ALERIS ALUMINIUM (ZHENJIANG) CO.,LTD.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REPORT OF THE AUDITOR FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

[English translation for reference only. Should there be any inconsistency between the Chinese and English versions, the Chinese version shall prevail.]

ALERIS ALUMINIUM (ZHENJIANG) CO.,LTD.

Financial Statements and Auditor's Report
For the year ended 31 December 2020
[English translation for reference only]

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[English Translation for Reference Only]

Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of Aleris Aluminium (Zhenjiang) Co.,Ltd.:

Opinion

What we have audited

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Aleris Aluminium (Zhenjiang) Co.,Ltd. (Aleris Zhenjiang), which comprise:

- the balance sheet as at 31 December 2020;
- the income statement for the year then ended;
- the cash flow statement for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in owners' equity for the year then ended; and
- notes to the financial statements.

Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Aleris Zhenjiang as at 31 December 2020, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the requirements of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises ("CASs").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with China Standards on Auditing ("CSAs"). 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

We are independent of Aleris Zhenjiang in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants of the Chinese Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("CICPA Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the CICPA Code.

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

Management of Aleris Zhenjiang is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the CASs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

To the Board of Directors of Aleris Aluminium (Zhenjiang) Co.,Ltd.:

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements (continued)

In preparing these financial statements, management is responsible for assessing Aleris Zhenjiang'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 intend to liquidate Aleris Zhenjiang or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing Aleris Zhenjiang's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether these 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 CSAs 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 CSAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- 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.

- 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 internal control.

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

To the Board of Directors of Aleris Aluminium (Zhenjiang) Co.,Ltd.:

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

- 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 Aleris Zhenjiang'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 these 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 Aleris Zhenjiang to cease to continue as a going concern.

- 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.

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers Zhong Tian LLP — Signing CPA: Theodore Deng

Shanghai, the People's Republic of China — Signing CPA: Canty Dong
14 May 2021

ALERIS ALUMINIUM (ZHENJIANG) CO.,LTD.

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020
(All amounts in Rmb Yuan unless otherwise stated)
[English translation for reference only]

ASSETS	Notes	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Current assets			
Cash at bank and on hand	6(1)	348,092,791.60	175,984,000.74
Notes receivales	6(2)	21,166,203.05	153,896.35
Accounts receivables	6(3), 7(4)	64,672,578.54	228,317,203.08
Advances to suppliers	6(5)	859,322.31	6,568,894.40
Other receivables	6(4), 7(4)	3,130,452.06	324,524.27
Inventory	6(6)	212,068,782.13	352,340,001.64
Other current assets	6(7)	5,692,112.34	29,272,355.95
Total current assets		655,682,242.03	792,960,876.43
Non-current assets			
Fixed assets	6(8)	1,949,155,685.17	1,940,847,214.69
Construction in progress	6(9)	75,398,152.65	71,450,289.92
Intangible assets	6(10)	79,341,929.29	80,623,195.50
Long-term deferred expense	6(11)	17,848,698.45	21,422,688.90
Other non-current assets	6(12)	2,464,000.00	32,313,985.04
Total non-current assets		2,124,208,465.56	2,146,657,374.05
TOTAL ASSETS		2,779,890,707.59	2,939,618,250.48
LIABILITIES AND OWNER'S EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payables	7(4)	53,232,085.68	38,904,281.55
Advances from customers		3,873,741.97	3,224,874.62
Employee benefits payable	6(13)	9,870,373.36	13,838,559.24
Taxes payable	6(14)	7,448,110.08	16,358,173.04
Other payables	6(15), 7(4)	111,077,033.24	136,989,942.06
Current portion of non-current liabilities	6(16)	180,000,000.00	118,929,872.40
Total current liabilities		365,501,344.33	328,245,702.91
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term borrowings	6(16), 7(4)	1,043,463,650.54	1,257,470,843.55
Provisions		1,172,957.71	1,929,912.60
Total non-current liabilities		1,044,636,608.25	1,259,400,756.15
Total liabilities		1,410,137,952.58	1,587,646,459.06
Owner's equity			
Paid-in capital		2,932,597,664.90	2,898,158,664.90
Undistributed profits		(1,562,844,909.89)	(1,546,186,873.48)
Total owner's equity		1,369,752,755.01	1,351,971,791.42
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND OWNER'S EQUITY		2,779,890,707.59	2,939,618,250.48

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Legal representative:	Person in charge of accounting:	Head of accounting department:
Liu Qing	Gerd Jegodzinski	Gerd Jegodzinski

ALERIS ALUMINIUM (ZHENJIANG) CO.,LTD.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020
(All amounts in Rmb Yuan unless otherwise stated)
[English translation for reference only]

	Notes	2020	2019
Revenues	6(17)	850,461,816.54	1,291,905,074.48
Less: Cost of sales	6(17), 6(19)	(654,525,576.82)	(954,754,531.47)
Taxes and surcharges		(9,765,060.60)	(3,903,713.83)
Selling and distribution expenses	6(19)	(31,933,171.13)	(43,824,083.73)
General and administrative expenses	6(19)	(123,166,127.82)	(166,085,799.40)
Financial expenses - net	6(18)	(41,728,496.80)	(87,411,868.73)
Including: Interest expenses		(69,363,439.94)	(81,931,496.66)
Interest income		854,799.85	232,918.33
Asset impairment (losses)/reversals	6(20)	(1,509,201.92)	2,513,954.26
Add: Other Income		956,085.40	799,228.20
Asset disposal losses		(796,262.25)	(415,728.24)
Operating (losses)/profit		(12,005,995.40)	38,822,531.54
Add: Non-operating income		-	630,996.39
Less: Non-operating expenses		(4,652,041.01)	(826,091.32)
Total (losses)/profits		(16,658,036.41)	38,627,436.61
Less: Income tax	6(21)	-	-
Net (losses)/profits		(16,658,036.41)	38,627,436.61
Total comprehensive (losses)/profits		(16,658,036.41)	38,627,436.61

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Legal representative:	Person in charge of accounting:	Head of accounting department:
Liu Qing	Gerd Jegodzinski	Gerd Jegodzinski

ALERIS ALUMINIUM (ZHENJIANG) CO.,LTD.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020
(All amounts in Rmb Yuan unless otherwise stated)
[English translation for reference only]

	Notes	2020	2019
1. Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash received from sales of goods or rendering of services		1,026,151,474.49	1,280,892,014.83
Refund of taxes and surcharges		70,011,471.35	107,404,821.41
Cash received relating to other operating activities		1,683,707.03	1,663,142.92
Sub-total of cash inflows		1,097,846,652.87	1,389,959,979.16
Cash paid for goods and services		(383,780,144.29)	(899,162,299.43)
Cash paid to and on behalf of employees		(85,073,172.56)	(97,551,613.13)
Payments of taxes and surcharges		(10,859,122.88)	(3,015,387.96)
Cash paid relating to other operating activities		(206,981,888.99)	(212,549,403.76)
Sub-total of cash outflows		(686,694,328.72)	(1,212,278,704.28)
Net cash flows from operating activities	6(22)(a)	411,152,324.15	177,681,274.88
2. Cash flows used in investing activities			
Net cash received from disposal of fixed assets		5,897.34	125,660.46
Sub-total of cash inflows		5,897.34	125,660.46
Cash paid to acquire fixed assets and intangible assets		(96,325,851.35)	(89,914,296.59)
Sub-total of cash outflows		(96,325,851.35)	(89,914,296.59)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(96,319,954.01)	(89,788,636.13)
3. Cash flows used in financing activities			
Cash received from absorbing investment		34,439,000.00	76,846,700.00
Sub-total of cash inflows		34,439,000.00	76,846,700.00
Cash repayments of borrowings		(120,000,000.00)	(48,314,553.25)
Cash payments for interest expenses		(53,651,702.30)	(96,343,610.79)
Cash paid relating to other financing activities		(37,601,481.05)	(4,646,951.32)
Sub-total of cash outflows		(211,253,183.35)	(149,305,115.36)
Net cash flows uesd in financing activities		(176,814,183.35)	(72,458,415.36)
4. Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash		(3,510,876.98)	546,251.68
5. Net increase in cash	6(22)(b)	134,507,309.81	15,980,475.07
Add: Cash at beginning of the year	6(22)(b)	123,524,377.05	107,543,901.98
6. Cash at end of the year	6(22)(b)	258,031,686.86	123,524,377.05

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Legal representative:	Person in charge of accounting:	Head of accounting department:
Liu Qing	Gerd Jegodzinski	Gerd Jegodzinski

ALERIS ALUMINIUM (ZHENJIANG) CO.,LTD.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN OWNER'S EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020
(All amounts in Rmb Yuan unless otherwise stated)
[English translation for reference only]

Items	Notes	Paid-in capital	(Accumulated loss)	Total owner's equity
Balance at 1 January 2019		2,593,392,964.90	(1,584,814,310.09)	1,008,578,654.81
Movements for the year ended 31 December 2019				
Capital contribution by owners	7(3)	304,765,700.00	-	304,765,700.00
Net profits		-	38,627,436.61	38,627,436.61
Balance at 31 December 2019		2,898,158,664.90	(1,546,186,873.48)	1,351,971,791.42
Balance at 1 January 2020		2,898,158,664.90	(1,546,186,873.48)	1,351,971,791.42
Movements for the year ended 31 December 2020				
Capital contribution by owners	7(3)	34,439,000.00	-	34,439,000.00
Net losses		-	(16,658,036.41)	(16,658,036.41)
Balance at 31 December 2020		2,932,597,664.90	(1,562,844,909.89)	1,369,752,755.01

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Legal representative:
Liu Qing

Person in charge of accounting:
Gerd Jegodzinski

Head of accounting department:
Gerd Jegodzinski

1 General information

Aleris Aluminium (Zhenjiang) Co.,Ltd. (the "Company") is a limited liability company incorporated in Zhenjiang, Jiangsu Province of the People's Republic of China on 3 March 2011 by Aleris Asia Pacific Ltd and Aleris Dingsheng Aluminium (Zhenjiang) Co. Ltd.. The Company has an approved operating period of 50 years. On 25 December 2012, with the approval of Commerence Department of Jiangsu Province, Aleris Dingsheng Aluminium (Zhenjiang) Co. Ltd. transferred its 3.69% stake to Aleris Asia Pacific, and the revised registered capital amount is USD 207,000,000.00. In 2014, Aleris Asia Pacific applied for increasing the registered capital to USD 306,000,000.00. The Company completed the registration change in Jiangsu Provincial Administration for Industry and Commerce and obtained an updated business license. In 2015, the Company received an increase of registered capital of USD 14,000,000.00. As of 31 December 2015, the Company's paid-in capital was USD 306,000,000.00 (RMB1,919,897,754.94). In 2016, Aleris Asia Pacific converted its borrowings and interests on the company for the amount of USD 67,126,559.22 to its paid-in capital. On 23 December 2016, the Company completed the registration change at the Jiangsu Provincial Administration for Industry and Commerce, and the registered capital of the Company was updated to USD 405,000,000 and a new business license was obtained. In 2017 and 2018, Aleris Asia Pacific converted its borrowings and interests on the company for the amount of USD 10,540,564.06 and USD 21,396,063.10 to its paid-in capital. In 2019, Aleris Asia Pacific converted its borrowings and interests on the company for the amount of USD 30,940,000.00 and USD 3,060,000.00, cash USD 11,000,000.00 to its paid-in capital. In 2020, the Company received USD 5,000,000.00 from Aleris Asia Pacific. On 16 June 2020, the Company completed the registration change in Jiangsu Provincial Administration for Industry and Commerce, and the registered capital of the Company was updated to USD 455,000,000.00 and a new business license was obtained. As of December 31, 2020, the Company's paid-in capital was USD 455,000,000.00 (RMB2,932,597,664.90).

The Company's approved scope of business operations and the principal activities for the year ended 31 December 2020 includes the research, development and manufacture of special aluminum sheet for aviation and automobile use; sale of aviation and automobile products, and provide after-sales service (including spare parts) related to its products. In 2020, the company's actual main business is consistent with the approved business scope.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's legal representative on 14 May 2021.

2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the *Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises - Basic Standard*, the specific accounting standards and other relevant regulations issued by the Ministry of Finance on 15 February 2006 and in subsequent periods (hereafter collectively referred to as "the Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises" or "CAS").

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

3 Statement of compliance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2020 are in compliance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises, and truly and completely present the financial position of the Company as of 31 December 2020 and of its financial performance, cash flows and other information for the year ended 31 December 2020.

4 Summary of significant accounting policies and accounting estimates

(1) Accounting period

The Company's accounting year starts on 1 January and ends on 31 December.

(2) Recording currency

The recording currency is Renminbi ("RMB"). The financial statements are presented in RMB.

(3) Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into RMB using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

At the balance sheet date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into RMB using the spot exchange rates on the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising from these translations are recognised in profit or loss for the current period, except for those attributable to foreign currency borrowings that have been taken out specifically for the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets, which are capitalised as part of the cost of those assets. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at historical costs are translated at the balance sheet date using the spot exchange rates at the date of the transactions. The effect of exchange rate changes on cash is presented separately in the cash flow statement.

(4) Cash

Cash comprises cash on hand and deposits that can be readily drawn on demand.

(5) Financial instruments

(a) Financial assets

Financial assets are classified into the following categories at initial recognition: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, receivables, available-for-sale financial assets and held-to-maturity investments. The classification of financial assets depends on the Company's intention and ability to hold the financial assets. The major financial assets held by the Company are financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and receivables.

(i) Receivables

Receivables, including accounts receivable and other receivables, are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market (Note 4 (6)).

4 Summary of significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)

(5) Financial instruments (Cont'd)

(a) Financial assets (Cont'd)

(ii) Recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised at fair value on the balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. In the case of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, the related transaction costs incurred at the time of acquisition are recognised in profit or loss for the current period. For other financial assets, transaction costs that are attributable to acquisition of the financial assets are included in their initially recognised amounts. A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset have expired, or all the substantial risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset have been transferred.

Receivables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

When an impairment loss on a financial asset carried at amortized cost has occurred, the amount of loss is provided for at the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of its estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred). If there is objective evidence that the value of the financial asset recovered and the recovery is related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed and the amount of reversal is recognized in profit or loss.

(b) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified into financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and other financial liabilities at initial recognition. The Company's financial liabilities mainly fall into the type of other financial liabilities, including payables and borrowings.

Payables include accounts payables, notes payables and other payables etc. that are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised costs using the effective interest method.

4 Summary of significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)

(5) Financial instruments (Cont'd)

(b) Financial liabilities (Cont'd)

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities with maturity of less than 12 months (including 12 months) are presented as current liabilities, and those with maturity of longer than 12 months but due within 12 months (including 12 months) from the balance sheet date are presented as current portion of non-current liabilities; and others are presented as non-current liabilities.

The Company derecognizes a financial liability (or part of it) when the underlying present obligation (or part of it) is discharged or cancelled, and recognizes the difference between the carrying amount of the part of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid in profit or loss for the period).

(6) Receivables

Receivables comprise accounts receivable and other receivables. Accounts receivable arising from sale of goods or rendering of services are initially recognised at fair value of the contractual payments from the buyers or service recipients.

Receivables with amounts that are individually significant are subject to separate assessment for impairment. If there exists objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect the amount under the original terms, a provision for bad debts of that receivable is made at the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of its estimated future cash flows.

Receivables with amounts that are not individually significant and those receivables that have been individually assessed for impairment and have not been found impaired are classified into certain groupings based on their credit risk characteristics. The provision for bad debts is determined based on the historical loss experience for the groupings of receivables with similar credit risk characteristics, taking into consideration of the current circumstances.

(7) Inventories

Inventories include raw materials, work in progress, finished goods and turnover materials, and are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cost is determined using the weighted average method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprise raw materials, direct labour and systematically allocated production overhead based on the normal production capacity. Turnover materials include low value consumables and packaging materials. Low value consumables are amortised into expenses based upon numbers of usage, and the packaging materials are expensed when issued.

Provision for decline in the value of inventories is determined at the excess amount of the carrying amounts of the inventories over their net realizable value. Net realizable value is determined based on the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs to completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale and related taxes.

The Company adopts the perpetual inventory system.

4 Summary of significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)

(8) Fixed assets

Fixed assets comprise buildings, machinery and equipment, tools, motor vehicles and computer and electronic equipment. Fixed assets purchased or constructed by the Company are initially measured at cost at the time of acquisition.

Subsequent expenditures incurred for a fixed asset are included in the cost of the fixed asset when it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the Company and the related cost can be reliably measured. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All the other subsequent expenditures are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Fixed assets are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of the assets to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives. For the fixed assets that have been provided for impairment loss, the related depreciation charge is prospectively determined based upon the adjusted carrying amounts over their remaining useful lives.

The estimated useful lives, the estimated residual values expressed as a percentage of cost and the annual depreciation rates of fixed assets are as follows:

	Estimated useful lives	Estimated residual values	Annual depreciation rates
Buildings	5-33 years	0%	3%-20%
Office equipment	3-10 years	0%	10%-33%
Motor vehicles	5 years	0%	20%
Computer and electronic equipment	5 years	0%	20%

The estimated total units of production and estimated residual values of the machinery and equipment for depreciation using the units-of-production method are as follows:

	Estimated units of production	Estimated residual values
Melting-casting equipments	1,500,000 tons	0%
Cutting and grinding euqipments	2,850,050 tons	0%
Hot rolling equipments	2,565,050 tons	0%
Trim and extending equipments	1,250,000 tons	0%
Wing-production equipments	48,000 tons	0%

The estimated useful life, the estimated net residual value of a fixed asset and the depreciation method applied to the asset are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate at each year-end.

A fixed asset is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The amount of proceeds from disposals on sale, transfer, retirement or damage of a fixed asset net of its carrying amount and related taxes and expenses is recognised in profit or loss for the current period.

(9) Construction in progress

Construction in progress is measured at actual cost. Actual cost comprises construction costs, installation costs, borrowing costs that are eligible for capitalisation and other costs necessary to bring the fixed assets ready for their intended use. Construction in progress is transferred to fixed assets when the assets are ready for their intended use, and depreciation begins from the following month.

4 Summary of significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)

(10) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are land use rights and softwares measured at cost.

(a) Land use rights

Land use rights are amortised on the straight-line basis over their approved use period of 50 years. If the acquisition costs of the land use rights and the buildings located thereon cannot be reasonably allocated between the land use rights and the buildings, all of the acquisition costs are recognised as fixed assets.

(b) Softwares

Softwares are amortised on the straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, generally 3 years.

(c) Periodical review of useful life and amortisation method

For an intangible asset with a finite useful life, review of its useful life and amortization method is performed at each year-end, with adjustment made as appropriate.

(11) Long-term prepaid expenses

Long-term deferred expenses include improvements in operating leased fixed assets and other expenses that have been incurred but should be borne by the current period and subsequent periods, and the amortization period is more than one year. Long-term deferred expenses are amortized evenly in installments during the expected benefit period, and are presented as the net amount of actual expenditure minus accumulated amortization.

(12) Impairment of long-term assets

Fixed assets, construction in progress and intangible assets with finite useful lives are tested for impairment if there is any indication that the assets may be impaired at the balance sheet date; intangible assets that are not yet avaialbe for their intended use are tested for impairment at least annually, irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment.If the result of the impairment test indicates that the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, a provision for impairment and an impairment loss are recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. Provision for asset impairment is determined and recognised on the individual asset basis. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the recoverable amount of a group of assets to which the asset belongs is determined. A group of assets is the smallest group of assets that is able to generate independent cash inflows.

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

4 Summary of significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)

(13) Borrowing costs

The borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition and construction of an asset that needs a substantially long period of time for its intended use commence to be capitalised and recorded as part of the cost of the asset when expenditures for the asset and borrowing costs have been incurred, and the activities relating to the acquisition and construction that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use have commenced. The capitalisation of borrowing costs ceases when the asset under acquisition or construction becomes ready for its intended use and the borrowing costs incurred thereafter are recognised in profit or loss for the current period. Capitalisation of borrowing costs is suspended during periods in which the acquisition or construction of a fixed asset is interrupted abnormally and the interruption lasts for more than 3 months, until the acquisition or construction is resumed.

(14) Employee benefits

Employee benefits include short-term employee benefits and post-employment benefits, provided in various forms of consideration in exchange for service rendered by employees or compensations for the termination of employment relationship.

(a) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits include employee wages or salaries, bonus, allowances and subsidies, staff welfare, premiums or contributions on medical insurance, work injury insurance and maternity insurance, housing funds, union running costs and employee education costs, short-term paid absences. The employee benefit liabilities are recognized in the accounting period in which the service is rendered by the employees, with a corresponding charge to the profit or loss for the current period or the cost of relevant assets. Employee benefits which are non-monetary benefits are measured at fair value.

(b) Post-employment benefits

The Company classifies post-employment benefit plans as either defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans. Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate fund and will have no obligation to pay further contributions; and defined benefit plans are post-employment benefit plans other than defined contribution plans. During the reporting period, the Company's post-employment benefits mainly include basic pensions and unemployment insurance, both of which belong to the defined contribution plans.

Basic pensions

The Company's employees participate in the basic pension plan set up and administered by local authorities of Ministry of Human Resource and Social Security. Monthly payments of premiums on the basic pensions are calculated according to prescribed bases and percentage by the relevant local authorities. When employees retire, the relevant local authorities are obliged to pay the basic pensions to them. The amounts based on the above calculations are recognized as liabilities in the accounting period in which the service has been rendered by the employees, with a corresponding charge to the profit or loss for the current period or the cost of relevant assets.

4 Summary of significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)

(15) Provisions

The present obligation arising from product warranty, loss contract, etc., is recognised as an expected liability when the performance of such obligation is likely to result in an outflow of economic benefits and the amount of which can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are expected to be initially measured in accordance with the best estimate of expenditure required to meet the relevant current obligations, taking into account factors such as risks, uncertainties and the time value of the currency associated with contingent matters. Where the time value of the currency has a significant impact, the best estimate is determined after discounting the relevant future cash outflow, and the increase in the book value of the expected liability resulting from the discounted restoration over time is recognised as interest expense.

At the balance sheet date, the book value of provisions is reviewed and adjusted appropriately to reflect the current best estimates.

Provisions expected to be paid within one year from the balance sheet date are reported as current liabilities.

(16) Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are calculated and recognised based on the differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts (temporary differences). Deferred tax asset is recognised for the deductible losses that can be carried forward to subsequent years for deduction of the taxable profit in accordance with the tax laws. No deferred tax liability is recognised for a temporary difference arising from the initial recognition of goodwill. No deferred tax asset or deferred tax liability is recognised for the temporary differences resulting from the initial recognition of assets or liabilities due to a transaction other than a business combination, which affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (or deductible loss). At the balance sheet date, deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are only recognised for deductible temporary differences, deductible losses and tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available in the future against which the deductible temporary differences, deductible losses and tax credits can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when:

- the deferred taxes are related to the same tax payer within the Company and the same taxation authority; and,
- that tax payer within the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities.

4 Summary of significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)

(17) Revenue recognition

The amount of revenue is determined in accordance with the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of the Company's activities. Revenue is shown net of value-added tax, rebates, discounts and returns.

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company, the relevant revenue can be reliably measured and specific revenue recognition criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities as described below:

(a) Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods are transferred to the buyer, the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold, and it is probable that the economic benefit associated with the transaction will flow to the Company and the relevant revenue and costs can be measured reliably.

(b) Rendering of services

The Company provides processing sevices to related parties. The related revenue is recognised according to the processing fees agreed upon the contract.

(18) Government Grants

Government grants refer to the monetary or non-monetary assets obtained by the Company from the government, including tax return, financial subsidy and etc.

Government grants are recognised when the grants can be received and the Company can comply with all attached conditions. If a government grant is a monetary asset, it will be measured at the amount received or receivable. If a government grant is a non-monetary asset, it will be measured at its fair value. If it is unable to obtain its fair value reliably, it will be measured at its nominal amount.

Government grants related to assets refer to government grants which are obtained by the Company for the purposes of purchase, construction or acquisition of the long-term assets. Government grants related to income refer to the government grants other than those related to assets.

Government grants related to assets are either deducted against the carrying amount of the assets, or recorded as deferred income and recognised in profit or loss on a systemic basis over the useful lives of the assets. Government grants related to income that compensate the future costs, expenses or losses are recorded as deferred income and recognised in profit or loss, or deducted against related costs, expenses or losses in reporting the related expenses; government grants related to income that compensate the incurred costs, expenses or losses are recognised in profit or loss, or deuducted against related costs, expenses or losses directly in current period. The Company applies the presentation method consistently to the similar government grants in the financial statements.

Government grants that are related to ordinary activities are included in operating profit, otherwise, they are recorded in non-operating income or expenses.

4 Summary of significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)

(19) Leases

A finance lease is a lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset. An operating lease is a lease other than a finance lease.

(a) Operating leases

Lease payments under an operating lease are recognized on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease, and are either capitalized as part of the cost of related assets, or charged as an expense for the current period.

(b) Financial leases

The difference between the recorded value of the leased assets and the minimum lease payment amount is uncrecognised financing expenses, which are amortised at the actual interest rate during the lease term. The balance of the minimum lease payment, net of unrecognised financing expenses, is shown as a long-term payable.

(20) Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The Company continually evaluates the critical accounting estimates and key judgments applied based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(a) Critical accounting estimates and key assumptions

(i) Provision for bad debts of receivables

The impairment for receivables is based on the assessment of the collectability of receivables. Management assesses the impairment for receivables by using judgment and estimates. The differences between actual results and the original estimates will impact the carrying amount of the receivables and provision or reversal of provision for bad debts of the receivables during the period of changes of estimates.

(ii) Net realisable value of inventories

Net realisable value of inventories is determined based on the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs to completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale and related taxes. These estimates are made based on current market conditions and historical experiences of selling products of similar nature, which may change due to the changes of customer's needs and the changes in the different stage of business cycle. The management assesses the reasonableness of this estimate on each financial statements date.

4 Summary of significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)

(20) Critical accounting estimates and judgments(Cont'd)

(a) Critical accounting estimates and key assumptions(Cont'd)

(iii) Useful lives and residual values of fixed assets

The Company performs impairment tests for fixed assets if there is any indication that the fixed assets may be impaired. If the result of the impairment test indicates that the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, a provision for impairment and an impairment loss are recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from it. These calculations require use of estimates

If management revises the growth rate that is used in the calculation of the future cash flows of asset groups and groups of asset groups, and the revised rate is lower than the current rate, the Group would need to recognise further impairment against fixed assets.

If management revises the gross margin that is used in the calculation of the future cash flows of asset groups and groups of asset groups, and the revised gross margin is lower than the one currently used, the Group would need to recognise further impairment against fixed assets.

If management revises the pre-tax discount rate applied to the discounted cash flows, and the revised pre-tax discount rate is higher than the one currently applied, the Group would need to recognise further impairment against fixed assets.

If the actual growth rate and gross margin is higher or the actual pre-tax discount rate is lower than management's estimates, the impairment loss of fixed assets previously provided for is not allowed to be reversed by the Company.

(iv) Income tax, deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

A deferred tax asset is recognized for the carryforward of unused deductible losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible losses can be utilized. Future taxable profits include taxable profits that can be achieved through normal operations and the increase in taxable profits due to the reversal of taxable temporary differences arising from previous period in future period. The Group needs to apply estimates and judgement in determining the timing and amount of future taxable profits. If there is any difference between the actual and the estimates, adjustment may be made to the carrying amount of deferred tax assets.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for the carryforward of unused deductible losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible losses can be utilized. Future taxable profits include taxable profits that can be achieved through normal operations and the increase in taxable profits due to the reversal of taxable temporary differences arising from previous period in future period. The Group needs to apply estimates and judgement in determining the timing and amount of future taxable profits. If there is any difference between the actual and the estimates, adjustment may be made to the carrying amount of deferred tax assets.

4 Summary of significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)

(20) Critical accounting estimates and judgments(Cont'd)

(a) Critical accounting estimates and key assumptions(Cont'd)

(v) Useful life, total amount of work and residual value of fixed assets

The estimated useful life of fixed assets is based on the actual useful life of fixed assets with similar nature and function in the past and estimated according to historical experience. If the useful life of these fixed assets is shortened, the company will increase the depreciation rate and eliminate the idle or technologically obsolete fixed assets. The total work of fixed assets is estimated based on the design capacity of assets and equipment. The design of total capacity of assets and equipment is included in the company's operation plan. If the total amount of work of these fixed assets is expected to decrease, the company will reevaluate the unit depreciation according to the operation plan. The residual value of fixed assets is estimated according to historical experience on the basis of the residual value that can be sold or utilized after the demolition and clearance of fixed assets with similar nature and function. In order to determine the reliable useful life, total workload and estimated net residual value of fixed assets, the company will review the changes in market conditions, expected actual consumption and asset maintenance on schedule. The company will judge the useful life, total amount of work and estimated net residual value on each settlement day according to the change of situation.

(21) Significant changes in accounting policies

The Ministry of Finance promulgated the *Notice on Issuing the Provisions on the Accounting Treatment Regarding COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions (Caikuai [2020] No.10)* in 2020. In preparing 2020 annual financial statements, the Company have applied the practical expedient included in this Notice for the rent concessions agreed with lessees or lessors, which occur as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the reduction in lease payment affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2021.

5 Taxation

The main categories and rates of taxes applicable to the Company are set out below:

Category	Tax rate	Taxable base
Enterprise income tax	25%	Taxable income
Value added tax ("VAT")(a)	6% and 13%	Taxable value added amount (Tax payable is calculated using the taxable sales amount multiplied by the applicable tax rate)

(a) The Company's sales of products are subject to VAT. The applicable tax rate for domestic sales is 13%, and the Company has been approved to use the "exempt, credit, refund" method on goods exported providing a tax refund at the rate of 13%.

Pursuant to the *'Announcement on Relevant Policies for Deepening the Value-added Tax Reform'* (Cai Shui Haiguan [2019] 39) jointly issued by the Ministry of Finance, the State Administration of Taxation and the General Administration of Customs, the Company's revenue from main operations is subject to VAT at the rate of 13% from 1 April 2019. Before then, the revenue from such business was subject to VAT at the rate of 16%.

6 Notes to the financial statements

(1) Cash at bank and on hand

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Cash on hand	41.41	241.41
Cash at bank	258,031,645.45	123,524,135.64
Other cash and cash equivalents	90,061,104.74	52,459,623.69
	348,092,791.60	175,984,000.74

As at 31 December 2020, Other cash and cash equivalents of RMB 90,061,104.74 are the repayment deposit of bank loans (31 December 2019: RMB 52,459,623.69).

(2) Notes Receivable

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Bank acceptance notes	21,166,203.05	153,896.35

6 Notes to the financial statements(Cont'd)

(3) Accounts receivables

	31 December 2019			31 December 2020
Accounts receivables	228,317,203.08			65,085,885.28
		Increase in current year	Decrease in current year	
Less: provision for bad debts	-	(413,306.74)	-	(413,306.74)
	228,317,203.08			64,672,578.54

The aging of accounts receivable and related provision for bad debts are analysed below:

Aging	31 December 2020			31 December 2019		
	Amount	% of total balance	Provision for bad debts	Amount	% of total balance	Provision for bad debts
Within 1 year	65,085,885.28	100.00%	(413,306.74)	227,335,876.65	99.57%	-
1 to 2 years	–	–	–	981,326.43	0.43%	-
	65,085,885.28	100.00%	(413,306.74)	228,317,203.08	100.00%	-

As at 31 December 2020, accounts receivable of RMB 10,362,681.92 (31 December 2019: RMB 24,070,125.90) were past due, but based on the analysis of the customers' financial status and previous credit record, no individual provisions for bad debts were provided, The past-due ageing of these accounts receivables was analysed as follows:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Within 1 year	10,362,681.92	23,088,799.47
1 to 2 years	-	981,326.43
	10,362,681.92	24,070,125.90

Accounts receivable are analysed by customers categories as follows:

	31 December 2020			31 December 2019		
	Amount	% of total balance	Provision for bad debts	Amount	% of total balance	Provision for bad debts
Receivables from third parties	63,278,022.24	97.22%	(413,306.74)	228,255,600.29	99.97%	-
Receivables from related parties(Note 7(4))	1,807,863.04	2.78%	-	61,602.79	0.03%	-
	65,085,885.28	100.00%	(413,306.74)	228,317,203.08	100.00%	-

6 Notes to the financial statements(Cont'd)

(4) Other receivables

	31 December 2019			31 December 2020
Deposits	324,524.27			3,130,452.06
		Increase in current year	Decrease in current year	
Less: provision for bad debts	-	-	-	-
	324,524.27			3,130,452.06

The aging of other receivables and related provisions for bad debts are analysed below:

Aging	31 December 2020			31 December 2019		
	Amount	% of total balance	Provision for bad debts	Amount	% of total balance	Provision for bad debts
Within 1 year	2,991,451.99	95.56%	-	280,524.27	86.44%	-
1 to 2 years	139,000.07	4.44%	-	-	-	-
Over 3 years	-	-	-	44,000.00	13.56%	-
	3,130,452.06	100.00%	-	324,524.27	100.00%	-

(5) Advances to suppliers

The aging of advances to suppliers is analysed below:

Aging	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
	Amount	% of total balance	Amount	% of total balance
Within 1 year	859,322.31	100.00%	6,568,894.40	100.00%

6 Notes to the financial statements(Cont'd)

(6) Inventories

	31 December 2019			31 December 2020
Cost -				
Raw materials	84,316,516.41			74,357,183.79
Work in progress	181,580,333.18			72,026,424.74
Finished goods	92,305,672.50			72,643,589.23
	358,202,522.09			219,027,197.76
		Increase in current year	Decrease in current year	
Less: Provision for declines in the value of inventories				
Work in progress	(5,283,796.75)	(325,174.36)	-	(5,608,971.11)
Finished goods	(578,723.70)	(770,720.82)	-	(1,349,444.52)
	(5,862,520.45)	(1,095,895.18)	-	(6,958,415.63)
	352,340,001.64			212,068,782.13

(7) Other current assets

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Input VAT to be deducted	4,081,068.41	26,535,588.08
Prepaid expenses	1,611,043.93	2,736,767.87
	5,692,112.34	29,272,355.95

6 Notes to the financial statements (Cont'd)

(8) Fixed assets

	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Electronic equipment	Motor Vehicles	Office equipment	Total
Cost						
31 December 2019	523,487,937.41	1,789,618,186.93	37,701,079.65	588,396.54	33,001,158.06	2,384,396,758.59
Reclassification	(139,151,918.00)	139,151,918.00	-	-	-	-
Transfers from contruction in progress (Note 6(9))	1,951,886.55	74,235,136.43	220,779.68	-	330,360.92	76,738,163.58
Other increases in current year	-	-	-	-	30,842.80	30,842.80
Decrease in current year	-	(2,007,347.15)	-	-	-	(2,007,347.15)
31 December 2020	386,287,905.96	2,000,997,894.21	37,921,859.33	588,396.54	33,362,361.78	2,459,158,417.82
Accumulated depreciation						
31 December 2019	(120,345,545.56)	(271,017,680.33)	(25,661,366.47)	(313,383.47)	(26,211,568.07)	(443,549,543.90)
Reclassification	33,896,938.02	(33,896,938.02)	-		-	-
Increase in current year	(18,591,440.84)	(45,072,194.98)	(1,012,495.33)	(105,767.69)	(2,876,477.47)	(67,658,376.31)
Decrease in current year	-	1,205,187.56	-	-	-	1,205,187.56
31 December 2020	(105,040,048.38)	(348,781,625.77)	(26,673,861.80)	(419,151.16)	(29,088,045.54)	(510,002,732.65)
Net book value						
31 December 2020	281,247,857.58	1,652,216,268.44	11,247,997.53	169,245.38	4,274,316.24	1,949,155,685.17
31 December 2019	403,142,391.85	1,518,600,506.60	12,039,713.18	275,013.07	6,789,589.99	1,940,847,214.69

As of 31 December 2020, the Company's machinery and equipments with the book value of RMB 1,020,968,438.24 (historical cost RMB1,705,118,788.20) (31 December 2019: book value RMB 1,102,112,756.71, historical cost RMB 1,706,614,210.86) are used as collateral for long-term loans with an amount of RMB 904,475,003.44 (31 December 2019: RMB 1,035,348,960.39).

In 2020, the amount of depreciation expense charged to cost of sales, selling expenses and general and administrative expenses were RMB 67,478,236.97 (2019: RMB 83,234,237.15), RMB 14,488.82 (2019: RMB 5,686.32) and RMB 165,650.52 (2019: RMB 122,023.71).

6 Notes to the financial statements (Cont'd)

(9) Construction in progress

Name of project	31 December 2019	Increase in current year	Transfer to fixed assets (Note 6(8))	Transfer to intangible assets (Note 6(10))	31 December 2020
Casting line No.2	14,148,810.42	45,854,753.87	-	-	60,003,564.29
HHT heat treatment project	51,065,088.74	29,660,514.27	(65,919,506.30)	-	14,806,096.71
Wing project	-	2,208,423.07	(2,208,423.07)	-	-
Fatigue testing project	1,971,116.00	617,714.95	(2,588,830.95)	-	-
Homogeneous furnace retrofit project	474,005.19	586,057.02	(1,060,062.21)	-	-
Rotating gas injector project	694,628.83	1,488,012.79	(2,182,641.62)	-	-
Others	3,096,640.74	956,544.86	(2,778,699.43)	(685,994.52)	588,491.65
Including: Capitalised borrowing costs	1,840,212.78	2,602,816.55	(2,620,034.32)	-	1,822,995.01
Less: provision for impairment of construction in progress	-	-	-	-	-
	71,450,289.92	81,372,020.83	(76,738,163.58)	(685,994.52)	75,398,152.65

The capitalisation rate used to determine the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation in 2020 is 5.79% per annum (2019: 5.70%).

6 Notes to the financial statements (Cont'd)

(10) Intangible assets

	Cost	31 December 2019	Transfer from construction in progress (Note 6(9))	Amortisation charged in current year	31 December 2020	Accumulated amortisation
Land use right	96,362,385.00	80,623,195.50	-	(1,927,247.69)	78,695,947.81	(17,666,437.19)
Software	91,888,437.92	-	685,994.52	(40,013.04)	645,981.48	(91,928,450.96)
	188,250,822.92	80,623,195.50	685,994.52	(1,967,260.73)	79,341,929.29	(109,594,888.15)

As of 31 December 2020, the Company's land use right with the book value of RMB 78,695,947.81 (historical cost RMB96,362,385.00) (31 December 2019: book value RMB 80,623,195.50, historical cost RMB 96,362,385.00) are used as collateral for long-term loans with an amount of RMB 904,475,003.44 (31 December 2019: RMB 1,035,348,960.39).

6 Notes to the financial statements (Cont'd)

(11) Long-term deferred expense

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Aviation product qualification expenses	17,848,698.45	21,422,688.90

(12) Other non-current assets

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Deposits receivable	2,464,000.00	5,391,452.99
Input VAT to be deducted	-	26,922,532.05
	2,464,000.00	32,313,985.04

(13) Employee benefits payable

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Short-term employee benefits payable(a)	9,870,373.36	13,838,559.24
Defined contribution plans payable(b)	-	-
	9,870,373.36	13,838,559.24

(a) Short-term employee benefits payable

	31 December 2019	Increase in current year	Decrease in current year	31 December 2020
Wages and salaries, bonuses, allowances and subsidies	13,838,559.24	70,206,035.92	(74,174,221.80)	9,870,373.36
Social security contributions	-	4,194,865.97	(4,194,865.97)	-
Including: Medical insurance	-	3,846,534.92	(3,846,534.92)	-
Work injury insurance	-	48,405.97	(48,405.97)	-
Maternity insurance	-	299,925.08	(299,925.08)	-
Housing funds	-	5,593,456.70	(5,593,456.70)	-
Other short-term employee benefits payable	-	353,046.00	(353,046.00)	-
	13,838,559.24	80,347,404.59	(84,315,590.47)	9,870,373.36

(b) Defined contribution plans payable

	31 December 2019	Increase in current year	Decrease in current year	31 December 2020
Basic pensions	-	734,501.12	(734,501.12)	-
Unemployment insurance	-	23,080.97	(23,080.97)	-
	-	757,582.09	(757,582.09)	-

6 Notes to the financial statements (Cont'd)

(14) Taxes payable

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Withholding corporate tax payable	5,606,367.99	13,150,781.86
Property tax payable	953,267.97	691,642.51
Withholding individual income tax payable	500,670.62	2,139,111.50
Land use tax payable	265,091.01	265,091.03
Stamp tax payable	20,290.16	111,546.14
Others	102,422.33	-
	7,448,110.08	16,358,173.04

(15) Other payables

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Payables to related parties(Note 7(4))	69,322,688.32	77,674,800.05
Payables for purchase of equipment	11,298,709.01	28,774,102.85
Accrued taxes	10,488,000.00	-
Service fee payable	5,324,042.84	4,768,895.32
Water and electricity fee payable	4,230,440.78	6,917,254.07
Freight payable	1,829,479.03	4,558,498.57
Interest payable	1,353,223.33	1,647,480.01
Accrued rebates	1,632,973.82	5,853,634.02
Accrued warranty	845,814.41	600,000.00
Others	4,751,661.70	6,195,277.17
	111,077,033.24	136,989,942.06

6 Notes to the financial statements (Cont'd)

(16) Long-term borrowings

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Credit loans (a)(7(4))	318,988,647.10	341,051,755.56
Collateral loans (b)	904,475,003.44	1,035,348,960.39
Less: Long-term borrowings due within one year	(180,000,000.00)	(118,929,872.40)
	1,043,463,650.54	1,257,470,843.55

(a) As at 31 December 2020, credit loans of USD 48,887,898.22 (RMB318,988,647.10) were related party loans provided by the Company's parent company, Aleris Asia Pacific Ltd., with interest paid annually and the principal due to be returned on 18 December 2025.

(b) As at 31 December 2020, collateral loans of USD 27,591,245.25 (RMB: 176,559,868.44) and RMB 727,915,135.00 are secured by fixed assets with a book value of RMB 1,020,968,438.24 (historical cost RMB 1,705,118,788.20) and land use rights with a book value of RMB 78,695,947.81 (historical cost: RMB 96,362,385.00) (31 December 2019：fixed assets with book value of RMB 1,102,112,756.71, historical cost: RMB 1,706,614,210.86, land use rights with book value of RMB 80,623,195.50, historical cost: RMB 96,362,385.00). Interest is paid every 3 months or 6 months, the principal should be paid in installments between 2021 and 2024 in accordance with the repayment plan.

As at 31 December 2020, the weighted average interest rate of long-term borrowings is 5.73% per annum (31 December 2019: 5.72% per annum).

6 Notes to the financial statements (Cont'd)

(17) Revenue and cost of sales

	2020		2019	
	Revenues	Cost of sales	Revenues	Cost of sales
Sales of aluminium products	849,234,752.83	(653,342,569.51)	1,291,746,199.87	(954,595,656.86)
Rednering of services	1,227,063.71	(1,183,007.31)	158,874.61	(158,874.61)
	850,461,816.54	(654,525,576.82)	1,291,905,074.48	(954,754,531.47)

(18) Financial expenses – net

	2020	2019
Interest expenses	71,966,255.49	84,528,477.31
Less: Amounts capitalised on qualifying assets	(2,602,815.55)	(2,596,980.65)
Interest expenses	69,363,439.94	81,931,496.66
Less: interest income	(854,799.85)	(232,918.33)
Exchange (income)/losses	(28,241,655.93)	3,615,521.16
Bank charges	894,013.36	1,445,236.70
Others	567,499.28	652,532.54
	41,728,496.80	87,411,868.73

(19) Expenses by nature

The cost of sales, selling and distribution expenses and general and administrative expenses in the income statements are listed as follows by nature:

	2020	2019
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress	129,215,991.74	(43,339,895.47)
Consumed raw materials and low value consumables, etc.	289,006,643.17	687,976,315.23
Employee benefits	81,104,986.68	96,230,442.47
Depreciation and amortization expenses	73,199,627.49	91,658,419.10
Water, gas and electricity fees	50,659,814.70	75,701,452.63
License fees	49,682,917.69	72,798,912.56
Service fees	45,407,461.10	59,790,650.65
Maintenance costs	14,118,536.10	12,809,180.19
Consulting fees	14,551,695.21	16,963,088.01
Freight fees	12,229,733.16	18,102,296.54
Package fees	11,700,424.34	17,260,702.90
Others	38,747,044.39	58,712,849.79
	809,624,875.77	1,164,664,414.60

(20) Asset impairment losses/(reversals)

	2020	2019
Inventory provisions/(reversals)	1,095,895.18	(2,513,954.26)
Bad debt losses/(reversals)	413,306.74	-
	1,509,201.92	(2,513,954.26)

6 Notes to the financial statements (Cont'd)

(21) Income tax

	2020	2019
Current income tax	-	-
Deferred income tax	-	-
	-	-

The reconciliation from income tax calculated based on the applicable tax rate and total profit presented in the financial statements to the income tax is listed below:

	2020	2019
Total profit	(16,658,036.41)	38,627,436.61
Tax rate	25%	25%
Income tax calculated at applicable tax rates	(4,164,509.10)	9,656,859.15
Costs, expenses and losses not deductible for tax purposes	2,363,187.95	1,397,315.68
Utilisation of previously unrecognised tax losses	-	(9,677,245.11)
Utilisation of previously unrecognised deductable temporary differences	(10,855,953.35)	(1,376,929.72)
Tax losses for which no deferred tax asset was recognised	12,657,274.50	-
	-	-

(a) The Company's analysis of the deductible temporary differences and deductible losses from deferred income tax assets is as follows:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Deductible temporary differences	75,428,419.10	118,852,232.49
Deductible losses	605,746,007.55	831,162,018.52
	681,174,426.65	950,014,251.01

(b) Deductible losses on unrecognised deferred income tax assets will expire in the following years:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
2020	—	276,045,108.97
2021	293,289,373.07	293,289,373.07
2022	81,670,762.77	81,670,762.77
2023	180,156,773.71	180,156,773.71
2024	-	-
2025	50,629,098.00	—
	605,746,007.55	831,162,018.52

6 Notes to the financial statements (Cont'd)

(22) Notes to the cash flow statement

(a) Reconciliation from net profits to cash flows from operating activities

	2020	2019
Net (losses)/profits	(16,658,036.41)	38,627,436.61
Add: Increase in asset impairment losses/(reversals)	1,509,201.92	(2,513,954.26)
Depreciation of fixed assets	67,658,376.31	83,361,947.18
Amortisation of intangible assets	1,967,260.73	2,298,819.11
Amortisation of long-term deferred expense	3,573,990.45	5,997,652.81
(Decrease)/ increase in provisions	(756,954.89)	819,183.60
Losses arising from fixed asset disposals	796,262.25	415,728.24
Financial expenses	35,385,027.82	107,779,384.07
(Decrease)/ increase in inventories	139,175,324.33	(44,259,337.55)
Decrease/ (increase) in operating receivables	198,603,293.48	(29,142,643.42)
(Decrease)/ increase in operating payables	(20,101,421.84)	14,297,058.49
Net cash flows from operating activities	411,152,324.15	177,681,274.88

(b) Net increase in cash and cash equivalents

	2020	2019
Cash at the end of the year	41.41	241.41
Less: cash at the beginning of the year	(241.41)	(84.25)
Add: cash equivalents at the end of the year	258,031,645.45	123,524,135.64
Less: cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	(123,524,135.64)	(107,543,817.73)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	134,507,309.81	15,980,475.07

(c) Cash and cash equivalents

	2020	2019
Cash at bank and on hand(6(1))	348,092,791.60	175,984,000.74
Less: restricted cash	(90,061,104.74)	(52,459,623.69)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	258,031,686.86	123,524,377.05

7 Related parties and related party transactions

(1) Parent company

(a) General information of the parent company

	Registered address	Principal business
Aleris Asia Pacific Ltd.	Hong Kong, China	Investment management

The ultimate holding company of the Company is Hindalco Industries Ltd..

(b) Registered capital and changes in registered capital of the parent company

	31 December 2019	Increase in current year	Decrease in current year	31 December 2020
Aleris Asia Pacific Ltd.	USD 405,000,000.00	USD 50,000,000.00	-	USD 455,000,000.00

(c) The percentages of shareholding and voting rights in the Company held by the parent company

	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
	Share holding (%)	Voting rights (%)	Share holding (%)	Voting rights (%)
Aleris Asia Pacific Ltd.	100%	100%	100%	100%

(2) Nature of related parties that do not control or are not controlled by the Company

	Relationship with the Company
Aleris International, Inc.	Controlled by the same ultimate parent company
Aleris Rolled Products Germany GmbH	Controlled by the same ultimate parent company
Aleris Aluminum Duffel BVBA	Controlled by the same ultimate parent company
Aleris Switzerland GmbH	Controlled by the same ultimate parent company
Novelis Deutschland GmbH	Controlled by the same ultimate parent company
Aleris Rolled Products Sales Corporation	Controlled by the same ultimate parent company
Aleris Netherlands	Controlled by the same ultimate parent company
Novelis Korea Limited	Controlled by the same ultimate parent company
Aleris (Shanghai) Trading Co., Ltd.	Controlled by the same ultimate parent company

(3) Related party transactions

(a) Pricing policies

The Company's pricing policies on procurement of raw materials from related parties, sale of goods to related parties and other related party transactions are negotiated between the transaction parties based on each specific situation.

7 Related parties and related party transactions (Cont'd)

(3) Related party transactions (Cont'd)

(b) Rendering of services

	2020	2019
Aleris International Inc.	742,443.31	158,874.61
Aleris (Shanghai) Trading Co., Ltd.	484,620.40	-
	1,227,063.71	158,874.61

(c) Acceptance of services

	2020	2019
Aleris (Shanghai) Trading Co., Ltd.	26,953,775.92	39,454,178.66
Aleris Rolled Products Germany GmbH	11,570,218.24	6,923,113.37
Aleris International, Inc.	8,857,039.46	10,390,375.86
Aleris Rolled Products Sales Corporation	7,685,819.49	7,803,261.04
Aleris Switzerland GmbH	1,030,728.50	1,830,275.35
Aleris Aluminum Duffel BVBA	363,637.39	4,467,535.32
Aleris Netherlands	15,796.63	21,831.58
	51,534,493.89	70,890,571.18

(d) Purchase of goods

	2020	2019
Aleris Rolled Products Germany GmbH	8,769,585.02	36,053,570.98
Novelis Korea Limited	15,796.63	-
	8,785,381.65	36,053,570.98

(e) Royalty fee

	2020	2019
Aleris Rolled Products Germany GmbH	49,193,952.26	70,538,759.44

(f) Interest expense

	2020	2019
Aleris Asia Pacific Ltd.	18,460,651.12	23,208,714.69

7 Related parties and related party transactions (Cont'd)

(3) Related party transactions (Cont'd)

(g) IT expenses

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Aleris International, Inc.	4,942,521.74	5,372,643.88
Aleris Rolled Products Germany GmbH	-	1,542,764.30
	4,942,521.74	6,915,408.18

(h) Owner's capital investment

	2020	2019
Aleris Asia Pacific Ltd.	34,439,000.00	304,765,700.00

(4) Receivables from and payables to related parties

(a) Accounts receivables

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Aleris International, Inc.	742,641.67	61,602.79
Aleris Rolled Products Germany GmbH	580,600.97	-
Aleris (Shanghai) Trading Co., Ltd.	484,620.40	-
	1,807,863.04	61,602.79

(b) Other receivables

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Aleris Asia Pacific Ltd.	-	88,525.44

(c) Accounts payables

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Aleris Rolled Products Germany GmbH	575,973.51	17,419,729.70

7 Related parties and related party transactions (Cont'd)

(4) Receivables from and payables to related parties (Cont'd)

(d) Other payables

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Aleris Asia Pacific Ltd.	51,554,303.46	36,338,968.22
Aleris Rolled Products Germany GmbH	10,383,490.73	19,913,632.77
Aleris (Shanghai) Trading Co., Ltd	6,566,322.53	19,377,457.55
Aleris Rolled Products Sales Corporation	495,750.74	521,363.94
Aleris International, Inc.	322,820.86	1,151,599.21
Aleris Switzerland GmbH	-	296,230.38
Aleris Aluminum Duffel BVBA	-	53,715.93
Aleris Netherlands	-	21,832.05
	69,322,688.32	77,674,800.05

(f) Long-term borrowings

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Aleris Asia Pacific Ltd.	318,988,647.10	341,051,755.56

8 Commitments

(1) Capital commitments

Capital expenditures contracted for by the Company but are not yet necessary to be recognised on the balance sheet as at the balance sheet date are as follows:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Houses, buildings and machinery	74,593,270.92	88,427,736.60

(2) Operating lease commitments

The future minimum lease payments due under the signed irrevocable operating leases contracts are summarised as follows::

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Within 1 year	2,060,560.00	2,429,410.00
1 to 2 years	210,000.00	796,710.00
2 to 3 years	-	210,000.00
	2,060,560.00	3,436,120.00

9 Financial risk

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (primarily including currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

(1) Market risk

(a) Foreign exchange risk

The Company's major operational activities are carried out in Mainland China. A part of the transactions are denominated in USD, AUD and EUR, and relevant construction expenditures are partially denominated in USD and EUR. The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from the recognised assets and liabilities, and future transactions denominated in foreign currencies, primarily with respect to USD, AUD and EUR. The Company's finance department is responsible for monitoring the amount of assets and liabilities, and transactions denominated in foreign currencies to minimise the foreign exchange risk. Therefore, the Company may consider entering into forward exchange contracts or currency swap contracts to mitigate the foreign exchange risk. As at 31 December 2020, the Company did not enter into any unrealised forward exchange contracts.

The financial assets and the financial liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, which are held by the Company, whose recording currencies are RMB, are expressed in RMB as at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 as follows:

	31 December 2020			
	USD	AUD	EUR	Total
Financial assets denominated in foreign currency -				
Cash at bank and on hand	102,793,428.41	30.05	3,372,396.15	106,165,854.61
Accounts receivables	44,487,449.27	-	580,600.97	45,068,050.24
	147,280,877.68	30.05	3,952,997.12	151,233,904.85
Financial liabilities denominated in foreign currency -				
Accounts payables	40,805,433.06	-	1,947,676.73	42,753,109.79
Other payables	58,097,209.45	-	264,556.56	58,361,766.01
Long-term borrowings	499,018,785.90	-	-	499,018,785.90
	597,921,428.41	-	2,212,233.29	600,133,661.70

9 Financial risk(Cont'd)

(1) Market risk (Cont'd)

(a) Foreign exchange risk(Cont'd)

	31 December 2019			
	USD	AUD	EUR	Total
Financial assets denominated in foreign currency -				
Cash at bank and on hand	24,828,890.13	89.04	561,213.31	25,390,192.48
Accounts receivables	216,441,347.70	1,747,589.55	-	218,188,937.25
	241,270,237.83	1,747,678.59	561,213.31	243,579,129.73
Financial liabilities denominated in foreign currency -				
Accounts payables	16,184,184.60	-	16,615,551.21	32,799,735.81
Other payables	45,619,289.04	-	634,794.76	46,254,083.80
Long-term borrowings	533,533,823.35	-	-	533,533,823.35
	595,337,296.99	-	17,250,345.97	612,587,642.96

As at 31 December 2020, for various financial assets and liabilities denominated in USD in the subsidiaries whose recording currencies are RMB if RMB had strengthened/weakened by 4 % against the foreign currencies while all other variables had been held constant, the Company's net profits for the year would have been approximately RMB 18,025,622.03 higher/lower (2019: approximately RMB 14,162,682.37 higher/lower).

9 Financial risk (Cont'd)

(1) Market risk (Cont'd)

(b) Interest rate risk

The Company's interest rate risk arises from long-term interest bearing borrowings including long-term borrowings. Financial liabilities issued at floating rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. Financial liabilities issued at fixed rates expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk. The Company determines the relative proportions of its fixed rate and floating rate contracts depending on the prevailing market conditions. As at 31 December 2020, the Company's long-term interest bearing borrowings were mainly RMB and USD-denominated with floating rates, amounting to RMB 904,475,003.44 (31 December 2019: RMB 1,035,348,960.39), and the Company's long-term interest bearing borrowings of USD-denominated with fixed rates, amounting to RMB 318,988,647.10 (31 December 2019: RMB 341,051,755.56) (Note 6(16)).

The Company's finance department continuously monitors the interest rate position of the Company. Increases in interest rates will increase the cost of new borrowing, and therefore could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial performance. The Company makes adjustments timely with reference to the latest market conditions and may enter into interest rate swap agreements to mitigate its exposure to interest rate risk. During 2020 and 2019, the Company did not enter into any interest rate swap agreements.

(c) Other price risk

The Company had no other price risk.

(2) Credit risk

Credit risk is managed on the grouping basis. Credit risk mainly arises from cash at bank, accounts receivable and other receivables.

The Company expects that there is no significant credit risk associated with cash at bank since they are deposited at state-controlled banks and other medium or large size listed banks. Management does not expect that there will be any significant losses from non-performance by these counterparties.

In addition, the Company has policies to limit the credit exposure on accounts receivable and other receivables. The Company assesses the credit quality of and sets credit limits on its customers by taking into account their financial position, the availability of guarantee from third parties, their credit history and other factors such as current market conditions. The credit history of the customers is regularly monitored by the Company. In respect of customers with a poor credit history, the Company will use written payment reminders, or shorten or cancel credit periods, to ensure the overall credit risk of the Company is limited to a controllable extent.

As at 31 December 2020, the Company has no significant collateral or other credit enhancements held as a result of the debtor's mortgage (31 December 2019: none).

9 Financial risk (Cont'd)

(3) Liquidity risk

Cash flow forecasting is performed by finance department of the Company, and monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's short-term and long-term liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs, while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities from major financial institutions so that the Company does not breach borrowing limits or covenants on any of its borrowing facilities to meet the short-term and long-term liquidity requirements.

On the balance sheet date, the undiscounted contractual cash flows of various financial liabilities of the company are listed as follows according to the maturity date:

	31 December 2020				
	Within one year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Over five years	Total
Accounts payables	53,232,085.68	-	-	-	53,232,085.68
Other payables	85,839,273.43	-	-	-	85,839,273.43
Long-term borrowings	238,639,637.00	285,982,100.69	879,476,722.43	-	1,404,098,460.12
	377,710,996.11	285,982,100.69	879,476,722.43	-	1,543,169,819.23

	31 December 2019				
	Within one year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Over five years	Total
Accounts payables	38,904,281.55	-	-	-	38,904,281.55
Other payables	114,672,399.17	-	-	-	114,672,399.17
Long-term borrowings	191,933,440.01	244,069,335.61	859,481,551.39	358,779,719.25	1,654,264,046.26
	345,510,120.73	244,069,335.61	859,481,551.39	358,779,719.25	1,807,840,726.98

10 Fair value estimates

The level in which fair value measurement is categorised is determined by the level of the fair value hierarchy of the lowest level input that is significant to the entire fair value measurement:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

(1) Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, no assets or liabilities measured at fair value is held by the Company.

(2) Assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, no assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis are held by the Company.

(3) Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed

Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost mainly include receivables, short-term borrowings, payables, long-term borrowings and long-term payables.

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, the carrying amount of the financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value is a reasonable approximation of their fair value.

11 Capital management

The Company's capital management policies aim to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may increase capital or sell assets to reduce debts.

The Company's total capital is calculated as "owner's equity" as shown in the balance sheet. The Company is not subject to external mandatory capital requirements.

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, the Company's gearing ratio is as bellow:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Gearing ratio	50.73%	54.01%