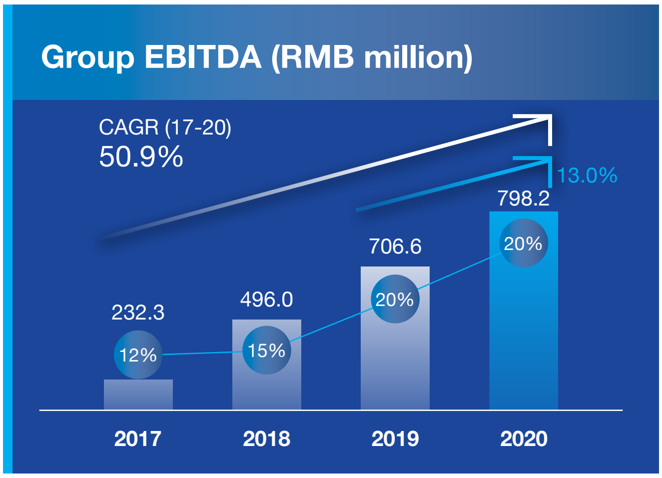
Petrochemical Engineering

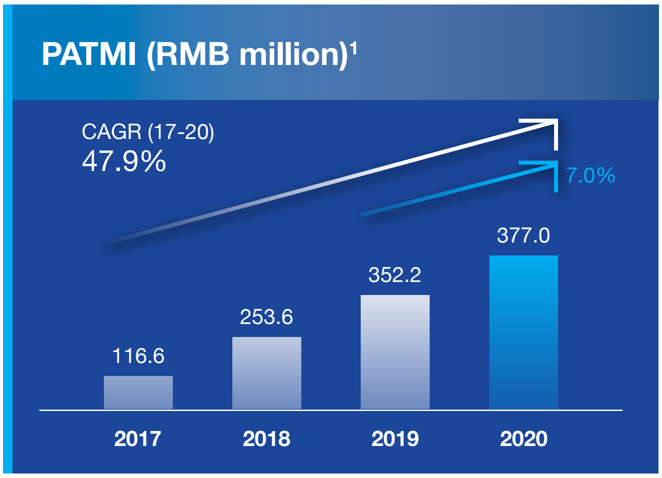
Thermal Power Engineering

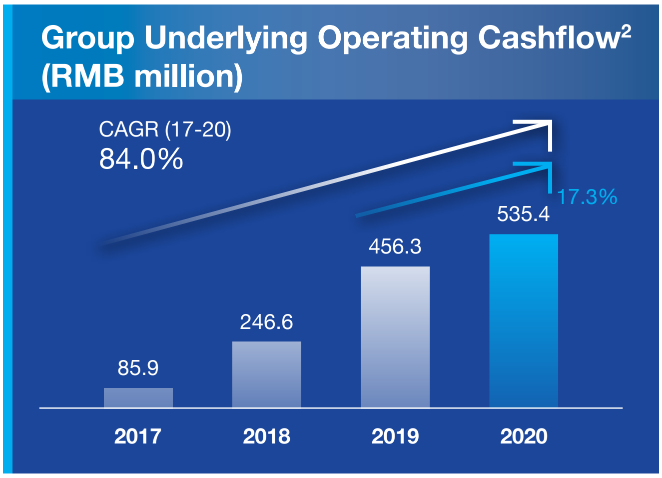
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS











Despite the challenges of the pandemic in 2020, the Group's business remained healthy and reliable. With continuing strong operational execution, Sunpower outperformed with record FY2020 results that exceeded the convertible bond performance target of RMB370 million.

In FY2020, group revenue rose 12.6% YoY to RMB4,058.8 million, group EBITDA increased 13.0% YoY to RMB798.2 million and group PATMI[1] improved 7.0% YoY to RMB377.0 million. Underlying operating cashflow[2] grew 17.3% YoY to RMB535.4 million.

M&S revenue was up 11.2% YoY to RMB2,723.6 million in FY2020. This was driven by the growing domestic market demand in 2020, bolstered by a series of supporting economic measures targeted at helping the economy to recover amidst the pandemic.

Future Growth Potential to be Unlocked

With the quality of the Group's earnings and cashflow continuously enhanced by GI's long-term, recurring, high-quality contributions, Sunpower has grown into a company with long-term, recurring, high-quality income and cashflow. Looking ahead, the Group will continue to seek suitable opportunities to expand the GI portfolio and intensify efforts to cultivate and enhance the existing GI projects with emphasis on the quality of development.

[1] PATMI refers to the "Profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the company" in the audited Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income excluding the financial effect of amortised interest expenses, fair value adjustments, foreign exchange gains or losses, and other costs associated with the Convertible Bonds and Warrants.

[2] Underlying operating cash flow, excluding CB interest of RMB22.7 million

STRATEGIC INSTITUTIONAL INVESTORS

DCP Capital Partners L.P. ("**DCP**") and CDH China Management Company Limited ("**CDH**") (collectively, the "**bond holders**") made their maiden investment of US$110 million in Sunpower in 2017, with the issue of the first tranche of convertible bonds ("**CB1**"). In 2018, they made a further investment in Sunpower through subscription to a second tranche of convertible bonds ("**CB2**"). Thus far, they have invested a total of US$130 million in Sunpower through CBs.

DCP and CDH are experienced and respected private equity investors in China. After investing and nurturing many leading Chinese companies, they have built up outstanding credentials and track records across multiple economic cycles. Their long-term capital support is a strong recognition and endorsement of Sunpower's growth potential. Leveraging on their resources and portfolio management capabilities, DCP and CDH are able to add value to Sunpower by working in partnership with the Group's management to enable Sunpower to accelerate the Group's business expansion.

The bond holders share the same vision that the management has for the GI strategy that, if successfully executed, will be able to bring sustainable long-term value to Sunpower and its shareholders in the form of long-term, recurring, high-quality income and cashflow. They recognise that Sunpower has the technical expertise, capability and know-how to achieve sustainable growth in earnings and cashflow as GI business contributions continue to increase.

Key Milestones

2017

March
DCP and CDH made initial investment of US$110 million via CB1

4Q
Initial contribution from GI

2018

May
DCP and CDH committed to a further CB2 investment of up to US$70 million

October
Sunpower issued US$20 million of CB2 convertible bonds to DCP and CDH

3Q
Sunpower has 7 operating GI projects

FY
117% growth in PATMI[1] to RMB254 million

2019

December
Sunpower has 8 operating GI projects and 1 project in trial production

FY
39% growth in PATMI[1] to RMB352 million

2020

4Q
Sunpower has 11 GI projects, of which 9 are in operation

FY
7% growth in PATMI to RMB377 million[1]

2023

1Q 2023
CB1 and CB2 bonds to mature

Selected Investments By DCP And CDH Teams

Belle International
China's Leading Women Shoes Retailer

Mengniu Dairy
China's Leading Dairy Company

Nanfu Battery
China's Leading Alkaline Battery Producer

Qingdao Haier
Global Leader in Home Appliances

Hengan International
China's Largest Napkin and Diaper Producer

Ping An Insurance
China's Leading Insurance Provider

Modern Dairy
China's Leading Dairy Company

WH Group
Global Leader in Meat Processing

Greenland Group
China's Leading Real Estate Conglomerate

Midea Group
Global Leader in Home Appliances

CICC
China's Leading Investment Bank

Focus Media
China's Largest Out-of-home Advertising Network

COFCO Meat
China's Leading Meating Processing Company

Uxin
China's Leading Online Used-car Platform

Source:
DCP and CDH, as of Mar 2018. Please note that all risk disclosure, disclaimers and other similar content in the Private Placement Memorandum, dated February 22, 2018, and the Preliminary Information Document, dated August 10, 2017, of DCP Capital Partners, L.P. apply to the information above.

[1] PATMI refers to the "Profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the company" in the audited Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income excluding the financial effect of amortised interest expenses, fair value adjustments, foreign exchange gains or losses, and other costs associated with the Convertible Bonds and Warrants.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Board of Directors

Guo Hong Xin
(Executive Chairman)

Ma Ming
(Executive Director)

Yang Zheng
(Lead Independent Director)

Lau Ping Sum Pearce
(Independent Director)

Chin Sek Peng
(Independent Director)

Wang Dao Fu
(Independent Director)

Li Lei
(Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director)

Liu Haifeng David
(Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director)

Audit Committee

Chin Sek Peng (Chairman)
Lau Ping Sum Pearce
Yang Zheng

Nominating Committee

Wang Dao Fu (Chairman)
Guo Hong Xin
Lau Ping Sum Pearce
Chin Sek Peng
Li Lei
Liu Haifeng David
Yang Zheng

Remuneration Committee

Lau Ping Sum Pearce (Chairman)
Chin Sek Peng
Li Lei
Liu Haifeng David
Wang Dao Fu

Company Secretary

Ho Wui Mee Marian

Deputy Secretary

Chew Bee Leng

Bermuda Resident Representative and Assistant Secretary

Ocorian Services (Bermuda) Limited
Victoria Place, 5th Floor 31 Victoria Street Hamilton HM 10
Bermuda

Principal Place of Business

No. 2111 Chengxin Avenue,
High-tech Industrial Park, Jiangning District, Nanjing, Jiangsu, 211112
People's Republic of China

Registered Office

Victoria Place, 5th Floor 31 Victoria Street Hamilton HM 10 Bermuda

Singapore Share Transfer Agent

In.Corp Corporate Services Pte. Ltd.
30 Cecil Street
#19-08 Prudential Tower Singapore 049712

Bermuda Share Registrar and Transfer Agent

Ocorian Management (Bermuda) Limited
Victoria Place, 5th Floor 31 Victoria Street Hamilton HM 10 Bermuda

Auditors

Deloitte & Touche LLP
Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants
6 Shenton Way
#33-00 OUE Downtown 2
Singapore 068809
Audit Partner:
Tsia Chee Wah
Since financial year ended 31 December 2017

Principal Bankers

Bank of Nanjing
Bank of China
Agricultural Bank of China
Bank of Communication

CHAIRMAN STATEMENT

Dear Fellow Shareholders,

On behalf of the Board of Directors (the "Board"), I am pleased to share that despite the challenges of the pandemic, our business has remained healthy and reliable, and the Group has achieved another set of record results in the financial year ended 31 December 2020 ("FY2020"), exceeding the convertible bond performance target for 2020. Group revenue and PATMI[1] rose 12.6% and 7.0% YoY to new highs of RMB4.1 billion and RMB377.0 million respectively, while group underlying operating cash flow rose 17.3% YoY to RMB535.4 million. Notably, the Green Investments ("GI") business stood out with its strong performance for the third consecutive year.

Major Corporate Tansaction To Unlock Value For Shareholders

On 31 December 2020, the Group announced the proposed disposal of the entire Manufacturing and Services (M&S) business at the consideration of RMB2.29 billion ("Proposed Disposal"). The Proposed Disposal, which is amidst the approval process, presents a good opportunity to unlock value for the shareholders as it allows the Group to divest its investment in the M&S Business for an attractive consideration. In addition, the Proposed Disposal will enable the Group to strategically focus on the Group's GI Business. A major portion of the net proceeds from the disposal is intended to be paid as a Special Dividend[2] of RMB1.1627 (S$0.2359) per share to shareholders and bondholders in recognition of their support and to enable them to share the benefits from the transaction. The Special Dividend will be paid in two tranches of RMB0.6794 (S$0.1379) and RMB0.4833 (S$0.098) per share, respectively, after the Company has received the consideration from the Purchaser in tranches.

The Group's principal business will be GI, which owns and operates a sizeable and valuable portfolio of centralised plants that supply clean steam to industrial parks, sell electricity to the State Grid and provide clean heating to residential households on long-term exclusive supply concessions of typically 30 years and with the first right to renew, following the approval of the Proposed Disposal. To-date, the Group has successfully established a portfolio of 9 projects in operation, with part of the new facility of Xintai Zhengda project, phase 2 of Shantou Project, Tongshan Project and Shanxi Xinjiang Project under construction. With exclusive long-term concessions as well as diverse and captive end-users in industrial parks located in economically vibrant areas, the Group's GI Projects have allowed the Group to grow into a company driven by long-term, recurring, high-quality income and cash flow.

[1] PATMI refers to the "Profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the company" in the audited Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income excluding the financial effect of amortised interest expenses, fair value adjustments, foreign exchange gains or losses, and other costs associated with the Convertible Bonds and Warrants.

[2] Based on 1,152,523,142 Fully Diluted Total Shares. The actual amount of the Proposed Special Dividend will be paid in SGD based on the exchange rate at the time each tranche of the Proposed Special Dividend is declared.

CHAIRMAN STATEMENT

GI Business Made Significant Progress In 2020 Despite The Challenges Of The Pandemic

Although the pandemic initially caused operating hours to be reduced in the early part of 2020, the GI business stayed strong and continued to attain excellent financial performance in FY2020 due to the strong capabilities of the Company to rapidly resume and maintain normal operations after the pandemic came under control. GI revenue improved 15.6% YoY to RMB1.3 billion while EBITDA rose 12.9% YoY to RMB489.0 million. As GI projects are still ramping up, the long-term Net Present Value ("NPV") of future cashflows generated by the Group's GI is expected to be substantially higher than the contribution of the latest reported period.[3]

In addition, the GI business achieved a breakthrough in major project progress in 2020. Construction is progressing smoothly for Tongshan Project biomass cogeneration project which will provide civil heating and electricity to industries and households, and Shanxi Xinjiang Project which will supply steam to an existing base of high-end industrial customers. Changrun Project further expanded its coverage area by acquiring the right to exclusively supply steam to Hebei Sanli Group for 25 years, while its sludge drying and incineration project has smoothly gone into operation, further enhancing energy savings and cost reduction. Xinyuan Plant also expanded its supply coverage area in Qingdao City with the signing of a concession agreement to supply clean heating to a two million m^2 area in Jimo International Trade Park, which is expected to lead to higher recurring income and cash flows that improve the plant's investment returns without incurring additional capital expenditure on capacity. Moreover, Suyuan Plant completed major upgrades, and Yongxing Plant completed post-acquisition upgrades.

Going forward, the Group will further intensify its efforts to cultivate and enhance the existing GI projects to achieve even higher quality growth, which is expected to further boost the investment returns and value of its assets in the long term. It will also seek suitable opportunities to expand the GI portfolio, either by procuring new projects with exclusive long-term concessions or to embark on further phases of expansion for certain existing projects

Well Positioned To Further Expand With Enormous Growth Opportunities In Anti-Smog Sector

There are enormous growth opportunities in the PRC anti-smog sector, as the PRC government continues to prioritize the fight against air pollution. At the Third Session of the 13th National People's Congress, Premier Li Keqiang emphasized the need to make progress in protecting our blue skies, clear waters, and clean lands, and to meet the goals of the critical battle of pollution prevention and control.[4] China subsequently proposed major social and economic development targets for the 14th Five-Year Plan ("14FYP") in 2021-2025. During this period, China will continue to reduce emissions of major pollutants, improve the ecological environment, and strengthen ecological security shields[5]. Such strong top-level official support will drive the long-term growth prospects of China's environmental protection industry, particularly the anti-smog services sector that the GI business serves.

In addition, Sunpower has established an internally-strong, adaptable and reliable business model and solid competitive advantages throughout the entire GI business cycle, as well as an experienced, dedicated and disciplined management team.

Therefore, the Group believes it is in a favourable position to further expand in a large addressable market. Sunpower is well prepared for its new chapter of growth and it is well on track to build a sizeable and valuable portfolio of GI assets that can deliver long-term, recurring, high-quality income and cash flows.

Appreciation And Dividends

On behalf of the Board, I would like to thank our shareholders, customers and business partners for their continued trust and support. To show our appreciation to our loyal shareholders, the Board has proposed a first and final dividend of S$0.003 per share for FY2020. This is the 11th consecutive year of dividends, and together with the Special Dividend of S$0.2359 will mark 2020 as the year with the highest aggregate dividend the Company has ever declared as a listed company since 2005.

Guo Hong Xin
Executive Chairman

[3] Based on the Company's long-term discounted cashflow forecasts.

[4] http://www.gov.cn/premier/2020-05/22/content_5513757.htm

[5] http://enapp.chinadaily.com.cn/a/202010/29/AP5f9ab6d7a310b0a661bf3572.html

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr. Guo Hong Xin

Founder, Executive Chairman

Mr. Guo founded Sunpower in 1997. As Executive Director and Chairman of the Board, he is responsible for the overall management as well as the strategic planning & development of the Group. Before he founded Sunpower, Mr. Guo was a Lab Director at the Heat Pipe Research Centre of Nanjing Chemical Institute and served as Director and Deputy General Manager at Shengnuo Group from 1993 to 1997. Mr. Guo was Vice Dean of Heat Pipe Technology Development Institute of Nanjing Tech University and Deputy Director of the National Science and Technology Ministry Heat Pipe Technology Promotion Centre from 1995 to 1997. Mr. Guo was appointed as independent non- executive director of Genscript Biotech Corporation, a company listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, in 2015. In addition, Mr. Guo serves as a part-time instructor at the MBA Education Center of Nanjing University and as industry professor at Nanjing Tech University. He was also appointed as Tsinghua University EMBA Alumni Entrepreneur Mentor in 2017.

Mr. Guo has received many awards and honours. He was awarded prizes in technological progress by the Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China ("PRC") in 1994, the National Federation of Industry & Commerce and Jiangsu Province in 2009, and the China Petroleum and Chemical Industry Federation in 2010. Mr. Guo was recognised as "Great Contributor to Nanjing Science and Technology" in 2006 and was awarded the special government allowance by the State Council of the PRC in 2012 for his outstanding contributions. He was appointed Team Leader of the National Standardisation Technical Committee for heat pipes in 2008. In 2011, Mr. Guo was awarded "Jiangsu Top 10 Outstanding Entrepreneurs" and "Innovative Entrepreneurial Talents"; elected as the expert of "333 High Level Talents Training Programme"; and engaged as the first batch of industry professor in Jiangsu Province. In 2015, he was recognised for his scientific & technological innovation and entrepreneurial talent (known as "Ten Thousand Talents Plan") by the Ministry of Science and Technology of the PRC. In addition, Mr. Guo was honoured as Top Expert of Nanjing and appointed as Vice Mayor of science and technology by the government of Changyi City, Shandong province, in 2017. More recently, he won the Ernst & Young Entrepreneur of the Year 2018™ China and was honoured with the title of "Jiangsu Outstanding Entrepreneur" in 2019.

Mr. Guo obtained his Bachelor's degree in 1983 and a Ph.D in Geotechnical Engineering from the Cold and Arid Regions Environmental and Engineering Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in 2010. In 2014, he obtained his EMBA from Tsinghua University.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr. Ma Ming
Co-Founder, Executive Director

Mr. Ma joined Sunpower in 1997 as the Company's co-founder and served as Deputy General Manager. Through the various stages of the Company's development, he was responsible for marketing, sales, production, procurement, finance and investment, among others. He was appointed as Executive Director of the Group in 2004, overseeing finance, investments, mergers & acquisitions, investor relations, and spearheading the work on Sunpower's IPO on the Singapore Exchange.

In 2008, Mr. Ma was entrusted with the responsibility for overall management and operational development of the Group. Mr Ma drove the formulation and implementation of strategic planning and comprehensive budget management for the Group, pushed forward the institutionalisation and refinement of corporate management, and propelled the internationalisation of business and diversification of coverage of industries to attain long-term sustainable development of the Group.

Since the strategic expansion of the Group into the GI Business in 2015, Mr. Ma has led the formulation of the strategic plan and business model and is responsible for the implementation of its long-term objectives. He takes charge of the entire business development cycle including market research and development, project investment and financing, project implementation, development and construction, as well as post- investment operational management. Mr. Ma has led the establishment of professional management systems and teams and has managed the GI Business segment to its current healthy stage of development where it is able to function autonomously within a complete system.

Before co-founding Sunpower, Mr. Ma worked in Nanjing Chemical Industrial Company. In 1992, he founded Hainan Lida Industrial and served as General Manager of that company. Mr. Ma graduated from Nanjing Chemical Engineering Senior College in 1983 and obtained his Master's degree in Engineering Management from the University of Shanghai for Science and Technology.

Mr. Lau Ping Sum Pearce
Independent Director

Mr. Lau has been an Independent Non-Executive Director since February 2005 and was last re-elected on 26 April 2018. Mr. Lau was a Member of Parliament for Yio Chu Kang Constituency from 1980 to 1991 and a Member of Parliament for Ang Mo Kio Group Representation Constituency from 1991 to 1996. He served as a Director of Ang Mo Kio Community Hospital from 1993 to 1999 and Chairman of the Medifund Committee of the hospital from 2001 to 2005. He was Head of Computer Services in a statutory board and two local banks from 1973 to 1996. He was the General Manager of NTUC Link Pte Ltd. between 1997 and 2000 and was the Executive Director of People's Action Party/PAP Community Foundation from 2001 to 2012. He is currently an Independent Director of two other listed companies in Singapore and a member of the Singapore Institute of Directors. In addition, he is Chairman of the Programme Advisory Committee for BA Translation and Interpretation and an examiner for Certification Examination for Professional Interpreters, School of Humanities & Behavioural Sciences, Singapore University of Social Sciences. He is also adjunct Professor of Translation and Interpretation. Mr. Lau graduated from the Australian National University with a Degree in Economics and also holds a Diploma in Business Administration from the University of Singapore.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr. Chin Sek Peng
Independent Director

Mr. Chin was appointed as an Independent Non-Executive Director in February 2005 and was last re-elected on 26 April 2017. He was the Managing Partner responsible for running, managing and growing the professional services of PKF Singapore entities including PKF-CAP LLP, a firm of chartered accountants in Singapore from 2017 to 2020. With effect from 1 January 2021, he is appointed the Executive Chairman of PKF in Singapore.

Mr. Chin started his accountancy and audit training in Casson Beckman, a medium sized firm of chartered accountants in London in 1980. After he qualified as a chartered accountant in 1983, he joined legacy Price Waterhouse and worked in UK, Europe and Singapore from 1983 to 1994. In 1994, Mr. Chin joined the Institute of Singapore Chartered Accountants ("ISCA") as the first Practice Review Director. In 1999, Mr. Chin joined Arthur Andersen as a partner in its Assurance and Business Advisory Division and he left the firm in 2002 to set up his own audit and consultancy practices.

Mr. Chin holds a Bachelor of Arts (Honours) degree in Accounting and Finance from Lancaster University in the United Kingdom and is a Fellow Chartered Accountant (practising) of Singapore and a Fellow Member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales. He is a public accountant approved by ACRA to practise as an auditor in Singapore and a member of the Institute of Internal Auditors of Singapore and an ordinary member of the Singapore Institute of Directors.

Mr. Chin also serves as Independent Director, mainly in the capacity of Audit Committee Chairman of three other companies listed on the Singapore Exchange. He is a member of the PKF International Asia Pacific Board and was formerly a council member of ISCA and the Chairman of the Public Accounting Practice Committee of ISCA.

Mr. Yang Zheng
Lead Independent Director

Mr. Yang was appointed as an Independent Non-Executive Director in November 2017 and was last re-elected on 26 April 2018. He was appointed as Lead Independent Director of the Group on 25 June 2019. He is a PRC Certified Public Accountant (CPA), a senior member of the Chinese Institute of Certified Public Accountants (CICPA), director of the Accounting Society of China (ASC), a member of the First National Audit Information and Standardisation Technical Committee and President of Shenzhen Rihao Financial Intelligence Research Institute. Mr. Yang has been an accounting teacher at Nanjing Audit University since 1987 and was the Dean of the School of Accounting at Nanjing Audit University.

He was a part-time Professor at Curtin University of Australia and served as Vice-President of Xi'an Eurasia University from 2014 to 2018. Mr. Yang has also served as an independent director in a number of companies and is currently an independent director of the following listed companies: Jiangsu Kanion Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Luenmei Quantum Co., Ltd., and Kingswood Enterprise Co., Ltd. Mr. Yang graduated with a Bachelor's degree in Economics from Anhui University in 1982. He studied as a visiting scholar in the field of auditing in Nanjing University from 1994 to 1995.

Mr. Li Lei

Non-Executive, Non-Independent Director

Mr. Li was appointed as a Non-Executive Director in March 2017 and was last re-elected on 26 April 2017. He worked in McKinsey & Company's Beijing Office as an Analyst from 2006 to 2007. Mr. Li was Vice President of Beijing Dinghui Venture Investment Advisory Co., Ltd., from 2007 to 2011 and Executive Director of Dinghui Equity Investment Management (Tianjin) Co., Ltd., from 2011 to 2015. Mr. Li has served as the Managing Director of CDH Investments Management (Hong Kong) Limited since January 2016. Mr. Li holds two Bachelor's Degrees in law and economics and a Master's Degree in law.

Mr. Liu Hai Feng David

Non-Executive, Non-Independent Director

Mr. Liu was appointed as a Non-Executive Director in November 2017 and was last re- elected on 26 April 2018. He is the Co-founder and Executive Chairman of DCP. Prior to establishing DCP, Mr. Liu was a Partner of KKR, the Co-head of KKR Asia Private Equity and the CEO of KKR Greater China. Prior to joining KKR, Mr. Liu was a Managing Director and the Co-head of Morgan Stanley Private Equity Asia.

Mr. Liu has established one of the leading investment track records in Greater China over the past 27 years. He was responsible for a number of successful and innovative investments, including: Ping An Insurance, Mengniu Dairy, Qingdao Haier Co., CICC, Venus Medtech, YFD Education, China Modern Dairy, Nanfu Battery, Far East Horizon, Hengan International, Belle International, COFCO Joycome, Tonghua Dongbao Pharmaceutical, and United Envirotech Ltd.

Mr. Liu is an Advisory Director of the Private Equity Investment Fund Committee of the Asset Management Association of China (AMAC) and the Chairman of the China Venture Capital and Private Equity Association (CVCA).

Mr. Liu graduated from Columbia University as Class Salutatorian with a B.S. in Electrical Engineering. He is a member of the Tau Beta Pi National Engineering Honor Society and a winner of the Edwin Howard Armstrong Memorial Award for the top electrical engineering student at Columbia University.

Mr. Wang Dao Fu

Independent Director

Mr. Wang was appointed as an Independent Director on 25 June 2019. He graduated with a Bachelor of Law degree from Peking University in 1984. From August 1993 till May 2002, he worked with many established Singapore law firms as their Chinese Legal Counsel. Mr. Wang then set up Shanghai Yuantai Law Offices in 2004 and is the firm's founding partner. He has more than 30 years of PRC legal practice experience in a wide range of areas, including capital markets, corporate finance and mergers & acquisitions. Mr. Wang currently serves as a director of Matex International Limited, Proceq Trading (Shanghai) Co. Ltd (China), SGD Investment Pte Ltd and MOBO Information Technology Pte Ltd..

KEY MANAGEMENT

Ms. Ge Cui Ping
Chief Financial Officer

Ms.Ge joined the Group in 2004 and is currently the Group's Chief Financial Officer. Ms.Ge is a PRC Certified Public Accountant (CPA), PRC Certified Public Valuer and a member of the Institute of Financial Accountants (IFA) and Institute of Public Accountants (IPA). Ms.Ge was a Director of Jiangsu Sunpower Technology Co., Ltd.. Prior to joining Sunpower, Ms.Ge was an Audit Manager in Jiangsu Tianheng CPA firm from 2000 to 2004. Ms.Ge graduated from Nanjing Economic Institute in 1998 and participated in the CFO programme conducted by China Europe International Business School in 2007.

Mr. Chen Kai
Chief Investment Officer

Mr. Chen joined Sunpower in April 2007 and is the Group's Chief Investment Officer. Mr. Chen assists the Group in making investment decisions and also supervises investor relations. Mr. Chen assumed several positions in the Group, including Board Secretary and Investment Department Manager, General Manager of Sunpower Clean Energy Investment (Jiangsu), Assistant General Manager and Vice General Manager of Sunpower. Prior to joining Sunpower, he worked at Sinopec Yangzi Petrochemical from 1996 to 2000, as well as several other investment companies, in the areas of investments, IPO and M&A. Mr. Chen graduated in 1996 from Nanjing University of Science and Technology and obtained his MBA from Nanjing University in 2003.

Mr. Zhu Bing Cheng
General Manager Of Jiangsu Sunpower Pressure Vessel Equipment Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Mr. Zhu joined Sunpower Group in 2004 and is currently the General Manager of Jiangsu Sunpower Pressure Vessels Equipment Manufacturing Co., Ltd.. From August 1998 to April 2004, he worked for Jiangsu Sunpower Petrochemical Engineering Co. Ltd.. From June 2005 to February 2008, he served as Deputy Director of the Nonferrous Metals Division of Jiangsu Sunpower High-Tech Industry Co., Ltd.. Between February 2008 and February 2010, he held the position of Deputy General Manager of the Machinery Manufacturing Division and Chemical Machinery Chemical Equipment Plant Director of Jiangsu Sunpower High-Tech Industry Co., Ltd. and Jiangsu Sunpower Machinery Manufacturing Co., Ltd.. He went on to serve as Deputy General Manager of the Machinery Manufacturing Division of these two companies from March 2010 to February 2015. Following this, he worked as the Deputy General Manager of Jiangsu Sunpower Pressure Vessel Equipment Manufacturing Co., Ltd. from February 2015 to December 2016, and then became Deputy General Manager of Jiangsu Sunpower Clean Energy Co., Ltd till he resumed his current role. Mr. Zhu is a senior engineer. He graduated from the Nanjing Specialist Power College in 1998 and obtained his undergraduate degree from Southeast University in July 2005.

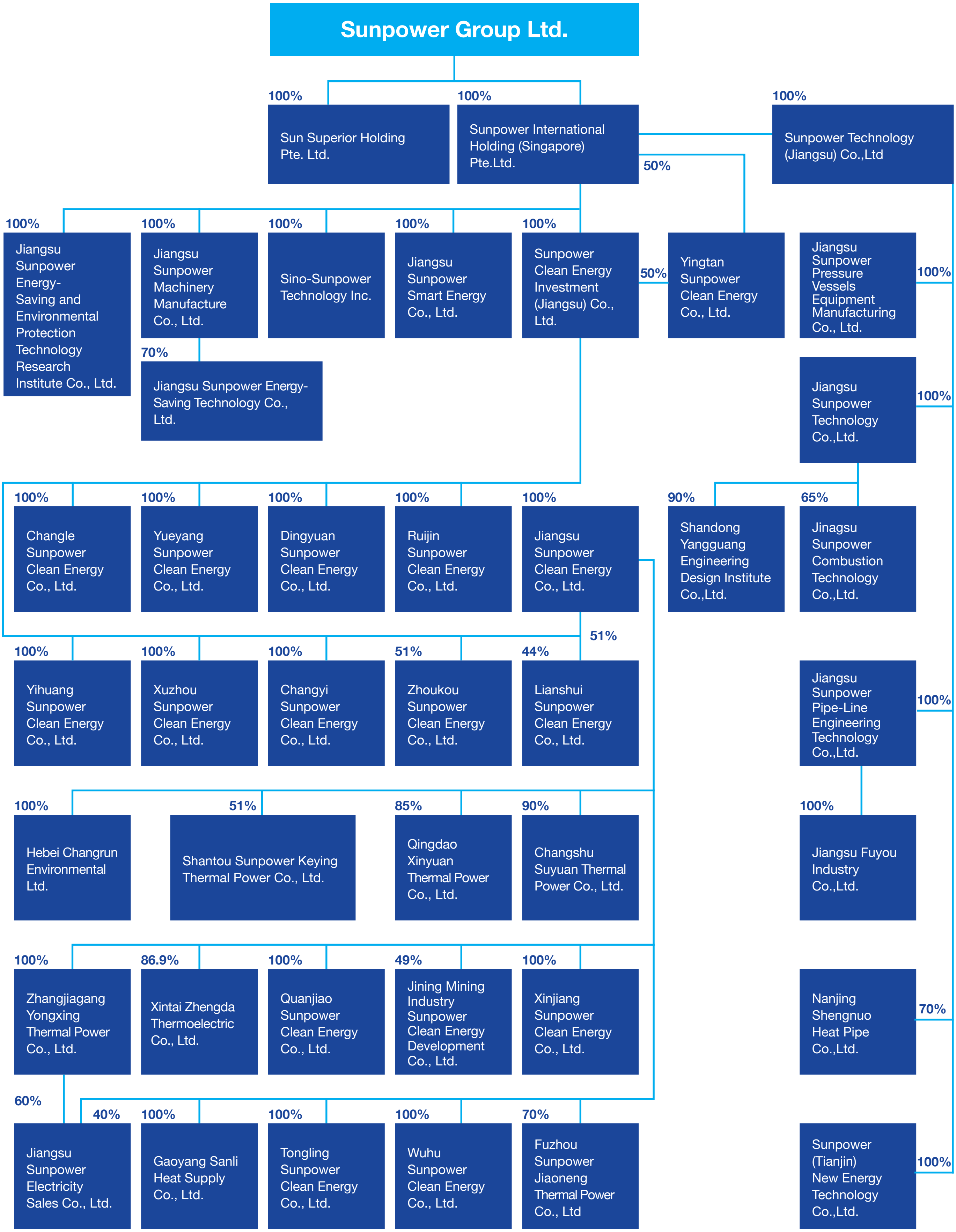
Mr. Xiang Bing
General Manager Of Jiangsu Sunpower Pipe-Line Engineering Technology Co., Ltd

Mr Xiang Bing joined Sunpower Group in April 2004 and was the General Manager of the Pipe-line Engineering Division of Jiangsu Sunpower Technology Co., Ltd.. He is currently a Director and the General Manager of Jiangsu Sunpower Pipe-Line Engineering Technology Co.,Ltd.. He graduated with a Bachelor's degree in Heat Engineering from Harbin Institute of Technology in 1997, and completed a postgraduate course of Business Management in Nanjing University from 2008 to 2010. From 1997 to 1998, he was a design research technician at the Nanjing Boiler Plant. Between 1999 and 2004, he worked in Jiangsu Sunpower Petrochemical Engineering Co., Ltd., and covered roles in procurement, technology and production management. From April 2006 to February 2008, he served as Deputy Director of and Director of the Pipe Support Plant under the Pipe Support Division. From February 2008 to March 2013, he served as Deputy General Manager of and Director of the Pipe Support Plant under the Pipeline Accessories Division of Jiangsu Sunpower Technology Co., Ltd. and of Jiangsu Sunpower Machinery Manufacturing Co., Ltd.. Between March 2013 and February 2015, he was General Manager of the Pipeline Accessories Division of Jiangsu Sunpower Technology Co., Ltd. and Jiangsu Sunpower Machinery Manufacturing Co., Ltd.. Since February 2015, he has been a Director and General Manager of Jiangsu Sunpower Pipe-Line Engineering Technology Co., Ltd..

Mr. Yuan Zi Wei
Senior Vice President

Mr. Yuan joined Sunpower in 2013 and is the Group's Senior Vice President responsible for the EPC business under the M&S segment. Mr. Yuan was Deputy General Manager of Jiangsu Sunpower Technology Co., Ltd. in 2013, and was promoted to General Manager between 2015 and 2018. Before he joined Sunpower, Mr. Yuan worked in Design Institute of Lanzhou of Sinopec from 1988 to 2003, and was appointed as Vice President of the institute thereafter. He also served as Deputy General Manager of Sinopec Ningbo Engineering Co., Ltd. from October 2003. Mr. Yuan graduated from Tsinghua University in 1988 and obtained his EMBA from China Europe International Business School in 2007.

CORPORATE STRUCTURE



CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The board (the "**Board**") of directors ("**Directors**") and management ("**Management**") of Sunpower Group Ltd. (the "**Company**", and together with its subsidiaries, the "**Group**") are committed to upholding a high standard of corporate governance in order to safeguard the interests of all stakeholders and to promote investors' confidence. To this end, the Board has in place a set of self-regulating and monitoring mechanisms, in accordance with the Code of Corporate Governance 2018 (the "**Code**") issued by the Monetary Authority of Singapore.

This report describes the Company's key corporate governance processes and practices with specific references to the Code.

1. BOARD MATTERS

The Board's Conduct of Affairs

Principle 1: Effective Board to lead and control the Company

(i) Apart from its statutory duties and responsibilities, the Board oversees the management and affairs of the Group. It focuses on strategies and policies, with particular attention paid to growth and financial performance. In addition, the Board has adopted a set of internal guidelines setting forth matters that require the Board's prior approval. The Board is responsible for decisions over matters involving, among other things, conflicts of interest of a substantial shareholder or a Director, approving annual budgets, financial plans, financial statements, business strategies and material transactions such as major acquisitions, divestments, interested person transactions, funding and investment proposals as well as corporate or financial restructuring, share issuance, declaration of dividends and other permitted returns to shareholders. The Group has put in place financial authorisation and approval limits for operating expenditure and procurement of goods and services. It delegates the formulation of business policies and day-to-day management to the executive Directors and its management team.

The principal functions of the Board are to:

(a) provide entrepreneurial leadership, review and approve the Group's key business strategies and financial objectives, including major investments and divestments and financing of projects;

(b) oversee the processes for evaluating the adequacy of internal controls, risk management, financial reporting and compliance with regulatory authorities and the Group's internal control policies and procedures to safeguard the shareholders' interests and the Company's assets;

(c) review the performance of the management;

(d) identify key stakeholder groups and recognise that their perceptions could affect the Company's reputation;

(e) set the Company's values and standards (including ethical standards), and ensure that obligations to shareholders and other stakeholders are understood and met; and

(f) consider sustainability issues, e.g. environmental and social factors, as part of its strategic formulation.

(ii) All Directors act objectively to discharge their duties and responsibilities at all times as fiduciaries in the interests of the Company.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

(iii) The Board discharges its responsibilities either directly or indirectly through various Board committees. These committees ("**Board Committees**") include the Nominating Committee ("**NC**"), Remuneration Committee ("**RC**") and Audit Committee ("**AC**"). Each of the Board Committees functions within its terms of reference. If authority to make decisions on certain board matters is delegated by the Board to any Board Committee, such delegation would be disclosed.

(iv) The Board has also established a Risk Management Committee ("**RMC**") to assist the Board on the governance of risk. The membership and key functions of the RMC are set out in the later section of this report.

(v) The Board meets once a year to review and deliberate on the key activities and business strategies of the Group. The Board meets at least four (4) times a year to approve the release of the financial results for the first and third quarters, half-year and full-year. Additional meetings of the Board will be held where circumstances require. The Company's Bye-Laws allow a Board meeting to be conducted by way of teleconference and video-conference.

(vi) During the financial year, the attendance of each Director at meetings of the Board and Board Committees held in the financial year ended 31 December 2020 ("**FY2020**") is set out as follows:

	Board		AC		NC		RC	
	Number	Attended	Number	Attended	Number	Attended	Number	Attended
Guo Hong Xin	4	4	N/A	N/A	1	1	N/A	N/A
Ma Ming	4	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lau Ping Sum Pearce	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1
Chin Sek Peng	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1
Li Lei	4	4	N/A	N/A	1	1	1	1
Liu Haifeng David	4	4	N/A	N/A	1	1	1	1
Yang Zheng	4	4	4	4	1	1	N/A	N/A
Wang Dao Fu	4	4	N/A	N/A	1	1	1	1

(vii) Each new and existing Director receives appropriate training to develop individual skills in order to discharge his duties as a director of a listed company. A formal letter of appointment would be furnished to every newly-appointed Director upon his or her appointment explaining, among other matters, the roles, obligations, duties and responsibilities of a member of the Board. The Group also provides information about its history, mission and values to the Directors. Where necessary, the Directors will be updated regarding new legislation, regulations and changing commercial risks which are relevant to the Group. Appropriate briefing and orientation will be arranged for newly appointed Directors to familiarise them with the Group's business operations, strategic direction, directors' duties and responsibilities and corporate governance practices. They will also be given opportunities to visit the Group's operational facilities and meet the Management so as to gain a better understanding of the Group's business. The Directors are encouraged to attend seminars and receive training to improve themselves in the discharge of their duties and responsibilities. These seminars and training will be funded by the Company.

(viii) The Company endeavours that changes to the Mainboard listing rules ("**Listing Rules**") issued by the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited ("**SGX-ST**") are circulated to the Board, in particular where these changes are relevant to the Company. The external auditors update the AC and the Board on the new and revised financial reporting standards that are applicable to the Company or the Group.

(ix) In addition, the Management regularly updates and familiarises the Directors on the business activities of the Company prior to Board meetings.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Board Composition and Guidance

Principle 2: Strong and independent element on the Board

(i) The Board comprises the following members[1]:

Name of Director	Position held on the Board	Date of first appointment to the Board	Date of last re-election as Director	Due for re-election at the next annual general meeting	Nature of appointment
Guo Hong Xin[(1)]	Chairman	12 May 2004	25 April 2019	N/A	Executive/ Non-Independent
Ma Ming	Director	12 May 2004	24 June 2020	N/A	Executive/ Non-Independent
Lau Ping Sum Pearce	Director	2 February 2005	24 June 2020	N/A	Non-Executive/ Independent
Chin Sek Peng	Director	2 February 2005	25 April 2019	N/A	Non-Executive/ Independent
Li Lei	Director	3 March 2017	24 June 2020	N/A	Non-Executive/ Non-Independent
Liu Haifeng David	Director	10 November 2017	26 April 2018	Retirement by rotation pursuant to Bye-Laws	Non-Executive/ Non-Independent
Yang Zheng	Director	10 November 2017	26 April 2018	Retirement by rotation pursuant to Bye-Laws	Non-Executive/ Independent
Wang Dao Fu	Director	25 June 2019	–	Retirement by rotation pursuant to Bye-Laws	Non-Executive/ Independent

(1) Following the Disposal of the M&S business, which is amidst the approval process, it is envisaged that, around the Tranche 1 Completion Date, Mr Guo Hong Xin will step down from his current position as the Executive Chairman and be re-designated as a Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director. Mr. Guo will continue to provide support and assistance to the Group in his re-designated capacity as a Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director of the Company.

1 Pursuant to the announcement made on 31 December 2020 for the (i) proposed disposal of the Group's manufacturing and services ("M&S") segment and the (ii) proposed amendments to the convertible bond purchase agreements, Sunpower International Holding (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. ("Sunpower International"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company has, on 31 December 2020, entered into a sale and purchase agreement ("SPA") with Nanjing Sunpower Holdings Co., Ltd. (the "Purchaser") to sell the entire issued and paid-up share capital (the "Sale Shares") of Sunpower Technology (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd., together with its subsidiaries (collectively, the "M&S Group" and each, a "M&S Group Company") (the "Disposal").

It is envisaged that the full Consideration amount will be escrowed on or prior to the Tranch 1 Completion Date, on which the full legal title to the Sale Shares will be transferred to the Purchaser ("Tranche 1 Completion Date").

(ii) The Board currently comprises eight (8) Directors, four (4) of whom are Independent Directors. In accordance with Provision 2.3 of the Code, the Board comprises six (6) Non-Executive Directors which make up a majority of the Board.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The NC adopts the provisions of the Listing Rules and of the Code in its review of who can be considered as an Independent Director. The NC is of the view that all the Non-Executive Directors are Independent except for Mr Li Lei and Mr Liu Haifeng David.

Under Provision 2.2 of the Code which will come into effect on 1 January 2022, independent directors are to make up a majority of the Board where the Chairman is not independent. Although Mr Guo Hong Xin ("**Mr Guo**") is both the Executive Chairman and Chief Executive Officer ("**CEO**") of the Company in 2020, the Independent Directors do not currently make up the majority of the Board. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Board believes that at this stage, Mr Guo's leadership in his dual roles as Executive Chairman and CEO is still merited as Mr Guo is one of the founders of the Company, possesses comprehensive technical, market and managerial knowledge, and has industry connections that are vital to the continuing strength of the foundation of the Group's business.

The Board is capable of maintaining the appropriate level of checks and balances. This is demonstrated by the fact that Mr Guo would recuse himself from matters where he has a material personal interest. In such cases, deliberations would be led by the Lead Independent Director. Upon Mr Guo's recusal, the Independent Directors would then make up the majority of the Board deciding on such matters. Accordingly, they are in a strong position to safeguard the interests of the Company, especially when there is a conflict of views and a majority vote is required to reach a decision. In addition, as each Director actively participates in the Board's decision-making process, decisions are made collectively without any individual or small group of individuals influencing or dominating the process.

(iii) Mr Lau Ping Sum Pearce and Mr Chin Sek Peng were first appointed as Directors of the Company on 2 February 2005 and have held their office as Directors for more than nine (9) years. The Board notes that on or after 1 January 2022, a director who has served on the board for a cumulative period of nine (9) years will no longer be eligible to be designated as an independent director unless a resolution from shareholders present and voting at the general meeting is sought, and approved in separate resolutions by (a) all shareholders and (b) shareholders excluding the directors, chief executive officer, and their associates. The resolution is an ordinary resolution and shall be considered passed by the majority of the shareholders voting at the general meeting.

The Board further notes that the SGX-ST has stated that to ensure that the independence designation of a director who has served for more than nine (9) years as at and from 1 January 2022 is not affected, a listed issuer should seek and obtain approvals for his continued appointment as an independent director prior to 1 January 2022. Therefore, the Company intends to seek approvals for the continued appointments of Mr Lau Ping Sum Pearce and Mr Chin Sek Peng at the Company's annual general meeting ("**AGM**") in calendar year 2021. In accordance with Rule 210(5)(d)(iii) of the Listing Rules (which will come into force on 1 January 2022), such approvals will remain valid until the conclusion of the third (3rd) AGM following such approvals.

The Board conducted a rigorous review of their independence and sought written feedback from all Directors on the independence of each of the two (2) abovementioned Directors. The criteria applied by the Board for the review included whether each of the two (2) abovementioned Directors: (a) demonstrated the essential characteristics of independence expected by the Board; (b) expressed his views on matters discussed and debated issues objectively; (c) sought clarification and explanation when necessary; (d) scrutinised and challenged management on salient issues raised at meetings; and (e) acted objectively at all times, in the interests of the Company and its shareholders.

The Board has determined that based on the above criteria, Mr Lau Ping Sum Pearce and Mr Chin Sek Peng should be considered independent notwithstanding that they have served on the Board for more than nine (9) years.

(iv) The Board has examined its size and is of the view that it is an appropriate size for effective decision-making, taking into account the scope and nature of the operations of the Company. The NC is of the view that no individual or small group of individuals dominate the Board's decision-making process.

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(v) The Board comprises Directors who are all professionals with diverse backgrounds in financial, accounting, legal, and other industry sectors, thereby enabling them to contribute each of their respective areas of expertise in collectively leading the Company. The NC is of the view that the current Board consists of the appropriate mix of expertise and experience to meet the Company's targets. Qualifications and experiences of the Board members are set out on pages 15 to 18 of the Annual Report. Particulars of interests of Directors who held office at the end of the financial year in shares in the Company and in related corporations (other than wholly owned subsidiary companies) are set out in the Directors' Statement.

(vi) The non-executive Directors contribute to the Board processes by monitoring and reviewing the performance of the Management against its goals and objectives. Their views and opinions provide alternative perspectives to the Group's business, and they bring independent judgement to bear on business activities and transactions involving conflicts of interest and other complexities.

(vii) The non-executive Directors meet and/or hold discussions as and when required without the Management's presence to facilitate a more effective check on the Management.

(viii) Although the Board has not implemented specific policies on the makeup of the Board in terms of the gender, age, ethnic or background of the Directors, the NC will continue to take steps to ensure that these factors are duly considered to ensure that the Company has the appropriate level of diversity of background in its composition.

(ix) For the reasons stated above, although no formal Board diversity policy has been implemented, the NC and the Board of the Company are of the view that based on the Group's current size and operations, the Board has an appropriate level of independence and diversity of thought and background in its composition to enable it to make decisions in the best interests of the Company, consistent with the spirit and intent of Principle 2 of the Code. As at the date of this report, the Board comprises six (6) Non-Executive Directors who make up the majority of the Board as well as two (2) Executive Directors.[1]

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Principle 3: Clear division of responsibilities at the top of the Company

(i) The roles of the executive chairman ("**Executive Chairman**") and CEO of the Company are undertaken by Mr Guo who is primarily responsible for overseeing the management and strategic development of the Group as well as the effective working of the Board. The responsibilities of the Executive Chairman and CEO include:

- leading the Board to ensure the effectiveness of its role in all respects;
- scheduling of meetings to enable the Board to perform its duties responsibly while not interfering with the flow of the Group's operations;
- preparing meeting agenda in consultation with other Directors;
- promoting culture of openness and debate at the Board;
- ensuring that the Directors receive complete, adequate and timely information;

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

- overseeing effective communication with shareholders;
- encouraging constructive relations within the Board, and between the Board and the Management;
- assisting in ensuring the Group's compliance with the Code and promoting high standards of corporate governance;
- ensuring that Board meetings are held when necessary; and
- reviewing key proposals by the Management before they are presented to the Board.

(ii) The Company Secretaries may be called upon to assist the Executive Chairman and CEO in any of the above matters.

(iii) In view that the Executive Chairman is not an Independent Director, the Company has appointed Mr Yang Zheng as the Lead Independent Director. Shareholders of the Company with concerns that could have a material impact on the Group, for which contact through the normal channels with the Executive Chairman, CEO, or Chief Financial Officer ("**CFO**") have failed to resolve or is inappropriate, are able to contact the Lead Independent Director.

Mr Guo fulfils the role of the Executive Chairman and CEO of the Group because of his position and skillset. He is one of the founders and the controlling shareholder of the Company, and he possesses technical and market knowledge as well as industry connections that are important to the continuing strength of the foundation of the Group's business.

As the founder and the controlling shareholder, Mr Guo is committed to acting objectively in the best interests of the Company. In his role as Executive Chairman and CEO, Mr Guo has always ensured that all management and employees, including himself, are held accountable for their performance, and in particular, with oversight from the Lead Independent Director. The Company also has in place a code of conduct and ethics. As the founder and Executive Chairman, Mr Guo is involved in setting the appropriate top-down tone and corporate culture, and is committed to respecting the leadership of the Lead Independent Director, for instance, where it comes to recusing himself from discussions and decisions involving situations where he is conflicted. The Board believes that it is in the interests of the Company and its shareholders that Mr Guo assumes the responsibilities of the dual roles of both the Executive Chairman and CEO of the Group.

Following the Disposal of the M&S business, which is amidst the approval process, it is envisaged that, around the Tranche 1 Completion Date, Mr Guo will step down from his current position as the Executive Chairman and be re-designated as a Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director. Mr. Guo will continue to provide support and assistance to the Group in his re-designated capacity as a Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director of the Company. The Company will provide disclosure of the change of Mr Guo's position in due course.

(iv) The Board believes that there is sufficient oversight and standards of accountability to ensure that there is a clear division of responsibilities between the leadership of the Board and management, and no one (1) individual has unfettered powers of decision-making, although the Company has differed from Provision 3.1 of the Code. As such, the Board is of the view that the practices adopted by the Company are consistent with the spirit and intent of Principle 3 of the Code.

Board Membership

Principle 4: Formal and transparent process for the appointment and re-appointment of directors to the Board

(i) The NC comprises Mr Lau Ping Sum Pearce, Mr Guo, Mr Chin Sek Peng, Mr Li Lei, Mr Liu Haifeng David, Mr Yang Zheng and Mr Wang Dao Fu, a majority of whom are Independent Directors. The chairman of the NC, Mr Wang Dao Fu is an Independent Director. The NC meets at least once a year and at other times as required.

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(ii) The key terms of reference of the NC are as follows:

(a) the NC shall consist of not less than three (3) Directors, a majority of whom shall be independent Directors;

(b) the chairman of the NC shall be appointed by the Board and shall be an independent Director; and

(c) the Board shall appoint a new member of the NC within three (3) months of the date of cessation of a member so that the number of members does not fall below three (3) if a member, for any reason, ceases to be a member.

(iii) The NC performs the following functions in accordance with its terms of reference:

(a) carrying out annual reviews of the effectiveness of the Board and each Individual Director;

(b) reviewing and making recommendations to the Board on all candidates nominated for appointment to the Board, having regard to their background, potential contribution to the Group based on their experience and expertise, and ability to exercise independent business judgement;

(c) reviewing all candidates nominated for appointment as senior staff of the Management;

(d) reviewing and recommending to the Board, the Board structure, size and composition, taking into account the balance between executive and non-executive, independent and non-independent Directors and having regard at all times to the Listing Rules, principles of corporate governance and the Code;

(e) identifying and making recommendations to the Board as to the Directors who are to retire by rotation and to be put forward for re-election at each AGM of the Company, having regard to the Directors' contribution and performance;

(f) assessing the independence of the Directors (taking into account the circumstances set out in the Listing Rules, the Code and other salient factors); and

(g) proposing a set of objective performance criteria to the Board for approval and implementation, and to evaluate the effectiveness of the Board, its Board Committees and Directors as a whole and the contribution of each Director to the effectiveness of the Board, its Board Committees and Directors.

(iv) Pursuant to the Company's Bye-Laws and the Listing Rules, all Directors are required to submit themselves for re-nomination and re-election at least once every three (3) years.

(v) The NC is of the view that the effectiveness of each of the Directors is best assessed by a qualitative assessment of the Director's contributions, after taking into account his other listed company board directorships and other principal commitments. Therefore, the Board has passed a resolution to remove the maximum number of listed company board representations that any of its directors may hold.

(vi) In the event that the Board decides to appoint new Directors, the NC will conduct an assessment to review the candidate's qualifications, attributes and past experience followed by interviewing short-listed candidates. The NC will also consider the proposed candidate's independence, expertise, background and skill sets before the NC makes its recommendations to the Board.

(vii) Save for their directorships in the Company, none of the Independent Directors have any relationships with the Company and/or its related corporations, the Company's substantial shareholders, or the Company's officers.

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The listed company directorships and principal commitments* of the Directors are set out in the table below:

Name of Directors	Listed Company Directorships	Principal Commitments*
Executive Directors		
Mr Guo Hong Xin	Sunpower Group Ltd.	Executive Chairman and NC member, CEO
	Genscript Biotech Corporation	Independent Director, AC member and RC Chairman
	–	Director of Nanjing Sunpower Holdings Co., Ltd.[2]
	–	Executive Director of Nanjing Fuyou Investment Co., Ltd.
	–	Legal Representative of Zhuhai Hengqin Fuyou Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership)
Mr Ma Ming	Sunpower Group Ltd.	Executive Director
	–	Director of Nanjing Sunpower Holdings Co., Ltd.[2]
Independent Directors		
Mr Lau Ping Sum Pearce	Sunpower Group Ltd.	Independent Director, RC Chairman, AC member, NC member
	Cortina Holdings Limited	Independent Director, RC Chairman, NC Chairman
	P5 Capital Holdings Ltd.	Director, Chairman of the Board, AC Chairman, NC member and RC member
	–	Member of the Singapore Institute of Directors, Chairman of the Programme Advisory Committee for BA Translation and Interpretation
	–	Examiner for Certification Examination for Professional Interpreters, School of Arts and Social Sciences, Singapore University of Social Sciences
	–	Adjunct Professor of Translation and Interpretation
Mr Chin Sek Peng	Sunpower Group Ltd.	Independent Director, AC Chairman, NC member, RC member
	Cortina Holdings Limited	Lead Independent Director, AC Chairman, NC member
	Amcorp Global Ltd. (formerly known as TEE Land Limited)	Independent Director, AC Chairman, member of NC and RC
	Sitra Holdings (International) Limited	Lead Independent Director, AC Chairman, NC member
	–	Director of C&L Business Advisers Pte Ltd
	–	Executive Chairman responsible for running, managing and growing the professional services of PKF Singapore entities including PKF-CAP LLP, a firm of chartered accountants in Singapore

[2] On 31 December 2020, the Group announced the entry into a sale and purchase agreement by Sunpower International Holding (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. ("Sunpower International") a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company with Nanjing Sunpower Holdings Co., Ltd. (the "Purchaser"), pursuant to which Sunpower International has agreed to sell, and the Purchaser has agreed to acquire, the entire issued and paid-up share capital of Sunpower Technology (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd..

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Name of Directors	Listed Company Directorships	Principal Commitments*
Mr Yang Zheng	Sunpower Group Ltd.	Lead Independent Director, AC member and NC member
	Jiangsu Kanion Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.	Independent Director
	Luenmei Quantum Co., Ltd.	Independent Director
	Kingswood Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Independent Director
	Changzhou Architectural Research Institute Group Co., Ltd.	Independent Director
	–	Professor of Nanjing Audit University
Mr Wang Dao Fu	Matex International Limited	Independent Director
	–	Independent Director of Suzhou DieZhi Internet Technology Share Company
	–	Founding Partner of Yuan Tai Law Offices
	–	Director of Proceq Trading (Shanghai) Co. Ltd (China)
	–	Director of MOBO Information Technology Pte Ltd
	–	Director of SGD Investment Pte Ltd
Non-Executive, Non-Independent Directors		
Mr Liu Haifeng David	Sunpower Group Ltd.	Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director, NC member, RC member
	–	Executive Chairman of DCP Capital
	Far East Horizon Limited	Non-Executive Director, Strategy and Investment Committee (Chairman)
	–	Director of Hotwon Network Group Inc.
Mr Li Lei	Sunpower Group Ltd.	Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director, NC member, RC member
	–	Managing Director of CDH Investments Management (Hong Kong) Limited (“**CDH Investments**”)
	–	Director of Heilongjiang Hengyang Cattle Industry Co., Ltd.
	–	Director of Anyou Biotechnology Group Co. Ltd
	–	Director of ATA (Beijing) Education Technology Co., Ltd
	–	Mr Li is the managing director of CDH Investments and according to the internal arrangement of CDH Investments, Mr Li is the rotating director and he has served as director of another 23 companies in which CDH Investments has invested. However, Mr Li is not involved in or makes decisions in any operational matters of these companies.

* The term “**principal commitments**” includes all commitments which involve significant time commitment such as full-time occupation, consultancy work, committee work, non-listed company board representations and directorships and involvement in non-profit organisations. Where a director sits on the boards of non-active related corporations, those appointments should not normally be considered principal commitments.

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Board Performance

Principle 5: Formal assessment of the effectiveness of the Board and contributions of each Director

(i) The Board has established a formal assessment process which will be carried out annually for evaluation of the performance of the Board as a whole and the contribution by individual Directors to the effectiveness of the Board. The following are certain of such performance criteria:

- attendance at Board meetings;
- level of participation at Board meetings and overall commitment;
- ability to strategise and propose sound business direction; and
- contribution of specialised knowledge.

(ii) The appraisal process requires the Directors to complete appraisal forms which will be collated by the external facilitator, Dentons Rodyk & Davidson LLP, who compile the results of the appraisal for review by the NC. The NC will thereafter report to the Board. Such an appraisal process was carried out in respect of FY2020.

Dentons Rodyk is also the Company's Singapore corporate secretarial services provider and Senior Partner Marian Ho of Dentons Rodyk serves as a company secretary of the Company.

Access to information

(i) The Board is provided with management reports, and papers containing relevant background or explanatory information required to support the decision making process on an on-going basis and in a timely manner.

(ii) Board papers are circulated to the Directors before the scheduled meetings so as to allow for a better understanding of the issues and to achieve a more effective discussion time for questions that the Directors may have.

(iii) The Directors have separate and independent access to the senior Management and the Company Secretaries. The Company Secretaries administer, attend and prepare minutes of meetings of the Board and of the Board Committees, which are thereafter circulated. The Company Secretaries assist the Company to comply with the corporate secretarial aspects of the Bye-Laws and the applicable sections of the Listing Rules and the applicable sections of the Companies Act (Chapter 50, Singapore Statutes) and the Securities and Futures Act (Chapter 289, Singapore Statutes).

(iv) The appointment and removal of the Company Secretaries are subject to the approval of the Board.

(v) In carrying out their duties, the Directors, whether individually or as a group, have direct access to independent professional advisors to obtain advice, at the Company's expense.

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2. REMUNERATION MATTERS

Procedures for Developing Remuneration Policies

Principle 6: Formal and transparent procedure for developing and fixing remuneration packages of Directors and key management executives

(i) The RC comprises Mr Lau Ping Sum Pearce, Mr Chin Sek Peng, Mr Li Lei, Mr Liu Haifeng David and Mr Wang Dao Fu. A majority of the aforementioned Directors are Independent Directors. The chairman of the RC is Mr Lau Ping Sum Pearce, an Independent Director. The RC meets at least once a year and at other times as required.

(ii) The key terms of reference of the RC are as follows:

(a) The RC shall consist of not less than three (3) Directors, a majority of whom shall be independent Directors. At least one (1) member should be knowledgeable in executive compensation, and if there is a need, expert advice may be obtained internally or externally.

(b) The chairman of the RC shall be appointed by the Board and shall be an independent Director.

(c) The Board shall appoint a new member of the RC within three (3) months of the date of cessation of a member so that the number of members does not fall below three (3) if a member, for any reason, ceases to be a member.

(iii) The duties and responsibilities of the RC include ensuring that there is a formal, transparent and objective procedure for fixing the remuneration packages of the Directors and key executives. Such level of remuneration should serve to attract, retain and motivate the Directors and key executives needed to manage the Company successfully. A proportion of such remuneration should be linked to performance of the Company as well as the individual concerned.

(iv) The RC performs the following functions in accordance with its terms of reference:

(a) reviewing and recommending to the Board a framework of remuneration for the Board and the key executives of the Group covering all aspects of remuneration such as Director's fees, salaries, allowances, bonuses, options and benefits-in-kind;

(b) proposing to the Board, appropriate and meaningful measures for assessing the Directors' and key executives' performance;

(c) reviewing and recommending the specific remuneration package to the Board for each executive Director and the key executives;

(d) considering the eligibility of directors, executives and employees for benefits under long-term incentive schemes; and

(e) considering and recommending to the Board the disclosure of details of the Company's remuneration policy.

(v) Each member of the RC shall abstain from voting on any resolution concerning his own remuneration.

(vi) The RC shall review the Company's obligations arising in the event of the termination of the contract of service of any executive Director or key management personnel, to ensure that such contracts of service contain fair and reasonable termination clauses.

(vii) The RC may from time to time, and where necessary or required, seek professional advice internally and/or externally pertaining to remuneration of all Directors.

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Principle 7: Remuneration of Directors and key management executives should be adequate, not excessive and linked to performance

(i) None of the independent Directors have service agreements with the Company. Each independent Director is paid a Director's fee which is determined by the Board based on the effort and time spent as well as responsibilities as member of the AC, NC and RC. The fees are subject to approval by the shareholders at each AGM. Except as disclosed, the independent Directors do not receive any remuneration from the Company.

(ii) According to the respective service agreements of the executive Directors:

- each service agreement is valid for an initial period of three (3) years which commenced from 1 January 2008 and shall be automatically renewed annually thereafter;
- the remuneration of the executive Directors includes a fixed salary and a variable performance related bonus which is designed to align their interests with those of the shareholders; and
- the service agreement may be terminated by either the Company or the relevant executive Director giving not less than six (6) months' notice in writing.

Directors' Fees

The proposed fees for non-executive Directors to compensate their time and effort comprise a basic retainer fee and additional fees for appointment to Board Committees and involvement in ad hoc projects. The Board believes that the fees for non-executive Directors are commensurate with their respective levels of contribution, taking into account factors such as effort, time spent, and responsibilities.

No Director decides on his own fees. Directors' fees are recommended by the RC and are submitted for endorsement by the Board. Directors' fees are subject to the approval of shareholders at the AGM.

Currently, Directors' fees for each financial year are paid in arrears, in the following financial year, after obtaining shareholders' approval at the AGM.

The remuneration framework and structure are set out in the section on "Principle 8: Clear disclosure of remuneration policy, level and mix of remuneration, and procedure for setting remuneration".

As reflected in the table set out in the section on "Disclosure on Directors' and Key Executives' Remuneration", 59.9% of each Executive Director's remuneration is made up of variable or performance related income/ bonuses. The Board is of the view that this makes up a significant and appropriate portion of the Executive Directors' remuneration, and that the Executive Directors' performance-related remuneration is aligned with the interests of shareholders and other stakeholders and promotes the long-term success of the Company.

Remuneration of Key Executives

The remuneration framework and structure are set out in the section on "Principle 8: Clear disclosure of remuneration policy, level and mix of remuneration, and procedure for setting remuneration". The proportion of the Key Executives' remuneration linked to performance is set out in the table in the section on "Disclosure on Directors' and Key Executives' remuneration". The Company continually improves and strengthens its internal management to ensure that the remuneration packages are always appropriate and accompanied by competitive compensation and progressive policies with suitable and attractive incentives. While the proportion varies between the Key Executives, the Board is of the view that in each case, performance related remuneration makes up a significant and appropriate proportion of the Key Executives' remuneration, is aligned with the interests of shareholders and other stakeholders and promotes the long-term success of the Company.

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Principle 8: Clear disclosure of remuneration policy, level and mix of remuneration, and procedure for setting remuneration

(i) The Company has a staff remuneration policy which comprises a fixed component and a variable component. The fixed and variable components are in the form of a base salary and variable bonus that is linked to the performance of the Company and individual.

(ii) Our remuneration framework is made up of three (3) key components:

- Base/fixed salary
- Variable or performance related income/bonuses
- Other benefits

Base/fixed salary

Fixed pay comprises a base salary.

Variable or performance related income/bonuses

Variable bonus payouts are based on actual achievement against corporate, business unit and individual performance objectives.

Other benefits

Social insurance fund comprising housing fund, old-age retirement pension, unemployment compensation, medical fund and car allowance.

(iii) A breakdown, showing the level and mix of each individual Director's and key executive's remuneration in FY2020 is reflected in the section on "Disclosure on Directors' and Key Executives' Remuneration".

(iv) The Sunpower Employee Share Option Scheme 2015 ("**ESOS 2015**") was approved and adopted by the shareholders of the Company at a special general meeting held on 29 April 2015.

On 19 May 2015, the Company granted a total of 59,220,000 share options at an exercise price of S$0.116. According to the ESOS 2015, in the case of an option granted to the Group's employee (including an Executive Director) at an exercise price which is at a discount to the market price, the commencement date of such option period shall take place after the second (2^{nd}) anniversary of the date of grant, and shall expire no later than the tenth (10^{th}) anniversary of the date of grant of the option.

Of the total of 59,220,000 share options granted on 19 May 2015, 5,922,000 share options were granted to Mr Guo, Executive Director and controlling shareholder of the Company; 8,968,000 share options were granted to Mr Ma Ming, Executive Director and controlling shareholder of the Company in 2015; and the remaining 44,330,000 share options were granted to the employees of the Group.

As of 31 December 2020, 3,710,000 shares options of the total of 59,220,000 share options issued under the ESOS 2015 had lapsed pursuant to the ESOS 2015. On 20 July 2016, 11 May 2018, 31 January 2019 and 20 March 2020, the Company granted an additional 210,000, 1,420,000, 1,080,000 and 1,000,000 share options respectively, aggregating to 3,710,000 share options.

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As of 31 December 2020, an aggregate of 59,220,000 options were granted and 54,191,000 ordinary shares were issued and allotted pursuant to the exercise of options under the ESOS 2015. The summary of the share options as at 31 December 2020 is set out in the table below:

Date of grant	19 May 2015	20 July 2016	11 May 2018	31 January 2019	20 March 2020
Exercise price of options granted	S$0.116	S$0.272	S$0.379	S$0.312	S$0.308
Number of options granted	59,220,000 (Of which 3,710,000 share options had lapsed)	210,000	1,420,000	1,080,000	1,000,000
Number of options or shares granted to each director and controlling shareholder (and each of their associates), if any	a) 5,922,000 share options – Mr Guo Hong Xin b) 8,968,000 share options – Mr Ma Ming	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Validity period of the options	**Ten** (**10**) years from the date of grant	**Nine** (**9**) years from the date of grant	**Seven** (**7**) years from the date of grant	**Six** (**6**) years from the date of grant	**Five** (**5**) years from the date of grant
Validity status as at 31 December 2020	Valid	Valid	Valid	Valid	Valid

Disclosure on Directors' and Key Executives' Remuneration

The Board has not disclosed the remuneration of the Company's individual Directors and key executives of the Group in full, in view of the competitive nature of the industry in which the Group operates and to maintain confidentiality on remuneration matters of the Group. While the Board acknowledges that not all of the information specified in Provision 8.1 of the Code has been disclosed, the Board believes that for the aforementioned reasons, this decision is in the interests of the Company. Furthermore, the Board believes that it has been sufficiently transparent (while balancing the interests of the Company and the Group) in relation to its remuneration policies, level and mix of remuneration, the procedure for setting remuneration, and the relationships between remuneration, performance and value creation. As such, the Board believes that the practices that the Board has adopted are consistent with Principle 8 of the Code.

The variable or performance related income/bonus is to recognise the efforts and contributions and performance of the executive Directors and key executives, whether as a whole and/or on an individual basis, in particular where such efforts and contributions and/or performance may not be directly or immediately reflected in or attributable to the financial performance of the Company and the Group.

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The level and mix of each Director's and key executive's remuneration in FY2020 is as follows:

Remuneration Band & Name of Director	Base/ fixed salary	Variable or performance related income/ bonuses	Director's fees	Other benefits*	Total
Executive Directors					
Between S$2,600,000 to S$3,100,000					
Mr Guo Hong Xin	39.7%	59.9%	–	0.4%	100%
Mr Ma Ming	39.7%	59.9%	–	0.4%	100%
Independent Directors					
Below S$250,000					
Mr Lau Ping Sum Pearce	–	–	100%	–	100%
Mr Chin Sek Peng	–	–	100%	–	100%
Mr Yang Zheng	–	–	100%	–	100%
Mr Wang Daofu	–	–	100%	–	100%
Non-Executive, Non-Independent Directors					
Mr Liu Haifeng David**	–	–	–	–	–
Mr Li Lei**	–	–	–	–	–
*Key Executives****					
Below S$250,000					
Ms Ge Cui Ping	49.4%	46.4%	–	4.2%	100%
Mr Chen Kai	50.9%	45.6%	–	3.5%	100%
Mr Yuan Zi Wei	61.5%	35.2%	–	3.3%	100%
Mr Zhu Bing Cheng	29.9%	65.4%	–	4.7%	100%
Mr Xiang Bing	37.9%	59.5%	–	2.6%	100%

* *Other benefits include social insurance fund and car allowance.*

** *Mr Liu Haifeng David and Mr Li Lei do not receive remuneration from the Group.*

*** *Following the Disposal of the M&S business, these key executives will be joining the Purchaser on or around the Tranche 1 Completion Date.*

Above are the Group's key executives in FY2020. The total remuneration paid to the above key executives (who are not Directors or the CEO) of the Company for FY2020 is RMB4.74 million.

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Save as disclosed above, the Company does not have any employees who are substantial shareholders of the Company, or are immediate family members of a director, the CEO or a substantial shareholder of the Company, and whose remuneration exceeded S$100,000 during FY2020.

Following the Disposal of the M&S business, which is amidst the approval process, it is envisaged that, Ms Ge Cui Ping, the Chief Financial Officer of the Group, and Mr Chen Kai, the Chief Investment Officer of the Group, along with Mr Yuan Zi Wei, Mr Zhu Bing Cheng and Mr Xiang Bing, general managers who have been primarily involved in the management and development of the Group's M&S business, will be joining the Purchaser on or around the Tranche 1 Completion Date.

In addition, upon the completion of the internal restructuring of the Group's management structure on or around the Tranche 1 Completion Date, Mr Ma will continue to be supported by key management executives of the Group who have many years of experience and expertise in managing the GI business. The Company will provide disclosure of the new key management executives in due course.

3. ACCOUNTABILITY AND AUDIT

Risk Management and Internal Controls

Principle 9: Sound system of internal controls

(i) The Group has put in place a system of risk management and internal controls to respond to financial, operational, compliance and information technology risks that are significant to the achievement of the Group's business objectives.

(ii) The Board reviews the adequacy and effectiveness of the Group's risk management and internal controls, including operational controls and is responsible for the overall internal control framework annually. The Board acknowledges that no cost-effective internal control system will preclude all errors and irregularities. A system is designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve business objectives and can provide only reasonable and not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss.

(iii) The Board has obtained a written confirmation from the CEO (or equivalent) and the CFO (or equivalent) that:

(a) the financial records of the Group have been properly maintained and the financial statements are prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International) to give a true and fair view of the Group's operations and financial position as at reporting date and its performance for the financial year then ended; and

(b) the risk management and internal control systems that are in place in the Group are adequate and effective to address the key risks in the Group.

(iv) Based on the confirmation from the CEO and CFO as described above, review of the findings from the auditors on the Group's internal controls and the management's responses to the auditors' recommendation for improvements to the Group's internal controls, review of minutes of the RMC including any significant matters reported to the AC by the risk management team and discussions with the auditors and management, the Board with the concurrence of the AC, is of the opinion that the internal controls are adequate and effective to address key financial, operational, and compliance risks as at 31 December 2020. Additionally, the Board is satisfied that the risk management systems that it has put in place together with the abovementioned internal controls are adequate and effective to address the key risks of the Group including information technology risk.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

(v) To strengthen its risk management processes and framework, the RMC was formed in 2011. The members of RMC currently include Mr Guo, Executive Director, Mr Ma Ming, Executive Director, Mr Yang Zheng, Lead Independent Director, Ms Ge Cui Ping, the CFO, and Ms Jiang Yanyun, the senior vice president. The RMC shall meet no less than two (2) times a year and at other times as required.

(vi) The RMC performs the following key functions in accordance with its terms of reference:

(a) evaluate and provide advice on the business risks (strategic, financial, operational and compliance with laws and regulations);

(b) study and identify internal controls and risk management strategies to manage the identified risks;

(c) design and implement new controls and strategies to address identified business risks;

(d) study and analyse material investments, financing and other operational management activities, and advise the Board; and

(e) any other functions as authorised by the Board.

The RMC is supported by the Operational Risk Management Group and Project Investment Risk Management Group that comprise mainly the heads of each business segment and other related members of the Management. Ms Zhang Hui Hui, who is a certified internal auditor, is the risk management secretary of the RMC. Based on the internal controls and risk management framework established, the team is responsible for supporting the RMC which includes the regular monitoring of risks and updating of the risk register as appropriate. It also carries out checking of operational and business areas as directed by Management ensuring that the Company has a comprehensive and sound risk management system that is operating as prescribed. Findings noted by them will be reported to the Management with any significant matters reported to the AC.

Following the Disposal of the M&S business, which is amidst the approval process, it is envisaged that, the members of RMC will be changed on or around the Tranche 1 Completion Date. The Company will make timely disclosure on the changes in due course.

Audit Committee

Principle 10: Establishment of Audit Committee which discharges its duties objectively

(i) The AC comprises three (3) Independent Non-Executive Directors, namely, Mr Chin Sek Peng, Mr Lau Ping Sum Pearce and Mr Yang Zheng.

The Chairman of the AC, Mr Chin Sek Peng is, by profession, a public accountant and a fellow practising member of the Institute of Singapore Chartered Accountants and a fellow member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales and has worked in the accounting profession for almost 40 years. He is currently the Executive Chairman of PKF-CAP LLP and its related entities in Singapore. The other members of the AC have many years of experience in business and financial management. The Board is of the view that the members of the AC have sufficient financial management expertise and experience to discharge the function of the AC.

(ii) The key terms of reference of the AC include the following:

(a) the AC shall consist of not less than three (3) Directors appointed by the Board, all of whom shall be non-executive Directors with the majority being independent Directors. At least two (2) members of the AC shall have accounting or related financial management expertise or experience and its membership, details of its activities, number of meetings and attendance at such meetings, shall be disclosed annually; and

(b) the Board shall appoint a new member within three (3) months of cessation so that the number of members does not fall below three (3).

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

(iii) The AC performs, *inter alia*, the following key functions:

(a) reviewing with internal and external auditors their audit plans, their evaluation of the system of internal controls and the reports on their findings including recommendations for improvement;

(b) reviewing and reporting to the Board at least annually, the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's internal controls, including financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls which are carried out internally and/or with the assistance of professional service firms;

(c) reviewing the Group's financial results and the announcements, and annual financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries before submission to the Board for approval;

(d) reviewing the adequacy, effectiveness, scope and results of the external audit and the independence and objectivity of the external auditors;

(e) reviewing significant findings of internal investigations, if any;

(f) recommending to the Board the appointment or re-appointment of the external auditors and approving the remuneration and terms of engagement of the external auditors;

(g) reviewing interested person transactions; and

(h) any other functions as required by law or the Code.

(iv) The AC is authorised to investigate any matters in its terms of reference and has full access to and co-operation of the Management. The AC has full discretion to invite any Director or executive officer to attend its meetings, as well as access to reasonable resources to enable it to discharge its function properly.

(v) The AC meets with the external auditors and internal auditors without the presence of the Management annually. The AC also meets with the external auditors to discuss matters relating to internal accounting controls as well as the results of their audit of the Group.

(vi) The AC reviews, *inter alia*, the independence and objectivity of the external auditors annually, taking into consideration the nature and extent of any non-audit services provided to the Company by the external auditors. The AC seeks to maintain objectivity by reviewing all non-audit services provided by the external auditors to the Group and is satisfied that the nature and extent of such services would not affect the independence of the external auditors.

(vii) The Group has complied with Rules 712, Rule 715 and Rule 716 of the Listing Rules in relation to its auditors.

(viii) The AC reads technical newsletters as appropriate and receives updates from the auditors during AC meetings, so as to keep abreast of changes in accounting standards and issues.

(ix) No former partner or director of the Company's existing auditing firm or audit corporation is a member of the AC.

Whistle-blowing Policy

The Board undertakes to investigate complaints of suspected fraud in an objective manner and has put in place a whistle-blowing policy and procedures which provide employees with well-defined and accessible channels within the Group, including a direct channel to the AC, for reporting suspected fraud, corruption, dishonest practices or other similar matters.

The policy aims to encourage the reporting of such matters in good faith, with the confidence that employees making such reports will be treated fairly and, to the extent possible, be protected from reprisal.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The AC Commentary to Key Audit Matters

The AC noted the two key audit matters ("**KAMs**") set out in the independent auditor's report namely (i) Recognising revenue, cost and intangible assets during construction phase for GI projects based on percentage completion, and (ii) Collectability of trade receivables. Similar to prior financial years, these two KAMs continued to be considered most significant by the auditor largely because the amount is material and there is a high level of judgement and estimate involved. They are therefore subject to greater emphasis and scrutiny in the audit and are selected by the auditor for communication with the AC.

The AC has discussed and reviewed the KAMs with the auditor and the Management and provided its comments in the table below.

KAMs involving significant judgements and estimates by management	Matters considered by AC	Conclusion by AC
1 **Revenue, cost and intangible assets arising from Build-Operate-Transfer ("BOT") projects** *(Refer to Notes 3.2(a), 17 and 32 to the financial statements)*	The Group has the following BOT projects that are in production or in the construction phases: (i) Quanjiao (ii) Changrun (iii) Lianshui (iv) Shantou (v) Xintai (vi) Tongshan These contracts fall within the scope of SFRS(I) INT 12 - Service Concession Arrangements. Under SFRS(I) INT 12, being infrastructures constructed or acquired by the Group for the purpose of service concession arrangement which shall not be recognised as property, plant and equipment. The Group shall recognise and measure revenue in accordance with SFRS(I) 15 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers for the services it performs. The consideration received or receivable shall be allocated by reference to the relative fair values of the services delivered. Specifically, under paragraph 17 of SFRS(I) INT 12, the operator shall recognise an intangible asset to the extent that it receives a right to charge users of the public service. A right to charge users of the public service is not an unconditional right to receive cash because the amounts are contingent on the extent that the public uses the service. Thus, the application of SFRS(I) INT 12 to the abovementioned BOT projects involved significant management judgement and estimate. The AC discussed with management and the auditor on the significant judgement and estimate made in relation to: (i) Projection of total revenue which can be billed to end users during the operating period; (ii) Estimation of construction cost and projection of cost during the operating period; (iii) Evaluation of estimated profit margins for each of the construction and operating phases; (iv) Allocation of revenue between the construction and service elements of the project; and (v) Recoverable amount of intangible assets which represent cost recoverable from future operations.	AC is satisfied that the intangible asset and revenue recognised for BOT projects during the construction phase is in accordance with the guidance set out in SFRS(I) INT 12 - Service Concession Arrangements.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

KAMs involving significant judgements and estimates by management	Matters considered by AC	Conclusion by AC
2 **Collectability of receivables and contract assets** *(Refer to Notes 3.2(b) and 8 to the financial statements)*	Trade receivables and contract assets net of loss allowance at 31 December 2020 stood at RMB1,452.3 million and accounted for about 17.5% of total assets. Aged trade receivables and contract assets in excess of one (1) year and in excess of two (2) years amounted to RMB180.7 million and RMB56.7 million respectively. The expected credit loss ("**ECL**") on trade receivables is estimated using a provision matrix by reference to past default experience of the debtor, and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position. Hence, the provision for ECL of trade receivables and contract assets is considered to be a key matter of significance as it requires the application of judgement by management. The AC has considered the following matters: (i) ageing of trade receivables and contract assets and noted that 87.6% of trade receivables and contract assets are less than one year while 8.5% are more than one (1) year and less than two (2) years, and 3.9% are more than two (2) years as at 31 December 2020; (ii) the profile of the key customers; and (iii) the allowance made for doubtful trade receivables and contract assets based on the expected credit loss model and the amount of doubtful debt allowance made in the past for aged debts, which were reversed during the year as a result of collections. In this regard, the AC noted the reversal of loss allowance of about RMB27.3 million being credited to profit or loss in FY2020. The AC also discussed with: (i) management on its assessment of collectability of trade receivables and the adequacy of loss allowance made including subsequent collections from customers; and (ii) the auditor on the work it performed on the evaluation of collectability of trade receivables including receivables that arose from revenue recognised over time using the input and output methods. The AC noted from management that most of the trade receivables and contract assets are due from customers that are state-owned enterprises, listed companies or multinational corporations and therefore, while collection is generally slow, these customers are creditworthy and financially capable to make the payment as evident from the history of payments including doubtful debts provided in prior years but subsequently recovered in the current financial year.	The AC is satisfied with the judgement and estimate made by management on the adequacy of the allowances for doubtful trade receivables.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Internal Audit

(i) The Company engaged an external professional service firm, Nexia TS Risk Advisory Pte Ltd ("**Nexia TS**"), to perform internal audit review and test of controls of critical processes, based on the internal audit plan which is approved by the AC before the commencement of work each year.

(ii) Nexia TS has unfettered access to all the Group's documents, records, properties and personnel, and have unrestricted access to the AC.

(iii) The AC reviewed the scope of internal audit work and the key audit procedures, including any findings from each review and the Management's responses thereto; and ensured the adequacy of the internal audit function annually. Team members of Nexia TS comprised members of the Institute of Internal Auditors Singapore ("**IIA**"), a professional association for internal auditors which has its headquarters in the United States. The internal audit work carried out by Nexia TS is guided by the International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing (IIA Standards) which is laid down in the International Professional Practices Framework issued by the IIA.

The internal audit is planned independently in consultation with the AC. The AC oversees the activities and work done by the internal auditors and ensures that the internal audit plans are aligned with the Group's risk management programme. This is intended to assure that effective and efficient controls are in place to manage the risks in the Group.

The AC is satisfied that the internal audit function is adequately resourced.

4. SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS AND ENGAGEMENT

Principle 11: Shareholder Rights and Conduct of General Meetings

(i) The Board provides the shareholders with a detailed and balanced explanation and analysis of the Company's and Group's performance, position and prospects on a quarterly basis. Financial reports and other price sensitive information are disseminated to shareholders through announcements via SGXNet, press releases and the Company's website. The Management presents the quarterly financial results announcement to the AC for review and after the review, the AC recommends the financial results announcement to the Board for approval before being released. If required, the Group's external auditors' views will be sought. The Board ensures that all relevant regulatory compliance requirements and updates will be highlighted from time to time to ensure adequate compliance with the regulatory requirements. The Board will also review and approve any press releases concerning the Company's financial results. The Company's Annual Report is available on request and accessible on the Company's website.

(ii) The Board reviews operational and regulatory compliance reports from the Management to ensure compliance with all of the Group's operational practices and procedures and relevant regulatory requirements.

(iii) In line with the Listing Rules, the Board provides an assurance statement to the shareholders in respect of the interim financial statements. The Management maintains regular contact and communication with the Board through various means, including the preparation and circulation to all Board members of quarterly and full year financial statements of the Group. This allows the Board to monitor the Group's performance and position as well as the Management's achievements of the goals and objectives determined and set by the Board.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

(iv) At AGMs, shareholders are given the opportunity to air their views and ask Directors or management questions regarding the Company. Shareholders are encouraged to attend the AGMs to ensure a high level of accountability and to stay informed of the Group's strategies and goals. The AGM is the principal forum for dialogue with shareholders. The Board supports the Code's principle to encourage shareholder participation. The Bye-Laws allow a shareholder of the Company to appoint one (1) or two (2) proxies to attend the AGM and vote in place of the shareholder. Voting in absentia and by electronic mail may only be possible following careful study to ensure that integrity of the information and authentication of the identity of shareholders via the internet is not compromised.

(v) The members of the AC, NC and RC will be present at the AGM to address queries relating to the work of these committees. The Company's auditors are also invited to attend the AGM.

(vi) All resolutions tabled at the general meetings are voted by poll for which the procedures are clearly explained by the scrutineers. The voting results of each resolutions tabled are announced at the meeting and in an announcement released after the meeting to the SGX-ST via SGXNet.

(vii) The resolutions at general meetings are on each substantially separate issue. All the resolutions at the general meetings are in single item resolutions.

(viii) The Company Secretaries prepare minutes of general meetings that include comments or queries from shareholders relating to the agenda of the meetings, and responses from the Board and the Management, and are made available to shareholders upon their request.

(ix) The Company has not implemented electronic voting with a voting device at general meetings following a cost/benefit review but will consider implementing it in future if electronic voting if the benefits outweigh the costs.

(x) The attendance of each Director at general meetings held in FY2020 is set out as follows:

	AGM (24 June 2020)	Special General Meeting (24 June 2020)
	Attended	**Attended**
Guo Hong Xin	✓	✓
Ma Ming	✓	✓
Lau Ping Sum Pearce	✓	✓
Chin Sek Peng	✓	✓
Li Lei	✓	✓
Liu Haifeng David	✓	✓
Yang Zheng	✓	✓
Wang Dao Fu	✓	✓

(xi) The Company treats shareholders fairly and equitably in order to enable them to exercise shareholders' rights and have the opportunity to communicate their views on matters affecting the Company. The Company releases resolutions passed at Shareholders' meetings through SGXNet together with the breakdown of all valid votes cast at the meeting as soon as practicable. The Company shall disclose or publish the minutes of general meetings of shareholders on its corporate website.

(xii) The Group does not have a fixed dividend policy at present. However, the Company has distributed dividends since FY2010 and the Company also proposed a first and final ordinary dividend of S$0.003 per share for FY2020 which is expected to be distributed in FY2021 after the approval at AGM. This is the 11th consecutive year of dividends.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Principle 12: Engagement with Shareholders

(i) The Board is mindful of the obligation to keep shareholders informed of all major developments that affect the Group in accordance with the Listing Rules.

(ii) Information is communicated to shareholders on a timely basis through:

- annual reports that are prepared and issued to all shareholders within the mandatory period;
- public announcements via SGXNet system, the press and research analysts;
- notices of annual general meetings; and
- the Company's corporate website http://www.sunpower.com.cn and investor relations website http://sunpower.listedcompany.com which shareholders can use to access information on the Group.

(iii) The Board will support and encourage active shareholders' participation at AGMs as it believes that general meetings serve as an opportune forum for shareholders to meet the Board and key management, and to interact with them.

(iv) General meetings have been and are still the principal forum for dialogue with the shareholders. They offer opportunities for the Board to interact with shareholders, understand their views, gather feedback as well as address concerns. Enquiries by shareholders are dealt with as promptly as practicably possible.

(v) The Company is committed to upholding high standards of corporate transparency and disclosure, whilst safeguarding its commercial interests.

(vi) The Group does not practise selective disclosure. The Company makes every effort to ensure that shareholders have easy access to clear, meaningful and timely information on the Company in order to make informed investment decisions. All material information and presentation slides (if any) would be released via SGXNet on a timely basis.

5. MANAGING STAKEHOLDER RELATIONSHIPS

Principle 13: Engagement with Stakeholders

(i) The Company has arrangements in place to identify and engage with its material stakeholder groups and to manage its relationships with such groups and discloses its strategy and key areas of focus in relation to the management of stakeholder relationships during the reporting period in its sustainability report that is released separately from its Annual Report.

(ii) The Company has its own corporate website and updates it on a timely basis to communicate and engage with stakeholders. In addition, the Company has established diverse communication channels to proactively communicate and engage with its stakeholders as introduced in the Company's Sustainability Report. For further details, please refer to the Company's Sustainability Report.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

6. DEALINGS IN SECURITIES

(Rule 1207 (19) of the Listing Manual)

Directors and officers of the Group are advised not to deal in the Company's shares on short-term considerations or when they are in possession of unpublished price-sensitive information. They are not allowed to deal in the Company's shares during the period commencing two (2) weeks before the announcement of the Company's financial statements for each of the first three (3) quarters of the financial year and one (1) month before the announcement of the Company's full year financial statements, and ending on the date of the announcement of the relevant results.

The Company has complied with the SGX-ST's rules on best practices on dealings in the Company's securities in FY2020.

7. INTERESTED PERSON TRANSACTIONS

(Rule 907 of the Listing Manual)

The Group has established procedures to ensure that all transactions with interested persons are reported on a timely manner to the AC and that the transactions are carried out on normal commercial terms and will not be prejudicial to the interests of the Company and its minority shareholders.

There are no transactions with interested persons for the financial year ended 31 December 2020 that are above $100,000 to be disclosed.

The Company made an announcement on 31 December 2020 regarding the proposed disposal of the Group's M&S segment and the proposed amendments to the convertible bond purchase agreements (the "Announcement").

As Mr Guo and Mr Ma are both interested persons, any transaction by the Company or any of its subsidiaries with Mr Guo and Mr Ma or any of their respective associates will be regarded as an interested person transaction ("**IPT**") under Chapter 9 of the Listing Manual. Pursuant to the Announcement, the Board, by recognising the need to comply with the spirit of the Listing Manual and to demonstrate the exercise of proper corporate governance and to provide transparency to Shareholders, has deemed the Purchaser to be an interested person as defined under Chapter 9 of the Listing Manual in view of the participation of both Mr Guo and Mr Ma in the Purchaser.

Further, following the Tranche 1 Completion Date, given that each of the M&S Group Companies will be wholly owned, either directly or indirectly, by the Purchaser, the Board has also deemed each of the entities within the divested M&S Group to be interested persons as defined under Chapter 9 of the Listing Manual, following the Tranche 1 Completion Date[1]. Accordingly, In connection with the Proposed Disposal, it is envisaged that the Company will enter into the transactions related to the M&S Trademark Assignments and M&S Corporate Guarantees, which will constitute deemed interested person transactions for the purpose of Chapter 9 of the Listing Manual (the "**Transaction IPTs**").

Given that the Proposed Disposal is amidst the approval process as at the date of the issue of this Annual Report, the Company will provide further disclosure when appropriate in due course.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

8. MATERIAL CONTRACTS

(Rule 1207(8) of the Listing Manual)

Save for the service agreements between the executive Directors and the Company, there are no material contracts of the Company or its subsidiaries involving the interest of any Director or controlling shareholders subsisting at the end of FY2020.

9. USE OF PROCEEDS FROM CONVERTIBLE BONDS

On 3 March 2017, the Company completed the issuance of first tranche convertible bonds of an aggregate principal amount of US$110 million ("**Tranche 1 Convertible Bonds**" or "**CB1**"), which are convertible into fully paid ordinary shares in the capital of the Company to Glory Sky Vision Limited ("**Glory Sky**", ultimately indirectly and beneficially owned by CDH Fund V, L.P. ("**CDH**")).

On 10 January 2018, Glory Sky transferred US$60 million in principal amount of CB1s to three distinct entities of DCP Capital Partners L.P. ("**DCP**"). As a result of the transfer, Glory Sky now holds US$50 million of CB1, while Blue Starry Energy Limited ("**Blue Starry**"), Green Hawaii Air Limited and Alpha Keen Limited (each a wholly-owned subsidiary of DCP) each holds US$46,000,815, US$2,999,185 and US$11,000,000 of CB1 respectively, or US$60 million collectively.

On 6 September 2018, the Company obtained shareholders' approval for the issuance of a second tranche of convertible bonds of an aggregate principal amount of US$70 million ("**Tranche 2 Convertible Bonds**" or "**CB2**") and warrants exercisable at an aggregate amount of US$30 million (the "**Warrants**" or the "**Warrant Shares**") to DCP and CDH (each an "**Investor**" and collectively, the "**Investors**") to fund the GI related business of the Company. Subsequently, the Company completed the issuance of CB2 with an aggregate principal amount of US$20 million on 15 October 2018 and completed the issuance of 57,625,714 Warrants on 21 December 2018. As at 31 December 2020, all the Warrants expired unexercised, and all 57,625,714 Warrants have lapsed and ceased to be valid for any purpose.

On 31 December 2020, the Company and the Investors have entered into an amendment agreement (the "**Amendment Agreement**"), in connection with the Disposal, to amend certain terms of the purchase agreements of the CBs. The Amendment Agreement confirms that the aggregate principal amount of the Tranche 1 Convertible Bonds and Tranche 2 Convertible Bonds issued as at the date of the Amendment Agreement is US$130 million, and proposes to extend the maturity date of the CBs by one (1) year to 3 March 2023[3].

[3] For the full details, please refer to the Announcement that was released on 31 December 2020 regarding the Proposed Disposal of the Entire M&S business and the Proposed Amendments to the Convertible Bond Purchase Agreements.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The net proceeds raised from CB1 is approximately US$106.2 million after deducting transaction expenses of US$3.8 million, while expected net proceeds from the issuance of CB2 will be approximately US$67.6 million following the full issuance of CB2s to the investors, after deducting transaction expenses of approximately US$2.4 million.

The net proceeds have been and will be utilised for the expansion and further investment into GI business, including by way of BOT/BOO/TOT models of centralised steam and electricity projects and other environmental protection related projects.

As of 31 January 2021, the Company has utilised an aggregate of US$123.8 million of the net proceeds from CBs as per the schedule below.

Project	Use of Convertible Bonds Proceeds	Amount[(2)]
Shantou	Project construction and equipment procurement	US$20.4 million (approximately RMB132.6 million)
Liutuan	Registered capital	US$0.8 million (approximately RMB5.2 million)
Jining JVC	Installation of steam distribution pipeline	US$1.6 million (approximately RMB10.3 million)
Xinjiang	Registered capital	US$1.4 million (approximately RMB9.0 million)
Yingtan	Registered capital	US$0.1 million (approximately RMB0.5 million)
Shandong Yangguang Institute	Purchase consideration of the acquisition	US$4.3 million (approximately RMB28.0 million
Xinyuan Thermal Power	Purchase consideration of the acquisition	US$13.1 million (approximately RMB85.0 million)
Xintai Zhengda Thermoelectric	Purchase consideration of the acquisition and construction of new facilities	US$22.0 million (approximately RMB145.0 million)
Yongxing Thermal Power	Purchase consideration of the acquisition	US$50.2 million (approximately RMB325.5 million)
General	Administrative and general expenses for business expansion of GI related business	US$9.9 million (approximately RMB64.6 million) [(1)]
Total Convertible Bonds Proceeds Utilised		**US$123.8 million (approximately RMB805.7 million)**

*** Note:**

(1) It consists of (a) RMB42.7 million of remuneration for the development and management teams of GI; (b) RMB20.3 million of pre-development expenses of GI projects, such as costs expended for pre-investment due diligence activities, including project inspection, valuation and audit fees, communication costs and travel expenses etc; (c) RMB1.5 million of purchase of fixed assets for development teams of GI business; (d) RMB0.1 million of stamp duties for applicable GI transactions.

(2) The exchange rate is based on the actual settlement conditions.

Each of the above utilisation of the proceeds from the Convertible Bonds is consistent with the intended use as disclosed in the Company's circular to shareholders dated 13 February 2017 and 21 August 2018.

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DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

The directors present their statement together with the audited consolidated financial statements of Sunpower Group Ltd. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group") and statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity of the Company for the financial year ended December 31, 2020.

In the opinion of the directors, the consolidated financial statements of the Group and the statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity of the Company as set out on pages 56 to 155 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Company as at December 31, 2020, and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Group and changes in equity of the Company for the financial year then ended and at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

1 DIRECTORS

The directors of the Company in office at the date of this statement are:

Guo Hong Xin
Ma Ming
Lau Ping Sum Pearce
Chin Sek Peng
Li Lei
Liu Haifeng David
Yang Zheng
Wang Dao Fu

2 ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE BENEFITS BY MEANS OF THE ACQUISITION OF SHARES AND DEBENTURES

Neither at the end of the financial year nor at any time during the financial year did there subsist any arrangement whose object is to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares or debentures in the Company or any other body corporate, except for the options mentioned in paragraph 4 of the Directors' statement.

3 DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES AND DEBENTURES

The directors of the Company holding office at the end of the financial year had no interests in the share capital and debentures of the Company and related corporations except as follows:

Name of directors and company in which interests are held	At January 1, 2020	At December 31, 2020	At January 21, 2021
Interest in Sunpower Group Ltd.			
Ordinary shares			
Guo Hong Xin (deemed interest)	153,638,554	153,638,554	153,638,554
Ma Ming (deemed interest)	137,509,737	137,509,737	137,509,737

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

4 SHARE OPTIONS

(a) **Options to take up unissued shares**

The Sunpower Employee Share Option Scheme 2015 (the "2015 ESOS") is administered by the Remuneration Committee which comprises:

Lau Ping Sum Pearce (Chairman)
Chin Sek Peng
Li Lei
Liu Haifeng David

A total of 59,220,000 shares options were granted on May 19, 2015 under the 2015 ESOS which was approved by shareholders on April 29, 2015. Group Employees, Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors, Controlling Shareholders and their Associates (all as defined in 2015 ESOS) can participate in the 2015 ESOS.

Subject to the absolute discretion of the Remuneration Committee, Controlling Shareholders and their Associates (as defined in the circular to the shareholders dated April 6, 2015) are eligible to participate in the 2015 ESOS, provided that the participation of each Controlling Shareholder or his Associate and each grant of an option to any of them may only be effected with the specific prior approval of independent shareholders in a general meeting by a separate resolution as provided for in the circular to shareholders.

(b) **Unissued shares under option and options exercised**

The aggregate number of shares for which options can be granted under the 2015 ESOS is subject to the maximum limit of 15% of the Company's total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) for the entire ten-year duration of the 2015 ESOS. Grants to Controlling Shareholders and their Associates shall not exceed 25% of the shares available under the 2015 ESOS. In addition, grants to each Controlling Shareholder or his Associate shall not exceed 10% of the shares available under the 2015 ESOS.

Number of options to subscribe for ordinary shares of the Company:

Date of grant	Outstanding at January 1, 2020 ('000)	Granted ('000)	Cancelled/ Lapsed ('000)	Outstanding at December 31, 2020 ('000)	Exercise price per share	Exercisable period
May 19, 2015	2,319	–	(1,000)	1,319	S$0.116	May 20, 2017 to May 19, 2025
July 20, 2016	210	–	–	210	S$0.272	July 20, 2018 to May 19, 2025
May 11, 2018	1,420	–	–	1,420	S$0.379	May 11, 2020 to May 19, 2025
January 31, 2019	1,080	–	–	1,080	S$0.312	January 31, 2021 to May 19, 2025
March 20, 2020	–	1,000	–	1,000	S$0.308	March 20, 2022 to May 19, 2025

A total of 44,330,000 options were granted to employees of the Group in FY2015.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

No employee of the Group has received 5% or more of the total options available under this scheme except as disclosed below:

There are no options granted to any of the Company's Controlling Shareholders or their Associates (as defined in the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited ("SGX-ST")'s Listing Manual) except as disclosed below:

Name of participant	Options granted during the financial year ('000)	Aggregate options granted since commencement of the Scheme to the end of financial year ('000)	Aggregate options exercised since commencement of the Scheme to the end of financial year ('000)	Aggregate options lapsed since commencement of the Scheme to the end of financial year ('000)	Aggregate options outstanding as at the end of financial year ('000)
Guo Hong Xin (Director)	–	5,922	(5,922)	–	–
Ma Ming (Director)	–	8,968	(8,968)	–	–

During the financial year, no shares (2019 : 26,400,800) of the Company have been issued by virtue of the exercise of options to take up unissued shares.

5 AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Board has adopted the principles of corporate governance as described in the Code of Corporate Governance formulated by the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited ("SGX-ST") with regards to the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee of the Company is chaired by Chin Sek Peng, and include Lau Ping Sum Pearce and Yang Zheng. All the members of the Audit Committee are independent directors of the Company.

The Audit Committee has met four times during the financial year ended December 31, 2020. The Audit Committee has reviewed the following, where relevant, with the executive directors and the external and internal auditors of the Company:

a. The audit plans and results of the internal auditor's examination and evaluation of the Group's systems of internal accounting controls;

b. The Group's financial and operating results and accounting policies;

c. The audit plans of the external auditors;

d. The statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity of the Company and the consolidated financial statements of the Group before their submission to the directors of the Company and external auditors' report on those financial statements;

e. The quarterly, half-yearly and annual announcements as well as the related press release on the results announcements of the Group;

f. The co-operation and assistance given by management to the Group's external auditor; and

g. The re-appointment of the external auditor of the Group.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

The Audit Committee has full access to and co-operation of the management and has been given the resources required for it to discharge its functions properly. It also has full discretion to invite any director and executive officer to attend its meetings. The auditors have unrestricted access to the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee has recommended to the directors the nomination of Deloitte & Touche LLP for re-appointment as external auditor of the Group at the forthcoming annual general meeting of the Company.

6 AUDITOR

The auditor, Deloitte & Touche LLP, has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

....
Guo Hong Xin

....
Ma Ming

March 24, 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Sunpower Group Ltd. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position of the Group and the statement of financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2020, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows of the Group and the statement of changes in equity of the Company for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, as set out on pages 56 to 155.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group and the statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity of the Company are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International) ("SFRS(I)s") so as to give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group and the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2020 and of the consolidated financial performance, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group and the statement of changes in equity of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing ("SSAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority ("ACRA") *Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities* ("ACRA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in the audit
(1) Revenue, cost and intangible assets arising from Build-Operate-Transfer ("BOT") projects (Refer to Notes 3.2(a), 17 and 32 to the financial statements) The Group has BOT projects which involve expenditure of costs during the construction phase to be recovered from operating the facilities and selling steam and electricity in future. The Group recognises revenue in accordance with SFRS(I) 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, namely revenue is recognised when (or as) the performance obligations are satisfied. Intangible assets arising from costs incurred during the construction phase which are projected to be recoverable during the operating period are recognised in accordance with SFRS(I) INT 12 *Service Concession Arrangements*. Significant estimates and judgement include the following: • Projection of total revenue which can be billed to end users during the operating period. • Estimation of construction cost and projection of cost during the operating period. • Evaluation of estimated profit margins for each of the construction and operating phases. • Allocation of revenue between the construction and service elements of the project. • Recoverable amount of intangible assets which represent cost recoverable from future operations.	We: • assessed the design and implementation of internal controls over preparation of budgets/projection of costs; • performed substantive testing to determine that the revenue is recognised in accordance with the principles of revenue recognition and are supported by contracts; • analysed contracts with higher and lower margins to determine the underlying reasons and verified these reasons; • reviewed the total budgeted costs and estimate of progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligations, satisfied over time in accordance with the input method; • performed retrospective review of total projected costs for projects since completion to assess the reliability of management projection of costs; • performed test for cut-off of revenue and corresponding matching of cost at year end; • sent confirmation requests to confirm progress of construction contracts using the output method at year end; • used data analytics to review reasonableness of gross profit margin of construction contracts using the input method; and • reviewed credit notes issued throughout the year and subsequent to year end. We reviewed the adequacy of disclosures in the financial statements regarding accounting policies, significant management judgement and accounting estimates in Notes 2 and 3.2(a) to the financial statements respectively.
(2) Collectability of trade receivables and contract assets (Refer to Notes 3.2(b) and 8 to the financial statements) At December 31, 2020, aged trade receivables and contract assets in excess of one year and in excess of two years amounted to RMB180.7 million and RMB56.7 million respectively. Significant management judgement and accounting estimates are involved in estimating the recoverable amount of aged receivables. The provision for expected credit loss of trade receivables and contract assets is considered to be a key matter of significance as it requires the application of judgement by management.	We: • assessed the design and implementation of internal controls; • reviewed the completeness and accuracy of aging report and obtained information from management regarding underlying reasons for slow payment; • evaluated the expected credit loss estimated using a provision matrix which includes historical and forward-looking information; • considered the reasonableness of management judgement regarding the collection prospects (including the financial ability of customers and disputes, if any) and estimation of recoverable amount; and • considered the subsequent receipts, if any, and the reasonableness of lifetime expected credit loss. We reviewed the adequacy of disclosures in Notes 3.2(b) and 8 to the financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the SFRS(I)s, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

In preparing the financial statements, management is 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 management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SSAs 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 financial statements.

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

a) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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.

b) 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.

c) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

d) Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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.

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

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters.

We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Tsia Chee Wah.

Deloitte & Touche LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

March 24, 2021

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

December 31, 2020

	Note	GROUP 2020 RMB'000	GROUP 2019 RMB'000	COMPANY 2020 RMB'000	COMPANY 2019 RMB'000
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	6	534,491	690,481	12,337	13,343
Pledged bank deposits	7	208,767	107,047	–	–
Trade receivables and contract assets	8	1,452,343	1,352,243	–	–
Other receivables, deposits and prepayments	9	307,428	340,931	83,740	39,708
Inventories	10	541,003	545,015	–	–
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	13	310,387	191,532	–	–
Total current assets		3,354,419	3,227,249	96,077	53,051
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	12	999,488	1,012,861	–	–
Other receivables, deposits and prepayments	9	89,488	45,639	83,660	120,510
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	13	12,420	12,291	–	–
Right-of-use assets	14	355,800	315,352	–	–
Subsidiaries	15	–	–	914,379	998,038
Associate	16	12,023	10,453	–	–
Intangible assets	17	3,007,078	2,526,828	–	–
Deferred tax assets	18	38,819	40,011	–	–
Goodwill	19	415,582	415,582	–	–
Commitment fee	24	–	11,172	–	11,172
Total non-current assets		4,930,698	4,380,189	998,039	1,129,720
Total assets		8,285,117	7,617,438	1,094,116	1,182,771

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONT'D)

December 31, 2020

	Note	GROUP 2020 RMB'000	GROUP 2019 RMB'000	COMPANY 2020 RMB'000	COMPANY 2019 RMB'000
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY					
Current liabilities					
Trade payables and contract liabilities	20	1,752,494	1,586,284	–	–
Other payables	21	396,874	526,492	104,384	69,784
Lease liabilities	25	4,362	3,702	–	–
Borrowings	22	766,378	1,009,611	–	41,857
Warrants	24	–	5,917	–	5,917
Income tax payable		48,803	70,799	–	–
Total current liabilities		2,968,911	3,202,805	104,384	117,558
Non-current liabilities					
Deferred tax liabilities	18	218,692	213,716	–	–
Borrowings	22	1,783,137	1,272,203	–	–
Convertible bonds	23	1,326,284	921,307	1,326,284	921,307
Lease liabilities	25	3,622	7,539	–	–
Total non-current liabilities		3,331,735	2,414,765	1,326,284	921,307
Capital and reserves					
Share capital	26	57,251	57,251	57,251	57,251
Treasury shares	27	(4,690)	(4,690)	(4,690)	(4,690)
Share premium	28	309,061	309,061	309,061	309,061
General reserves	29	295,978	183,165	–	–
Share option reserve	30	1,346	1,346	1,346	1,346
Foreign currency translation reserve		(149)	19	–	–
Revaluation reserve	31	363	(3,212)	–	–
Retained earnings (Accumulated losses)		1,011,993	1,190,358	(699,520)	(219,062)
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Company		1,671,153	1,733,298	(336,552)	143,906
Non-controlling interests		313,318	266,570	–	–
Total equity		1,984,471	1,999,868	(336,552)	143,906
Total liabilities and equity		8,285,117	7,617,438	1,094,116	1,182,771

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Financial year ended December 31, 2020

	Note	GROUP 2020 RMB'000	GROUP 2019 RMB'000
Revenue	32	4,058,803	3,604,632
Cost of sales		(3,077,310)	(2,716,075)
Gross profit		981,493	888,557
Other operating income	33	59,755	81,267
Selling and distribution expenses		(50,992)	(53,752)
Administrative expenses		(300,679)	(271,855)
Other operating expenses		(31,115)	(92,968)
Finance costs	34	(245,180)	(224,185)
Share of profit of associate	16	1,570	1,196
Fair value changes on convertible bonds	23	(337,411)	(91,288)
Fair value changes on warrants	24	5,917	3,080
Profit before income tax	35	83,358	240,052
Income tax expense	36	(111,523)	(90,708)
(Loss) Profit for the year		(28,165)	149,344
Other comprehensive income (Loss)			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operation		(168)	40
Net fair value gain on investments in equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI		8,159	500
Net fair value loss on investments in debt instruments classified as at FVTOCI		(2,192)	(569)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year, net of tax		5,799	(29)
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year		(22,366)	149,315
(Loss) Profit for the year attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company		(55,551)	138,042
Non-controlling interests		27,386	11,302
(Loss) Profit for the year		(28,165)	149,344
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company		(52,144)	137,834
Non-controlling interests		29,778	11,481
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year		(22,366)	149,315
(Loss) Earnings per share (RMB cents)			
- Basic	37	(7.04)	17.71
- Diluted	37	(7.04)	17.63

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Financial year ended December 31, 2020

	Share capital RMB'000	Treasury shares RMB'000	Share premium RMB'000	General reserves (Note 29) RMB'000	Share option reserve RMB'000	Foreign currency translation reserve RMB'000	Revaluation reserve RMB'000	Retained earnings RMB'000	Equity attributable to equity holders of the Company RMB'000	Non-controlling interests RMB'000	Total RMB'000
GROUP											
Balance as at January 1, 2019	55,439	–	288,618	117,892	8,406	(21)	(2,964)	1,122,481	1,589,851	240,417	1,830,268
Total comprehensive income for the year:											
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	138,042	138,042	11,302	149,344
Other comprehensive loss for the year	–	–	–	–	–	40	(248)	–	(208)	179	(29)
Total	–	–	–	–	–	40	(248)	138,042	137,834	11,481	149,315
Transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity:											
Dividend paid (Note 38)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(7,302)	(7,302)	–	(7,302)
Dividend paid to non-controlling interest of a subsidiary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(4,500)	(4,500)
Transfer to general reserves (Note 29)	–	–	–	62,863	–	–	–	(62,863)	–	–	–
Non-controlling interests arising from acquisition of subsidiaries (Note 39)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31,794	31,794
Effects of acquiring part of non-controlling interest in a subsidiary	–	–	–	2,410	–	–	–	–	2,410	(12,622)	(10,212)
Employee share option expenses (Note 30)	1,812	–	20,443	–	(7,060)	–	–	–	15,195	–	15,195
Repurchase of shares (Note 27)	–	(4,690)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(4,690)	–	(4,690)
Total	1,812	(4,690)	20,443	65,273	(7,060)	–	–	(70,165)	5,613	14,672	20,285
Balance as at December 31, 2019	57,251	(4,690)	309,061	183,165	1,346	19	(3,212)	1,190,358	1,733,298	266,570	1,999,868

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (CONT'D)

Financial year ended December 31, 2020

	Share capital RMB'000	Treasury shares RMB'000	Share premium RMB'000	General reserves (Note 29) RMB'000	Share option reserve RMB'000	Foreign currency translation reserve RMB'000	Revaluation reserve RMB'000	Retained earnings RMB'000	Equity attributable to equity holders of the Company RMB'000	Non-controlling interests RMB'000	Total RMB'000
GROUP											
Balance as at January 1, 2020	57,251	(4,690)	309,061	183,165	1,346	19	(3,212)	1,190,358	1,733,298	266,570	1,999,868
Total comprehensive loss for the year:											
Loss for the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(55,551)	(55,551)	27,386	(28,165)
Other comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	–	–	(168)	3,575	–	3,407	2,392	5,799
Total	–	–	–	–	–	(168)	3,575	(55,551)	(52,144)	29,778	(22,366)
Transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity:											
Dividend paid (Note 38)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(10,001)	(10,001)	–	(10,001)
Dividend paid to non-controlling interest of a subsidiary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(4,500)	(4,500)
Transfer to general reserves (Note 29)	–	–	–	112,813	–	–	–	(112,813)	–	–	–
Contribution from non-controlling interest of a subsidiary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21,470	21,470
Total	–	–	–	112,813	–	–	–	(122,814)	(10,001)	16,970	6,969
Balance as at December 31, 2020	57,251	(4,690)	309,061	295,978	1,346	(149)	363	1,011,993	1,671,153	313,318	1,984,471

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (CONT'D)

Financial year ended December 31, 2020

	Share capital	Treasury shares	Share premium	Share option reserve	Retained earnings	Equity attributable to equity holders of the Company	Total
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
COMPANY							
Balance as at January 1, 2019	55,439	–	288,618	8,406	34,362	386,825	386,825
Loss for the year, representing total comprehensive loss for the year	–	–	–	–	(246,122)	(246,122)	(246,122)
Transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity:							
Employee share option expenses (Note 30)	1,812	–	20,443	(7,060)	–	15,195	15,195
Repurchase of shares (Note 27)	–	(4,690)	–	–	–	(4,690)	(4,690)
Dividend paid (Note 38)	–	–	–	–	(7,302)	(7,302)	(7,302)
Total	1,812	(4,690)	20,443	(7,060)	(7,302)	3,203	3,203
Balance as at December 31, 2019	57,251	(4,690)	309,061	1,346	(219,062)	143,906	143,906
Loss for the year, representing total comprehensive loss for the year	–	–	–	–	(470,457)	(470,457)	(470,457)
Transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity:							
Dividend paid (Note 38)	–	–	–	–	(10,001)	(10,001)	(10,001)
Total	–	–	–	–	(480,458)	(480,458)	(480,458)
Balance as at December 31, 2020	57,251	(4,690)	309,061	1,346	(699,520)	(336,552)	(336,552)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Financial year ended December 31, 2020

	GROUP	
	2020	2019
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Operating activities		
Profit before income tax	83,358	240,052
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense of property, plant and equipment	93,803	87,959
Depreciation expense of right of use asset	4,187	2,535
Amortisation of intangible assets	67,792	47,576
Interest expense	245,180	224,185
Amortisation of land use rights	7,857	6,967
Exchange differences arising on foreign currency translation	854	525
Share of profit of associate	(1,570)	(1,196)
(Gain) Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(406)	474
Write off of intangible assets	–	2,160
(Reversal of) Impairment allowance on inventories, net of allowance	(2,628)	1,459
Impairment of investment in equity instruments	9,485	–
Interest income	(6,168)	(3,799)
Impairment loss on trade and other receivables subject to ECL, net	34,933	44,458
Amortisation of commitment fee	10,712	2,520
Exchange loss on warrants	460	251
Exchange (gain) loss on convertible bonds	(46,662)	8,907
Fair value loss on convertible bonds	337,411	91,288
Fair value gain on warrants	(5,917)	(3,080)
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	832,681	753,241
Trade receivables and contract assets	(135,033)	(190,344)
Other receivables and prepayments	73,272	56,926
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(121,316)	(94,827)
Inventories	6,640	(39,881)
Trade payables and contract liabilities	12,411	111,969
Other payables	40,590	(12,158)
Cash generated from operations	709,245	584,926
Income tax paid	(128,537)	(83,421)
Interest received	6,168	3,799
Interest paid	(74,230)	(68,746)
Net cash from operating activities	512,646	436,558

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Financial year ended December 31, 2020

	GROUP	
	2020	2019
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (Note A)	(80,507)	(104,871)
Prepayment for build-operate-transfer ("BOT") projects	(43,849)	(32,972)
Acquisition of intangible assets (Note B)	(434,012)	(518,821)
Acquisition of subsidiaries (Note 39)	(171,690)	(570,145)
Payment for land use rights acquired	(52,492)	(4,631)
Acquisition of non-controlling interest	–	(12,622)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,480	207
Net cash used in investing activities	(781,070)	(1,243,855)
Financing activities		
Contribution from non-controlling interest holders	21,470	–
Proceeds from new borrowings	1,598,496	1,577,204
Pledged bank deposits	(101,720)	5,334
Payment of dividend	(10,001)	(7,302)
Payment of dividend to non-controlling interest of a subsidiary	(4,500)	(4,500)
Repayment of borrowings	(1,334,679)	(699,723)
Repayments of lease liabilities	(3,257)	(5,959)
Proceeds from exercise of share options	–	12,268
Share buyback	–	(4,690)
Interest paid	(53,207)	(60,200)
Net cash from financing activities	112,602	812,432
Net decrease (increase) in cash and cash equivalents	(155,822)	5,135
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	690,481	685,306
Effects of foreign exchange rate changes	(168)	40
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (Note 6)	534,491	690,481

Note A: At the end of the reporting period, RMB55,354,000 (2019 : RMB54,357,000) of additions to property, plant and equipment remain unpaid.

Note B:

	2020	2019
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Acquisition unpaid as at beginning of the year	3,206	247,270
Additions during the year (Note 17)	548,042	274,757
Less: Cash outflows during the year	(434,012)	(518,821)
Acquisition unpaid as at end of the year	117,236	3,206

The cash outflows of RMB434,012,000 (2019 : RMB518,821,000) during the year includes payments for intangible assets acquired in previous financial year.

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

1 General

The Company (Registration Number 35230) is incorporated in Bermuda, under the Companies Act 1981 of Bermuda, with its registered office at Victoria Place, 5th Floor, 31 Victoria Street, Hamilton HM 10, Bermuda and principal place of business at No. 2111 Chengxin Road, Nanjing Jiangning Science Park, Nanjing, China 211112. The Company is listed on the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited. The financial statements are expressed in Chinese Renminbi ("RMB").

The principal activity of the Company is that of investment holding.

The principal activities of the subsidiaries and associate are detailed in Notes 15 and 16 to the financial statements respectively.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group and statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2020 were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on March 24, 2021.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost basis, except as disclosed below, and are drawn up in accordance with the provisions of Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International) ("SFRS(I)s").

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability which market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of SFRS(I) 2 *Share-based Payment*, leasing transactions that are within the scope of SFRS(I) 16 *Leases*, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in SFRS(I) 1-2 *Inventories* or value in use in SFRS(I) 1-36 *Impairment of Assets*.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED FINANCIAL STANDARDS - On January 1, 2020, the Group and the Company adopted all the new and revised SFRS(I)s pronouncements that are relevant to its operations. The adoption of these new/ revised SFRS(I)s pronouncements does not result in changes to the Group's and the Company's accounting policies and has no material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior years.

At the date of these financial statements, the following SFRS(I)s and amendments to SFRS(I)s that are relevant to the Group and the Company were issued but not effective:

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020

- Amendments to SFRS(I) 1-1 *Presentation of Financial Statements and SFRS(I) 1-8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Definition of Material*
- Amendments to SFRS(I) 3 *Business Combinations: Definition of a Business*
- Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in SFRS(I) Standards

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020

- Amendments to SFRS(I) 16 *Leases: COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions*

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022

- Amendments to SFRS(I) 3 *Business Combinations: Reference to the Conceptual Framework*
- Amendments to SFRS 1-16 *Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use*
- Annual improvement to SFRS(I)s 2018-2020

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023

- Amendments to SFRS(I) 1-1 *Presentation of Financial Statements: Classification of liabilities as Current or Non-current*

Effective date is deferred indefinitely

- Amendments to SFRS(I) 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements and SFRS(I) 1-28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures: Sale or Contribution of Assets between Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*

Management anticipates that the adoption of the above amendments to SFRS(I) in future periods will not have a material impact on the financial statements in the period of their initial adoption.

BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION - The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Company and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved when the Company:

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

When the Company has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Company's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- the size of the Company's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- potential voting rights held by the Company, other vote holders or other parties;

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Company has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies.

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in existing subsidiaries

Changes in the Group's ownership interest in subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Company.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss and is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred to another category of equity as specified/permitted by applicable FRSs). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under FRS 39, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

In the Company's financial statements, investment in subsidiaries is carried at cost less any impairment in net recoverable value that has been recognised in profit or loss.

BUSINESS COMBINATIONS - Acquisitions of subsidiaries and businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration for each acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the acquisition date fair values of assets given, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree, and equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Where applicable, the consideration for the acquisition includes any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, measured at its acquisition-date fair value. Subsequent changes in such fair values are adjusted against the cost of acquisition where they qualify as measurement period adjustments. The subsequent accounting for changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that do not qualify as measurement period adjustments depends on how the contingent consideration is classified. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured at subsequent reporting dates and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration that is classified as an asset or a liability is remeasured at subsequent reporting dates at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Where a business combination is achieved in stages, the Group's previously held interests in the acquired entity are remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date (i.e. the date the Group attains control) and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognised in profit or loss. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss, where such treatment would be appropriate if that interest were disposed of.

The acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities that meet the conditions for recognition under the SFRS(I) are recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date, except that:

- deferred tax assets or liabilities and liabilities or assets related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with SFRS(I) 1-12 *Income Taxes* and SFRS(I) 1-19 *Employee Benefits* respectively;

- liabilities or equity instruments related to share-based payment transactions of the acquiree or the replacement of an acquiree's share-based payment awards transactions with share-based payment awards transactions of the acquirer in accordance with the method in SFRS(I) 2 *Share-based Payment* at the acquisition date; and

- assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with SFRS(I) 5 *Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* are measured in accordance with that Standard.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the fair value of the consideration transferred in the business combination, the amount of non-controlling interest in the acquiree (if any), and the fair value of the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any), over the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities. In instances where the latter amount exceeds the former, the excess is recognised as "Gain from bargain purchase" in profit or loss on the acquisition date.

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Other types of non-controlling interests are measured at fair value or, when applicable, on the basis specified in another SFRS(I).

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period (see below), or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognised as of that date.

The measurement period is the period from the date of acquisition to the date the Group obtains complete information about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date and is subject to a maximum of one year from acquisition date.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Financial assets

All financial assets are recognised and de-recognised on a trade date basis where the purchase or sale of financial assets is under a contract whose terms require delivery of assets within the time frame established by the market concerned.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

By default, all other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Despite the aforegoing, the Group may make the following irrevocable election/designation at initial recognition of a financial asset:

- the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment in other comprehensive income if certain criteria are met; and
- the Group may irrevocably designate a debt investment that meets the amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

Amortised cost and effective interest method

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

For financial instruments other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) excluding expected credit losses, through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated by discounting the estimated future cash flows, including expected credit losses, to the amortised cost of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Financial assets (cont'd)

Amortised cost and effective interest method (cont'd)

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

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

For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the Group recognises interest income by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset from initial recognition. The calculation does not revert to the gross basis even if the credit risk of the financial asset subsequently improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired.

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "other operating income" line item.

Debt instruments classified as at FVTOCI

Notes receivables held by the Group are classified as at FVTOCI. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 4(d). The notes receivables are initially measured at fair value. Subsequently, changes in the carrying amount of these receivable notes as a result of foreign exchange gains and losses, impairment gains or losses, and interest income calculated using the effective interest method are recognised in profit or loss. The amounts that are recognised in profit or loss are the same as the amounts that would have been recognised in profit or loss if these notes receivables had been measured at amortised cost. All other changes in the carrying amount of these notes receivables are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of investments revaluation reserve. When these notes receivables are derecognised, the cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

Equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Group may make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which SFRS(I) 3 applies.

A financial asset is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Financial assets (cont'd)

Equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI (cont'd)

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments, instead, they will be transferred to retained earnings.

The Group has designated all investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading as at FVTOCI on initial application of SFRS(I) 9 *Financial Instruments* (see Note 13).

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss when the Group's right to receive the dividends is established, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

Foreign exchange gains and losses

The carrying amount of financial assets that are denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate as at each reporting date. Specifically,

- for financial assets measured at amortised cost that are not part of a designated hedging relationship, exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the "other operating expenses" line item;

- for debt instruments measured at FVTOCI that are not part of a designated hedging relationship, exchange differences on the amortised cost of the debt instrument are recognised in profit or loss in the "other operating expenses" line item;

- for equity instruments measured at FVTOCI, exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income in the investments revaluation reserve.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses ("ECL") on trade receivables and contract assets, and other receivables. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Group always recognises lifetime ECL for trade receivables and contract assets. The expected credit losses 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, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

For all other financial instruments, the Group recognises lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognised is based on significant increases in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition instead of on evidence of a financial asset being credit-impaired at the reporting date or an actual default occurring.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Financial assets (cont'd)

Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Group considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. Forward-looking information considered includes the future prospects of the industries in which the Group's debtors operate, obtained from economic expert reports, financial analysts, governmental bodies, relevant think-tanks and other similar organisations, as well as consideration of various external sources of actual and forecast economic information that relate to the Group's core operations, namely manufacturing and sale of heat exchangers and pressure vessels, pipeline energy saving products, supply of steam, heat and electricity, and provision of design, consultancy and technology services.

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

- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the financial instrument's external (if available) or internal credit rating; or
- existing or forecast adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations; or
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor; or
- an actual or expected significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic, or technological environment of the debtor that results in a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations.

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Group presumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are past due, unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

Despite the aforegoing, 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. A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if i) the financial instrument has a low risk of default, ii) the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term and iii) adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations. The Group considers a financial asset to have low credit risk when it has an internal or external credit rating of "investment grade" as per globally understood definition.

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Financial assets (cont'd)

Definition of default

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

- when there is a breach of financial covenants by the counterparty; or
- information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the company, in full (without taking into account any collaterals held by the Group).

Irrespective of the above analysis, the Group considers that default has occurred when there is evidence that a financial asset is credit impaired unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

Credit-impaired financial assets

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

a) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower; or

b) a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event; or

c) the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider; or

d) it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or

e) the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

Write-off policy

The Group writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the counterparty has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or in the case of trade receivables, when the amounts are over two years past due, whichever occurs sooner. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Group's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in profit or loss.

Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above. As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date; for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the exposure includes the amount drawn down as at the reporting date together with any additional amounts expected to be drawn down in the future by default date determined based on historical trend, the Group's understanding of the specific future financing needs of the debtors, and other relevant forward-looking information.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Financial assets (cont'd)

Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses (cont'd)

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

For a financial guarantee contract, as the Group is required to make payments only in the event of a default by the debtor in accordance with the terms of the instrument that is guaranteed, the expected loss allowance is the expected payments to reimburse the holder for a credit loss that it incurs less any amounts that the Group expects to receive from the holder, the debtor or any other party.

Where lifetime ECL is measured on a collective basis to cater for cases where evidence of significant increases in credit risk at the individual instrument level may not yet be available, the financial instruments are grouped on the following basis:

- Nature of financial instruments;
- Past-due status;
- Nature, size and industry of debtors;
- Nature of collaterals for other receivables; and
- External credit ratings where available.

The grouping is regularly reviewed by management to ensure the constituents of each group continue to share similar credit risk characteristics.

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

The Group recognises an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, for which the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve, and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the assets and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

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

Equity instruments

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

Repurchase of the company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the company's own equity instruments.

Convertible bonds

The Group's convertible bonds consist of a debt host liability component and a derivative liability component. The component parts are classified as financial liabilities in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

At the date of issue, the fair value of the derivative liability component is estimated using the Binomial model. This amount is recorded as a liability at fair value, and is subsequently remeasured at the end of each financial period with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

At the date of issue, the fair value of the debt host liability component is determined by deducting the amount of the derivative liability component from the fair value of the convertible bonds as a whole. This is recorded as a liability on an amortised cost basis until extinguished upon conversion or at the instrument's maturity date.

Transaction costs that relate to the issue of the convertible bonds are offset against the nominal value of convertible bonds issued.

Warrants

Warrants are classified as derivative liabilities. At the date of issue, the fair value of derivative liabilities are estimated using the Binomial model. The amount is recorded as a liability at fair value, and is subsequently remeasured at the end of each financial period with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group, and commitments issued by the Group to provide a loan at below-market interest rate are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Financial liabilities and equity instruments (cont'd)

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is i) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination to which SFRS(I) 3 applies, ii) held for trading, or iii) it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative, except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading or contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
- the financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Group's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and SFRS(I) 9 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value with any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liabilities and is included in the "fair value changes on convertible bonds" and "fair value changes on warrants" line item (Note 23 and Note 24).

However, for financial liabilities that are designated as at FVTPL, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognised in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. The remaining amount of change in the fair value of liability is recognised in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk that are recognised in other comprehensive income are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss; instead, they are transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability.

Gains or losses on financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments issued by the Group that are designated by the Group as at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss.

Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 4(d).

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Financial liabilities and equity instruments (cont'd)

Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not 1) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, 2) held-for-trading, or 3) designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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

Foreign exchange gains and losses

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost as at each reporting date, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instruments. These foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the "other income" and "other operating expenses" line item respectively in profit or loss for financial liabilities that are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period. For financial liabilities that are measured as at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component forms part of the fair value gains or losses and is recognised in profit or loss for financial liabilities that are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

Offsetting arrangements

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial positon when the Company and the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. A right to set-off must be available today rather than being contingent on a future event and must be exercisable by any of the counterparties, both in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankrupt.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

LEASES

The Group as lessee

The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Group recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lessee.

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

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

- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;

- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;

- the exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and

- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

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

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

The Group remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

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

- the lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used); or

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

LEASES (CONT'D)

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct cost. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position.

The Group applies SFRS(I) 1-36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in Note 2 - Impairment of Tangible and Intangible Assets.

INVENTORIES - Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Raw materials are stated at cost calculated using the weighted average method. Work-in-progress is stated at cost plus recognised profits or losses less progress billings made. Cost includes materials, direct labour and sub-contract costs. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

Properties in the course of construction for production, supply or administration purpose, or for purposes not yet determined, are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Group's accounting policy. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets, over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method, on the following bases:

Buildings	-	5%
Leasehold improvements	-	20%
Plant and machinery	-	10%
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	-	20%
Motor vehicles	-	20%

No depreciation is provided on construction-in-progress.

Fully depreciated assets are retained in the financial statements until they are no longer in use.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at each year end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

The gain or loss arising on disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amounts of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

LEASES (CONT'D)

GOODWILL - Goodwill arising in a business combination is recognised as an asset at the date that control is acquired (the acquisition date). Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest (if any) in the entity over net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired net of liabilities assumed.

If, after reassessment, the Group's interest in the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognised immediately in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

Goodwill is not amortised but is reviewed for impairment at least annually. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in a subsequent period.

On disposal of a subsidiary or the relevant cash generating unit, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

INTANGIBLE ASSET

Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets acquired separately are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation (where they have finite useful lives) and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised. Each period, the useful lives of such assets are reviewed to determine whether events and circumstances continue to support an indefinite useful life assessment for the asset. Such assets are tested for impairment in accordance with the policy below.

Intangible assets arising from service concession arrangements are described in the following section "SERVICE CONCESSION ARRANGEMENTS"

SERVICE CONCESSION ARRANGEMENTS - Service concession under build-operate-transfer ("BOT") arrangements involve the Group constructing infrastructure in exchange for the right to operate the infrastructure and to charge for utilities generated at the infrastructure for finite periods in the future, based on consumption of utilities by end-users in future. The Group has entered into BOT arrangements in respect of construction and operation of centralised steam and electricity facilities with the local government authorities. Under the terms of the arrangement, upon expiry of the respective BOT arrangements, the infrastructure is transferrable to the local government if requested by the local government.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

INTANGIBLE ASSET (CONT'D)

The Group recognises an intangible asset at fair value upon initial recognition (arising from business combination) when it has a right to charge for usage in relation to a concession infrastructure. Subsequent to initial recognition, the intangible asset is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any impairment loss. Amortisation is provided on straight-line basis over the respective periods of the operating phase of the concession periods of the Group which is up to 38.5 years.

These service concession arrangements are accounted for under the principles of SFRS(I) INT 12 *Service Concession Arrangements*.

Contractual obligations to restore the infrastructure to a specified level serviceability under service concession arrangements

Contractual obligations to maintain the infrastructure to a specified level of serviceability and/or restore the infrastructure to a specified condition before they are handed over to the grantor of the concession at the end of the service concession arrangement are recognised and measure in accordance with the policy set out for "Provisions" below.

Repair and maintenance and other expenses that are routine in nature and expensed and recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Technical know-how and trademark - The technical know-how and trademark are measured initially at purchase cost and are amortised on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 5 years and 10 years respectively.

Licenses

Indefinite useful lives

The useful lives of the licenses are estimated to be indefinite based on the current practices in the local construction and power industries where licenses may be renewed indefinitely at little cost, management believes there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the licenses are expected to generate net cash inflows for the Group.

Definite useful lives

Licenses that have finite useful lives are measured at cost and are amortised over the period of 36 years on a straight line basis to profit or loss.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

INTANGIBLE ASSET (CONT'D)

Licenses (cont'd)

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are identified and recognised separately from goodwill. The cost of such intangible assets is their fair value at the acquisition date.

Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets acquired in a business combination are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets acquired separately.

ASSOCIATE - An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

The results and assets and liabilities of associates are incorporated in these consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting, except when the investment, or a portion thereof, is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with SFRS(I) 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is initially recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. When the Group's share of losses of an associate exceeds the Group's interest in that associate (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate), the Group discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

An investment in an associate is accounted for using the equity method from the date on which the investee becomes an associate. On acquisition of the investment in an associate, any excess of the cost of the investment over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee is recognised as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in profit or loss in the period in which the investment is acquired.

The requirements of SFRS(I) 9 are applied to determine whether it is necessary to recognise any impairment loss with respect to the Group's investment in an associate. When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with SFRS(I) 1-36 *Impairment of Assets* as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell) with its carrying amount, any impairment loss recognised forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognised in accordance with SFRS(I) 1-36 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

ASSOCIATE - An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies. (cont'd)

The Group discontinues the use of the equity method from the date when the investment ceases to be an associate, or when the investment is classified as held for sale. When the Group retains an interest in the former associate and the retained interest is a financial asset, the Group measures the retained interest at fair value at that date and the fair value is regarded as its fair value on initial recognition in accordance with SFRS(I) 9. The difference between the carrying amount of the associate at the date the equity method was discontinued, and the fair value of any retained interest and any proceeds from disposing of a part interest in the associate or is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal of the associate. In addition, the Group accounts for all amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate on the same basis as would be required if that associate had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. Therefore, if a gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income by that associate would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities, the Group reclassifies the gain or loss from equity to profit or loss (as a reclassification adjustment) when the equity method is discontinued.

When a Group entity transacts with an associate of the Group, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate are recognised in the Group's consolidated financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate that are not related to the Group.

IMPAIRMENT OF TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS EXCLUDING GOODWILL - At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

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

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

PROVISIONS - Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS - Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. The benefit of a government loan at a below-market rate of interest is treated as a government grant, measured as the difference between proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates. Government grants whose primary condition is that the Group should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred income in the statement of financial position and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Other government grants are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the costs for which they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis. Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Group with no future related costs are recognised in the profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS - The Group issues equity-settled share-based payments to certain employees.

Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value of the equity instruments at the date of grant. Details regarding the determination of the fair value of equity-settled share-based transactions are set out in Note 30. The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Group's estimate of the number of equity instruments that will eventually vest. At the end of each reporting period, the Group revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the equity-settled employee benefits reserve.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

REVENUE RECOGNITION - The Group recognises revenue from the following major sources:

- Sale of goods.
- Construction contracts.
- Revenue from service concession arrangements.
- Provision of utilities.
- Provision of other services.

Revenue is measured at based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Group recognises revenue at a point in time or over time depending on when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer.

When either party to a contract has performed, the Group presents the contract in the statement of financial position as a contract asset or a contract liability, depending on the relationship between the Group's performance and the customer's payment. Any unconditional rights to consideration (i.e. amounts that relate to completed performance obligations for which payment is due under the contract) should be presented separately as a receivable.

Sale of goods

The Group manufactures and sells heat pipes, heat pipe exchangers, pressure vessels, reactors, and GGH-Gas gas heater.

Revenue is recognised when control of the goods has transferred to the customer, being at the point the goods are delivered to the customer. Delivery occurs when the goods have been shipped to the customer's specific location. A receivable is recognised by the Group upon delivery as this represents the point in time at which the right to consideration becomes unconditional, as only the passage of time is required before payment.

Construction contracts

The Group sells customised energy saving products with proprietary heat transfer technologies which requires longer duration to be fully constructed.

Revenue is recognised over time using the input method, i.e. based on the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date relative to the estimated total contract costs. Management considers that this input method is an appropriate measure of the progress towards complete satisfaction of these performance obligations under SFRS(I) 15.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Construction contracts - EPC

The Group provides Engineering, Procurement, and Construction Integrated Solutions ("EPC") for flare and flare gas recovery system, desulphurisation and denitrification system, zero liquid discharge (ZLD) system, petrochemical engineering and energy saving system.

Revenue from EPC is recognised as a performance obligation satisfied over time using the output method, i.e. on the basis of direct measurements of the value to the customer of the goods or services transferred to date relative to the remaining goods or services promised under the contract. Management has assessed that this output method is an appropriate measure of the progress towards complete satisfaction of these performance obligations under SFRS(I) 15.

Revenue from service concession arrangements

The development of greenfield Green Investments ("GI") projects is managed in-house by the Group's own EPC division and operated under a Build-Operate-Transfer ("BOT") model. The Group has been granted exclusive concessions of between 30 to 38.5 years on each project, thus allowing it to be the only centralised supplier of steam, heat and electricity in certain areas.

Revenue from service concession arrangements under the construction phase is recognised over time using the output method. Management considers that this output method is an appropriate measure of the progress towards complete satisfaction of these performance obligations under SFRS(I) 15.

Provision of utilities

The Group provides heat, steam and electricity to industrial customers, which are from diverse industries such as chemicals, textiles, textile printing and dyeing, food, paper-making, paints, pharmaceuticals, leather, wood processing, plastic recycling, fodder, chemical fertilisers and rubber.

The amount of revenue recognised is based on the consumption of utilities derived from the meter readings and when control of the utilities has transferred to its customer, being when the utilities is delivered to the customer's specific location (delivery). A receivable is recognised by the Group upon delivery as this represents the point in time at which the right to consideration becomes unconditional, as only the passage of time is required before payment.

Provision of other services

The Group provides design, consultancy and technology services to the thermal power, construction materials, architecture, municipal engineering and other industries.

Such services is recognised over time using the output method. Management considers that this output method is an appropriate measure of the progress towards complete satisfaction of these performance obligations under SFRS(I) 15.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

BORROWING COSTS - Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

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

RETIREMENT BENEFIT COSTS - Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are charged as an expense when employees have rendered the services entitling them to the contributions. Payments made to state-managed retirement benefit schemes, such as the Singapore Provident Fund, are dealt with as payments to defined contribution plans where the Group's obligations under the plans are equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution retirement benefit plan.

EMPLOYMENT LEAVE ENTITLEMENT - Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period.

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

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are not taxable or tax deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted in countries where the Company and subsidiaries operate by the end of the reporting period.

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

INCOME TAX - Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax. (cont'd)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax are recognised as an expense or income in profit or loss, except when they relate to items credited or debited outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity), in which case the tax is also recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively), or where they arise from the initial accounting for a business combination. In the case of a business combination, the tax effect is taken into account in calculating goodwill or determining the excess of the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over cost.

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS AND TRANSLATION - The individual financial statements of each group entity are measured and presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency). The consolidated financial statements of the Group and the statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity of the Company are presented in Chinese Renminbi ("RMB"), which is the functional currency of the Company, and the presentation currency for the consolidated financial statements.

In preparing the financial statements of the individual entities, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency are recorded at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the end of the reporting period. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items, and on retranslation of monetary items are included in profit or loss for the period. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items carried at fair value are included in profit or loss for the period except for differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income. For such non-monetary items, any exchange component of that gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

For the purpose of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's non-PRC foreign operations (including comparatives) are expressed in RMB using exchange rates prevailing on the end of the reporting period. Income and expense items (including comparatives) are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuated significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate component of equity under the header of foreign currency translation reserve.

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows - Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows comprise cash at bank and fixed deposits that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in Note 2, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

3.1 Critical judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies

There are no critical judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies, apart from those involving estimations.

3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

(a) Service concession arrangements

Under SFRS(I) INT 12 Service Concession Arrangements, revenue and cost are recognised during the construction phase based on the output method; and during the subsequent operating of facilities and supplying of steam and electricity. Intangible assets arise from cost incurred during the construction phase which are projected to be recoverable during the operating period. Significant estimates and judgement include the following:

- Projection of total revenue which can be billed to end users during the operating period.
- Estimation of construction cost and projection of cost during the operating period.
- Evaluation of estimated profit margins for each of the construction and operating phases.
- Allocation of revenue between the construction and service elements of the project.
- Recoverable amount of intangible assets which represent cost recoverable from future operations.

Management has evaluated all aspects of the above estimates and considered that the estimates of intangible assets and the recognition of revenue and cost from the construction phase to be best estimates; and that the intangible assets will be recoverable. The revenue from service concession arrangements are disclosed in Note 32 to the financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (CONT'D)

3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty (Cont'd)

(b) Calculation of loss allowance

When measuring expected credit loss (ECL), the Group uses reasonable and supportable forward-looking information, which is based on assumptions for the future movement of different economic drivers and how these drivers will affect each other.

Loss given default is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, taking into account cash flows from collateral and integral credit enhancements.

Probability of default constitutes a key input in measuring ECL. Probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon, the calculation of which includes historical date, assumptions and expectations of future conditions.

Based on the most current assessment, management is of the view that the loss allowances made for trade receivables and contract assets, and other receivables are adequate and the carrying amount of the trade receivables and contract assets, and other receivables as disclosed in Notes 8 and 9 of the financial statements are recoverable.

(c) Recoverable amounts of inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of selling expenses.

Slow moving or aged inventories are identified by management. This is followed by an assessment of sales or usage prospects and a comparison of estimated net realisable values with carrying cost. Allowance is made for cost of inventories which are not expected to be recovered through usage or sales. Physical counts of inventories are carried out on a periodic basis and any identified defective inventory are written off.

Based on the most current assessment, management is of the view that the allowances made for inventories are adequate and the carrying amount of the inventories as disclosed in Note 10 to the financial statements is recoverable.

(d) Revenue and costs of construction for long term contracts

Revenue and costs associated with a project are recognised as revenue and expenses respectively by reference to the progress towards complete satisfaction at the end of the reporting period except where this would not be representative of the stage of completion. Variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments are included to the extent that they have been agreed with the customer. When it is probable that the total project costs will exceed the total project revenue, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately. These computations are based on the presumption that the outcome of a project can be estimated reliably.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (CONT'D)

3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty (Cont'd)

(d) Revenue and costs of construction for long term contracts (Cont'd)

Total cost to completion are subject to judgement and estimation by management. Management performed cost studies, taking into account the costs to date and estimated cost to complete each project. Management also reviewed the status and the physical proportion of work completed for projects. Based on these procedures, management is satisfied that estimates of cost to complete projects are realistic, and the estimates of total project costs compared with expected revenues indicate full project recovery.

(e) Fair value measurement of derivative liabilities

The Group's convertible bonds comprise a derivative liability component that is measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. Management engages a third party qualified valuer to perform the valuation and works closely with the valuer to determine the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs for the valuation. In estimating the fair value of the derivative liability component, market-observable data is used to the extent it is available. Where Level 1 inputs are not available, management establishes inputs that are appropriate to the circumstances. As at December 31, 2020, the fair value of derivative liability component of the convertible bonds amounted to RMB636,867,000 (2019 : RMB299,456,000) as disclosed in Note 23 to the financial statements.

(f) Purchase price allocation

Business combinations are accounted for by applying the acquisition method. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. Any excess of the sum of the fair value of the consideration transferred in the business combination, the amount of non-controlling interest in the acquiree (if any), and the fair value of the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any), over the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) is recorded as goodwill.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period, or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognised as of that date.

The determination of the identifiable assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) fair value is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash inflows.

The fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities at the acquisition date is disclosed in Note 39 to the financial statements.

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4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

(a) Capital management policies and objectives

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. Management ensures that all externally imposed financial covenants are complied with. As at the end of the reporting period, the Group is in compliance with all financial covenants for external borrowings.

The capital structure of the Group consists of equity, bank borrowings and convertible bonds. Management reviews the capital structure on an on-going basis. As a part of this review, management considers the cost of capital, the tenure and the risks associated with each class of capital.

The Group's overall strategy relating to capital management remains unchanged from prior year.

(b) Categories of financial instruments

The following table sets out the financial instruments as at the end of the reporting period:

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Financial assets				
Financial assets at amortised cost	2,231,593	2,044,652	179,587	173,561
Financial assets at FVTOCI:				
Debt instruments classified as at FVTOCI	310,387	191,532	-	-
Equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI	12,420	12,291	-	-
Total	2,554,400	2,248,475	179,587	173,561
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	4,352,875	4,357,476	766,191	733,492
Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	636,867	305,373	636,867	305,373
Total	4,989,742	4,662,849	1,403,058	1,038,865

(c) Financial risk management policies and objectives

Management of the Group monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Group to minimise the potential adverse effects of such risks on financial performance. These risks include market risk (including foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. There has been no change to the Group's exposure to these risks and the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(c) Financial risk management policies and objectives (Cont'd)

(i) Foreign exchange risk management

The carrying amounts of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the respective Group entities' functional currencies at the reporting date are as follows:

	2020				2019			
	US$ RMB'000	S$ RMB'000	Euro RMB'000	CAD RMB'000	US$ RMB'000	S$ RMB'000	Euro RMB'000	CAD RMB'000
GROUP								
Cash and bank balances	64,378	664	9,300	557	39,447	1,222	3,554	591
Trade receivables contract assets and other receivables	10,415	1,842	5,122	–	30,834	–	5,357	2
Trade and other payables	(26,799)	(5,987)	(247)	(98)	(23,283)	(3,118)	(241)	(125)
Borrowings	–	–	–	–	(41,857)	–	–	–
Convertible bonds	(1,326,284)	–	–	–	(921,307)	–	–	–
Warrants	–	–	–	–	(5,917)	–	–	–
Total	(1,278,290)	(3,481)	14,175	459	(922,083)	(1,896)	8,670	468
COMPANY								
Cash and bank balances	12,136	170	–	–	12,849	438	–	–
Other receivables	491	1,818	–	–	–	–		
Other payables	(4)	(4,556)	–	–	(18,947)	(1,580)		
Borrowings	–	–	–	–	(41,857)	–	–	–
Convertible bonds	(1,326,284)	–	–	–	(921,307)	–	–	–
Warrants	–	–	–	–	(5,917)	–	–	–
Total	(1,313,661)	(2,568)	–	–	(975,179)	(1,142)	–	–

4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(c) Financial risk management policies and objectives (Cont'd)

(i) Foreign exchange risk management (Cont'd)

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table details the sensitivity to a 5% change in exchange rate relative to RMB. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items at December 31 and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 5% change in foreign currency rates.

A strengthening of the following foreign currencies by 5% relative to the RMB will increase (decrease) profits by the following amounts:

	US$ impact		S$ impact		Euro impact		CAD impact	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
GROUP	(63,915)	(46,104)	(174)	(95)	709	434	23	23
COMPANY	(65,683)	(48,759)	(128)	(57)	–	–	–	–

Conversely, a weakening of RMB by 5% relative to the above foreign currencies would have the opposite effect on profits.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(c) Financial risk management policies and objectives (Cont'd)

(ii) Interest rate risk management

Interest rate risk is managed by maintaining a mix of fixed and floating rate borrowings. The Group currently does not have an interest rate hedging policy. However, management monitors exposures to variability in interest rates and will consider restructuring the Group's credit facilities should the need arise.

The Group's exposures to variability in interest rates are detailed in the liquidity risk management section set out below.

Interest rate sensitivity

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates at the end of the reporting period. For variable-rate bank borrowings and the Company's loan to a subsidiary, the analysis is prepared assuming the amounts outstanding at the end of the reporting period were outstanding for the whole year. A 100 basis points increase or decrease is used as it represents management's assessment of the possible change in interest rates.

If interest rate had been 100 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Group's profit would decrease/increase by RMB2,491,620 (2019 : increase/decrease by RMB6,270,840) respectively.

(iii) Overview of the Group's exposure to 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. As at December 31, 2020, the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, which will cause a financial loss to the Group due to failure to discharge an obligation by the counterparties and financial guarantees provided by the Group arises from the carrying amount of the respective recognised financial assets as stated in the consolidated statement of financial position.

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

Category	**Description**	**Basis for recognising expected credit losses (ECL)**
Performing	The counterparty has a low risk of default and does not have any past-due amounts.	12-month ECL.
Doubtful	Amount is >30 days past due or there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.	Lifetime ECL - not credit-impaired.
In default	Amount is >180 days past due or there is evidence indicating the asset is credit-impaired.	Lifetime ECL - credit-impaired.
Write-off	There is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the company has no realistic prospect of recovery.	Amount is written off.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(c) Financial risk management policies and objectives (Cont'd)

(iii) Overview of the Group's exposure to credit risk (Cont'd)

The table below details the credit quality of the Group's financial assets and other items, as well as maximum exposure to credit risk by credit risk rating grades:

	Note	Internal credit rating	12-month or lifetime ECL/ Incurred loss basis	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Net carrying amount
				RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Group						
2020						
Trade receivables and contract assets	8	(i)	Lifetime ECL (simplified approach)	1,476,641	(24,298)	1,452,343
Trade receivables	8	In default	Lifetime ECL (credit impaired)	87,595	(87,595)	–
Other receivables	9	(ii)	Lifetime ECL (simplified approach)	38,876	(2,884)	35,992
Notes receivables, at FVTOCI	13	Performing	12-month ECL	310,387	–	310,387
					(114,777)	
2019						
Trade receivables and contract assets	8	(i)	Lifetime ECL (simplified approach)	1,401,569	(49,326)	1,352,243
Trade receivables	8	In default	Lifetime ECL (credit impaired)	39,804	(39,804)	–
Other receivables	9	(ii)	Lifetime ECL (simplified approach)	33,793	(2,957)	30,836
Notes receivables, at FVTOCI	13	Performing	12-month ECL	191,532	–	191,532
					(92,087)	

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(c) Financial risk management policies and objectives (Cont'd)

(iii) Overview of the Group's exposure to credit risk (Cont'd)

	Note	Internal credit rating	12-month or lifetime ECL/ Incurred loss basis	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Net carrying amount
				RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Company						
2020						
Other receivables	9	Performing	12-month ECL	167,250	–	167,250
2019						
Other receivables	9	Performing	12-month ECL	159,651	–	159,651

(i) For trade receivables and contract assets, the Group has applied the simplified approach in SFRS(I) 9 to measure the loss allowance at lifetime ECL. The Group determines the expected credit losses on these items by using a provision matrix, estimated from historical credit loss experience based on the past due status of the debtors, adjusted as appropriate to reflect current conditions and estimates of future economic conditions. Accordingly, the credit risk profile of these assets is presented based on their past due status in terms of the provision matrix. Note 8 includes further details on the loss allowance for these assets.

(ii) For other receivables, the Group has applied the simplified approach in SFRS(I) 9 to measure the loss allowance at lifetime ECL. The Group determines the expected credit losses on these items by using historical credit loss experience based on the past due status of the debtors, adjusted as appropriate to reflect current conditions and estimates of future economic conditions. Note 9 includes further details on the loss allowance for these assets.

(iv) Credit risk management

Upfront deposits are obtained where appropriate and progressive billings made for longer term contracts to mitigate the risk of financial loss from defaults. Credit exposure is controlled by credit limits that are reviewed and approved by management. Information on counterparties supplied by independent rating agencies where available, other publicly available financial information and the Group's own historical transactions with these counterparties are used to make decisions relating to credit granted to customers or advances made to suppliers. The Group's exposure to credit risk, concentration risk and the credit terms granted to counterparties are monitored continuously.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(c) Financial risk management policies and objectives (Cont'd)

(iv) Credit risk management (Cont'd)

The Group's credit risk primarily relates to the Group's trade and other receivables, trade prepayments and bank balances. Trade receivables and contract assets account for 18% (2019 : 18%) of total assets. For contract related work and contract assets, collection of debts including retention sums can involve extended period of time. Management closely monitors overdue trade debts. The recoverable amount of each individual trade debt is reviewed at the end of each reporting period. Such review takes into consideration the due date, the period the payment is overdue, the results of communications with debtors, adherence to installment payment plans or otherwise and current commercial information of debtors where available. Following the identification of slow payments, the responsible sales personnel discuss with the relevant customers and report on results of recovery actions and recovery prospects. Management is of the view that adequate allowance for doubtful debts has been made for irrecoverable amounts.

The five (2019 : five) largest customers accounted for approximately 29.3% (2019 : 20.5%) of the Group's total trade receivables and contract assets as at December 31, 2020.

Other receivables account for 5% (2019 : 5%) of total assets. To minimise risk, trade prepayments are generally made to suppliers with good credit ratings and with good trading history with the Group. At December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, there was no concentration of credit risk with any particular supplier.

Bank balances are placed with reputable banking institutions in the People Repulic of China ("PRC") and Singapore.

The maximum exposure to credit risk in the event that the counterparties fail to perform their obligations as at end of the financial period in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is the carrying amounts of those assets as stated in the statement of financial position.

Further details of credit risks on trade and other receivables are disclosed in Notes 8 and 9 to the financial statements respectively.

(v) Liquidity risk management

The Group maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by the management to finance the Group's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows relative to expectations. Management monitors cash flows, utilisation of bank borrowings and compliance with financial covenants relating to credit facilities.

The Group has embarked on more service concession arrangements which involve substantial commitment of funds during the construction of infrastructure with cash inflows only after completion of infrastructure and delivering of utilities to end users.

Management reviewed the projected timing and amounts of cash inflows and outflows from the service concession arrangements and is of the view that the funding arrangements made are adequate for its needs and the Group will be able to discharge its obligations as and when they fall due.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(c) Financial risk management policies and objectives (Cont'd)

(v) Liquidity risk management (Cont'd)

Liquidity and interest risk analyses

Financial assets

The following table shows the cash flows (principal and interest where applicable) based on the contractual or expected maturity of financial assets. The adjustment column represents future interest which are not included in the carrying amounts of the financial asset in the statement of financial position.

	Weighted average effective interest rate	demand or less than 1 year	More than 1 to 5 years	Adjustment	Carrying amount
	%	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
GROUP					
2020					
Non-interest bearing	–	1,811,142	–	–	1,811,142
Variable interest rate	0.30	714,475	–	(2,137)	712,338
Fixed interest rate	2.77	31,776	–	(856)	30,920
Total		2,557,363	–	(2,993)	2,554,400
2019					
Non-interest bearing	–	1,472,486	–	–	1,472,486
Variable interest rate	0.30	670,949	–	(2,007)	668,942
Fixed interest rate	3.19	110,463	–	(3,416)	107,047
Total		2,253,898	–	(5,423)	2,248,475

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(c) Financial risk management policies and objectives (Cont'd)

(v) Liquidity risk management (Cont'd)

	Weighted average effective interest rate	On demand or less than 1 year	More than 1 to 5 years	Adjustment	Carrying amount
	%	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
COMPANY					
2020					
Non-interest bearing	–	167,250	–	–	167,250
Variable interest rate	0.3	12,374	–	(37)	12,337
Total		179,624	–	(37)	179,587
2019					
Non-interest bearing	–	163,561	–	–	163,561
Variable interest rate	5.20	10,520	–	(520)	10,000
Total		174,081	–	(520)	173,561

Financial liabilities

The following table shows the cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest dates on which the Group and Company are required to pay. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows. The adjustment column represents future interest which are not included in the carrying amounts of financial liabilities carried in the statement of financial position.

	Weighted average effective interest rate	On demand or less than 1 year	More than 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Adjustment	Carrying amount
	%	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
GROUP						
2020						
Non-interest bearing	–	1,742,826	–	–	–	1,742,826
Variable interest rate	5.14	394,322	649,450	14,827	(97,099)	961,500
Fixed interest rate	10.32	493,218	1,830,530	498,430	(536,762)	2,285,416
Total		2,630,366	2,479,980	513,257	(633,861)	4,989,742
2019						
Non-interest bearing	–	1,747,943	–	–	–	1,747,943
Variable interest rate	4.99	2,088	46,035	–	(6,266)	41,857
Fixed interest rate	8.54	1,073,220	1,468,714	1,336,213	(1,005,098)	2,873,049
Total		2,823,251	1,514,749	1,336,213	(1,011,364)	4,662,849

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December 31, 2020

4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(c) Financial risk management policies and objectives (Cont'd)

(v) Liquidity risk management (Cont'd)

	Weighted average effective interest rate	On demand or less than 1 year	More than 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Adjustment	Carrying amount
	%	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
COMPANY						
2020						
Non-interest bearing	–	713,641	–	–	–	713,641
Fixed interest rate	20.55	21,206	869,443	–	(201,232)	689,417
		734,847	869,443	–	(201,232)	1,403,058
2019						
Non-interest bearing	–	349,200	25,957	–	–	375,157
Variable interest rate	4.99	2,088	46,035	–	(6,266)	41,857
Fixed interest rate	20.31	126,312	874,474	–	(378,935)	621,851
		477,600	946,466	–	(385,201)	1,038,865

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(d) Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

Fair value of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

Some of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. The following table gives information about how the fair values of these financial assets and financial liabilities are determined (in particular, the valuation technique(s) and inputs used).

	Fair value as at		Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique and key input	Significant unobservable input	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
	2020	2019				
	RMB'000	RMB'000				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - unquoted equity shares	12,420	12,291	Level 3	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate taking into account the time value of money, inflation and the risk inherent in ownership of the asset or security interest being valued.	The higher the discount rate, the lower the fair value.
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - notes receivables	310,387	191,532	Level 3	Discounted cash flow method was used to capture the present value of the financial assets	Discount rate taking into account the time value of money.	The higher the discount rate, the lower the fair value.
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - convertible bonds - derivative liability component (Note 23)	636,867	299,456	Level 2	Option Model, taking into consideration the various scenarios resulting in a probability-weighted average value	N/A	N/A
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - warrants (Note 24)	-	5,917	Level 2	Option Model, taking into consideration the various scenarios resulting in a probability-weighted average value	N/A	N/A

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(d) Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

Fair value of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis (but fair value disclosures are required)

Management considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities of the Group and the Company recorded at amortised cost in the financial statements approximate their fair values as these are either of relatively short-term maturity or which effective interest rates instruments are close approximation of market interest rates at period end.

(e) Fair value of guarantees given by the Company

Management considered the nature of the guarantees given by the Company to banks which have provided loans to a subsidiary (Note 22(b) & (c)) and the reliance on assets of other subsidiaries as support for the financial guarantee and determined that there is no significant fair value of the guarantee to be accounted for by the Company.

5 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Some of the Group's transactions and arrangements are with related parties and the effects of these, on the basis determined between the parties are reflected in these financial statements. The balances are unsecured, receivable or repayable on demand and interest-free unless stated otherwise.

Related parties comprise entities over which two of the Company's directors have significant influence or control; and non-controlling shareholders of partially held subsidiaries (Note 15).

Significant related party transactions:

	GROUP	
	2020	2019
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Technology development fees	–	1,218
Staff costs and benefits	758	813
Rental expense	4,377	4,350
Process fee	–	3
Purchase of raw materials	758	98
Purchase of building materials	–	8,069
Purchase of reactors and filters	–	599

The sales and purchases made are conducted on terms mutually agreed among the parties involved. The expenses charged are paid in accordance with the terms of the agreement entered into among the parties involved.

The nature and terms of transactions with related parties are reviewed by the Board of Directors.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

6 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Cash and bank balances	534,491	690,481	12,337	13,343

Cash and bank balances comprise cash held by the Group and the Company and short-term bank deposits with maturity of three months or less. The average interest rate is 0.30% (2019 : 0.30%) per annum.

7 PLEDGED BANK DEPOSITS

	GROUP	
	2020	2019
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Pledged bank deposits	208,767	107,047

The above deposits are pledged to banks to secure the Group's bank loans. The deposits earn fixed interest rate ranging from 0.30% to 3.40% (2019 : 0.30% to 3.30%) per annum.

8 TRADE RECEIVABLES AND CONTRACT ASSETS

	GROUP	
	2020	2019
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Outside parties	1,119,114	994,413
Contract assets (Note 11)	445,122	446,960
Loss allowance	(111,893)	(89,130)
Total	1,452,343	1,352,243

The average credit period for trade receivables is 180 days (2019 : 180 days). These receivables are not secured by any collateral or credit enhancements. No interest is charged on the overdue trade receivables.

Loss allowance for trade receivables and contract assets has always been measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses ("ECL"). The ECL on trade receivables and contract assets are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

8 TRADE RECEIVABLES AND CONTRACT ASSETS (CONT'D)

There has been no change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the current reporting period.

A trade receivable is written off when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings. None of the trade receivables that have been written off is subject to enforcement activities.

The following table details the risk profile of trade receivables and contract assets based on the Group's provision matrix. As the Group's historical credit loss experience does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the provision for loss allowance based on aging profile from invoice dates is not further distinguished between the Group's different customer base.

	GROUP						
	< 6 months	7 - 12 months	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	3 - 4 years	>4 years	Total
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
2020							
Expected credit loss rate	0%	0 % - 5%	0% - 12.50%	1.50% - 50%	12.50% - 75%	50% - 100%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	1,168,063	105,418	141,422	97,231	26,428	25,674	1,564,236
Lifetime ECL	(1,404)	(408)	(17,423)	(59,751)	(9,135)	(23,772)	(111,893)
							1,452,343
2019							
Expected credit loss rate	0%	0 % - 5%	0% - 12.50%	1.50% - 50%	12.50% - 75%	50% - 100%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	967,184	184,446	188,105	44,757	22,595	34,286	1,441,373
Lifetime ECL	(1,921)	(1,102)	(40,117)	(4,307)	(10,516)	(31,167)	(89,130)
							1,352,243

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

8 TRADE RECEIVABLES AND CONTRACT ASSETS (CONT'D)

The table below shows the movement in lifetime ECL that has been recognised for trade receivables and contract assets in accordance with the simplified approach set out in SFRS(I) 9:

Group	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired		
	Individually assessed	Collectively assessed	Total
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Balance as at January 1, 2019	9,870	36,298	46,168
Transfer of credit-impaired from collective to individual	4,581	(4,581)	–
Amounts recovered	(9,720)	(12,014)	(21,734)
Change in loss allowance due to new trade receivables originated, net of those derecognised due to settlement	55,226	9,470	64,696
Balance as at December 31, 2019	59,957	29,173	89,130
Transfer of credit-impaired from collective to individual	6,142	(6,142)	–
Amounts written off	(4,014)	(7,008)	(11,022)
Amounts recovered	(17,797)	(8,597)	(26,394)
Change in loss allowance due to new trade receivables originated, net of those derecognised due to settlement	47,586	12,593	60,179
Balance as at December 31, 2020	91,874	20,019	111,893

The following tables explain how significant changes in the gross carrying amount of the trade receivables contributed to changes in the loss allowance:

Group	Increase (Decrease) in lifetime ECL	
	2020	2019
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Customer declared bankruptcy	(11,022)	–
Orignation of new trade receivables net of those settled, as well as increase in days past due up to 180 days (2019: 180 days)	60,179	64,696

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9 OTHER RECEIVABLES, DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Advance payments for purchases	159,000	192,574	150	567
Deposits and prepayments	5,050	21,763	–	–
Amounts due from third parties	33,711	28,038	–	–
Amounts due from subsidiaries	–	–	167,124	159,526
Advances to:				
Staff	3,861	3,455	–	–
Input tax recoverable	196,874	141,457	–	–
Others	1,304	2,300	126	125
Total	399,800	389,527	167,400	160,218
Less:				
Loss allowance	(2,884)	(2,957)	–	–
Net	396,916	386,570	167,400	160,218
Presentation on statement of financial position:				
Current assets	307,428	340,931	83,740	39,708
Non-current assets	89,488	45,639	83,660	120,510
Total	396,916	386,570	167,400	160,218

Included in amounts due from subsidiaries are loans to subsidiaries as follows:

- Loan to a subsidiary amounting to Nil (2019 : RMB10,000,000) is non-trade in nature, unsecured and bears variable interest referenced to the rate quoted by the People's Bank of China; and was duly repaid during the year before the due date of June 20, 2020 (2019 : June 20, 2020). The loan was repaid during the year.

- Loan to a subsidiary amounting to Nil (2019 : RMB62,785,800) is non-trade in nature, unsecured and bears interest of 6% per annum, and is repayable over 5 yearly instalments up till April 15, 2023. In 2019, a supplementary agreement was entered with the subsidiary, whereby no interest was charged on the remaining loan with effect from January 1, 2019. The loan was repaid during the year.

Staff advances were non-trade in nature, unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

Loss allowance for other receivables has always been at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses (ECL). The ECL on other receivables are estimated by reference to past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtor, general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtor operate and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date. Management believes that there is no loss allowance required using 12-month ECL as it is not material.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

9 OTHER RECEIVABLES, DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS (CONT'D)

There has been no change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the current reporting period.

The table below shows the movements in lifetime ECL that has been recognised for other receivables in accordance with the simplified approach set out in SFRS(I) 9:

Group	Lifetime ECL - credit-impaired RMB'000
Balance as at January 1, 2019	2,630
Amounts written off	(1,169)
Change in loss allowance due to new other receivables originated, net of those derecognised due to settlement	1,496
Balance as at December 31, 2019	2,957
Amounts written off	(1,221)
Amounts recovered	(953)
Change in loss allowance due to new other receivables originated, net of those derecognised due to settlement	2,101
Balance as at December 31, 2020	2,884

10 INVENTORIES

	GROUP	
	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Raw materials and consumables	155,713	153,857
Work-in-progress	385,290	390,508
Finished goods	–	650
Total	541,003	545,015

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December 31, 2020

10 INVENTORIES (CONT'D)

Inventories are stated net of allowance.

	GROUP 2020 RMB'000	GROUP 2019 RMB'000
Movements in allowance for inventories:		
At beginning of year	20,379	18,920
Charge to profit or loss	3,675	1,868
Reversal of allowance, upon sale *	(6,303)	(409)
At end of year	17,751	20,379

* Previous write-downs have been reversed as a result of inventories sold above carrying amounts.

11 CONTRACT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)

	GROUP 2020 RMB'000	GROUP 2019 RMB'000
Contract assets (Note 8)	445,122	446,960
Contract liabilities (Note 20)	785,902	586,385

Contract assets relating to construction contracts are balances due from customers under construction contracts that arise when the Group receives payments from customers in line with a series of performance-related milestones. The Group will previously have recognised a contract asset for any work performed. Any amount previously recognised as a contract asset is reclassified to trade receivables at the point at which it is invoiced to the customer.

At December 31, 2020, the carrying amount of retention monies held by customers for contract work amounted to RMB330,822,420 (2019 : RMB277,549,918).

The ECL on contract assets is determined and disclosed in Note 8.

Contract liabilities relating to construction contracts are balances due to customers under construction contracts. These arise when a particular milestone payment exceeds the revenue recognised to date.

12 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

GROUP	Buildings RMB'000	Leasehold improvements RMB'000	Plant and machinery RMB'000	Furniture, fixtures and equipment RMB'000	Motor vehicles RMB'000	Construction-in-progress RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Cost:							
At January 1, 2019	505,163	40,732	506,642	38,456	29,145	9,485	1,129,623
Additions	2,926	20,446	34,055	9,319	1,931	36,194	104,871
Arising from acquisition of subsidiaries (Note 39)	50,202	–	75,695	835	71	14	126,817
Disposals	–	–	(2,691)	(2,076)	(370)	–	(5,137)
At December 31, 2019	558,291	61,178	613,701	46,534	30,777	45,693	1,356,174
Additions	2,973	8,960	15,546	5,069	5,104	43,852	81,504
Transfer	2,890	2,116	14,004	2,540	–	(21,550)	–
Disposals	–	–	(4,304)	(2,685)	(848)	(168)	(8,005)
At December 31, 2020	564,154	72,254	638,947	51,458	35,033	67,827	1,429,673
Accumulated depreciation:							
At January 1, 2019	79,896	22,449	109,754	22,304	17,843	–	252,246
Depreciation	18,161	3,974	57,557	5,902	2,365	–	87,959
Disposals	–	–	(2,228)	(1,895)	(333)	–	(4,456)
At December 31, 2019	98,057	26,423	165,083	26,311	19,875	–	335,749
Depreciation	26,709	6,134	53,657	5,323	1,980		93,803
Disposals			(3,870)	(2,279)	(782)	–	(6,931)
At December 31, 2020	124,766	32,557	214,870	29,355	21,073	–	422,621

12 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONT'D)

GROUP	Buildings	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Furniture, fixtures and equipment	Motor vehicles	Construction-in-progress	Total
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Impairment loss:							
At January 1, 2019, December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2020	–	–	7,553	11	–	–	7,564
Carrying amount:							
At December 31, 2020	439,388	39,697	416,524	22,092	13,960	67,827	999,488
At December 31, 2019	460,234	34,755	441,065	20,212	10,902	45,693	1,012,861

At the end of the reporting period, buildings with carrying amount of RMB429,268,000(2019 : RMB436,626,000) are pledged to secure banking facilities and loans granted to the Group.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

13 FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	GROUP	
	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Investments in equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI:		
Unquoted equity shares	12,420	12,291
Investments in debt instruments classified as at FVTOCI:		
Notes receivables	310,387	191,532
Total financial assets at FVTOCI	322,807	203,823
Presentation on statement of financial position		
Current assets	310,387	191,532
Non-current assets	12,420	12,291
Total	322,807	203,823

Investments in equity instruments

These investments in equity instruments are not held for trading. Instead they are held for medium to long-term strategic purposes. Accordingly, management has elected to designate these investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI as management believes that recognising short-term fluctuations in these investments' fair value in profit or loss would not be consistent with the Group's strategy of holding these investments for long-term purposes and realising their performance potential in the long run.

At the end of the reporting period, impairment loss of RMB9,485,000(2019:Nil) related to investments in equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI was recognised due to a breach of financial covenants by the investee.

No investment in equity investments measured at FVTOCI has been disposed of during the current reporting period.

Investments in debt instruments

Note receivables represent promissory notes that give the Group the right to receive cash on or before a specific future date, and such notes are received from customers as settlement of trade receivables. The notes receivables are held by the Group within a business model whose objective is both to collect their contractual cash flows which are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding and to sell these financial assets. Hence, the notes receivables are classified as at FVTOCI.

For purpose of impairment assessment, the notes receivables are considered to have low credit risk as they are held with financial institutions with sound credit ratings. Accordingly, management believes that there is no loss allowance required. The Group holds no collateral over these notes. For the purpose of impairment assessment for these debts instruments, the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses (ECL).

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

13 FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (CONT'D)

In determining the ECL, management has taken into account the historical default experience, the financial position of the counterparties, as well as the future prospects of the industries in which the issuers of these debt instruments obtained from economic expert reports, financial analysts reports and considering various external sources of actual and forecast economic information, as appropriate, in estimating the probability of default of each of these financial assets occurring within their respective loss assessment time horizon, as well as the loss upon default in each case.

There has been no change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the current reporting period.

14 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

The Group leases buildings. The average lease term is ranging from 2 to 5 years, where the Group make periodic lease payments, which are used for its day to day operations.

Group	Land use rights	Buildings	Total
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Cost:			
At January 1, 2019	313,709	19,101	332,810
Additions	4,631	–	4,631
Arising from acquisition of a subsidary (Note 39)	12,350	–	12,350
At December 31, 2019	330,690	19,101	349,791
Additions	52,492	–	52,492
At December 31, 2020	383,182	19,101	402,283
Accumulated depreciation:			
At January 1, 2019	22,374	2,563	24,937
Depreciation of the year	6,967	2,535	9,502
At December 31, 2019	29,341	5,098	34,439
Depreciation of the year	7,857	4,187	12,044
At December 31, 2020	37,198	9,285	46,483
Carrying amount:			
At December 31, 2020	345,984	9,816	355,800
At December 31, 2019	301,349	14,003	315,352

Land use rights relates to upfront payments made to acquire land leases in China.

At the end of the reporting period, land use rights with carrying amount of RMB185,394,000 (2019 : RMB181,966,000) are pledged to secure banking facilities granted to the subsidiaries.

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15 SUBSIDIARIES

	COMPANY	
	2020	2019
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Unquoted equity shares, at cost	606,285	606,285
Financial guarantee contracts	1,850	1,850
Amount due from subsidiaries	306,244	389,903
Total	914,379	998,038

Amount due from subsidiaries are unsecured, interest-free and not expected to be repayable within one year. They are considered to be equity in nature.

Transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in these financial statements.

Details of the subsidiaries are as follows:

Subsidiaries	Cost of investments		Effective equity interest and voting power held		Place of incorporation/ operation	Principal activities
	2020	2019	2020	2019		
	RMB'000	RMB'000	%	%		
Held by Company:						
Sunpower International Holding (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	606,285	606,285	100.0	100.0	Singapore	Investment holding.
Sun Superior Holding Pte. Ltd.	*	*	100.0	100.0	Singapore	Investment holding.
Held by subsidiaries:						
Changle Sunpower Clean Energy Co., Ltd (Shares held by Sunpower Clean Energy Investment (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd. and Sunpower Technology (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd.)	–	–	100.0	100.0	PRC	Investment in clean energy business related activities.
Changyi Sunpower Clean Energy Co., Ltd. (Shares held by Sunpower Clean Energy Investment (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd.)	–	–	100.0	100.0	PRC	Investment in clean energy business related activities.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

15 SUBSIDIARIES (CONT'D)

Details of the subsidiaries are as follows: (cont'd)

Subsidiaries	Cost of investments		Effective equity interest and voting power held		Place of incorporation/ operation	Principal activities
	2020	2019	2020	2019		
	RMB'000	RMB'000	%	%		
Changshu Suyuan Thermal Power Co., Ltd (Shares held by Jiangsu Sunpower Clean Energy) Co., Ltd.)	–	–	90.0	90.0	PRC	Provision of heat and electricity to enterprises.
Dingyuan Sunpower Clean Energy Co., Ltd (Shares held by Sunpower Clean Energy Investment (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd.)	–	–	100.0	100.0	PRC	Provision of heat and electricity to enterprises.
Gaoyang Sanli Heat Supply Co., Ltd (Shares held by Jiangsu Sunpower Clean Energy Co., Ltd.)	–	–	100.0	100.0	PRC	Supply of heat and electricity.
Hebei Changrun Environmental Ltd. (Shares held by Jiangsu Sunpower Clean Energy Co., Ltd.)	–	–	100.0	100.0	PRC	Central heating and power generation.
Jiangsu Fuyou Industry Co., Ltd. (Shares held by Jiangsu Sunpower Pipe-Line Engineering Technology Co., Ltd.)	–	–	100.0	100.0	PRC	Manufacturing, installation and sale of heavy industrial machinery and provision of related services; new energy-saving material research; pollution emission treatment engineering design, installation and construction.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

15 SUBSIDIARIES (CONT'D)

Details of the subsidiaries are as follows: (cont'd)

Subsidiaries	Cost of investments		Effective equity interest and voting power held		Place of incorporation/ operation	Principal activities
	2020	2019	2020	2019		
	RMB'000	RMB'000	%	%		
Jiangsu Hengtong Electricity Sales Co., Ltd (Shares held by Jiangsu Sunpower Clean Energy Co., Ltd. and Zhangjiagang Yongxing Thermal Power Co., Ltd)	–	–	100.0	100.0	PRC	Provision of electricity.
Jiangsu Sunpower Clean Energy Co., Ltd. (Shares held by Sunpower Clean Energy Investment (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd.)	–	–	100.0	100.0	PRC	Investment in clean energy business related activities.
Jiangsu Sunpower Energy-Saving Technology Co., Ltd. (Shares held by Jiangsu Sunpower Machinery Manufacture Co. Ltd.)	–	–	70.0	70.0	PRC	Production and sale of foam glass products.
Jiangsu Sunpower Machinery Manufacture Co., Ltd. (Shares held by Sunpower International Holding (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.)	–	–	100.0	100.0	PRC	Manufacture and sale of pressure vessels products.
Jiangsu Sunpower Pipe-Line Engineering Technology Co. Ltd. (Shares held by Sunpower Technology (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd.)	–	–	100.0	100.0	PRC	Designing, manufacturing and sale of pipe racks and hangers.
Jiangsu Sunpower Pressure Vessels Equipment Manufacturing Co. Ltd. (Shares held by Sunpower Technology (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd.)	–	–	100.0	100.0	PRC	Manufacturing and sale of pressure vessels products.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

15 SUBSIDIARIES (CONT'D)

Details of the subsidiaries are as follows: (cont'd)

Subsidiaries	Cost of investments		Effective equity interest and voting power held		Place of incorporation/ operation	Principal activities
	2020	2019	2020	2019		
	RMB'000	RMB'000	%	%		
Jiangsu Sunpower Technology Co., Ltd. (Shares held by Sunpower Technology (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd.)	–	–	100.0	100.0	PRC	Manufacturing and sale of pressure vessels, designing, manufacturing and sale of pipe racks and hangers, provision of installation and commissioning of projects and provision of technical and consultation services.
Lianshui Sunpower Clean Energy Co., Ltd. (Shares held by Sunpower Clean Energy Investment (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd. and Jiangsu Sunpower Clean Energy Co., Ltd.)	–	–	95.0	95.0	PRC	Supply of steam, heat gas and electricity.
Nanjing Shengnuo Heat Pipe Co., Ltd. (Shares held by Sunpower Technology (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd.) [(3)]	–	–	70.0	70.0	PRC	Manufacturing and trading of heat pipes and heat pipe exchangers, provision of installation and commissioning of relevant projects and provision of technical and consultation services.
Qingdao Xinyuan Thermal Power Co., Ltd (Shares held by Jiangsu Sunpower Clean Energy Co., Ltd.)	–	–	85.0	85.0	PRC	Supply of steam, heat and electricity.

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15 SUBSIDIARIES (CONT'D)

Details of the subsidiaries are as follows: (cont'd)

Subsidiaries	Cost of investments		Effective equity interest and voting power held		Place of incorporation/ operation	Principal activities
	2020	2019	2020	2019		
	RMB'000	RMB'000	%	%		
Quanjiao Sunpower Clean Energy Co. Ltd. (Shares held by Jiangsu Sunpower Clean Energy Co. Ltd.)	–	–	100.0	100.0	PRC	Supply steam/heat gas to enterprises.
Ruijin Sunpower Clean Energy Co., Ltd (Shares held by Sunpower Clean Energy Investment (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd.)	–	–	100.0	100.0	PRC	Provision of heat and electricity to enterprises.
Shandong Yangguang Engineering Design Co., Ltd (Shares held by Jiangsu Sunpower Technology) Co., Ltd.)	–	–	90.0	90.0	PRC	Provision of design, consultancy and technology services.
Jiangsu Sunpower Combustion Technology., Ltd. (1) (Shares held by Jiangsu Sunpower Technology Co., Ltd.)	–	–	65.0	–	PRC	Development of incinerator projects and industrial burners.
Jiangsu Sunpower Smart Energy Co., Ltd. (1) (Shares held by Sunpower International Holding (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.)	–	–	100.0	–	PRC	Thermal Production and supply
Fuzhou Sunpower Jiaoneng Thermal Power Co., Ltd (1) (Shares held by Jiangsu Sunpower Clean Energy Co., Ltd.)	–	–	70.0	–	PRC	Heat and electricity production and supply
Shantou Sunpower Keying Thermal Co., Ltd (Shares held by Jiangsu Sunpower Clean Energy Co., Ltd.)	–	–	51.0	51.0	PRC	Supply steam and electricity.

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December 31, 2020

15 SUBSIDIARIES (CONT'D)

Details of the subsidiaries are as follows: (cont'd)

Subsidiaries	Cost of investments		Effective equity interest and voting power held		Place of incorporation/ operation	Principal activities
	2020	2019	2020	2019		
	RMB'000	RMB'000	%	%		
Sino-Sunpower Technology Inc. (Shares held by Sunpower International Holding (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.)	–	–	100.0	100.0	United States of America ("U.S.A")	Sales, technical support and after-sale service.
Sunpower Clean Energy Investment (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd. (Shares held by Sunpower International Holding (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.)	–	–	100.0	100.0	PRC	Environment and new energy related business activities.
Sunpower Technology (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd. (Shares held by Sunpower Clean Energy Investment (Jiangsu) Co. Ltd)	–	–	100.0	100.0	PRC	Investment holding.
Tongling Sunpower Clean Energy Co., Ltd (Shares held by Jiangsu Sunpower Clean Energy) Co., Ltd.)	–	–	100.0	100.0	PRC	Provision of heat and electricity to enterprises.
Wuhu Sunpower Clean Energy Co., Ltd (Shares held by Jiangsu Sunpower Clean Energy) Co., Ltd.)	–	–	100.0	100.0	PRC	Provision of heat and electricity to enterprises.
Xinjiang Sunpower Clean Energy Co., Ltd (Shares held by Jiangsu Sunpower Clean Energy Co., Ltd.)	–	–	100.0	100.0	PRC	Supply of heat and electricity.
Xintai Zhengda Thermoelectric Co., Ltd (Shares held by Jiangsu Sunpower Clean Energy) Co., Ltd.) (2)	–	–	86.9	79.2	PRC	Provision of steam and heat and sale of electricity.

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15 SUBSIDIARIES (CONT'D)

Details of the subsidiaries are as follows: (cont'd)

Subsidiaries	Cost of investments		Effective equity interest and voting power held		Place of incorporation/ operation	Principal activities
	2020	2019	2020	2019		
	RMB'000	RMB'000	%	%		
Xuzhou Sunpower Clean Energy Co., Ltd (Shares held by Sunpower Clean Energy Investment (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd.)	–	–	100.0	100.0	PRC	Provision of heat and electricity to enterprises.
Yihuang Sunpower Clean Energy Co., Ltd (Shares held by Sunpower Clean Energy Investment (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd.)	–	–	100.0	100.0	PRC	Provision of heat and electricity to enterprises.
Yingtan Sunpower Clean Energy Co., Ltd (Shares held by Sunpower Clean Energy Investment (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd. and Sunpower International Holding (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.)	–	–	100.0	100.0	PRC	Provision of heat and electricity to enterprises.
Yueyang Sunpower Clean Energy Co., Ltd (Shares held by Sunpower Clean Energy Investment (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd.)	–	–	100.0	100.0	PRC	Provision of heat and electricity to enterprises.
Zhangjiagang Yongxing Thermal Power Co., Ltd (Shares held by Jiangsu Sunpower Clean Energy Co., Ltd.)	–	–	100.0	100.0	PRC	Provision of steam to industrial enterprises and sale of electricity.

* *Cost of investment amounted to S$1.00 (equivalent to RMB5.07).*

(1) *Newly incorporated in 2020.*

(2) *During the year, the Group contributed RMB42,600,000 (2019: RMB101,400,000) to Xintai Zhengda Thermoelectric Co., Ltd. which is more than its proportionate shareholding, resulting in the increase in the Group's equity interest from 79.2% to 86.9%.*

(3) *During this year, Sun Superior Holding Pte. Ltd. transferred its shares of 64.5% in Nanjing Shengnuo Heat Pipe Co., Ltd. to Sunpower Technology (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd.. At the end of reporting period, Sunpower Technology(Jiangsu) Co., Ltd. owned 70%(2019:5.5%) of shares in Nanjing Shengnuo Heat Pipe Co., Ltd..*

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December 31, 2020

15 SUBSIDIARIES (CONT'D)

The PRC subsidiaries are audited by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu CPA LLP, Nanjing Branch for consolidation purposes.

The companies incorporated in Singapore are audited/reviewed respectively by Deloitte & Touche LLP, Singapore for consolidation purposes.

The following schedule shows the effects of changes in the Group's ownership interest in a subsidiary that did not result in change of control:

	GROUP	
	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Non-controlling interest acquired	–	12,622
Amount paid on changes in ownership interest in a subsidiary	–	(10,212)
Difference recognised in equity (Note 29)	–	2,410

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

15 SUBSIDIARIES (CONT'D)

Information about the composition of the Group at the end of the financial year is as follows:

Principal activity	Place of incorporation and operation	Number of subsidiaries	
		2020	2019
Held by Company:			
Investment holding	Singapore	2	2
Held by subsidiaries:			
Manufacture and sales of pressure vessels products	PRC	3	3
Investment holding	PRC	1	1
Central heating and power generation	PRC	1	1
Environment and new energy-related business activities	PRC	4	4
Manufacturing, installation and sale of heavy machinery	PRC	1	1
Sales, technical support and after sale services	U.S.A	1	1
Designing, manufacturing and sale of pipe racks and hangers	PRC	1	1
Manufacturing and trading of heat pipes	PRC	1	1
Production and sale of foam glass products	PRC	1	1
Provision of design, consultancy and technology services	PRC	1	1
Development of incinerator projects and industrial burners	PRC	1	-
Supply of steam/heat/electricity	PRC	20	18
		38	35

15 SUBSIDIARIES (CONT'D)

Details of subsidiaries with material non-controlling interest

The table below shows details of non-wholly owned subsidiaries of the Group with material non-controlling interest:

Name of subsidiaries	Place of incorporation and operation	Proportion of ownership interests and voting rights held by non-controlling interests		Profit (Loss) allocated to non-controlling interests		Accumulated non-controlling interests	
		2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
		%	%	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Nanjing Shengnuo Heat Pipe Co., Ltd	PRC	30.0	30.0	9,418	2,020	42,063	30,294
Shantou Sunpower Keying Thermal Power Co., Ltd	PRC	49.0	49.0	8,420	–	149,540	127,400
Qingdao Xinyuan Thermal Power Co., Ltd	PRC	15.0	15.0	4,051	5,127	37,803	38,213
Shandong Yangguang Engineering Design Institute Co., Ltd	PRC	10.0	10.0	1,190	2,651	14,940	13,746
Xintai Zhengda Thermoelectric Co.,Ltd	PRC	13.1	20.8	789	(72)	29,747	22,950
Changshu Suyuan Thermal Power Co., Ltd	PRC	10.0	10.0	1,226	1,640	34,650	33,434
Individually immaterial subsidiaries with non-controlling interests				2,292	(64)	4,575	533
				27,386	11,302	313,318	266,570

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15 SUBSIDIARIES (CONT'D)

Summarised financial information in respect of each of the Group's subsidiaries that has material non-controlling interests is set out below. The summarised financial information below represents amounts before intragroup eliminations.

	Nanjing Shengnuo Heat Pipe Co Ltd		Shantou Sunpower Keying Thermal Power Co., Ltd		Qingdao Xinyuan Thermal Power Co., Ltd		Shandong Yangguang Engineering Design Institute Co., Ltd	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Current assets	354,594	305,639	206,319	236,093	167,547	154,752	511,509	857,470
Non-current assets	50,822	52,145	839,666	473,896	205,225	215,055	81,448	81,275
Current liabilities	(250,394)	(256,810)	(196,824)	(106,011)	(93,399)	(93,114)	(443,600)	(801,408)
Non-current liabilities	(14,655)	–	(543,978)	(343,978)	(21,777)	(21,938)	–	–
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	98,304	70,680	155,643	132,600	219,793	216,542	134,417	123,591
Non-controlling interests	42,063	30,294	149,540	127,400	37,803	38,213	14,940	13,746
Revenue	285,739	250,834	108,431	–	169,163	169,713	480,843	373,753
Expenses	(254,344)	(244,101)	(91,248)	–	(142,155)	(135,533)	(468,941)	(347,243)
Profit for the year	31,395	6,733	17,183	–	27,008	34,180	11,902	26,510
Other comprehensive income	7,836	–	–	–	260	–	40	–
Total comprehensive income for the year	39,231	6,733	17,183	–	27,268	34,180	11,942	26,510
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	21,977	4,713	8,763	–	22,957	29,053	10,712	23,859
Profit attributable to the non-controlling interests	9,418	2,020	8,420	–	4,051	5,127	1,190	2,651
Profit for the year	31,395	6,733	17,183	–	27,008	34,180	11,902	26,510
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company	27,462	4,713	8,763	–	23,178	29,053	10,748	23,859
Total comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interests	11,769	2,020	8420	–	4,090	5,127	1,194	2,651
Total comprehensive income for the year	39,231	6,733	17,183	–	27,268	34,180	11,942	26,510
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	–	–	–	–	(4,500)	–	–	–
Net cash (outflow) inflow from operating activities	78,664	(12,571)	(5,721)	–	(15,949)	32,013	260	61,928
Net cash outflow from investing activities	(1,603)	(7,111)	(136,241)	(360,676)	(5,040)	(2,034)	(1,321)	(2,074)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities	(34,175)	1,751	157,697	343,585	(1,300)	(7,648)	3,380	–
Net cash (outflow) inflow	42,886	(17,933)	15,735	(29,343)	(22,289)	22,331	2,319	59,854

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15 SUBSIDIARIES (CONT'D)

	Xintai Zhengda Thermoelectric Co., Ltd		Changshu Suyuan Thermal Power Co., Ltd	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Current assets	115,079	189,882	106,656	38,646
Non-current assets	644,843	331,866	353,502	361,149
Current liabilities	(288,303)	(336,367)	(119,073)	(75,172)
Non-current liabilities	(277,515)	–	(74,423)	(72,193)
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	164,357	162,431	232,012	218,996
Non-controlling interests	29,747	22,950	34,650	33,434
Revenue	181,042	130,209	162,976	84,064
Expenses	(180,056)	(130,556)	150,716	(67,664)
Profit (Loss) of the year	986	(347)	12,260	16,400
Other comprehensive income	61	–	(100)	–
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,047	(347)	12,160	16,400
Profit (Loss) attributable to owners of the Company	197	(275)	11,034	14,760
Profit (Loss) attributable to the non-controlling interests	789	(72)	1,226	1,640
Profit for the year	986	(347)	12,260	16,400
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to owners of the Company	250	(275)	10,944	14,760
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to the non-controlling interests	797	(72)	1,216	1,640
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	1047	(347)	12,160	16,400
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	–	–	–	–
Net cash (outflow) inflow from operating activities	(7,961)	(54,012)	27,357	8,630
Net cash outflow from investing activities	(128,918)	(139,862)	(1,185)	(41,267)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities	141,681	170,665	(30,225)	(3,484)
Net cash outflow	4,802	(23,209)	(4,053)	(36,121)

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16 ASSOCIATE

	GROUP	
	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Cost of investment in associate	10,290	10,290
Share of post-acquisition results	1,733	163
	12,023	10,453

Details of the associate is as follows:

Name of associate	Principal activities/Place of incorporation and operation	Effective interest and voting power held	
		2020 %	2019 %
Jining Mining Industry Sunpower Clean Energy Development Co., Ltd [(1)]	New energy development and utilisation business activities/PRC.	49.0	49.0

(1) *Audited by Zhongxi CPAS (Special General Partnership), PRC. Not material for Group's consolidation purposes.*

The following summarised financial information of Jining Mining Industry Sunpower Clean Energy Development Co.,Ltd. is presented before intragroup eliminations:

	GROUP	
	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Current assets	11,251	12,243
Non-current assets	62,555	46,465
Current liabilities	(12,646)	(8,043)
Non-current liabilities	(36,624)	(29,333)
Net assets	24,536	21,332
Group's share of associate's net assets	12,023	10,453

	GROUP	
	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Revenue	26,750	23,632
Gain for the year	3,204	2,441
Group's share of associate's profit for the year	1,570	1,196

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17 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

GROUP	Technical know-how	Service concession arrangement	Trademark	Licenses	Total
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Cost:					
At January 1, 2019	4,907	1,647,830	2,924	474,852	2,130,513
Additions	–	271,427	–	3,330	274,757
Arising from acquisition of a subsidiary (Note 39)	–	–	–	228,079	228,079
Written off	–	(2,160)	–	–	(2,160)
At December 31, 2019	4,907	1,917,097	2,924	706,261	2,631,189
Additions	96	547,501	–	445	548,042
At December 31, 2020	5,003	2,464,598	2,924	706,706	3,179,231
Accumulated amortisation:					
At January 1, 2019	4,907	44,379	2,924	4,575	56,785
Amortisation for the year	–	33,622	–	13,954	47,576
At December 31, 2019	4,907	78,001	2,924	18,529	104,361
Amortisation for the year	96	49,789	–	17,907	67,792
At December 31, 2020	5,003	127,790	2,924	36,436	172,153
Carrying amount:					
At December 31, 2020	–	2,336,808	–	670,270	3,007,078
At December 31, 2019	–	1,839,096	–	687,732	2,526,828

At the end of the reporting period, service concession arrangement with carrying amount of RMB413,445,000 (2019 :Nil) are pledged to secure loans granted to the Group.

The Group entered into service concession agreements with the local government authorities (the "Grantors"), pursuant to the construction and operation of centralised steam and electricity facilities during the concession period of up to 38.5 years, starting from the commencement date of commercial operation.

Revenue from service concession agreements (Note 32) represents the revenue recognised during the construction stage. The accounting policies and the significant accounting estimates relating to service concession arrangements are set out on Notes 2 and 3.2(a) to the financial statements respectively.

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17 INTANGIBLE ASSETS (CONT'D)

Service concession arrangements comprise the following:

Name of subsidiary as operator	Name of project	Location in PRC	Name of grantor	Type of service concession agreement	Service concession period
Quanjiao Sunpower Clean Energy Co., Ltd.)	Quanjiao	Anhui Quanjiao Economic Development Zone, Chuzhou City	Administration Commission of Quanjiao Economic Development Zone	BOT	30 years
Hebei Changrun Environmental Ltd.	Changrun	Hebei Gaoyang Economic Development Zone	Administration Commission of Hebei Gaoyang Economic Development Zone	BOT	30 years
Lianshui Sunpower Clean Energy Co., Ltd.	Lianshui	Lianshui Economic Development Zone	Administration Commission of Jiangsu Lianshui Economic Development Zone	BOT	Not more than 30 years
Shantou Sunpower Keying Thermal Power Co., Ltd.	Shantou	Guangdong Shantou Chaonan Zone	Environmental Protection Comprehensive Management Center of Chaonan District, Shantou City for Textile Printing & Dyeing	BOT	38.5 years
Xintai Zhengda Thermoelectric Co., Ltd.	Xintai	Xintai Xinpu District	Subdistrict office of Xintai Xinpu District	BOT	30 years
Xuzhou Sunpower Clean Energy Co., Ltd.	Tongshan	Xuzhou Tongshan District	Government of Xuzhou Tongshan Disctrict	BOT	30 years

18 DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (LIABILITIES)

	GROUP	
	December 31, 2020 RMB'000	December 31, 2019 RMB'000
(a) Deferred tax assets		
At beginning of year	40,011	28,671
(Charge) Credit to profit or loss	(1,429)	11,257
Credit to other comprehensive income for the year	237	83
At end of year	38,819	40,011

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

18 DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (LIABILITIES) (CONT'D)

The following are the major deferred tax assets recognised by the Group, and the movements thereon, during the current and prior reporting period:

	Loss allowance	Allowance for inventories	Government grant related assets	Tax loss	Accrued expenses	PRC withholding tax	Fair value change on in equity instruments	Fair value change on investment in debt instruments	BOT commission	Others	Total
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000		RMB'000	RMB'000
At January 1, 2019	7,202	2,510	2,977	14,207	825	–	482	468	–		28,671
Credit (Charge) to profit or loss for the year	6,492	219	(229)	3,954	–	821	–	–	–		11,257
Credit (Charge) to other comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	(73)	156	–		83
At December 31, 2019	13,694	2,729	2,748	18,161	825	821	409	624	–	–	40,011
Credit (Charge) to profit or loss for the year	3,835	(472)	4,397	(15,496)	945	(821)	–	-	4,147	2,036	(1,429)
Credit (Charge) to other comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	(32)	269	–	–	237
At December 31, 2020	17,529	2,257	7,145	2,665	1,770	–	377	893	4,147	2,036	38,819

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December 31, 2020

18 DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (LIABILITIES) (CONT'D)

The tax losses carryforwards from PRC entities will expire after 5 years from the date of tax losses incurred. The amount of tax losses carryforwards that will expire in the next 5 years are as follows:

	GROUP	
	2020	2019
	RMB'000	RMB'000
In 1 year	–	–
In 2 years	63	–
In 3 years	2,542	4,789
In 4 years	–	9,418
In 5 years	60	3,954

	GROUP	
	2020	2019
	RMB'000	RMB'000
(b) Deferred tax liabilities		
At beginning of year	(213,716)	(148,190)
Charge to profit or loss	(3,553)	(1,735)
Charge to other comprehensive income for the year	(1,423)	–
Arising from acquisition of a subsidiary (Note 39)	–	(63,791)
At end of year	(218,692)	(213,716)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

18 DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (LIABILITIES) (CONT'D)

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities recognised by the Group, and the movements thereon, during the current and prior reporting period:

	PRC withholding tax	Fair value gain on assets acquired through acquisition of subsidiaries	Portion of construction margin for BOT project yet to be subject to current tax	Fair value change on investments in equity instruments	Accelerated depreciation	BOT commision	Total
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
At January 1, 2019	6,099	131,591	10,500	–	–	–	148,190
Charge (Credit) to profit or loss for the year	1,930	582	(777)	–	–	–	1,735
Arising from acquisition of a subsidiary (Note 39)	–	63,791	–	–	–	–	63,791
At December 31, 2019	8,029	195,964	9,723	–	–	–	213,716
Charge (Credit) to profit or loss for the year	2,158	(932)	(1,554)	–	3,360	521	3,553
Charge (credit) to other comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	1,423	–	–	1,423
At December 31, 2020	10,187	195,032	8,169	1,423	3,360	521	218,692

The PRC withholding tax relates to the estimated amount of retained earnings that the Group may remit out of PRC to pay expenses or dividends. No deferred tax liability is recognised on temporary differences of approximately RMB91,683,000 (2019 : RMB72,261,000) relating to the remaining unremitted earnings of RMB1,833,660,000 (2019 : RMB1,445,220,000) of overseas subsidiaries as the Group is able to control the timings of the reversal of these temporary differences and it is probable they will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Temporary difference arising in connection with interest in associate is insignificant.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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19 GOODWILL

Goodwill is allocated to each cash generating units ("CGU") identified that are expected to benefit from the business combination. The carrying amounts of goodwill of each CGU are as follows:

	GROUP	
	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Hebei Changrun Environmental Ltd.	5,483	5,483
Qingdao Xinyuan Thermal Power Co., Ltd.	20,423	20,423
Zhangjiagang Yongxing Thermal Power Co., Ltd	309,863	309,863
Changshu Suyuan Thermal Power Co., Ltd (Note 39)	79,813	79,813
	415,582	415,582

The Group tests goodwill annually for impairment or more frequently if there are indications that goodwill might be impaired.

The recoverable amounts of the cash generating units, are determined from value-in-use calculations. The key assumptions for the value-in-use calculations are those regarding the discount rates and expected order book and direct costs during the period. Management estimates discount rates using post-tax rates that reflect current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the cash generating units. Expected order book and direct costs are based on past practices and expectations of future changes in the market.

The Group prepares cash flow forecasts derived from the most recent financial forecasts approved by management for the next five years using an average discount rate ranging from 9% to 12.95% (2019 : 7.38% to 12.95%) and terminal growth rate ranging from Nil% to 2% (2019 : Nil% to 2%) per annum.

Sensitivity analysis

Management estimates that any reasonable changes in the estimates and assumptions used in the discontinued cash flow model would not change the conclusion on the goodwill impairment assessment as the recoverable amount is still higher than the carrying amount of goodwill.

20 TRADE PAYABLES AND CONTRACT LIABILITIES

	GROUP	
	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Outside parties	910,592	957,899
Notes payables	56,000	42,000
Contract liabilities (Note 11)	785,902	586,385
Total	1,752,494	1,586,284

The average credit period for purchases of goods is 180 days (2019 : 180 days).

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21 OTHER PAYABLES

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Related parties (Note 5)	1,916	7,884	–	–
Outside parties	114,039	83,308	19,340	–
Accruals and other liabilities	38,031	88,420	1,914	43,827
Consideration payable for acquisition subsidiaries (Note 39)	13,884	185,574	–	–
Accruals for payroll	111,936	77,485	27,610	–
Value-added taxes and other tax liabilities	61,408	31,950	–	–
Government grants received yet to be applied pending satisfaction of conditions	55,660	51,871	–	–
Subsidiaries (Note 15)	–	–	55,520	25,957
Total	396,874	526,492	104,384	69,784

The amount due to subsidiaries and related parties are non-trade in nature, unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

Government grants were received mainly in relation to the Group's environmental protection initiatives in combating pollution. The deferred income will be recognised in profit or loss over the period ranging from 3 to 5 years, depending on the fulfilment condition of the grant.

22 BORROWINGS

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Bank loan A	–	41,857	–	41,857
Bank loans of Subsidiary A	2,499,515	2,169,957	–	–
Bank loans of Subsidiary B	50,000	70,000	–	–
Total borrowings	2,549,515	2,281,814	–	41,857
Presentation in statement of financial position:				
Current liabilities payable within one year	766,378	1,009,611	–	41,857
Non-current liabilities	1,783,137	1,272,203	–	–
Total	2,549,515	2,281,814	-	41,857

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22 BORROWINGS (CONT'D)

(a) Bank loan A is guaranteed by certain subsidiaries and bears weighted average interest rate of 4.45% (2019 : 4.57%) per annum. Full repayment has been made during the year.

(b) The bank loans of Subsidiary A are:

	GROUP	
	2020	2019
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Secured by building and land use rights of the subsidiary and guaranteed by the Company	773,100	911,700
Secured by building and land use rights of the subsidiary and guaranteed by other subsidiaries	672,164	317,750
Secured by service concession arrangement of the subsidiary and guaranteed by other subsidiaries	191,314	–
Secured by service concession arrangement of the subsidiary	16,625	–
Guaranteed by another subsidiary	541,512	741,478
Guaranteed by the Company	198,800	180,029
Guaranteed by the Company and another subsidiary	80,000	–
Secured by third party	–	13,000
Unsecured	26,000	6,000
Total	2,499,515	2,169,957

The bank loans bear weighted average effective interest rate of 5.48% (2019 : 5.35%) per annum.

(c) The bank loans of Subsidiary B, which are repayable within 12 months, are:

	GROUP	
	2020	2019
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Secured by building and land use rights of the subsidiary and guaranteed by the Company	-	20,000
Secured by building and land use rights of the subsidiary and guaranteed by other subsidiaries	20,000	20,000
Guaranteed by other subsidiaries	30,000	20,000
Guaranteed by the Company	-	10,000
Total	50,000	70,000

The bank loans bear weighted average effective interest rate of 4.62% (2019 : 5.35%) per annum.

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22 BORROWINGS (CONT'D)

RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

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

			Non-cash changes			
	January 1, 2020	Financing cash flows(i)	Fair value changes (Note 23)	Foreign exchange movement	Other changes(ii)	December 31, 2020
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Borrowings (Note 22)	2,281,814	263,817	–	–	3,884	2,549,515
Convertible bonds (Note 23)	921,307	–	337,411	(46,662)	114,228	1,326,284
Lease liabilities (Note 25)	11,241	(3,257)	–	–	–	7,984
	3,214,362	260,560	337,411	(46,662)	118,112	3,883,783

			Non-cash changes				
	January 1, 2019	Financing cash flows(i)	Acquisition of subsidiaries (Note 39)	Fair value changes (Note 23)	Foreign exchange movement	Other changes(ii)	December 31, 2019
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Borrowings (Note 22)	1,332,333	877,481	72,000	–	–	–	2,281,814
Convertible bonds (Note 23)	729,442	–	–	91,288	8,907	91,670	921,307
Lease liabilities (Note 25)	16,538	(5,959)	–	–	–	662	11,241
	2,078,313	871,522	72,000	91,288	8,907	92,332	3,214,362

(i) The cash flows make up the net amount of proceeds from borrowings and repayments of borrowings in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

(ii) Other changes include interest accruals and payments.

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23 CONVERTIBLE BONDS

	GROUP AND COMPANY	
	2020	2019
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Debt host liability component, at amortised cost	689,417	621,851
Derivative liability component, at fair value	636,867	299,456
Total	1,326,284	921,307

On March 3, 2017, the Company issued convertible bonds ("CB1") amounting to US$110 million and these are convertible into new shares at an initial conversion price of S$0.50 per share.

In 2018, the Company obtained shareholders' approval in respect of an aggregate principal amount of up to US$70 million Tranche 2 convertible bond ("CB2") with an initial conversion price of S$0.60 per share, together with warrants exercisable at an aggregate amount of US$30 million. Details of the warrants are disclosed in Note 24.

On October 15, 2018, the Company issued US$20 million of CB2. As at December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2019, a principal amount of US$50 million CB2 have yet to be issued.

Both CB1 and CB2 will otherwise bear interest of 2.5% per annum until the maturity date of March 3, 2022. The Group is required to achieve performance targets calculated based on its audited adjusted profit after taxation and minority interest ("Adjusted PATMI") (excluding fair value gain and losses of the CB and non-recurring income from the sale of assets and businesses and other mutually agreed accounting adjustments) ("Performance Targets"), otherwise adjustments will be made to the conversion price accordingly.

The net proceeds received from the issue of the bonds have been split between the liability element and derivative component, representing the fair value of the embedded option to convert the liability into derivative of the Group, as follows:

	GROUP AND COMPANY	
	2020	2019
	RMB'000	RMB'000
CB1		
Nominal value of CB issued	757,856	757,856
Less: Transaction costs	(26,342)	(26,342)
Net value of CB issued	731,514	731,514
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	(30,879)	8,458
Cumulative interest accrued (Note 34)	355,404	238,896
Fair value gain on CB	164,352	(134,637)
Total	1,220,391	844,231
Less: Interest payables included in accruals (Note 21)	(16,475)	(16,769)
Less: Interest paid to bondholders	(55,008)	(35,811)
Debt host and derivative liability component at end of year	1,148,908	791,651

The interest accrued is calculated by applying an effective interest rate of 20.8% (2019 : 20.8%) per annum to the liability component.

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23 CONVERTIBLE BONDS (CONT'D)

	GROUP AND COMPANY	
	2020	2019
	RMB'000	RMB'000
CB2		
Nominal value of CB issued	138,285	138,285
Less: Transaction costs	(15,000)	(15,000)
Net value of CB issued	123,285	123,285
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	(6,514)	811
Cumulative interest accrued (Note 34)	38,614	18,553
Fair value gain on CB	29,619	(8,803)
Total	185,004	133,846
Less: Interest payables included in accruals (Note 21)	(2,864)	(2,911)
Less: Interest paid to bondholders	(4,764)	(1,279)
Debt host and derivative liability component at end of year	177,376	129,656

The interest accrued is calculated by applying an effective interest rate of 19.17% (2019 : 19.17%) per annum to the liability component.

Management estimates that the carrying amount of the liability component of CB1 and CB2 as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 approximates its fair value.

24 WARRANTS

	GROUP AND COMPANY	
	2020	2019
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Fair value of warrants		
Warrants at date of issuance	13,897	13,897
Fair value gain on warrants	(13,897)	(7,980)
At end of the year	–	5,917

On October 15, 2018 ("Issue Date 1") and December 21, 2018 ("Issue Date 2"), the Company issued 16,464,490 and 41,161,224 warrants respectively. The exercise price of the warrants will be S$0.70 (if exercised between issuance and December 31, 2019) and S$0.80 (if exercised between January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020, both dates inclusive), based on an agreed fixed exchange rate S$1.3446 to US$1. Each warrant carries the right to subscribe for one common share in the capital of the Company if the warrants were exercised.

During the year, the abovementioned warrants have expired without being exercised.

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24 WARRANTS (CONT'D)

The warrants are issued at nil consideration, and the fair value of the warrants on the respective issue dates are recorded as commitment fee. The commitment fee is amortised by applying an effective interest of 19.17% (2019 : 19.17%) per annum, as follows:

	GROUP AND COMPANY	
	2020	2019
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Commitment fee at beginning of year	11,172	13,943
Foreign exchange (loss) gain during the year	(460)	(251)
Amortisation of commitment fee	(10,712)	(2,520)
At end of the year	–	11,172

25 LEASE LIABILITIES

	GROUP	
	2020	2019
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Maturity analysis:		
Year 1	4,602	4,158
Year 2	3,627	4,157
Year 3	–	3,627
	8,229	11,942
Less: Future interest payments	(245)	(702)
	7,984	11,241
Analysed as:		
Current	4,362	3,702
Non-Current	3,622	7,539
	7,984	11,241

The Group does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities. Lease liabilities are monitored within the Group's treasury function.

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26 SHARE CAPITAL

	GROUP AND COMPANY			
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	Number of ordinary shares of US$0.01 each			
	'000	'000	US$'000	US$'000
Authorised share capital:				
At beginning of the year and end of the year	2,300,000	2,300,000	23,000	23,000

	Number of ordinary shares			
	'000	'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Issued and fully paid up:				
At the beginning of the year	791,848	765,447	57,251	55,439
Exercise of share options (Note 30)	–	26,401	–	1,812
At end of the year	791,848	791,848	57,251	57,251

Fully paid ordinary shares carry one vote per share and a right to dividends as and when declared by the Company.

27 TREASURY SHARES

	GROUP AND COMPANY	
	2020	2019
	RMB'000	RMB'000
At the beginning of the year	4,690	–
Repurchased during the year	–	4,690
At the end of the year	4,690	4,690

In 2019, the Company acquired 2,542,000 of its own shares through purchases on the Singapore Exchange during the year. The total amount paid to acquire the shares was RMB4,690,000 and has been deducted from shareholders' equity. The shares are held as treasury shares. The Company intends to reissue these shares to executives who exercise their share options under the employee share option plan.

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28 SHARE PREMIUM

	GROUP AND COMPANY	
	2020	2019
	RMB'000	RMB'000
At the beginning of the year	309,061	288,618
Additions during the year arising from issuance of shares from exercise of share options at a premium over the par value	–	13,383
Transfer from share option reserve arising from exercise of share options	–	7,060
At the end of the year	309,061	309,061

29 GENERAL RESERVES

	GROUP	
	2020	2019
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Capital reserve:		
At the beginning of the year	2,016	(394)
Effects of acquiring part of non-controlling interests in a subsidiary	–	2,410
At the end of the year	2,016	2,016
Statutory surplus reserve fund:		
At the beginning of the year	177,051	114,188
Transfer during the year from retained earnings	112,813	62,863
At the end of the year	289,864	177,051
Enterprise expansion fund:		
At the beginning and at the end of the year	4,098	4,098
Total	295,978	183,165

Capital reserves represents effects of changes in ownership interests in a subsidiary when there is no change in control (Note 15).

Companies in PRC are required by regulation to appropriate 10% of annual PRC accounting profit to the reserve fund until the reserve reaches 50% of the registered capital. The statutory surplus reserve fund may be used to make up prior year losses incurred and, with approval from relevant government authority, to increase capital. The reserve is not available for distribution as dividends to shareholders.

Appropriation from the PRC accounting profit to the enterprise expansion fund is at the discretion of the Company at rates determined by the Company. The enterprise expansion fund, subject to approval by relevant government authority, may also be used to increase capital.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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30 SHARE OPTION RESERVE

	GROUP AND COMPANY			
	2020		2019	
	Number of share options ('000)	Exercise price RMB	Number of share options ('000)	Exercise price RMB
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	5,029	0.53	31,430	0.53
Lapsed during the year	(1,000)	0.53	(1,080)	0.53
Granted during the year	1,000	1.51	1,080	1.55
Exercised during the year	–	0.53	(26,401)	0.53
Outstanding at the end of the year	5,029		5,029	

A total of 59,220,000 shares options were granted on May 19, 2015 under the Sunpower Employee Share Option Scheme 2015 ("2015 ESOS") which was approved by shareholders on April 29, 2015. Group Employees, Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors, Controlling Shareholders and their Associates (all as defined in 2015 ESOS) can participate in the 2015 ESOS.

Subject to the absolute discretion of the Remuneration Committee, Controlling Shareholders and their Associates (as defined in the circular to the shareholders dated April 6, 2015) are eligible to participate in the 2015 ESOS, provided that the participation of each Controlling Shareholder or his Associate and each grant of an option to any of them may only be effected with the specific prior approval of independent shareholders in a general meeting by a separate resolution as provided for in the circular to shareholders.

Share options are exercisable at S$0.116 (equivalent to RMB0.53). These share options are exercisable at any time 2 years after the date of grant. Any unexercised options will expire 10 years from date of grant. Options are forfeited if the grantee leaves the Group before the options vest.

Of the 59,220,000 share options granted, 5,922,000 share options were granted to Mr. Guo Hong Xin, Executive Director of the Company; 8,968,000 share options were granted to Mr. Ma Ming, Executive Director of the Company; and the remaining 44,330,000 share options were granted to Group Employees.

The estimated fair value of options granted to Mr. Guo and Mr. Ma was S$0.052 (equivalent to RMB0.24) and the estimated fair value of options granted to Group Employees was S$0.0604 (equivalent to RMB0.28).

These fair values were calculated using the Binomial model with inputs as follow:

	Mr. Guo and Mr. Ma	Group Employees
Weighted average share price (RMB)	0.67	0.67
Weighted average exercise price (RMB)	0.53	0.53
Expected volatility	38.89%	44.44%
Expected life	3 years	5 years
Risk free rate	0.98%	1.56%
Expected dividend yield	0.68%	0.68%

Expected volatility for options granted to Mr. Guo, Mr. Ma; and to Group Employees were determined by calculating the historical volatility of the Company's share price over the past 3 and 5 years prior to the date of grant of May 19, 2015 respectively.

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31 REVALUATION RESERVE

The investments revaluation reserve represents the cumulative gains and losses arising on the revaluation of:

(i) investments in equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI, and

(ii) investments in debt instruments classified as at FVTOCI.

Movements in investments revaluation reserve

	GROUP	
	2020	2019
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Balance at beginning of year	(3,212)	(2,964)
Fair value gain on investments in equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI	5,728	321
Fair value loss on investments in debt instruments classified as at FVTOCI	2,153	569
Balance at end of year	363	(3,212)

32 REVENUE

The Group derives its revenue from the transfer of goods and services over time and at a point in time in the following major product lines. This is consistent with the revenue information that is disclosed for each reportable segment under SFRS(I) 8 (see Note 43).

A disaggregation of the Group's revenue for the year is as follows:

	GROUP	
	2020	2019
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Segment revenue		
Sales of goods	1,569,812	1,301,281
Construction contracts	819,435	795,075
Revenue from service concession arrangements	377,745	331,475
Provision of utilities	1,256,083	1,133,975
Provision of other services	35,728	42,826
Total	4,058,803	3,604,632

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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32 REVENUE (CONT'D)

	GROUP	
	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Timing of revenue recognition		
At a point of time:		
Sales of goods	1,569,812	1,301,281
Provision of utilities	1,256,083	1,133,975
	2,825,895	2,435,256
Over time:		
Construction contracts	819,435	795,075
Provision of other services	35,728	42,826
Revenue from service concession arrangements	377,745	331,475
	4,058,803	3,604,632

The following table shows the aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to performance obligations are unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) as at the end of the reporting period.

	GROUP	
	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Construction contracts	38,348	195,940
Revenue from service concession arrangements	539,234	95,895
	577,582	291,835

33 OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	GROUP	
	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Government grants	15,580	45,832
Interest income	6,168	3,799
Reversal of impairment loss on trade and other receivables subject to ECL	27,347	21,734
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	866	–
Government rebates	4,884	4,181
Others	4,910	5,721
Total	59,755	81,267

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34 FINANCE COSTS

	GROUP	
	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Interest expense on bank loans	108,157	109,250
Interest expense on convertible bonds (Note 23)	136,569	114,273
Interest expense on lease liabilities	454	662
Total	245,180	224,185

35 PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX

(a) This has been arrived at after charging (crediting):

	GROUP	
	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Amortisation of land use rights *	7,857	6,967
Amortisation of intangible assets *	67,792	47,576
Audit fees:		
- to auditors of the Company	1,088	1,153
- to other auditors	5,580	2,469
Non-audit fees:		
- to auditors of the Company	25	27
- to other auditors	3,071	593
Cost of inventories sold included in cost of sales	2,341,704	1,850,402
Defined contribution plans	28,856	37,537
Depreciation of right of use asset	4,187	2,535
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	93,803	87,959
Directors' fees - Directors of the Company	1,846	1,654
Directors' remuneration - Directors of the Company	30,229	26,540
Foreign exchange (gain) loss on convertible bonds	(46,662)	8,907
Foreign exchange loss on warrants	460	251
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(406)	474
(Reversal of) Impairment loss on inventories, net	(2,628)	1,459
Impairment loss on investments	9,485	–
Research and development expenses	159,225	108,852
Salaries and wages	390,070	320,655
Impairment loss on financial assets:		
- Impairment loss on trade and other receivables subject to ECL*	62,280	66,192
- Reversal of impairment loss on trade and other receivables subject to ECL	(27,347)	(21,734)

* included in other operating expenses.

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35 PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX (CONT'D)

(b) Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management during the financial year were as follows:

	GROUP	
	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Short-term benefits	36,530	29,119
Other staff benefits	111	247
Total	36,641	29,366

The remuneration of directors and key executives is determined by the Remuneration Committee having regard to the performance of individuals and market trends.

36 INCOME TAX EXPENSE

Income tax recognised in profit or loss:

	GROUP	
	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Tax expense comprises:		
Current tax expense	106,943	99,974
Adjustments recognised in the current year in relation to the current tax of prior year	(402)	256
Deferred tax (Note 18)	4,982	(9,522)
Total tax expense	111,523	90,708

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36 INCOME TAX EXPENSE (CONT'D)

The income tax expense varied from the amount of income tax expense determined by applying the PRC income tax rate of 25% (2019 : 25%) to profit before income tax as a result of the following differences:

	GROUP	
	2020	2019
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Profit before income tax	83,358	240,052
Income tax expense calculated at PRC income tax rate of 25%	20,840	60,013
Tax effect of non-deductible items	10,877	5,842
Effect of different tax rates of entities operating in other jurisdictions	120,528	61,476
Effect of tax exemption and tax incentives	(51,860)	(36,879)
Tax effect of disposal of a subsidiary under common control	11,540	–
(Over) Under provision of current tax in prior years	(402)	256
Income tax expense	111,523	90,708

(a) Jiangsu Sunpower Technology Co., Ltd. and Nanjing Shengnuo Heat Pipe Co., Ltd

The above subsidiaries are foreign investment enterprises located in Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, PRC, where the statutory tax rate is 25%. In 2009, Jiangsu Sunpower Technology Co., Ltd., Nanjing Shengnuo Heat Pipe Co.,Ltd. received official approval for a preferential tax rate of 15%, initially for three years and subsequently renewed, with the latest renewal for three years commencing from 2020 respectively.

(b) Jiangsu Sunpower Pressure Vessels Equipment Manufacturing Co., Ltd. and Jiangsu Sunpower Pipe-line Engineering Technology Co., Ltd.

The above subsidiaries are foreign investment enterprises located in Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, PRC, where the statutory tax rate is 25%. In 2015, they received official approval for a preferential tax rate of 15%, for three years beginning 2018, under the "New and High Tech Enterprises" scheme.

(c) Shantou Sunpower Keying Thermal Power Co., Ltd.

The above subsidiary is foreign investment enterprises located in Shantou, Guangzhou Province, PRC, where the statutory tax rate is 25%. In 2019, Shantou Sunpower Keying Thermal Power Co., Ltd. received official approval for a preferential tax rate of 15%, for three years beginning 2019, under the "Pollution prevention" scheme.

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37 EARNINGS PER SHARE

	GROUP	
	2020	2019
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Earnings:		
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company	(55,551)	138,042
Financial effect of convertible bonds and warrants [(1)]	–	–
	(55,551)	138,042
Number of shares:		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purposes of basic earnings per share ('000)	789,306	779,268
Effect of dilutive potential ordinary shares from share options and convertible bonds ('000)	–	3,905
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purposes of diluted earnings per share ('000)	789,306	783,173
Basic earnings per share (RMB cents)	(7.04)	17.71
Diluted earnings per share (RMB cents)	(7.04)	17.63

(1) Financial effects of convertible bonds and warrants were not included as they are anti-dilutive in nature.

38 DIVIDENDS

In 2020, a first and final tax exempt dividend of S$0.0025 per ordinary share totalling S$1,979,620 (equivalent to RMB10,001,000) was paid to shareholders in respect on the financial year ended December 31, 2019.

In 2019, a first and final tax exempt dividend of S$0.0019 per ordinary share totalling S$1,454,349 (equivalent to RMB7,302,000) was paid to shareholders in respect on the financial year ended December 31, 2018.

39 ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES

<u>For the financial year ended December 31, 2019</u>

In 2019, the Group acquired 90% of the issued share capital of Changshu Suyuan Thermal Power Co., Ltd. ("Changshu Suyuan") for a consideration of RMB286,150,000.

The acquisition of Changshu Suyuan was a business combination accounted for under the acquisition method.

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39 ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (CONT'D)

Assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition

Changshu Suyuan Thermal Power Co., Ltd.

	Total RMB'000
Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	41,565
Trade receivables	14,093
Other receivables	20,011
Inventories	6,731
Income tax recoverable	161
Non-current assets	
Property, plant and equipment	126,817
Land use rights	12,350
Intangible assets	228,079
Current liabilities	
Trade payables	(12,106)
Other payables	(63,779)
Borrowings	(61,000)
Non-current liabilities	
Deferred tax liabilities	(63,791)
Borrowings	(11,000)
Assets acquired net of liabilities assumed	238,131

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39 ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (CONT'D)

Goodwill arising on acquisition

Changshu Suyuan Thermal Power Co., Ltd.

	Total RMB'000
Cash consideration	286,150
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	(238,131)
Add: Non-controlling interests arising from acquisition	31,794
Goodwill arising on acquisition (Note 19)	79,813

Net cash outflow on acquisition of subsidiaries

	Total RMB'000
Consideration paid in cash for acquisitions during the year [(1)]	114,460
Less: Cash and cash equivalent balances acquired	(41,565)
	72,895

(1) Of the total cash consideration of RMB286,150,000, RMB171,690,000 remained unpaid as at December 31, 2019; and was included in "other payables" in Note 21. This remaining balance of RMB171,690,000 was repaid in 2020.

Impact of acquisition on the results of the Group

Included in the profit for the year is RMB21.9 million attributable to the additional business generated by Changshu Suyuan . Revenue for the period from Changshu Suyuan amounted RMB84.5 million.

Had the business combination during the year been effected at January 1, 2019, the revenue of the Group from continuing operations would have been RMB3,722.9 million, and the profit for the year from continuing operations would have been RMB180.0 million. Management considers these "pro-forma" numbers to represent an approximate measure of the performance of the combined Group on an annualised basis and to provide a reference point for comparison in future periods.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

40 OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

At December 31, 2020, the company is committed to RMB882,000 (2019 : RMB4,225,000) for short-term leases or small value assets.

41 CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

	GROUP	
	2020	2019
	RMB'000	RMB'000
For acquisition of intangible assets	631,878	362,649

42 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Group and the Company has contingent liabilities arising from guarantees given for bank loans as disclosed in Note 22.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

43 SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group determines its operating segments based on components of the Group's business which are reviewed by the chief operating decision maker in order to allocate resources to the segments and to assess their performance.

The Group has the following business segments with the segmental analysis used to allocate resources and to assess performance:

(1) Manufacturing & services ("M&S") - this segment includes highly efficient heat exchangers and pressure vessels, heat pipes and heat pipe exchangers, pipeline energy saving products and related environmental protection products. This segment also provide solutions for flare and flare gas recovery system, desulphurisation and denitrification system, zero liquid discharge system, petrochemical engineering and energy saving system.

(2) Green investments ("GI") - this segment focus on the investment, development and operation of centralised heat, steam and electricity generation plants.

The accounting policies of the operating segments are the same as the Group's accounting policies described in Note 2 to the financial statements. Segment results represent the profits earned by each segment without allocation of central administration costs, director's remuneration, interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses, income tax and finance costs at corporate level.

Inter-segment transfers: Segment revenue and expenses include transfers between business segments. Inter-segment sales are charged at prevailing market prices. These transfers are eliminated on consolidation.

Segment information about the Group's operating segments are presented below.

	M&S RMB'000	GI RMB'000	Total RMB'000
2020			
REVENUE	2,723,636	1,335,167	4,058,803
RESULT			
Segment result	321,847	341,867	663,714
Unallocated corporate expenses			(45,319)
Financial effects of convertible bonds (Note A)			(427,321)
Financial effects of warrants (Note B)			(5,255)
Interest expense	(29,517)	(79,094)	(108,611)
Interest income	5,079	1,071	6,150
Profit before income tax			83,358
Income tax expense			(111,523)
(Loss) Profit for the year			(28,165)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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43 SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONT'D)

Segment information about the Group's operating segments are presented below. (cont'd)

	M&S RMB'000	GI RMB'000	Total RMB'000
2019			
REVENUE	2,449,311	1,155,321	3,604,632
RESULT			
Segment result	265,227	326,260	591,487
Unallocated corporate expenses			(30,544)
Financial effects of convertible bonds (Note A)			(214,468)
Financial effects of warrants (Note B)			(310)
Interest expense	(29,600)	(80,312)	(109,912)
Interest income	1,958	1,841	3,799
Profit before income tax			240,052
Income tax expense			(90,708)
Profit for the year			149,344

Note A

Financial effects of convertible bonds consists of unrealised foreign exchange difference, interest and fair value effect on convertible bonds (Note 23).

Note B

Financial effects of warrants consists of unrealised foreign exchange difference, fair value effect on warrants and amortisation of commitment fee (Note 24).

Segment assets represent property, plant and equipment, land use rights, intangible assets, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, deferred tax assets, inventories, trade receivables and contract assets, other receivables, deposits and prepayments, pledged bank deposits and bank balances and cash, which are attributable to each operating segments. Segment liabilities represent trade and other payables, tax payables, bank borrowings, amount due to customers for contract work and deferred tax liabilities, which are attributable to each operating segments.

Unallocated corporate assets mainly represent bank balances and cash, other receivables, deposits and prepayments at corporate level.

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43 SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONT'D)

Unallocated corporate liabilities represent other payables at corporate level.

Statement of Net Assets	M&S RMB'000	GI RMB'000	Total RMB'000
December 31, 2020			
Assets:			
Segment assets	3,006,570	5,261,713	8,268,283
Unallocated assets			16,834
Total assets			8,285,117
Liabilities:			
Segment liabilities	2,135,833	2,771,964	4,907,797
Unallocated liabilities			1,392,849
Total liabilities			6,300,646
December 31, 2019			
Assets:			
Segment assets	3,203,278	4,360,246	7,563,524
Unallocated assets			53,914
Total assets			7,617,438
Liabilities:			
Segment liabilities	2,266,659	2,329,650	4,596,309
Unallocated liabilities			1,021,261
Total liabilities			5,617,570

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43 SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONT'D)

Unallocated corporate liabilities represent other payables at corporate level. (cont'd)

OTHER INFORMATION	M&S RMB'000	GI RMB'000	Total RMB'000
2020			
Capital expenditure			
- Property, plant and equipment	39,393	42,111	81,504
- Intangible assets	445	547,597	548,042
- Land use rights	–	52,492	52,492
Depreciation expense of property, plant and equipment	31,935	61,868	93,803
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	4,187	–	4,187
Impairment losses, net of reversal, on trade and other receivables subject to ECL	33,965	968	34,933
Impairment allowance on inventories, net of reversals	(2,628)	–	(2,628)
Impairment allowance on equity instruments	9,485	–	9,485
Amortisation of intangible assets	220	67,572	67,792
Amortisation of land use rights	2,020	5,837	7,857
2019			
Capital expenditure			
- Property, plant and equipment	21,227	210,461	231,688
- Intangible assets	3,330	499,506	502,836
- Land use rights	–	16,891	16,891
Depreciation expense of property, plant and equipment	30,254	57,705	87,959
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	2,535	–	2,535
Impairment losses, net of reversal, on trade and other receivables subject to ECL	44,231	227	44,458
Impairment allowance on inventories, net of reversals	1,459	–	1,459
Amortisation of intangible assets	–	47,576	47,576
Amortisation of land use rights	2,024	4,943	6,967

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

43 SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONT'D)

Geographical information

The geographical locations of the customers of the Group principally comprise the PRC, Canada, U.S.A, India, South East Asia, Middle East, Europe, South America, and Oceania.

The Group's revenue from external customers and information about its segment assets (non-current assets excluding investments in associate, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, deferred tax assets, commitment fee and "other" financial assets) by geographical location are detailed below:

	Revenue from external customer		Non-current assets	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
PRC	3,995,818	3,542,897	4,867,436	4,263,491
U.S.A	728	42,221	–	-
Asia	14,119	18,450	–	-
South East Asia	2,073	915	–	-
North America	2,678	–	–	
Europe	43,387	149	–	––
Total	4,058,803	3,604,632	4,867,436	4,263,491

Information about major customers

There is no single customer which contributes 10% or more of the revenue in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

44 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

On December 31 2020, Sunpower International Holding (Singapore) Pte. Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, entered into a sales and purchase agreement (the "SPA") with Nanjing Sunpower Holdings Co., Ltd., a special purpose vehicle whose shareholders are Mr. Guo Hong Xin, the Executive Chairman of the Company ("Mr. Guo") and Mr. Ma Ming, the Executive Director of the Company ("Mr. Ma"), to sell the entire issued and paid-up share capital (the "Sale Shares") of Sunpower Technology (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd., an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.

By disposing of the Sale Shares, the Group will dispose of the entire M&S segment of the Group as a going concern, and the Group's remaining core business will be the GI Business.

For the relevant details, please refer to the announcement of the Company dated 31 December 2020 (the "Disposal Announcement") and the paragraph headed "The Proposed Disposal". As mentioned in the Disposal Announcement, the consideration is RMB2,290,000,000.

As at the date of the Annual Report, the proposed disposal is still subject to the approval of Shareholders at a special general meeting to be convened by the Company.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

45 RECLASSIFICATIONS AND COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior year's financial statements to enhance comparability with the current year's financial statements due to the nature of the balances and expenses.

As a result, certain line items have been amended in the statement of financial position, statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statements of cash flow, and the related notes to the financial statements. Comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to the current year's presentation.

The items were reclassified as follows:

	Group	
	Previous reported 2019 RMB'000	After reclassification 2019 RMB'000
Land use rights	301,349	–
Right-of-use-assets	14,003	315,352
Administrative expenses	(281,151)	(271,855)
Other operating expenses	(83,672)	(92,968)

STATISTICS OF SHAREHOLDINGS
As at 8 March 2021

DISTRIBUTION OF SHAREHOLDINGS

SIZE OF SHAREHOLDINGS	NO. OF SHARELDERS	%	NO. OF SHARES	%
1 - 99	1	0.05	49	0.00
100 - 1,000	133	7.21	92,051	0.01
1,001 - 10,000	930	50.38	6,155,857	0.78
10,001 - 1,000,000	755	40.90	39,588,920	5.01
1,000,001 AND ABOVE	27	1.46	744,429,265	94.20
TOTAL	**1,846**	**100.00**	**790,266,142**	**100.00**

TWENTY LARGEST SHAREHOLDERS

NO.	NAME	NO. OF SHARES	%
1	HSBC (SINGAPORE) NOMINEES PTE LTD	223,812,520	28.32
2	UNITED OVERSEAS BANK NOMINEES (PRIVATE) LIMITED	136,327,200	17.25
3	CITIBANK NOMINEES SINGAPORE PTE LTD	84,850,668	10.74
4	OCBC SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED	70,287,801	8.89
5	DBS NOMINEES (PRIVATE) LIMITED	62,980,450	7.97
6	DB NOMINEES (SINGAPORE) PTE LTD	37,900,400	4.80
7	UOB KAY HIAN PRIVATE LIMITED	35,872,200	4.54
8	MAYBANK KIM ENG SECURITIES PTE. LTD.	30,545,300	3.87
9	PHILLIP SECURITIES PTE LTD	10,431,300	1.32
10	RAFFLES NOMINEES (PTE.) LIMITED	5,560,250	0.70
11	KGI SECURITIES (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD.	5,368,000	0.68
12	LIAO LIZHENG	5,235,200	0.66
13	LI FENG	5,120,000	0.65
14	ABN AMRO CLEARING BANK N.V.	4,047,800	0.51
15	TAN KAH BOH ROBERT@ TAN KAH BOO	3,300,000	0.42
16	MORGAN STANLEY ASIA (SINGAPORE) SECURITIES PTE LTD	2,943,600	0.37
17	CGS-CIMB SECURITIES (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD.	2,763,776	0.35
18	DBSN SERVICES PTE. LTD.	2,650,000	0.34
19	WATERWORTH PTE LTD	2,600,000	0.33
20	LIAO JIANQIN	2,086,900	0.26
	TOTAL	**734,683,365**	**92.97**

STATISTICS OF SHAREHOLDINGS

As at 8 March 2021

SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised share capital	:	US$23,000,000
Issued and fully paid-up	:	US$7,928,081.42
Class of Shares	:	Ordinary shares of US$0.01 each
Number of Treasury Shares held	:	2,542,000
Number of subsidiary holdings held	:	Nil
Voting rights	:	One vote per share

Shareholdings Held in Hands of Public

Based on information available to the Company as at 8 March 2021, 38.3% of the issued ordinary shares of the Company is held by the public and therefore Rule 723 of the Listing Manual is complied with.

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS as at 8 March 2021

(According to Register of Substantial Shareholders)

Name of Substantial Shareholder	Direct Interest	%	Deemed Interest	%
1. Guo Hong Xin[(1)]	–	–	153,638,554	19.44
2. Ma Ming[(2)]	–	–	137,509,737	17.40
3. Allgreat Pacific Limited[(3)]	82,209,983	10.40	71,428,571	9.04
4. Claremont Consultancy Limited[(4)]	66,081,166	8.36	71,428,571	9.04
5. Sunpower Business Group Pte. Ltd.	71,428,571	9.04	–	–
6. Tournan Trading Pte. Ltd.	71,428,571	9.04	–	–
7. Lin Yucheng	100,000,000	12.67	–	–
8. Joyfield Group Limited	66,154,120	8.38	–	–
9. Pan Shuhong[(5)]	19,393,198	2.46	66,154,120	8.38

Notes:

(1) Mr Guo Hong Xin is (i) deemed to be interested in the 82,209,983 shares held by Allgreat Pacific Limited which is an investment holding company wholly owned by him, and (ii) deemed to be interested in the 71,428,571 shares held by Sunpower Business Group Pte. Ltd., which is an investment holding company wholly owned by Allgreat Pacific Limited, which is in turn wholly owned by him.

(2) Mr Ma Ming is (i) deemed to be interested in the 66,081,166 shares held by Claremont Consultancy Limited which is an investment holding company wholly owned by him, and (ii) deemed to be interested in the 71,428,571 shares held by Tournan Trading Pte. Ltd., which is an investment holding company wholly owned by Claremont Consultancy Limited, which is in turn wholly owned by him.

(3) Sunpower Business Group Pte. Ltd., is wholly owned subsidiary of Allgreat Pacific Limited. Accordingly, Allgreat Pacific Limited is deemed to be interested in the 71,428,571 shares held by Sunpower Business Group Pte. Ltd.

(4) Tournan Trading Pte. Ltd., is wholly owned subsidiary of Claremont Consultancy Limited. Accordingly, Claremont Consultancy Limited is deemed to be interested in the 71,428,571 shares held by Tournan Trading Pte. Ltd.

(5) Ms Pan Shuhong is deemed to be interested in the 66,154,120 shares held by Joyfield Group Limited which is wholly owned by her.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 2021 Annual General Meeting ("**AGM**") of shareholders of Sunpower Group Ltd. (the "**Company**") will be held on Wednesday, 28 April 2021 at 10.00 a.m. at the Company's Board Room, No. 2111 Chengxin Avenue, High-tech Industrial Park, Jiangning District, Nanjing, Jiangsu, 211112, People's Republic of China, and will be broadcast "live" to shareholders via an audio and video feed as well as an audio only link (the details of which are set out in the notes below), for the purpose of transacting the following business:

ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. To receive, consider and adopt the Audited Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2020 together with the Directors' Statement and the Auditors' Report thereon. **Resolution 1**

2. To declare a 1-tier tax exempt final dividend of S$0.003 per share in respect of the financial year ended 31 December 2020. **Resolution 2**

3. To approve Directors' fees of S$374,420 for the financial year ended 31 December 2020. (2019: S$250,020) **Resolution 3**

4. To re-elect Mr Liu Haifeng David, a Director retiring pursuant to Bye-Law 104 of the Bye-Laws of the Company. *(See Explanatory Note)* **Resolution 4**

5. To re-elect Mr Yang Zheng, a Director retiring pursuant to Bye-Law 104 of the Bye-Laws of the Company. *(See Explanatory Note)* **Resolution 5**

6. To re-elect Mr Wang Dao Fu, a Director retiring pursuant to Bye-Law 104 of the Bye-Laws of the Company. *(See Explanatory Note)* **Resolution 6**

7. To re-appoint Messrs Deloitte & Touche LLP as Auditors and to authorise the Directors to fix their remuneration. **Resolution 7**

SPECIAL BUSINESS

8. To approve the continued appointment of Mr Chin Sek Peng as an Independent Director in accordance to Rule 210(5)(d)(iii)[1] of the Listing Manual of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited. This Resolution to remain in force until the earlier of Mr Chin Sek Peng's retirement or resignation, or the conclusion of the third Annual General Meeting following the passing of this Resolution and Resolution 9 below. *(See Explanatory Note)* **Resolution 8**

9. To approve, subject to and contingent upon the passing of Resolution 8 above, by shareholders (excluding the Directors and the Chief Executive Officer of the Company, and the respective associates of such Directors and Chief Executive Officer) the continued appointment of Mr Chin Sek Peng as an Independent Director in accordance to Rule 210(5)(d)(iii)of the Listing Manual of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited. This Resolution to remain in force until the earlier of Mr Chin Sek Peng's retirement or resignation, or the conclusion of the third Annual General Meeting following the passing of this Resolution. *(See Explanatory Note)* **Resolution 9**

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1 Rule 210(5)(d)(iii) of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST will come into effect on 1 January 2022.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

10. To approve the continued appointment of Mr Lau Ping Sum Pearce as an Independent Director in accordance to Rule 210(5)(d)(iii)[1] of the Listing Manual of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited. This Resolution to remain in force until the earlier of Mr Lau Ping Sum Pearce's retirement or resignation, or the conclusion of the third Annual General Meeting following the passing of this Resolution and Resolution 11 below. *(See Explanatory Note)* **Resolution 10**

11. To approve, subject to and contingent upon the passing of Resolution 10 above, by shareholders (excluding the Directors and the Chief Executive Officer of the Company, and the respective associates of such Directors and Chief Executive Officer) the continued appointment of Mr Lau Ping Sum Pearce as an Independent Director in accordance to Rule 210(5)(d)(iii)[1] of the Listing Manual of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited. This Resolution to remain in force until the earlier of Mr Lau Ping Sum Pearce's retirement or resignation, or the conclusion of the third Annual General Meeting following the passing of this Resolution. *(See Explanatory Note)* **Resolution 11**

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass, with or without modifications, the following Ordinary Resolutions:-

12. That pursuant to Bye-Law 12(B) of the Bye-Laws of the Company and listing rules of Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited ("**SGX-ST**"), the Directors be and are hereby authorised to: **Resolution 12**

    (a) (i) issue shares in the capital of the Company ("**shares**") whether by way of rights, bonus or otherwise; and/or

    (ii) make or grant offers, agreements or options (collectively, "**Instruments**") that might or would require shares to be issued, including but not limited to the creation and issue of (as well as adjustments to) warrants, debentures or other instruments convertible into shares,

    at any time and upon such terms and conditions and for such purposes and to such persons as the Directors may, in their absolute discretion deem fit; and

    (b) (notwithstanding the authority conferred by this Resolution may have ceased to be in force) issue shares in pursuance of any Instrument made or granted by the Directors while this Resolution was in force,

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

PROVIDED THAT:

(1) the aggregate number of shares to be issued pursuant to this Resolution (including shares to be issued in pursuance of Instruments made or granted pursuant to this Resolution) shall not exceed fifty per cent (50%) of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings (if any)) in the capital of the Company (as calculated in accordance with sub-paragraph (2) below), of which the aggregate number of shares to be issued other than on a *pro rata* basis to existing shareholders of the Company (including shares to be issued in pursuant of Instruments made or granted pursuant to this Resolution) shall not exceed twenty per cent. (20%) of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings (if any)) in the capital of the Company (as calculated in accordance with sub-paragraph (2) below);

(2) (subject to such manner of calculation as may be prescribed by the SGX-ST) for the purpose of determining the aggregate number of shares that may be issued under paragraphs (1) above, the percentage of issued shares shall be based on the total number of issued shares in the capital of the Company excluding treasury shares if any at the time this Resolution is passed, after adjusting for:

(i) new shares arising from the conversion or exercise of any convertible securities or share options or vesting of share awards, provided that the share options or awards (as the case may be) were granted in compliance with Part VIII of Chapter 8 of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST; and

(ii) any subsequent bonus issue or consolidation or subdivision of shares;

Adjustments in accordance with the above Paragraph 2(i) is only to be made in respect of new shares arising from convertible securities, share options or share awards which were issued and outstanding or subsisting at the time this Resolution is passed;

(3) in exercising the authority conferred by this Resolution, the Company shall comply with the provisions of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST for the time being in force (unless such compliance has been waived by the SGX-ST) and the Bye-Laws for the time being of the Company; and

(4) (unless revoked or varied by the Company in General Meeting) the authority conferred by this Resolution shall continue in force until the conclusion of the next AGM of the Company or the date by which the next AGM of the Company is required by the Bye-Laws to be held, whichever is the earlier. *(See Explanatory Note)*

13. That approval be and is hereby given to the Board of Directors of the Company to allot and issue from time to time such number of shares as may be required to be issued pursuant to the exercise of the options under the Sunpower Employee Share Option Scheme 2015 ("**ESOS**"), **Resolution 13**

PROVIDED THAT the aggregate nominal amount of shares over which the Remuneration Committee may grant options on any date, when added to the nominal amount of shares issued and issuable in respect of all options granted under the ESOS shall not exceed fifteen per cent (15%) of the issued share capital of the Company on the day immediately preceding the date of the relevant grant. *(See Explanatory Note)*

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

OTHER BUSINESS

14. To transact any other business that may be properly transacted at the AGM of the Company.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

HO WUI MEE MARIAN
Company Secretary

5 April 2021

Explanatory Notes:

Resolution 4

Mr Liu Haifeng David, Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director, a member of Remuneration Committee and a member of Nominating Committee, will continue to serve in these capacities if re-elected as a Director of the Company.

Resolution 5

Mr Yang Zheng, a member of Audit Committee and a member of Nominating Committee, will continue to serve in these capacities if re-elected as a Director of the Company. Mr Yang is an Independent Director.

Resolution 6

Mr Wang Dao Fu, Chairman of Nominating Committee and a member of Remuneration Committee, will continue to serve in these capacities if re-elected as a Director of the Company. Mr Wang is an Independent Director.

Resolutions 8 and 9

Mr Chin Sek Peng ("**Mr Chin**"), Chairman of Audit Committee and a member of Remuneration Committee and a member of Nominating Committee, has served as an Independent Director since 2 February 2005 and has submitted himself for a two-tier voting process in accordance with Rule 210(5)(d)(iii) of the Listing Manual of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited, which will come into effect on 1 January 2022.

Resolutions 8 and 9, if passed, will remain in force until the earlier of the following: (i) the retirement or resignation of Mr Chin; or (ii) the conclusion of the third AGM of the Company following the passing of Resolutions 8 and 9.

If the Resolution 8 is not passed, Resolution 9 will not be voted on at this AGM.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

If the Resolutions 8 and 9 are not passed, Mr Chin will no longer be considered an Independent Director with effect from 1 January 2022. He shall continue to serve as a Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director of the Company therefrom. Consequently, on and from 1 January 2022, he shall cease as Chairman of the Audit Committee of the Company in compliance with the Code of Corporate Governance 2018 and the Term of Reference of the Audit Committee of the Company requiring the Chairman of the Audit Committee shall be an independent non-executive Director. In addition, the Remuneration Committee and Nominating Committee of the Company will not be formed by a majority of independent non-executive Directors. In view thereof, the Board of the Directors will have to appoint an independent non-executive Director to be a Chairman of the Audit Committee and as a member of Remuneration Committee and Nominating Committee.

Resolutions 10 and 11

Mr Lau Ping Sum Pearce ("**Mr Lau**"), Chairman of Remuneration Committee and a member of Nominating Committee and a member of Audit Committee, has served as an Independent Director since 2 February 2005 and has submitted himself for a two-tier voting process in accordance with Rule 210(5)(d)(iii) of the Listing Manual of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited, which will come into effect on 1 January 2022.

Resolutions 10 and 11, if passed, will remain in force until the earlier of the following: (i) the retirement or resignation of Mr Lau; or (ii) the conclusion of the third AGM of the Company following the passing of Resolutions 10 and 11.

If the Resolution 10 is not passed, Resolution 11 will not be voted on at this AGM.

If the Resolutions 10 and 11 are not passed, Mr Lau will no longer be considered an Independent Director with effect from 1 January 2022. He shall continue to serve as a Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director of the Company therefrom. Consequently, on and from 1 January 2022, he shall cease as Chairman of the Remuneration Committee of the Company in compliance with the Code of Corporate Governance 2018 and the Term of Reference of the Remuneration Committee of the Company requiring the Chairman of the Remuneration Committee shall be an independent non-executive Director. In addition, the Audit Committee and Nominating Committee of the Company will not be formed by a majority of independent non-executive Directors. In view thereof, the Board of Directors will have to appoint an independent non-executive Director to be a Chairman of the Remuneration Committee and as a member of Audit Committee and Nominating Committee.

Resolution 12

Resolution 12, if passed, will empower the Directors of the Company to issue shares in the capital of the Company and to make or grant instruments (such as warrants or debentures) convertible into shares, and to issue shares in pursuance of such instruments, up to a number not exceeding in total fifty per cent (50%) of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings (if any)) in the capital of the Company, with a sub-limit of twenty per cent (20%) for issued other than on a *pro rata* basis to shareholders. For the purpose of determining the aggregate number of shares that may be issued, the percentage of issued shares (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings (if any)) shall be based on the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings (if any)) in the capital of the Company at the time this resolution is passed, after adjusting for (a) new shares arising from the conversion or exercise of any convertible securities or share options or vesting of share awards which are outstanding or subsisting at the time this resolutions passed, and (b) any subsequent bonus issue or consolidation or subdivision of shares.

Resolution 13

Resolution 13, if passed, will empower the Board of Directors of the Company to allot and issue shares in the issued capital of the Company pursuant to the exercise of the options under the ESOS provided that the aggregate nominal amount of shares over which the options are granted does not exceed fifteen per cent (15%) of the issued share capital of the Company from time to time.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notes:

(1) As part of the measures to minimise the risk of community spread of COVID-19, the Company will arrange for a live webcast, which allows shareholders to view the proceedings of the AGM *via* a "live" audio and video feed ("**Webcast**"). In addition, shareholders will be able to observe the AGM proceedings by audio only means ("**Audio Link**"). Shareholders who wish to observe the AGM proceedings by Webcast or Audio Link must pre-register via the pre-registration website at URL https://conveneagm.sg/sunpower by 10:00 a.m. on 26 April 2021 ("**Registration Deadline**"). Following verification of their shareholding status, shareholders will receive further instructions on how to access the Webcast and the Audio Link via email ("**Registration Confirmation Email**") by 27 April 2021.

Shareholders who have pre-registered by the Registration Deadline but do not receive the Registration Confirmation Email by 2:00 p.m. on 27 April 2021 should contact the Company at ir@sunpower.com.cn stating: (a) the shareholder's full name; and (b) the shareholder's identification/registration number.

(2) The Company has put in place arrangements to allow shareholders to be able to communicate with each other electronically during the course of the AGM. Shareholders viewing the Webcast or listening to the Audio Link will not be able to submit questions during the AGM. Shareholders must submit any questions they may have by 10:00 a.m. on 23 April 2021:

(a) in hard copy to the office of the Company's Singapore Share Transfer Agent, In.Corp Corporate Services Pte. Ltd. (formerly known as RHT Corporate Advisory Pte. Ltd.), at 30 Cecil Street, #19-08 Prudential Tower, Singapore 049712;

(b) *via* email to ir@sunpower.com.cn; or

(c) *via* the pre-registration website at URL https://conveneagm.sg/sunpower.

Shareholders submitting questions are required to state: (a) their full name; and (b) their identification/registration number, failing which the Company shall be entitled to regard the submission as invalid and not respond to the questions submitted.

The Company will provide responses to substantial and relevant questions prior to the AGM through publication on SGXNet and the Company's website at URL http://www.sunpower.com.cn/, or at the AGM.

(3) All shareholders must vote by proxy only. As the AGM will be broadcast to shareholders by way of the Webcast and Audio Link, notwithstanding that the Bye-laws do not restrict the persons who may be appointed as a proxy, shareholders must appoint the Chairman of the AGM to act as their proxy, and Depositor Proxy Forms appointing such person other than the Chairman of the AGM shall be deemed to appoint the Chairman of the AGM as proxy. Shareholders should specifically direct the Chairman of the AGM on how they wish to vote for or vote against (or abstain from voting on) the resolutions in the Depositor Proxy Form. If no specific direction as to voting is given, the Chairman of the AGM may vote or abstain from voting at his/her discretion.

The signed Depositor Proxy Form, together with the power of attorney or other authority under which it is signed (if applicable) or a notarially certified copy thereof, must be:

(a) lodged at the office of the Company's Singapore Share Transfer Agent, In.Corp Corporate Services Pte. Ltd., at 30 Cecil Street, #19-08 Prudential Tower, Singapore 049712; or

(b) submitted via email to ir@sunpower.com.cn,

in either case, by no later than 10.00 a.m. on 26 April 2021, failing which the Company shall be entitled to regard the Depositor Proxy Form as invalid.

The Depositor Proxy Form must be signed by the appointor or his attorney duly authorised in writing. Where the Depositor Proxy Form is executed by a corporation, it must be either under its common seal or signed on its behalf by a duly authorised officer or attorney. Where the Depositor Proxy Form is signed on behalf of the appointor by an attorney, the power of attorney appointing the attorney or other authority, or a notarially certified copy thereof, if any, under which the Depositor Proxy Form is signed must (unless previously registered with the Company) be lodged with the Depositor Proxy Form, failing which the Company shall be entitled to regard the Depositor Proxy Form as invalid.

The Company shall be entitled to reject the Depositor Proxy Form if it is incomplete, improperly completed, illegible or where the true intentions of the appointor are not ascertainable from the instructions of the appointor specified in the Depositor Proxy Form (such as in the case where the appointor submits more than one (1) Depositor Proxy Form).

In the case of a shareholder whose shares are entered against his/her name in the Depository Register (as defined in Section 81SF of the Securities and Futures Act (Chapter 289 of Singapore Statutes), the Company may reject any Depositor Proxy Form lodged if such shareholder, being the appointor, is not shown to have shares entered against his/her name in the Depository Register as at 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the AGM, as certified by The Central Depository (Pte) Limited to the Company.

Shareholders who hold their shares through a Relevant Intermediary (as defined in Section 181 of the Companies Act (Chapter 50 if Singapore Statutes)) should not use the Depositor Proxy Form and should contact their relevant intermediaries as soon as possible to specify voting instructions.

(4) All documents relating to the business of the AGM will be published on SGXNet and the Company's website at URL http://www.sunpower.com.cn/.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Personal Data Privacy

By pre-registering for the Webcast and/or the Audio Link, submitting a Depositor Proxy Form, and/or submitting questions relating to the resolutions to be tabled for approval at the AGM or the Company's businesses and operations, you consent to the collection, use and disclosure of your personal data by the Company (or its agents or service providers) for the purpose of (i) administering the Webcast and the Audio Link (including, but not limited to, verifying your identity and shareholding status, registering an account for you to access the Webcast and/or the Audio Link, facilitating and administering the Webcast and Audio Link and disclosing your personal data to the Company's agents or third-party service provider for any such purposes), (ii) the processing of any questions submitted to the Company, (iii) the processing, administration and analysis by the Company (or its agents or service providers) of the appointment of the Chairman of the AGM as proxy appointed for the AGM (including any adjournment thereof) and the preparation and compilation of the attendance lists, minutes and other documents relating to the AGM (including any adjournment thereof), and (iv) enabling the Company (or its agents or service providers) to comply with any applicable laws, listing rules, regulations and/or guidelines.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS SEEKING RE-ELECTION

Mr Liu Haifeng David, Mr Yang Zheng and Mr Wang Dao Fu are the Directors seeking re-election ("**Retiring Directors**") at the forthcoming annual general meeting of the Company to be convened on 28 April 2021.

Pursuant to Rule 720(6) of the Listing Manual of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited ("**SGX-ST**"), the information relating to the Retiring Directors as set out in Appendix 7.4.1 to the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST is set out below:

Name of Director	Liu Haifeng David	Yang Zheng	Wang Dao Fu
Date of Appointment	10 November 2017	10 November 2017	25 June 2019
Date of last re-appointment	26 April 2018	26 April 2018	-
Age	51	67	59
Country of principal residence	Hong Kong SAR, China	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China
The Board's comments on this appointment (including rationale, selection criteria, and the search and nomination process)	The re-election of Mr Liu Haifeng David as the Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director was recommended by the Nominating Committee and the Board of Directors has accepted the recommendation, after taking into consideration Mr Liu Haifeng David's qualifications, expertise, past experiences and overall contribution since he was appointed as a Director of the Company.	The re-election of Mr Yang Zheng as an Independent Director was recommended by the Nominating Committee and the Board of Directors has accepted the recommendation, after taking into consideration Mr Yang Zheng's qualifications, expertise, past experiences and overall contribution since he was appointed as a Director of the Company.	The re-election of Mr Wang Dao Fu as an Independent Director was recommended by the Nominating Committee and the Board of Directors has accepted the recommendation, after taking into consideration Mr Wang Dao Fu's qualifications, expertise, past experiences and overall contribution since he was appointed as a Director of the Company.
Whether appointment is executive, and if so, the area of responsibility	Non-Executive and Non-Independent	Non-Executive	Non-Executive
Job Title (e.g. Lead ID, AC Chairman, AC Member etc.)	RC member and NC member	Lead ID, AC member and NC member	NC Chairman and RC member
Professional qualifications	B.S. in Electrical Engineering	Bachelor Degree in Economics	Bachelor Degree in Law Chinese Bar Qualification obtained from the Ministry of Justice of the PRC in 1989

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS SEEKING RE-ELECTION

Name of Director	Liu Haifeng David	Yang Zheng	Wang Dao Fu
Working experience and occupation(s) during the past ten (10) years	January 2006 – December 2016: Partner, Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co (KKR), Co-head, KKR Asia Private Equity and Chief Executive Officer, KKR Greater China October 2011 – April 2015: Non-Executive Director, Citic Envirotech Ltd (Listed on Singapore Exchange) September 2014 – June 2019: Non-Executive Chairman, Qingdao Haier Co., Ltd. (Listed on Shanghai Exchange) January 2015 – August 2015: Non-Executive Director, China Rundong Auto Group Limited (Listed on Hong Kong Exchange) February 2015- February 2020: Non-Executive Director, China International Capital Corporation Limited (Listed on Hong Kong Exchange) April 2016 – November 2016: Non-Executive Director, Citic Envirotech Ltd (Listed on Singapore Exchange) January 2017 – Present: Executive Chairman, DCP Capital October 2019 – Present: Non-executive director, Strategy and Investment Committee (Chairman), Far East Horizon Limited (Listed on Hong Kong Exchange) December 2020 – Present: Director, Hotwon Network Group Inc.	December 2008 – December 2013: Independent Director, Anhui Xinke New Materials Stock Co., Ltd. December 2008 – January 2014: Independent Director, Anhui Shenjian New Materials Co., Ltd. June 2009 – June 2014: Independent Director, Jiangsu Huaxi Holding Co., Ltd. November 2009 – November 2014: Independent Director, Suzhou SVG Optronics Co., Ltd. June 2011 – December 2017: Independent Director, Jiangsu Canlon Building Materials Co., Ltd. June 2012 – October 2017: Independent Director, SINOCALCI Corporation December 2012 – March 2019: Independent Director, Shanghai Simgui Technology Co., Ltd. March 2014 – March 2018: Vice-president, Xi'an Eurasia University July 2014 – June 2017: Independent Director, Ginwa Enterprise (Group) Co., Ltd. June 2014 – October 2020: Present: Independent Director, Changzhou Architectural Research Institute Group Co., Ltd. May 2015 – Present: Independent Director, Jiangsu Kanion Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. November 2018 – Present: Independent Director, Luenmei Quantum Co., Ltd.	January 2013 – December 2016: Independent Director, Jiangsu Jiangnan Agriculture Commercial Bank November 2015 – July 2019: Director, TH Straits 2015 Pte Ltd January 2016 – December 2018: Director, Bank of Dazhou January 2004 – Present: Founding Partner of Yuan Tai Law Offices November 2009 – Present: Director of Proceq Trading (Shanghai) Co. Ltd (China) October 2014 – Present: Director of MOBO Information Technology Pte Ltd April 2015 – Present: Director of SGD Investment Pte Ltd January 2017 – Present: Independent Director, Matex International Limited January 2017 – Present: Independent Director, Suzhou DieZhi Internet Technology Share Company

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS SEEKING RE-ELECTION

Name of Director	Liu Haifeng David	Yang Zheng	Wang Dao Fu
		November 2019 – Present: Independent Director, Kingswood Enterprise Co., Ltd. June 2014 – Present: Independent Director, Changzhou Architectural Research Institute Group Co., Ltd. February 1987 – Present: Professor, Nanjing Audit University August 2019 – Present: President, Shenzhen Rihao Financial Intelligence Research Institute	
Shareholding interest in the listed issuer and its subsidiaries	Nil	Nil	Nil
Any relationship (including immediate family relationships) with any existing director, existing executive officer, the issuer and/or substantial shareholder of the listed issuer or of any of its principal subsidiaries	None	None	None
Conflict of interest (including any competing business)	None	None	None
Undertaking (in the format set out in Appendix 7.7) under Rule 720(1) has been submitted to the listed issuer	Yes	Yes	Yes
Other Principal Commitments* Including Directorships# * “Principal Commitments” has the same meaning as defined in the Code. # These fields are not applicable for announcements of appointments pursuant to Listing Rule 704(9)			
Past (for the last five (5) years)	January 2006 – December 2016: Partner, Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co (KKR), Co-head, KKR Asia Private Equity and Chief Executive Officer, KKR Greater China April 2016 – November 2016: Non-Executive Director, Citic Envirotech Ltd (Listed on Singapore Exchange)	July 2014 – June 2017: Independent Director, Ginwa Enterprise (Group) Co., Ltd. June 2012 – October 2017: Independent Director, SINOCALCI Corporation June 2014 – October 2020: Present: Independent Director, Changzhou Architectural Research Institute Group Co., Ltd.	January 2013 – December 2016: Independent Director, Jiangsu Jiangnan Agriculture Commercial Bank January 2016 – December 2018: Director, Bank of Dazhou November 2015 – July 2019: Director, TH Straits 2015 Pte Ltd.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS SEEKING RE-ELECTION

Name of Director	Liu Haifeng David	Yang Zheng	Wang Dao Fu
Present	January 2017 – Present: Executive Chairman, DCP Capital October 2019 – Present: Non-executive director, Strategy and Investment Committee (Chairman), Far East Horizon Limited (Listed on Hong Kong Exchange) December 2020 – Present: Director, Hotwon Network Group Inc.	May 2015 – Present: Independent Director, Jiangsu Kanion Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. November 2018 – Present: Independent Director, Luenmei Quantum Co., Ltd. November 2019 – Present: Independent Director, Kingswood Enterprise Co., Ltd. February 1987 – Present: Professor, Nanjing Audit University August 2019 – Present: President, Shenzhen Rihao Financial Intelligence Research Institute	January 2004 – Present: Founding Partner of Yuan Tai Law Offices November 2009 – Present: Director of Proceq Trading (Shanghai) Co. Ltd (China) October 2014 – Present: Director of MOBO Information Technology Pte Ltd April 2015 – Present: Director of SGD Investment Pte Ltd January 2017 – Present: Independent Director, Matex International Limited January 2017 – Present: Independent Director, Suzhou DieZhi Internet Technology Share Company
Disclose the following matters concerning an appointment of director, chief executive officer, chief financial officer, chief operating officer, general manager or other officer of equivalent rank. If the answer to any question is "yes", full details must be given.			
(a) Whether at any time during the last ten (10) years, an application or a petition under any bankruptcy law of any jurisdiction was filed against him or against a partnership of which he was a partner at the time when he was a partner or at any time within two (2) years from the date he ceased to be a partner?	No	No	No

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS SEEKING RE-ELECTION

Name of Director	Liu Haifeng David	Yang Zheng	Wang Dao Fu
(b) Whether at any time during the last ten (10) years, an application or a petition under any law of any jurisdiction was filed against an entity (not being a partnership) of which he was a director or an equivalent person or a key executive, at the time when he was a director or an equivalent person or a key executive of that entity or at any time within two (2) years from the date he ceased to be a director or an equivalent person or a key executive of that entity, for the winding up or dissolution of that entity or, where that entity is the trustee of a business trust, that business trust, on the ground of insolvency?	No	No	No
(c) Whether there is any unsatisfied judgment against him?	No	No	No
(d) Whether he has ever been convicted of any offence, in Singapore or elsewhere, involving fraud or dishonesty which is punishable with imprisonment, or has been the subject of any criminal proceedings (including any pending criminal proceedings of which he is aware) for such purpose?	No	No	No
(e) Whether he has ever been convicted of any offence, in Singapore or elsewhere, involving a breach of any law or regulatory requirement that relates to the securities or futures industry in Singapore or elsewhere, or has been the subject of any criminal proceedings (including any pending criminal proceedings of which he is aware) for such breach?	No	No	No

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS SEEKING RE-ELECTION

Name of Director	Liu Haifeng David	Yang Zheng	Wang Dao Fu
(f) Whether at any time during the last ten (10) years, judgment has been entered against him in any civil proceedings in Singapore or elsewhere involving a breach of any law or regulatory requirement that relates to the securities or futures industry in Singapore or elsewhere, or a finding of fraud, misrepresentation or dishonesty on his part, or he has been the subject of any civil proceedings (including any pending civil proceedings of which he is aware) involving an allegation of fraud, misrepresentation or dishonesty on his part?	No	No	No
(g) Whether he has ever been convicted in Singapore or elsewhere of any offence in connection with the formation or management of any entity or business trust?	No	No	No
(h) Whether he has ever been disqualified from acting as a director or an equivalent person of any entity (including the trustee of a business trust), or from taking part directly or indirectly in the management of any entity or business trust?	No	No	No
(i) Whether he has ever been the subject of any order, judgment or ruling of any court, tribunal or governmental body, permanently or temporarily enjoining him from engaging in any type of business practice or activity?	No	No	No

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS SEEKING RE-ELECTION

Name of Director	Liu Haifeng David	Yang Zheng	Wang Dao Fu
(j) Whether he has ever, to his knowledge, been concerned with the management or conduct, in Singapore or elsewhere, of the affairs of:– (i) any corporation which has been investigated for a breach of any law or regulatory requirement governing corporations in Singapore or elsewhere; or (ii) any entity (not being a corporation) which has been investigated for a breach of any law or regulatory requirement governing such entities in Singapore or elsewhere; or (iii) any business trust which has been investigated for a breach of any law or regulatory requirement governing business trusts in Singapore or elsewhere; or (iv) any entity or business trust which has been investigated for a breach of any law or regulatory requirement that relates to the securities or futures industry in Singapore or elsewhere, or in connection with any matter occurring or arising during that period when he was so concerned with the entity or business trust?	No	No	No

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS SEEKING RE-ELECTION

Name of Director	Liu Haifeng David	Yang Zheng	Wang Dao Fu
(k) Whether he has been the subject of any current or past investigation or disciplinary proceedings, or has been reprimanded or issued any warning, by the Monetary Authority of Singapore or any other regulatory authority, exchange, professional body or government agency, whether in Singapore or elsewhere?	No	No	No
Disclosure applicable to the appointment of Director only			
Any prior experience as a director of an issuer listed on the Exchange? If yes, please provide details of prior experience. If no, please state if the director has attended or will be attending training on the roles and responsibilities of a director of a listed issuer as prescribed by the Exchange. Please provide details of relevant experience and the nominating committee's reasons for not requiring the director to undergo training as prescribed by the Exchange (if applicable).	Not applicable. This relates to the re-appointment of Director.	Not applicable. This relates to the re-appointment of Director.	Not applicable. This relates to the re-appointment of Director.

中聖集團
SUNPOWER GROUP LTD.

BE THE SOLUTION
NOT THE POLLUTION

ANNUAL REPORT 2020

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