



# 開拓藥業有限公司\*

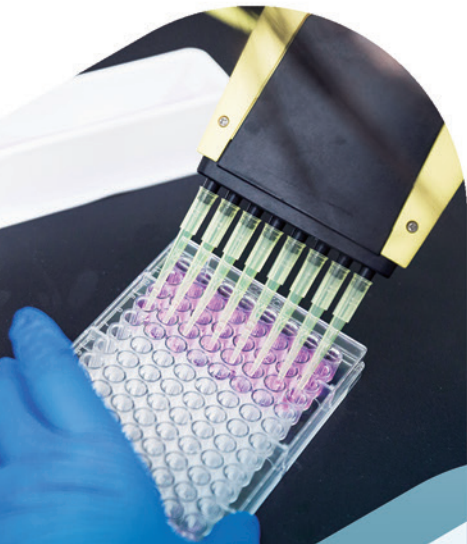
## KINTOR PHARMACEUTICAL LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)

(於開曼群島註冊成立的有限責任公司)

Stock Code 股份代號 : 9939

### 2023 年報 Annual Report



\*For identification purpose only 僅供識別

<https://www.kintor.com.cn>

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苏州开拓药业股份有限公司  
Suzhou Kintor Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

# COMPANY PROFILE

## 公司簡介

### OVERVIEW

We are a clinical-stage novel drug developer in China focusing on developing potential first-in-class/best-in-class drugs. We have six innovative potential first-in-class/best-in-class drug candidates at phase I-III clinical stage, and we are committed to becoming a leader in the research, development and commercialisation of innovative therapies. Our products aim at tackling the unmet clinical needs and our pipelines cover indications of dermatology such as AGA and acne vulgaris, and indications of tumors.

- **KX-826**  
KX-826 is an AR antagonist. We are currently developing KX-826 as a potential first-in-class topical drug for the treatment of androgenic alopecia (AGA) and acne vulgaris.
- **AR-PROTAC Compound (GT20029)**  
GT20029 is a topical AR-PROTAC compound developed by the Group's in-house PROTAC platform. We are currently developing GT20029 for the treatment of AGA and acne vulgaris.
- **Prixelutamide (GT0918)**  
Prixelutamide (GT0918) is a second generation AR antagonist with the potential to be a best-in-class drug. We are currently developing Prixelutamide for the treatment of mCRPC, COVID-19 and AR+ metastatic breast cancer.
- **GT1708F (Hedgehog/SMO Inhibitor)**  
GT1708F (Hedgehog/SMO Inhibitor) is an inhibitor of the hedgehog signal transduction pathway. We are currently developing GT1708F primarily for the treatment of idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) and blood cancer.

### 概覽

我們是中國一家專注於發展潛在同類首創／同類最佳藥物的臨床開發創新藥企業，我們擁有6款處於I-III期臨床階段的潛在同類首創／同類最佳的在研藥物，致力於成為創新療法研究、開發及商業化的領軍企業。我們的產品致力於解決未滿足臨床需求的疾病領域，管線主要涵蓋皮膚科(如脫髮、痤瘡等)及腫瘤適應症。

- **KX-826**  
KX-826是一種AR拮抗劑。我們目前正在開發KX-826作為治療雄激素性脫髮(AGA)及痤瘡的潛在同類首創外用藥物。
- **AR-PROTAC化合物(GT20029)**  
GT20029是一種使用本集團自主研發PROTAC平台開發的外用AR-PROTAC化合物。我們現正研發GT20029用於治療脫髮及痤瘡。
- **普克魯胺(GT0918)**  
普克魯胺(GT0918)是有潛力成為同類最佳藥物的第二代AR拮抗劑。我們目前開發普克魯胺用於治療mCRPC、COVID-19及AR+轉移性乳腺癌。
- **GT1708F (Hedgehog/SMO 抑制劑)**  
GT1708F (Hedgehog/SMO 抑制劑)是一種hedgehog信號轉導途徑抑制劑。我們現正研發GT1708F主要用於治療特發性肺纖維化(IPF)及血液腫瘤。



- **GT0486**

GT0486 is an inhibitor of the PI3K/mTOR signalling pathway and a second generation mTOR inhibitor. We are currently developing GT0486 primarily for the treatment of metastatic solid tumours such as breast cancer, prostate cancer and hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC).

- **ALK-I Antibody (GT9000I)**

ALK-I antibody is a new anti-angiogenesis inhibitor and targets a new biological target ALK-I globally, which we obtained an exclusive global licence from Pfizer in 2018. We are currently developing ALK-I antibody for the treatment of metastatic HCC and a variety of solid tumours.

- **GT0486**

GT0486是一種PI3K/mTOR信號途徑抑制劑，屬於第二代mTOR抑制劑。我們現正研發GT0486主要用於治療乳腺癌、前列腺癌及肝細胞癌(HCC)等轉移性實體瘤。

- **ALK-I抗體(GT9000I)**

ALK-I抗體是我們2018年自輝瑞取得全球獨家許可的一種新的抗血管生成抑制劑，並靶向全球新的生物靶點ALK-I。我們正在開發ALK-I抗體用於治療轉移性HCC及各種實體瘤。

# CORPORATE INFORMATION

## 公司資料

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

#### Executive Directors

Dr. Youzhi Tong (*Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer*)  
Dr. Qun Lu (appointed on 14 April 2023)  
Dr. Xiang Ni (appointed on 14 April 2023)  
Ms. Yan Lu (resigned on 13 April 2023)

#### Non-executive Directors

Mr. Weipeng Gao  
Ms. Geqi Wei  
Mr. Chengwei Liu

#### Independent Non-executive Directors

Dr. Michael Min Xu  
Mr. Wallace Wai Yim Yeung  
Prof. Liang Tong

### AUDIT COMMITTEE

Mr. Wallace Wai Yim Yeung (*Chairman*)  
Dr. Michael Min Xu  
Mr. Chengwei Liu

### REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Dr. Michael Min Xu (*Chairman*)  
Dr. Youzhi Tong  
Prof. Liang Tong

### NOMINATION COMMITTEE

Dr. Youzhi Tong (*Chairman*)  
Dr. Michael Min Xu  
Mr. Wallace Wai Yim Yeung

### JOINT COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr. Ming Ming Cheung (appointed on 12 May 2023)  
Mr. Wai Chiu Wong  
Ms. Yan Lu (resigned on 13 April 2023)

### AUTHORISED REPRESENTATIVES

Dr. Youzhi Tong  
Mr. Wai Chiu Wong

### 董事會

#### 執行董事

童友之博士(*董事會主席兼行政總裁*)  
陸群博士(於2023年4月14日獲委任)  
倪翔博士(於2023年4月14日獲委任)  
盧燕女士(於2023年4月13日辭任)

#### 非執行董事

高維鵬先生  
衛舸琪女士  
劉澄偉先生

#### 獨立非執行董事

徐敏博士  
楊懷嚴先生  
童亮教授

#### 審核委員會

楊懷嚴先生(*主席*)  
徐敏博士  
劉澄偉先生

#### 薪酬委員會

徐敏博士(*主席*)  
童友之博士  
童亮教授

#### 提名委員會

童友之博士(*主席*)  
徐敏博士  
楊懷嚴先生

#### 聯席公司秘書

章明明先生(於2023年5月12日獲委任)  
黃偉超先生  
盧燕女士(於2023年4月13日辭任)

#### 授權代表

童友之博士  
黃偉超先生

## REGISTERED OFFICE

Cricket Square  
Hutchins Drive, PO Box 2681  
Grand Cayman, KY1-1111  
Cayman Islands

## HEAD OFFICE AND PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS IN CHINA

No. 20 Songbei Road  
Suzhou Industrial Park  
Suzhou  
Jiangsu  
PRC

## PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS IN HONG KONG

Suite 2007, 20th Floor  
Tower 2, The Gateway  
Harbour City  
Kowloon  
Hong Kong

## LEGAL ADVISER

Ashurst Hong Kong  
43/F Jardine House  
1 Connaught Place  
Central  
Hong Kong

## AUDITOR

PricewaterhouseCoopers  
*Certified Public Accountants and Registered Public Interest Entity Auditor*  
22/F Prince's Building  
Central  
Hong Kong

## 註冊辦事處

Cricket Square  
Hutchins Drive, PO Box 2681  
Grand Cayman, KY1-1111  
Cayman Islands

## 中國總辦事處及主要營業地點

中國  
江蘇省  
蘇州市  
蘇州工業園區  
淞北路20號

## 香港主要營業地點

香港  
九龍  
海港城  
港威大廈第二座  
20樓2007室

## 法律顧問

亞司特律師事務所  
香港  
中環  
康樂廣場1號  
怡和大廈43樓

## 核數師

羅兵咸永道會計師事務所  
*執業會計師及註冊公眾利益實體核數師*  
香港  
中環  
太子大廈22樓

## PRINCIPAL SHARE REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER OFFICE

Conyers Trust Company (Cayman) Limited  
Cricket Square  
Hutchins Drive, PO Box 2681  
Grand Cayman, KY1-1111  
Cayman Islands

## HONG KONG SHARE REGISTRAR

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

## PRINCIPAL BANKS

Shanghai Pudong Development Bank  
Suzhou Branch Wuzhong Sub-branch  
China Construction Bank  
Suzhou Industrial Park Sub-branch

## STOCK CODE

9939

## BOARD LOT SIZE

500 Shares

## COMPANY WEBSITE

<http://www.kintor.com.cn>

## 主要股份過戶登記處

Conyers Trust Company (Cayman) Limited  
Cricket Square  
Hutchins Drive, PO Box 2681  
Grand Cayman, KY1-1111  
Cayman Islands

## 香港證券登記處

香港中央證券登記有限公司  
香港  
灣仔  
皇后大道東183號  
合和中心  
17樓1712–1716號舖

## 主要往來銀行

上海浦東發展銀行  
蘇州分行吳中支行  
中國建設銀行  
蘇州工業園區支行

## 股份代號

9939

## 每手買賣單位

500股股份

## 公司網站

<http://www.kintor.com.cn>

# CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

## 主席報告

Dear Shareholders,

Thank you for your long-term attention and support to Kintor, which is an important motivation for us to move forward in innovative drug R&D.

2023 is a key milestone for the business transformation of Kintor. After years of exploration, we have initially formed differentiated advantages in the field of dermatology, and we have continued to focus on dermatology in 2023 and deeply deploy our first-and second-generation topical AR antagonists for the treatment of AGA and acne. Faced with rapid changes in the social and the industrial environment, we have always been concentrating on our aim to develop our first innovative drug through continuous adjustment of our internal strategies, which include not only the layout of pipelines and the development of drug candidates, but also the ways of commercialisation, the personnel and internal structure. "A time will come to ride the wind and cleave the waves, I'll set my cloud-white sail and cross the raving sea". We will hold tightly the "cloud-white sail" of dermatology, and actively explore the possibility of commercialisation from multiple paths.

In 2023, our two Core Products have conducted global clinical trials and researches in dermatology. KX-826 has completed the phase III clinical trial for male AGA in China, the phase II clinical trial for male AGA in the U.S., and the phase II clinical trial for acne in China, and we initiated the phase III clinical trial for long-term safety of AGA in China and the phase Ib/III clinical trial of KX-826 in combination with minoxidil for AGA in China. GT20029 has completed the phase I clinical trial of AGA and acne in the U.S., and the phase II clinical trial of AGA in China had reached primary endpoint.

In 2023, our pipelines under development have shown the value of R&D and commercial cooperation. Our GT1708F completed a phase I clinical trial for hematologic malignancies in China and obtained conditional approval for the phase II clinical trial for the indication of IPF in China. Many of our research results have been selected for important academic conferences and published in core journals, and have received wide international attention.

尊敬的各位股東，

感謝您對開拓藥業長久以來的關注及支持，這是鼓舞我們奮發向前走在創新藥開發之路上的重要動力。

2023年對於開拓藥業，是戰略轉型的重要節點。經過多年的探索，我們在皮科領域已初步形成差異化優勢，2023年我們繼續以皮科領域為核心，深入佈局我們的第一代及第二代外用雄激素受體(AR)拮抗劑，用於脫髮和痤瘡的治療。面臨著社會環境和行業環境的急速變化，我們通過內部策略的不斷調整，始終堅定著開發出首款創新藥物的目標。這些策略不止包括管線的佈局、候選藥物的開發，更包括商業化的考量、人員及架構的佈局等。「長風破浪會有時，直掛雲帆濟滄海」，開拓將握緊皮科的「雲帆」，積極從多路徑探索商業化的可能。

2023年，我們的皮科雙核心產品全球臨床研發持續推進。KX-826完成了中國男性脫髮III期臨床試驗、美國男性脫髮II期臨床試驗及中國痤瘡II期臨床試驗，同時，我們啟動了中國脫髮長期安全性III期臨床試驗及KX-826與米諾地爾聯合使用的中國脫髮Ib/III期臨床試驗。GT20029完成了美國脫髮及痤瘡的I期臨床試驗，中國脫髮II期臨床試驗亦達到主要終點。

2023年，我們的在研多管線顯露研發及商業合作價值。我們的GT1708F完成了中國惡性血液疾病I期臨床試驗，並獲得中國特發性肺纖維化適應症的II期臨床試驗有條件許可。我們的多項研究成果入選重要學術會議及於核心期刊發表，獲得國際廣泛關注。



In 2023, we have effectively improved the efficiency in use of cash. On the one hand, we have focused more on the field of dermatology, which has significantly reduced the costs compared to the oncology pipeline, and on the other hand, we have made adjustments to numbers and salaries of our employees, which have effectively reduced our administrative expenses. The current cash on hand will continue to support the Company's strategic layout, which will be used to advance clinical and R&D and necessary expenditures for the commercialisation.

Looking ahead to 2024, we will continue to deepen our dermatology pipeline. For KX-826, we plan to conduct more clinical trials, such as trying higher dose levels or using combination therapies to maximise the efficacy of the drug, and we will consider the commercialisation path of KX-826 in the field of dermatology in multiple aspects. For GT20029, its phase II clinical trial for AGA in China had reached the primary endpoint. Based on the results of the phase I clinical trial of GT20029 for the treatment of acne in China and the U.S., we are preparing to conduct a phase II clinical trial of GT20029 for the treatment of acne. In addition, we are also developing more compounds to expand the indication layout in the field of dermatology. In the non-dermatology field, we will strive to seek co-development or out-licensing to explore higher drug value and provide patients with more drug options.

Kintor will continue to forge ahead in 2024, hoping to achieve commercialisation as soon as possible, and deliver an answer sheet that satisfies shareholders and whole society.

Yours sincerely,

**Dr. Youzhi Tong**

*Chairman of the Board, Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer*  
29 April 2024

2023年，我們資金使用效率有效提升，一方面我們更加聚焦於皮科領域，該等投入較腫瘤管線大幅減少；另一方面我們進行僱員規模及薪酬調整，有效地降低了我們的行政開支。目前在手資金將持續支持公司的戰略佈局，用於臨床和研發推進及為實現產品商業化的必要性支出。

展望2024年，我們會繼續深入佈局我們的皮科管線。針對KX-826，我們會繼續開展更多臨床試驗，如嘗試更高劑量濃度或者採用聯合療法等更大程度地挖掘藥物的效用；同時，我們會多方位考慮KX-826於皮科領域的商業化路徑。針對GT20029，其於中國開展的脫髮II期臨床試驗已達到主要終點。基於GT20029治療痤瘡於中國及美國I期臨床試驗的結果，我們正在準備開展GT20029用於痤瘡治療的II期臨床試驗。此外，我們亦在開發更多化合物，拓展皮科領域的適應症佈局。在非皮科領域，我們會努力尋求聯合開發或對外授權，挖掘更高的藥物價值，為患者提供更多的用藥選擇。

期待2024年，開拓藥業能夠繼續砥礪前行，早日實現商業化，交出一份令各位股東和社會滿意的答卷。

董事會主席、執行董事兼行政總裁  
童友之博士

謹啟

2024年4月29日

# FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

## 財務摘要

The Group's R&D costs, excluding the impact of impairment and provision, decreased by RMB489.2 million or 66.6% from RMB735.0 million for the year ended 31 December 2022 to RMB245.8 million for the year ended 31 December 2023. Such decreases were mainly attributable to the Group's increasing focus on investments in core dermatology pipelines KX-826 and GT20029, which have much lower costs compared to oncology pipelines. The Group is continuing to make efforts to develop its Core Products in dermatology, hoping to achieve commercialisation as soon as possible.

The Group's administrative expenses, excluding impairment losses, decreased by RMB45.8 million or 34.6% from RMB132.2 million for the year ended 31 December 2022 to RMB86.4 million for the year ended 31 December 2023. Such decreases were mainly attributable to the reduction in employee benefit and share-based compensation expenses during the Reporting Period. To focus on the development of the Company's core business, reduce administrative expenses and improve efficiency, the Group has adjusted the number and salaries of employees at the end of 2023. The Group will take further steps, such as a new round of employee downsizing, up to the progress of its business.

The Group had cash and cash equivalents and time deposits of RMB456.3 million as at 31 December 2023. In addition, the Group also had unutilised bank facilities of RMB110.5 million as at 31 December 2023. The Group is actively seeking to commercialise its Core Products, and has sufficient cash on hand to support the Group's clinical and R&D advancement and necessary expenditures for the commercialisation.

本集團的研發成本(撇除減值和跌價影響)由截至2022年12月31日止年度的人民幣735.0百萬元減少人民幣489.2百萬元或66.6%至截至2023年12月31日的人民幣245.8百萬元。該等成本減少主要由於本集團更加聚焦核心皮科管線(KX-826和GT20029)投入，而該等投入較腫瘤管線大幅減少。本集團正持續加強核心產品於皮科領域的不同嘗試，以期儘快實現產品的商業化。

本集團的行政開支(撇除減值損失)由截至2022年12月31日止年度的人民幣132.2百萬元減少人民幣45.8百萬元或34.6%至截至2023年12月31日的人民幣86.4百萬元。該等成本減少主要由於本集團報告期間員工薪酬及股權激勵費用減少。為聚焦公司核心業務發展，降低公司行政開支，提高公司發展效率，本集團於2023年底進行僱員規模及薪酬調整。本集團將視乎業務的推進情況採取進一步行動，如實施新一輪次僱員調整等。

本集團截至2023年12月31日的現金及現金等價物以及定期存款為人民幣456.3百萬元。另外，截至2023年12月31日，本集團未動用的銀行融資為人民幣110.5百萬元。本集團正在積極尋求核心產品的商業化途徑，預計在手現金能夠支持本集團的臨床和研發推進及為實現產品商業化的必要性支出。

Year ended 31 December

截至12月31日止年度

2023 2022

2023年 2022年

RMB'000 RMB'000

人民幣千元 人民幣千元

Revenue	收入	—	—
Cost of sales	銷售成本	(42,229)	—
<b>Gross loss</b>	<b>毛利</b>	<b>(42,229)</b>	—
Other income and expenses	其他收入及費用	20,867	18,612
Marketing costs	營銷成本	(6,984)	(20,326)
Administrative expenses	行政開支	(89,045)	(132,249)
Research and development costs	研發成本	(938,907)	(827,974)
Other (losses)/gains – net	其他(虧損)/收益淨額	(2,925)	17,408
<b>Operating loss</b>	<b>經營虧損</b>	<b>(1,059,223)</b>	(944,529)
Finance costs	財務成本	(9,690)	(8,187)
Share of losses of an associate and a joint venture	分佔聯營公司及合營企業虧損	52	(568)
<b>Loss before income tax</b>	<b>除所得稅前虧損</b>	<b>(1,068,861)</b>	(953,284)
Income tax credit/(expense)	所得稅貸項/(費用)	8,041	(1,085)
<b>Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year</b>	<b>年內虧損及全面虧損總額</b>	<b>(1,060,820)</b>	(954,369)

As of 31 December

截至12月31日

2023 2022

2023年 2022年

RMB'000 RMB'000

人民幣千元 人民幣千元

Non-current assets	非流動資產	396,675	547,267
Current assets	流動資產	472,557	1,507,869
Cash and cash equivalents and time deposits	現金及現金等價物以及定期存款	456,334	875,304
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債	186,390	241,821
Current liabilities	流動負債	224,730	318,127
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>權益總額</b>	<b>458,112</b>	1,495,188

# BUSINESS HIGHLIGHTS

## 業務摘要

During 2023, we have been continuously focusing on dermatology fields, exploring the two Core Products KX-826 and GT20029 in China and the U.S. for the treatment of male and female AGA and acne, which has made significant progress. The details are as follows:

### KX-826

#### AGA Indication

- On 28 March 2023, the Company announced that it has completed the enrollment of 740 subjects for the phase III clinical trial of KX-826 in China for the treatment of male AGA.
- On 11 May 2023, the Company announced that the phase II clinical trial of KX-826 for the treatment of male AGA in the U.S. has been completed successfully. The results after 24 weeks compared to baseline were statistically and clinically meaningful, and demonstrated a favorable safety profile.
- On 19 July 2023, the long-term safety phase III trial of KX-826 for the treatment of AGA in China has completed the first patient enrollment. On 15 November 2023, the trial has completed all patients enrollment.
- On 27 November 2023, the topline results of phase III clinical trial of KX-826 for male AGA have been read out. The results showed that the overall safety of the trial was good, with KX-826 demonstrating excellent safety profile and promoting hair growth compared to baseline, with statistical significance ( $P < 0.0001$ ). Compared with placebo, there was TAHC improvement at all visit points in KX-826 0.5% BID group with no statistical significance, but a trend in efficacy was observed.
- On 1 February 2024, the Company announced that the phase Ib/III clinical trial of KX-826 in combination with minoxidil for the treatment of male AGA was cleared by NMPA, to evaluate the efficacy and safety of KX-826 in combination with minoxidil for the treatment of male adults with AGA in China.

2023年，我們持續聚焦於皮科領域，在中國／美國探索兩款核心藥物KX-826及GT20029於男性／女性脫髮及痤瘡治療的使用，持續取得重大進展。詳情如下：

### KX-826

#### 脫髮適應症

- 於2023年3月28日，公司宣佈KX-826治療男性脫髮的中國III期臨床試驗完成全部740名受試者入組。
- 於2023年5月11日，公司宣佈KX-826治療男性脫髮的美國II期臨床試驗已成功完成。與基線相比，治療24周後的結果具有統計學和臨床意義，且安全性良好。
- 於2023年7月19日，KX-826治療脫髮的中國長期安全性III期臨床試驗完成首例患者入組，於2023年11月15日，該試驗完成全部患者入組。
- 於2023年11月27日，KX-826治療男性脫髮的中國III期臨床試驗讀出頂線數據，分析結果顯示，該試驗整體安全性優良，KX-826展示了極佳的安全性能，與基線相比促進了毛髮生長，具有統計學意義( $P < 0.0001$ )。與安慰劑相比，KX-826組TAHC在各個訪視點均有提高，差異在統計學上未達到顯著性，但顯示療效趨勢。
- 於2024年2月1日，公司宣佈KX-826與米諾地爾聯合治療男性脫髮的中國Ib/III期臨床試驗已獲得國家藥監局批准，用以評價KX-826與米諾地爾聯合治療中國成年男性脫髮患者的有效性及安全性。



### Acne Vulgaris Indication

- On 28 August 2023, the Company announced it has completed a phase II clinical trial of KX-826 in China for treatment of acne. The results showed that KX-826 has good safety and efficacy. At week 12, all patients who achieved treatment success appeared in the experimental groups. Compared with placebo group, post hoc analysis of subgroups with baseline non-inflammatory lesion count  $\geq 30$  showed that counts of both non-inflammatory and inflammatory lesion in the KX-826 group were significantly improved, and the improvements had persisted until the twelfth week.

### AR-PROTAC Compound (GT20029)

- On 10 February 2023, the Company announced the top-line results of the phase I clinical trial of GT20029 for the treatment of AGA and acne vulgaris in the U.S.. The results showed that GT20029 demonstrated good safety, tolerability and pharmacokinetics in healthy subjects and subjects with AGA or acne vulgaris.
- On 14 April 2023, the Company announced the first subject enrollment has completed in the phase II clinical trial of GT20029 for the treatment of AGA in China.
- On 22 August 2023, the Company announced that it has completed the enrollment of 180 subjects for the phase II clinical trial of GT20029 for the treatment of AGA in China, and expect to read out top-line in the near future.
- On 21 April 2024, the Company announced that the phase II clinical trial of GT20029 for the treatment of AGA in China has reached the primary endpoint, with statistically significant and clinically meaningful results, as well as good safety and tolerability.

For details of any of the foregoing, please refer to the rest of this annual report and, where applicable, the Company's prior announcements published on the websites of the Stock Exchange and the Company.

### 痤瘡適應症

- 於2023年8月28日，公司宣佈KX-826治療痤瘡的中國II期臨床試驗已經完成，結果顯示，KX-826具有良好的安全性和有效性。在第12周時，達到治療成功的患者均出現在試驗組。對基線非炎性病變數 $\geq 30$ 的亞組分析表明，與對照組相比，KX-826組的非炎性和炎性病變數均出現明顯改善，並可持續至第12周。

### AR-PROTAC化合物(GT20029)

- 於2023年2月10日，公司宣佈GT20029治療脫髮及痤瘡的美國I期臨床試驗的頂線結果。數據顯示，GT20029在健康受試者、脫髮受試者和痤瘡受試者中均展示良好的安全性、耐受性和藥代動力學特徵。
- 於2023年4月14日，公司宣佈GT20029治療脫髮的中國II期臨床試驗完成首例受試者入組。
- 於2023年8月22日，公司宣佈GT20029治療脫髮的中國II期臨床試驗完成全部180名受試者入組，公司預計將於近期讀出頂線數據結果。
- 於2024年4月21日，公司宣佈GT20029治療脫髮的中國II期臨床試驗達到主要研究終點。其結果具有統計學顯著性及臨床意義，且安全性和耐受性良好。

有關前述各項的詳情，請參閱本年報其他部分以及(倘適用)本公司過往於聯交所及本公司網站刊發的公告。

# MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

## 管理層討論與分析

### OVERVIEW

We are a clinical-stage novel drug developer in China focusing on developing potential first-in-class/best-in-class drugs. We have six innovative potential first-in-class/best-in-class drug candidates at phase I-III clinical stage, and we are committed to becoming a leader in the research, development and commercialisation of innovative therapies. Our products aim at tackling the unmet clinical needs and our pipelines cover indications of dermatology such as AGA and acne vulgaris, and indications of tumors. We have seasoned R&D experience in the field of dermatology. The two Core Products, namely KX-826 and GT20029, have entered phase III and phase II clinical stage, respectively. We are actively exploring paths to commercialisation for Core Products in dermatology fields.

As at the date of this report, our first Core Product, KX-826, has completed the phase III clinical trial for male AGA in China, the phase II clinical trial for male AGA in the U.S. and the phase II clinical trial for acne in China. Meanwhile, we also initiated the long-term safety phase III trial for the treatment of AGA in China and the phase Ib/III clinical trial of KX-826 in combination with minoxidil for the treatment of AGA in China. For AGA indication, KX-826 demonstrated excellent safety profile and efficacy among different populations and could promote hair growth (the mean increase of TAHC compared to baseline could achieve up to 22.7 hair counts per  $\text{cm}^2$ ). The long-term safety trial will provide more safety and efficacy data to support the long-term use of KX-826. The development of combination therapy of KX-826 and minoxidil will further explore the value of KX-826 in the field of AGA. For acne vulgaris indication, the results of the phase II clinical trial lay the foundation for the Company's future studies.

### 概覽

我們是中國一家專注於發展潛在同類首創／同類最佳藥物的臨床開發創新藥企業，我們擁有6款處於I-III期臨床階段的潛在同類首創／同類最佳的在研藥物，致力於成為創新療法研究、開發及商業化的領軍企業。我們的產品致力於解決未滿足臨床需求的疾病領域，管線主要涵蓋皮科（如脫髮、痤瘡等）及腫瘤適應症。我們在皮科領域擁有豐富的研發經驗，目前兩款核心藥物KX-826及GT20029已分別推進至臨床III期及臨床II期，並正積極探索核心產品於皮科領域的商業化路徑。

截至本報告日期，我們的首款核心產品KX-826完成了中國男性脫髮III期臨床試驗、美國男性脫髮II期臨床試驗及中國痤瘡II期臨床試驗，同時，我們啟動了中國脫髮長期安全性III期臨床試驗及KX-826與米諾地爾聯合使用的中國脫髮Ib/III期臨床試驗。針對脫髮適應症，我們已驗證KX-826在不同的人群中的良好安全性及有效性，且與基線相比，KX-826能夠顯著促進毛髮生長（TAHC較基線平均增長最高可達22.7根/ $\text{cm}^2$ ）。長期安全性III期臨床試驗預計將為公司提供長期使用KX-826的安全性及有效性的數據支持。與米諾地爾聯合療法的探索將進一步挖掘KX-826於脫髮領域的治療效果。針對痤瘡適應症，II期臨床試驗的結果為公司後續研究開展奠定了基礎。

Our second Core Product GT20029, developed in-house by the Company based on its own PROTAC platform, is the first topical PROTAC compound in the world which has entered phase II clinical stage. As at the date of this report, GT20029 completed the phase I clinical trial for AGA and acne in the U.S., which demonstrated that GT20029 had good safety, tolerability, and PK characteristics. The phase II clinical trial of GT20029 for AGA in China has reached the primary endpoint, with statistically significant and clinically meaningful results, as well as good safety and tolerability. Based on the results of the phase II clinical trial, the Company will actively deploy subsequent clinical strategies for GT20029, such as initiating a phase III clinical trial in China and a phase II clinical trial in the U.S. for male AGA. Based on the results of the phase I clinical trial of GT20029 for the treatment of acne in China and the U.S., we are preparing to conduct a phase II clinical trial of GT20029 for the treatment of acne to further expand our research in acne treatment to benefit more patients with acne.

For other pipelines, we are exploring their commercial value in different disease areas and actively trying to improve the efficacy of drug through combination therapies. For example, our GT1708F completed the phase I clinical trial for hematologic malignancies in China and was conditionally approved to conduct the phase II clinical trial of IPF in China. We are actively seeking potential opportunities to accelerate the commercialisation of various pipelines in China and globally.

GT20029是我們的第二個核心產品，由公司基於自有的PROTAC平台自主開發，為全球範圍內首款進入II期臨床階段的外用PROTAC化合物。截至本報告日期，GT20029完成了美國脫髮及痤瘡的I期臨床試驗，驗證了GT20029具有良好的安全性、耐受性及藥代動力學特徵。GT20029於中國開展的脫髮II期臨床試驗已達到主要研究終點。其結果具有統計學顯著性及臨床意義，且安全性和耐受性良好。基於該項II期臨床試驗的結果，本公司將積極部署GT20029後續的臨床策略，如開展男性脫髮中國III期臨床試驗及美國II期臨床試驗等。基於GT20029治療痤瘡於中國及美國I期臨床試驗的結果，我們正在準備開展GT20029用於痤瘡治療的II期臨床試驗，進一步拓展我們在痤瘡治療的研究，以使得更多痤瘡患者從中獲益。

在其他管線上，我們於不同疾病領域挖掘其商業價值，並積極嘗試聯合療法以提升藥物使用效果。例如，我們的GT1708F完成了中國惡性血液疾病I期臨床試驗，並獲得中國特發性肺纖維化適應症的II期臨床試驗有條件許可。我們正在積極尋求潛在合作機會，在中國及全球加快各項管線的商業化進程。

## Product Pipeline

Our pipeline includes a risk-balanced and diversified portfolio of drug candidates, which are committed to meeting the huge unmet medical needs and have significant market potential. Hundreds of millions of male and female patients around the world and in China suffered from AGA and acne. Based on AR targets, we have made groundbreaking developments with KX-826 and GT20029 for dermatology fields. We are rapidly advancing clinical trials and actively exploring commercialisation paths to meet patients' needs as soon as possible. In other disease areas, including mCRPC, liver cancer, IPF, hematologic malignancies and multiple solid tumors, we also have several products in/completing the clinical stage, accumulating a large amount of R&D and clinical data, with high value for cooperation in commercialisation. The following chart sets forth a summary of our drug candidates as well as their respective mechanism, indications and development progresses:

## 產品管線

我們的管線包括風險均衡且多元化的在研藥物組合，致力於填補大量未獲滿足的臨床需求，擁有巨大的市場潛力。脫髮及痤瘡困擾著全球及中國數以億計的男女性患者，我們深耕於AR靶點，在皮科領域突破性地開發了KX-826及GT20029，快速推進臨床試驗，並在積極探索商業化路徑以盡早滿足患者需求。在其他疾病領域包括mCRPC、肝癌、特發性肺纖維化、惡性血液疾病及多種實體瘤等，我們亦有多款產品推進至或已完成臨床階段，積累了大量的研發及臨床數據，具備高度的商業化合作價值。下表載列我們在研藥物機制、適應症及開發進展的概要：

	Drug Candidate	Target / Mechanism	Indication	Country/Region	Pre-Clinical	IND Filing (Filed)	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	NDA	
Clinical stages	Dermatology	KX-826	AR antagonist (for external use)	Androgenetic alopecia (Male)	China						
				Androgenetic alopecia (Female)	China						
				Androgenetic alopecia (Male)	US						
				Androgenetic alopecia (Long-term safety)	China						
				Combined with minoxidil for androgenetic alopecia (Male)	China						
				Acne vulgaris	China						
				Acne vulgaris	US						
	AR-PROTAC (GT20029)	AR-PROTAC compound	Androgenetic alopecia	China							
			Acne vulgaris	China							
			Androgenetic alopecia	US							
			Acne vulgaris	US							
Non-dermatology	Prixelutamide (GT0918)	Second generation AR antagonist	COVID-19	Intl							
	GT1708F	Hedgehog/ SMO inhibitor	Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF)	China							
			Blood cancer	China							
	GT0486	mTOR kinase inhibitor	Metastatic solid tumours	China							
Biologics	ALK-1 (GT90001)	Angiogenesis inhibitor	Combination therapy with a PD-1 for metastatic HCC (2L)	Taiwan(China)							
			Combination therapy with a PD-1 for metastatic HCC (2L)	US & Intl							
			Combination therapy with a PD-1 for metastatic HCC	China							
Pre-clinical		c-Myc molecular glue	Blood cancer and solid tumors								
		PROTAC compounds	External therapy								
		ALK-1/VEGF bispecific antibody	Solid tumors								



臨床階段	在研藥物	目標 / 機制	適應症	國家/地區	臨床前	新藥臨床試驗申請(IND)備案(已提交/已獲受理)			新藥上市申請(NDA)
						I期	II期	III期	
皮膚科	KX-826	AR拮抗劑 (外用)	雄激素性脫髮 (男性)	中國		2023年11月27日公佈數據			
			雄激素性脫髮 (女性)	中國		2022年12月1日公佈數據			
			雄激素性脫髮 (男性)	美國		2023年5月11日公佈數據			
			雄激素性脫髮 (長期安全性試驗)	中國		2023年11月15日完成全部患者入組			
			聯合米諾地爾治療雄激素性脫髮 (男性)	中國		2024年2月1日獲批開展			
			痤瘡	中國		2023年8月28日完成II期臨床試驗			
	AR-PROTAC (GT20029)	AR-PROTAC化合物	雄激素性脫髮	中國		2024年4月21日公佈I期試驗達到主要終點			
			痤瘡	中國		2022年11月24日公佈兩種劑量試驗結果			
			雄激素性脫髮	美國		2023年2月10日公佈兩種劑量試驗結果			
			痤瘡	美國		2023年2月10日公佈兩種劑量試驗結果			
非皮膚科	普克魯胺 (GT0918)	第二代AR拮抗劑	COVID-19	全球					
	GT1708F	Hedgehog/SMO抑制劑	特發性肺纖維化 (IPF)	中國		2023年10月獲批II期臨床試驗			
	GT0486	mTOR多激酶抑制劑	轉移性實體瘤	中國		2023年5月8日完成II期臨床試驗			
大分子	ALK-1 (GT90001)	血管生成抑制劑	聯合PD-1作為治療轉移性肝癌的二線療法	中國臺灣		2022年7月7日完成東亞病人首次訪視			
			聯合PD-1作為治療轉移性肝癌的二線療法	美國和全球		2022年5月2日首例患者入組			
			聯合PD-1作為治療轉移性肝癌的療法	中國		2021年10月11日獲批開展			
臨床前		c-Myc分子膠	血液腫瘤和實體瘤						
		PROTAC化合物	外用療法						
		ALK-1/VEGF雙特异性抗體	實體瘤						

## BUSINESS REVIEW

As at the date of this report, we had developed six clinical-stage drugs, for which we had obtained approvals to commence clinical trials in the PRC (including Taiwan), the U.S. and other countries and regions. These clinical-stage drug candidates are composed of KX-826, AR-PROTAC compound GT20029, Pruxelutamide (GT0918), Hedgehog/SMO inhibitor GT1708F, mTOR kinase inhibitor GT0486 and ALK-1 antibody GT90001, the details of which are set out as follows:

### Main Products

- **KX-826**

KX-826 is a drug for topical use, which can block the signaling pathway of AR. It acts on the local area of peripheral skin tissue, and can reduce the sensitivity of AR to androgen in the pilosebaceous gland, and the low AR inhibitory activity of its metabolites can reduce systemic side effects. We own the patents of KX-826 in many countries around the world, including China. Its core patent is valid until 8 September 2030. We are currently developing KX-826 in tincture and gel as a potential first-in-class topical drug for the treatment of AGA and acne vulgaris.

## 業務回顧

於本報告日期，我們已開發出6款臨床階段藥物，並在中國(包括台灣)、美國及其他國家和地區取得臨床試驗批准。該等臨床階段在研藥物包括KX-826、AR-PROTAC化合物(GT20029)、普克魯胺(GT0918)、GT1708F (Hedgehog/SMO抑制劑)、mTOR激酶抑制劑(GT0486)、ALK-1抗體(GT90001)，內容如下：

### 主要產品

- **KX-826**

KX-826為局部外用藥物，能夠阻斷AR的信號通路。其作用於外周皮膚組織局部範圍，可降低毛囊皮脂腺中的AR對雄激素的敏感性，代謝產物的低AR抑制活性可減少體內的副作用。我們在全球多個國家及中國擁有KX-826的專利，其核心專利有效期至2030年9月8日。我們目前正就KX-826酹劑及凝膠開發其作為治療脫髮及痤瘡的潛在同類首創局部外用藥物。

**i. AGA Indication**

Where AGA occurs, the androgen binds to the AR in the hair follicle cells, and the AR undergoes a complex enzymatic reaction and forms an AR complex. The AR complex enters the nucleus, binds to a specific hormone-responsive element of the gene locus, induces or inhibits the transcription of the target gene, and synthesises specific messenger RNA (mRNA) and corresponding proteins, such as different kinds of cytokines. This regulates cell proliferation and differentiation, which causes the hair to prematurely enter into a resting period and shrinks hair follicles. The hair in the growing period gradually becomes thinner and hair follicles shrink and disappear, resulting in AGA. Abnormal changes in systemic and local androgen metabolism are important factors in the pathogenesis of AGA, and dihydrotestosterone (DHT) catalysed by androgen by 5 $\alpha$ -reductase is a contributing molecule of AGA. AR is recognised as an attributing factor for AGA. KX-826 is for topical application to locally block the androgen mediated signaling by competing androgen to bind to AR in the targeted tissues.

Previously, the Company has successfully completed the phase II trials for male and female AGA in China.

The phase II clinical trial for male AGA has enrolled 120 patients who were randomly assigned to four groups, including KX-826 0.25% BID (twice daily), KX-826 0.5% QD (once daily), KX-826 0.5% BID, and placebo (including QD and BID), and the primary endpoint is the mean change from baseline of non-vellus TAHC compared with placebo after 24 weeks. The results showed that:

- For efficacy, after 24 weeks of treatment, 0.5% BID KX-826 group demonstrated significant improvement in non-vellus TAHC, which increased by 22.73 hair counts per cm<sup>2</sup> as compared with baseline ( $P<0.001$ ) and increased by 15.34 hair counts per cm<sup>2</sup> as compared with the placebo group with statistical significance ( $P=0.024$ ).

**i. 脫髮適應症**

發生AGA時，雄激素與毛囊細胞中的AR結合，AR經歷複雜的酶促反應並形成AR複合物。AR複合物進入細胞核，與基因座的特定激素反應元件結合，誘導或抑制靶基因的轉錄，並合成特定的信使RNA(mRNA)及相應的蛋白質，例如不同種類的細胞因子。這調節細胞增殖及分化，導致頭髮過早進入休息期並使毛囊收縮。生長期的頭髮逐漸變薄，毛囊縮小並消失，從而導致雄激素性脫髮。全身及局部雄激素代謝的異常變化是雄激素性脫髮發病的重要因素，而5 $\alpha$ -還原酶催化雄激素轉化為二氫睾酮(DHT)是導致雄激素性脫髮的重要分子。AR被認為是雄激素性脫髮的促進因素，KX-826作為外用藥物，通過與雄激素競爭結合靶組織中的AR，可以阻斷雄激素信號傳導的通道。

於更早時期，我們已完成中國男性脫髮II期臨床試驗及中國女性脫髮II期臨床試驗。

中國男性脫髮II期臨床試驗共入組120名患者，分別納入KX-826 0.25%每日使用兩次(BID)、KX-826 0.5%每日使用一次(QD)、KX-826 0.5% BID以及安慰劑(包括QD及BID)4個組別，採用治療24周與安慰劑相比TAHC較基線的平均變化為臨床終點，結果顯示：

- 就有效性而言，經過24周的治療，KX-826 0.5% BID組在TAHC呈現明顯的改善。與基線相比，每平方厘米增加22.73根毛髮， $P<0.001$ 。與安慰劑相比，每平方厘米增加15.34根， $P=0.024$ 。

- For safety, the overall safety profile of KX-826 was good and manageable. No serious adverse event (SAE), adverse drug reaction (ADR), nor death occurred. After 14 days of topical application, the systemic exposure of KX-826 and its metabolites in vivo reached a steady state; the drug concentration in blood in each dose group was low.

The phase II clinical trial for female AGA in China has enrolled a total of 160 patients who were randomly assigned to five groups, including KX-826 0.25% QD, KX-826 0.25% BID, KX-826 0.5% QD, KX-826 0.5% BID, and placebo. The primary endpoint is the mean change from baseline of non-vellus TAHC compared with placebo after 24 weeks. The results showed that:

- For efficacy, over 24 weeks of treatment, the non-vellus TAHC of the KX-826 0.5% QD group has increased by 11.39 hair counts per cm<sup>2</sup> compared with the placebo group from baseline ( $P=0.0087$ ). KX-826 has demonstrated efficacy as early as at the end of week 12.
- For safety, the overall safety profile of KX-826 was favorable. The majority of treatment emerged adverse events (“TEAE”) were mild and similar to those of placebo. No TEAE resulting in patient withdrawal or death from the trial was reported.

- 就安全性而言，KX-826的整體安全性良好可控。概無出現嚴重不良事件、不良藥物反應，亦無出現死亡案例。經過14天的外用，KX-826的全身性暴露量及其體內代謝物達到穩定狀態；各劑量組在血液的藥物濃度較低。

中國女性脫髮II期臨床試驗入組160名患者，分別納入KX-826 0.25% QD、KX-826 0.25% BID、KX-826 0.5% QD、KX-826 0.5% BID以及安慰劑5個組別，採用治療24周與安慰劑相比TAHC較基線的平均變化為臨床終點。結果顯示：

- 就有效性而言，治療24周後，KX-826 0.5% QD組TAHC較基線變化與安慰劑相比每平方厘米增加11.39根， $P=0.0087$ 。KX-826的療效在治療第12周展現。
- 就安全性而言，KX-826各劑量組的總體安全性良好，研究過程中出現的不良事件(「TEAE」)大多數為輕度，且與安慰劑組類似。未發生導致退出試驗或死亡的TEAE。

As at the date of this report, we completed the phase III clinical trial for male AGA in China and the phase II clinical trial for male AGA in the U.S.. Meanwhile, we also initiated the long-term safety phase III trial for the treatment of AGA in China and the phase Ib/III clinical trial of KX-826 in combination with minoxidil in China.

- On 1 February 2024, we announced that the phase Ib/III clinical trial of KX-826 in combination with minoxidil for the treatment of male AGA was cleared by NMPA, to evaluate the efficacy and safety of KX-826 in combination with minoxidil for the treatment of male adults with AGA in China. The Group believes that through the development of combination therapy, the efficacy of KX-826 for AGA will be further discovered.
- On 27 November 2023, we announced that the topline results of phase III clinical trial of KX-826 topical treatment for male AGA have been read out. This phase III clinical trial is a multicenter, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled study to evaluate the efficacy and safety of topical use of KX-826 0.5% BID in the treatment of male AGA adults in China. The trial has enrolled a total of 740 patients who were randomly assigned to KX-826 0.5% BID and placebo two groups. The main endpoint of this study is the average change in non-vellus TAHC compared to baseline at the end of 24 weeks. The results showed that the overall safety of the trial was good, with KX-826 demonstrating excellent safety profile and no serious adverse events was reported. After 24 weeks' treatment, KX-826 promoted hair growth compared to baseline, with statistical significance ( $P < 0.0001$ ). Compared with placebo, there was TAHC improvement at all visit points in KX-826 0.5% BID group with no statistical significance, but a trend in efficacy was observed.

截至本報告日期，我們完成了中國男性脫髮III期臨床試驗、美國男性脫髮II期臨床試驗，同時我們啟動了中國脫髮長期安全性III期臨床試驗及KX-826與米諾地爾聯合使用的中國脫髮Ib/III期臨床試驗。

- 於2024年2月1日，我們公告了KX-826與米諾地爾聯合治療中國成年男性雄激素性脫髮的Ib/III期臨床試驗已獲得國家藥監局批准，用以評價KX-826與米諾地爾聯合治療中國成年男性脫髮患者的有效性及安全性。本集團相信，通過聯合療法的探索，將進一步挖掘KX-826於脫髮領域的治療效果。
- 於2023年11月27日，我們公告了KX-826外用治療男性雄激素性脫髮的中國III期臨床試驗已讀出頂線數據。該項III期臨床試驗是一項多中心、隨機、雙盲、安慰劑對照的研究，旨在評估KX-826 0.5% BID治療中國成年男性脫髮受試者的有效性和安全性。試驗共入組740名患者，分別納入KX-826 0.5% BID及安慰劑兩個組別，主要臨床終點為治療24周後，與安慰劑相比TAHC較基線的變化。分析結果顯示，試驗整體安全性優良，KX-826展示了極佳的安全性能，試驗過程未報告任何重大不良反應。治療24周後，KX-826與基線相比促進了毛髮生長，具有統計學意義， $P < 0.0001$ 。與安慰劑相比，KX-826 0.5% BID組TAHC在各個訪視點均有提高，差異在統計學上未達到顯著性，但顯示療效趨勢。



- On 19 July 2023, we announced the completion of first patient enrollment in long-term safety phase III trial of KX-826 in China for treatment of AGA, and we have finished all patients enrollment on 15 November 2023. It is a multi-center, open-label phase III clinical trial, which was approved to be conducted by NMPA on 18 April 2023, aiming to evaluate the long-term safety of the topical use of KX-826 for treatment of AGA in China. A total of 271 male and female AGA patients have been enrolled, and the treatment period is 52 weeks. The primary endpoint of the trial is the incidence of TEAE.
- On 11 May 2023, the Company announced successful completion of phase II clinical trial of KX-826 for treatment of male AGA in the U.S.. The results after 24 weeks of treatment are statistically and clinically meaningful compared to baseline and demonstrate a favorable safety profile of KX-826. The phase II clinical trial is a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled and parallel group clinical study designed to evaluate the efficacy and safety of KX-826 for treatment of male AGA. A total of 123 patients were enrolled who were assigned to KX-826 0.25% QD, KX-826 0.5% QD, KX-826 0.5% BID, and placebo (including QD and BID) four groups. The results showed that:
  - The TAHC of the 0.5% BID KX-826 group had increased by approximately 10 hair counts per cm<sup>2</sup> compared with baseline after treatment of 24 weeks, which was statistically significant ( $P=0.0088$ ).
  - KX-826 had indicated an improvement in TAHC versus placebo, and a dose-response relationship was observed from different KX-826 dosage groups. Other relevant results indicated that KX-826 promoted hair growth clinically in male AGA patients.
- 於2023年7月19日，我們公告了KX-826治療脫髮的中國長期安全性III期臨床試驗完成首例受試者入組，於2023年11月15日，試驗已完成全部受試者入組。該項III期臨床試驗是一項多中心、開放標籤的研究，於2023年4月18日獲得國家藥監局批准開展，旨在評估KX-826外用治療中國脫髮患者的長期安全性。試驗招募271名男女脫髮患者，治療時間為52周，主要終點是TEAE的發生情況。
- 於2023年5月11日，我們公告了KX-826用於治療男性脫髮的美國II期臨床試驗成功完成，與基線相比，治療24周後的結果具有統計學和臨床意義，且安全性良好。該II期臨床試驗是一項隨機、雙盲、安慰劑對照、平行分組的研究，旨在評估KX-826治療男性脫髮的有效性和安全性。試驗共入組123名受試者，分別納入KX-826 0.25% QD，KX-826 0.5% QD、KX-826 0.5% BID及安慰劑(包括QD及BID)四個組別。結果顯示：
  - 治療24周後，KX-826 0.5% BID組的TAHC較基線每平方厘米增加約10根，結果具有統計學意義， $P=0.0088$ 。
  - KX-826相對於安慰劑在TAHC變化方面呈現出數值上的優勢，且不同KX-826劑量組間存在劑量效應關係。其他相關結果表明，KX-826治療男性脫髮在臨床上顯示出促進毛髮生長的效果。

## ii. Acne vulgaris indication

Acne vulgaris is the eighth most prevalent disease in the world which affects more than 9.4% of the global population. Acne vulgaris is particularly common among adolescents as an facial disease. The pathogenesis of acne vulgaris is complicated. The influence of androgen and its receptor signaling pathway on sebaceous glands and sebum secretion is one of the important factors causing acne vulgaris. The U.S. FDA approved the first AR antagonist over the past 40 years for treatment of acne in August 2020, which had paved the way for our ongoing clinical trials in China. To date, there has been significant unmet clinical needs as no effective topical AR antagonist was approved for acne vulgaris treatment in China.

KX-826 is a well-targeted topical AR antagonist, which competitively inhibits the combination of androgen with AR in the skin tissue and is able to topically control the activation of the AR signal pathway caused by the excessive level of androgen without affecting the activity of AR signal pathway in human body. Through external application, KX-826 is able to inhibit the combination of AR with androgen in hair follicle sebaceous glands for treatment of acne vulgaris.

- On 28 August 2023, we announced we have completed the phase II clinical trial of KX-826 in China for treatment of acne. The phase II clinical trial is a multicenter, randomised, double-blind and placebo-controlled clinical study designed to evaluate the safety, efficacy, tolerance and PK of topical application of KX-826 for the treatment of patients with acne vulgaris. This study included a total of 160 acne patients who met the Pillsbury grading system's grade I-III or IGA grading system's grade 2-3 who were assigned to KX-826 0.25% QD and BID, KX-826 0.5% QD and BID, and placebo QD and BID groups. The results show:

## ii. 痤瘡適應症

痤瘡是世界第八大流行疾病，影響全球人口的9.4%以上。痤瘡多發於青春期並主要累及面部，其發病機制複雜，雄激素及其受體信號通路對皮脂腺及皮脂分泌的影響是引起痤瘡的重要因素之一。於2020年8月，美國FDA批准近40年來首個用於治療痤瘡的AR拮抗劑，這為我們的AR拮抗劑在中國進行臨床試驗提供了借鑒。迄今，中國尚無有效的外用AR拮抗劑被批准用於痤瘡的治療，因此具有極大的未被滿足的臨床需求。

KX-826是一種靶向性強的外用AR拮抗劑，能夠競爭性地抑制皮膚組織中雄激素與AR的結合，在不影響人體內AR信號通路活性的情況下，能夠局部控制雄激素水平過高引起的AR信號通路的激活。通過外用，KX-826能夠抑制毛囊皮脂腺中AR與雄激素的結合，從而用於治療痤瘡。

- 於2023年8月28日，我們公告了KX-826用於治療痤瘡的中國II期臨床試驗已經完成。該項II期臨床試驗是一項多中心、隨機、雙盲、安慰劑平行對照的研究，旨在評估KX-826在痤瘡患者中的安全性、有效性、耐受性和藥代動力學。試驗共入組160名符合Pillsbury分級I-III級或IGA分級2-3級的痤瘡患者，納入KX-826 0.25%QD組和BID組、KX-826 0.5% QD組和BID組，以及安慰劑組(包括QD和BID)。結果顯示：

- At week 12, all patients who achieved treatment success (according to the 5-point IGA scale, IGA score decreasing to 0–1 and a decrease of  $\geq 2$  levels is defined as success) appeared in the experimental groups.
  - Compared with placebo group, post hoc analysis of subgroups with baseline non-inflammatory lesion count  $\geq 30$  showed that counts of both non-inflammatory and inflammatory lesion in the KX-826 group were significantly improved, and the improvements had persisted until the twelfth week. The improvement effect was initially observed at the second week.
  - The safety profile of KX-826 is good. During the research, most adverse events were mild local skin irritation, and the incidence rate in the KX-826 group was similar to that of the placebo group. There were no adverse events that led to withdrawal from the trial or death.
- 在第12周時，達到治療成功（根據IGA 5分量表，把IGA評分下降到0–1且下降等級 $\geq 2$ 級記為成功）的患者均出現在試驗組。
  - 與安慰劑相比，對於基線非炎性病變數 $\geq 30$ 的亞組事後分析表明，KX-826組的非炎性和炎性病變數均出現明顯改善並持續至12周，改善效果最初在第2周的時候被觀察到。
  - KX-826的安全性良好。在研究過程中，KX-826組大多數不良事件為輕度局部皮膚刺激症狀，且發生率與安慰劑組相似。未發生任何導致退出試驗或死亡的不良事件。
- **AR-PROTAC Compound(GT20029)**

GT20029 has the potential to become a new generation of treatment for AGA and acne vulgaris. GT20029 is a topical AR-PROTAC compound developed by the Group's in-house PROTAC platform. It is also the first topical PROTAC compound in the world which has entered phase II clinical stage. GT20029 has a topical curative effect and can avoid systemic exposure by limiting skin penetration, and thus achieving good safety profile. The repeated pharmacodynamics studies in DHT-induced mouse model showed that GT20029 significantly promoted hair growth with statistical difference. The study of testosterone propionate (“TP”)-induced skin hamster flank organ acne model showed that GT20029 significantly inhibited the enlargement of the flank organ, with statistical difference.
  - **AR-PROTAC化合物(GT20029)**

GT20029有可能成為脫髮及痤瘡的新一代治療藥物。GT20029是一款由本集團內部PROTAC平台開發的外用AR-PROTAC化合物，亦是全球第一個進入II期臨床階段的外用PROTAC化合物。GT20029僅在局部產生療效，通過限制皮膚滲透從而減少全身藥物暴露，以獲得更好的安全性。對DHT誘導的小鼠模型藥效學研究的重複結果表明，GT20029可顯著促進頭髮生長，且有統計學差異。對丙酸睾酮([TP])誘導的金黃地鼠皮脂腺斑痤瘡模型藥效學研究的結果表明，GT20029可顯著抑制皮脂腺斑的增大，且有統計學差異。

Previously, we announced the top-line results of the phase I clinical trial of GT20029 for the treatment of AGA and acne vulgaris in China. The phase I clinical trial is a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled study to evaluate the safety and PK of topical use of GT20029 (gel/tincture). The study enrolled 92 healthy subjects receiving single and multiple ascending dose administration (topical) of GT20029. The results showed that GT20029 demonstrated good safety, tolerability and PK in healthy subjects. Following a single dose administration, all subjects had no detectable drug concentrations (below lower limit of quantification (“**LLOQ**”), 0.001ng/mL) at all time points. Following 14-day multiple-doses topical administration, the mean maximum drug concentrations of all cohorts were lower than 0.05ng/mL. All treatment related adverse events (“**TRAE**”) were grade I.

As at the date of this report, we have completed the phase I clinical trial for AGA and acne in the U.S. and enrollment of the phase II clinical trial for AGA in China.

- On 10 February 2023, we announced the top-line results of the phase I clinical trial of GT20029 for treatment of AGA and acne vulgaris in the U.S.. The phase I clinical trial is a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel group, dose escalation study to evaluate the safety, tolerability and PK of GT20029 following topical single ascending dose administration (“**SAD**”) in healthy subjects and multiple ascending dose administration (“**MAD**”) in subjects with AGA or acne. The results showed that GT20029 demonstrated good safety, tolerability and PK following topical single ascending dose SAD administration in healthy subjects and MAD administration in subjects with AGA or acne vulgaris. In the SAD stage, subjects had no systemic exposure at all dose levels, and all sample concentrations were below the LLOQ (0.003ng/mL). In the MAD stage, after 14 days of continuous administration in subjects with AGA or acne vulgaris, the systemic exposure was limited and the mean maximum observed concentration (C<sub>max</sub>) of all dose levels fluctuated near the LLOQ, with the highest not exceeding 0.015 ng/mL. No TEAE relating to GT20029 in the SAD stage was reported. Most of the TEAEs in the MAD stage were mild, including dryness, itching, burning and pain at application sites. No SAE, severe TEAE (Grade ≥3), subject withdrawal or death caused by TEAE were reported.

於更早時期，我們宣佈GT20029治療脫髮和痤瘡的中國I期臨床試驗主要結果。該項I期臨床試驗是一項隨機、雙盲、安慰劑對照的研究，以評估GT20029(凝膠和酊)局部外用給藥的安全性和藥代動力學等特徵。試驗共納入92名健康受試者，分別進行GT20029的單次用藥及連續局部用藥。結果顯示，GT20029在健康受試者中具有良好的安全性、耐受性和藥代動力學特徵。單次用藥後，所有受試者均無體內藥物暴露量，所有劑量組的所有樣品血藥濃度均低於定量下限(「**定量下限**」，0.001ng/mL)。連續14天用藥後，各劑量組最大血藥濃度均值均在0.05ng/mL以下。試驗期間發生的與研究藥物相關的不良事件(「**TRAE**」)均為I級。

截至本報告日期，我們完成了針對脫髮和痤瘡治療的美國I期臨床並完成中國脫髮II期臨床試驗的入組。

- 於2023年2月10日，我們宣佈GT20029治療脫髮和痤瘡的美國I期臨床試驗頂線結果。該項I期臨床試驗是一項隨機、雙盲、安慰劑對照、平行設計的劑量遞增研究，以評估GT20029在健康受試者中單劑給藥劑量遞增和在脫髮或痤瘡受試者中多劑給藥劑量遞增後的安全性、耐受性和藥代動力學特徵。結果顯示，GT20029在在健康受試者中單劑給藥劑量遞增(「**SAD**」)和在脫髮或痤瘡受試者中多劑給藥劑量遞增(「**MAD**」)後均展示良好的安全性、耐受性和藥代動力學特徵。在SAD階段，所有劑量組的受試者未發現體內藥物暴露量，所有樣品濃度均低於定量下限(0.003ng/mL)。在MAD階段，脫髮和痤瘡受試者連續14天用藥後，體內系統藥物暴露量有限，各劑量組平均峰濃度(C<sub>max</sub>)均在定量下限附近波動，且最高不超過0.015ng/mL。在SAD階段，未發生TEAE。在MAD階段，常見的TEAE均為輕度，包括在給藥部位出現乾燥、瘙癢、灼熱感、疼痛等。研究期間未發生嚴重不良事件，未發生大於等於三級的TEAE，未發生導致受試者終止試驗或死亡的TEAE。



- On 14 April 2023, we announced completion of first subject enrollment in phase II clinical trial of GT20029 for treatment of AGA in China. The trial is a multi-center, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled study, which was designed to evaluate the efficacy and safety of GT20029 for treating male AGA adults in China, and to determine the recommended dosage for phase III clinical trial. The primary endpoint of this trial is the change from baseline in non-vellus TAHC after 12 weeks of treatment in comparison to placebo. Safety assessments included adverse events, laboratory tests, subjective evaluations of the topical medication and dermatological assessments. On 22 August 2023, the enrollment of total 180 patients has finished. They were divided into once daily (“**QD**”) and twice weekly (“**BIW**”) dosing cohorts, each with control groups (dosing placebo) and experiment groups (dosing GT20029 tincture), receiving either 0.5% or 1% doses.
- On 21 April 2024, the Company announced that the phase II clinical trial of GT20029 for the treatment of AGA in China has reached the primary endpoint, with statistically significant and clinically meaningful results, as well as good safety and tolerability.
  - In terms of efficacy, GT20029 tincture demonstrated statistically significant therapeutic efficacy and clinical significance compared to placebo in both the QD and BIW dosing cohorts. After 12 weeks of treatment, the 0.5% QD GT20029 group showed an increase of 16.80 hairs/cm<sup>2</sup> from baseline, which was 6.69 hairs/cm<sup>2</sup> more than the placebo group, with statistically significant results ( $P < 0.05$ ). The TAHC of GT20029 1.0% BIW group showed an increase of 11.94 hairs/cm<sup>2</sup> from baseline, which was 7.36 hairs/cm<sup>2</sup> more than the placebo, also yielding statistically significant results ( $P < 0.05$ ). For the BIW cohort, the study indicated a dose-response relationship among different doses of GT20029.
  - Regarding safety, GT20029 tincture demonstrated good safety and tolerability, with the incidence of adverse events during treatment comparable to that of placebo. In addition, no adverse sexual events were observed during the trial.
- 於2023年4月14日，我們宣佈GT20029治療脫髮的中國II期臨床試驗完成首例受試者入組。該項II期臨床試驗是一項多中心、隨機、雙盲、安慰劑對照的研究，用以評估GT20029治療中國成年男性脫髮的有效性和安全性，並確定III期臨床試驗的推薦給藥劑量。研究的主要臨床終點為治療12周與安慰劑相比TAHC對比基線的變化，安全性評估包括不良事件、實驗室檢查、外用藥主觀評價及皮損表現評價等。於2023年8月22日，試驗完成全部180名受試者入組，分為每天一次（[**QD**]）用藥隊列和每週兩次（[**BIW**]）用藥隊列，每個隊列均包括對照組（使用安慰劑）和試驗組（使用GT20029酊），並接受0.5%和1%的不同劑量。
- 於2024年4月21日，公司宣佈GT20029治療脫髮的中國II期臨床試驗達到主要研究終點。其結果具有統計學顯著性及臨床意義，且安全性和耐受性良好。
  - 有效性方面，與安慰劑相比，不論是QD隊列還是BIW隊列，GT20029酊均顯示出統計學顯著的療效優勢及臨床意義。治療12周後，GT20029 0.5% QD組的TAHC較基線增加16.80根/cm<sup>2</sup>，較安慰劑增加6.69根/cm<sup>2</sup>，結果均有統計學意義（ $P < 0.05$ ）。GT20029 1.0% BIW組的TAHC較基線增加11.94根/cm<sup>2</sup>，較安慰劑增加7.36根/cm<sup>2</sup>，結果均有統計學意義（ $P < 0.05$ ）。針對BIW隊列，研究表明，不同GT20029劑量組之間存在劑量效應關係。
  - 安全性方面，GT20029酊具有良好的安全性和耐受性，各組在治療過程中發生的不良事件與安慰劑相當。此外，試驗未觀察到與性功能相關的不良事件。



- The 1% BIW dosage of GT20029 was identified as the optimal dosing level in the Phase II Clinical Trial and has been recommended for the phase III clinical trial for male AGA in China.
- Based on the results of phase I clinical trials in China and the U.S. of GT20029 for treatment of acne, we are preparing to conduct a phase II clinical trial of GT20029 for acne to further explore in the field of acne.

- **Prixelutamide (GT0918)**

Prixelutamide (GT0918) is a second-generation AR antagonist as well as an ACE2 and TMPRSS2 degrader with the potential to be a best-in-class drug, whose patent is valid until 8 March 2032. Prixelutamide has a novel chemical structure and constitutes a dual-action mechanism which not only inhibits androgen from binding to AR, but also reduces AR expression. The Company has developed Prixelutamide for the treatment of mCRPC, COVID-19 and mBC, and has completed multiple phase III clinical trials. As at the date of this report, the Company is actively pursuing commercialisation of Prixelutamide and cooperation opportunities, including continuing to seek regulatory approval for COVID-19 indication and license-out for mCRPC and COVID-19 indication in various countries. At the same time, the value of Prixelutamide in breast cancer has also been recognised, and its phase Ic clinical research results were disclosed at the 46th St. Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium (SABCS 2023), the largest and most influential international conference in the field of breast cancer, in December 2023, and was selected as a highlight poster presentation. The study demonstrated a manageable safety profile and encouraging anti-tumor efficacy with Prixelutamide plus fulvestrant in patients with AR+/HR+/HER2- mBC who failed first-line treatment, and may be more effective in patients with low AR/ER. Previously, the results of the trial were also published in a poster at the 2023 European Society for Medical Oncology (ESMO).

- GT20029 1% BIW為II期臨床試驗的最佳給藥劑量，該劑量被確定為中國男性脫髮III期臨床試驗的推薦給藥劑量。

- 基於GT20029治療痤瘡於中國及美國I期臨床試驗的結果，我們正在準備開展GT20029用於痤瘡治療的II期臨床試驗，進一步拓展我們在痤瘡治療領域的研究範圍。

- **普克魯胺(GT0918)**

普克魯胺(GT0918)是一款有潛力成為同類最佳藥物的二代AR拮抗劑以及ACE2和TMPRSS2降解劑，其核心專利有效期至2032年3月8日。普克魯胺具有新穎的化學結構，不僅能夠抑制雄激素與AR結合，還能夠下調AR表達，具有雙重作用機制。本公司開發普克魯胺用於mCRPC、COVID-19及轉移性乳腺癌治療，並已完成多項臨床III期臨床試驗。截至本報告日期，本公司正在積極尋求普克魯胺的商業化以及海外合作機會，包括持續就COVID-19適應症尋求監管審批，就mCRPC及COVID-19適應症在各個國家尋求對外授權等。同時，普克魯胺用於乳腺癌的開發價值亦已獲得重要肯定，其Ic期臨床研究成果於2023年12月亮相乳腺癌領域規模最大、最具影響力的國際性會議 – 2023年第46屆聖安東尼奧乳腺癌研討會(SABCS 2023)，並被選為亮點壁報展示。研究論證了在一線治療失敗的AR+/HR+/HER2-乳腺癌患者中，普克魯胺加氟維司群顯示出可控的安全性和令人鼓舞的抗腫瘤效果，並且在AR/ER比例低的患者中可能更有效。此前，該試驗結果亦在2023年歐洲腫瘤內科學會(ESMO)以壁報形式獲公佈。

• **GT1708F (Hedgehog/SMO Inhibitor)**

GT1708F is an inhibitor of the hedgehog signal transduction pathway. We are currently developing GT1708F primarily for treatment of IPF and blood cancer.

**i. IPF Indication**

IPF is a chronic, progressive fibrosing interstitial pneumonia and one of the most fatal interstitial pneumonias. The incidence of IPF is high, but due to the relatively unnoticeable onset and progression, most patients are diagnosed in the moderate and advanced stages, and the median survival time of patients from the time of diagnosis is only 3~5 years. The global incidence rate of IPF reaches 14 to 43 per 100,000 people. The incidence rate in China reaches 2 to 29 per 100,000 people. It has large market potential as one of rare diseases. GT1708F affects the activity of Hh pathway and expression of the relevant downstream proteins by inhibiting the activity of SMO protein. Reactivation of the Hh signaling pathway is a feature of fibrotic lung tissue in IPF which affects in fibroblast migration and proliferation. Many nonclinical studies have shown that the Hh signaling pathway played a crucial role in IPF. According to reports, in IPF tissue, the expression of genes or proteins such as SMO and Gli1 is higher than that in normal lung tissue, and after stimulating Hh in pulmonary fibrosis cells isolated from lung tissue of patients suffering from IPF, the expression of SMO and Gli1 proteins and genes is increased. In-vitro study showed that GT1708F could significantly decrease the expression of Gli1, Gli2 and pulmonary fibrosis related  $\alpha$ -SMA protein.

The results of the bleomycin-induced pulmonary fibrosis model on Sprague-Dawley(SD) rats showed that after GT1708F treatment, the damage of the terminal bronchial wall and pulmonary arteriole wall and inflammatory cell infiltration (in the lesion and on the edge of the lesion) were effectively improved. Compared with the active comparator nintedanib, different doses of GT1708F have similar improvement effects on lung damage and inflammatory cell infiltration. In addition, GT1708F can significantly improve the degree of pulmonary fibrosis ( $P<0.001$ ).

• **GT1708F (Hedgehog/SMO 抑制劑)**

GT1708F是一種hedgehog信號轉導通路抑制劑。我們現正開發其主要用於治療IPF及血液腫瘤。

**i. IPF適應症**

IPF是一種慢性、進行性、纖維化性間質性肺疾病，是間質性肺疾病中最為凶險的疾病之一。其發病率較高，但由於發病、進展較為隱秘，多數患者確診時病情已進展至中晚期，患者確診後中位生存期僅為3~5年。就IPF而言，全球每10萬人中有14-43人發病，在中國每10萬人有2-29人發病，其作為罕見病之一，具有廣闊的市場。我們開發的GT1708F通過抑制SMO蛋白的活性影響Hh通路的活性及其下游相關蛋白的表達。Hh信號通路的再啟動是IPF中纖維化性肺組織的一個特徵，影響成纖維細胞遷移和增殖的增加。許多非臨床研究表明，Hh信號通路對特發性肺纖維化有至關重要的作用。據報導，在特發性肺纖維化組織中，SMO、Gli1等基因或蛋白表達高於正常肺組織，而且用IPF病人肺組織中分離的肺纖維化細胞刺激Hh後，SMO、Gli1蛋白和基因表達有所提高。體外研究顯示，GT1708F可顯著下調Gli1、Gli2以及和肺纖維化相關蛋白 $\alpha$ -SMA蛋白的表達。

博來黴素誘導的SD大鼠肺纖維化模型實驗結果顯示，給予GT1708F治療後，能夠有效改善肺終末支氣管壁和肺小動脈壁損傷及炎症細胞浸潤(病灶內與病灶邊緣)。不同劑量GT1708F與活性藥物對照組尼達尼布相比較，對肺部損傷及炎症細胞浸潤改善效果相當。另外，GT1708F能顯著改善肺纖維化程度( $P<0.001$ )。

On 11 October 2023, we announced GTI708F had obtained conditional approval to conduct phase II clinical trial in China by NMPA for treatment of new indication of IPF.

## ii. Blood Cancer Indication

On 8 May 2023, we announced the successful completion of phase I clinical trial of GTI708F (Hedgehog/SMO Inhibitor) for treatment of hematologic malignancies in China. The phase I clinical trial is a study to evaluate the safety, tolerability, PK and preliminary efficacy of GTI708F for treatment of patients with hematological malignancies. A total of 18 patients were enrolled in the trial, including 15 patients with acute myeloid leukemia (“**AML**”) and 3 patients with myelodysplastic syndrome (“**MDS**”). The doses and enrollment were 20mg QD (1 case), 40mg QD (1 case), 80mg QD (4 cases), 120mg QD (3 cases), 180mg QD (3 cases), 240mg QD (3 cases), 320mg QD (3 cases), respectively. The results showed that all patients experienced no dose-limiting (DLT) or drug-related SAE. The overall safety of each dose group was good, most TEAE were mild, and no TEAE resulted in death. Preliminary efficacy was observed starting from 180mg dose level in dose escalation stage for patients with AML who failed multi-line therapies, and the myeloid blasts decreased by up to 62% compared to the baseline in AML patients.

The results of the trial were disclosed at the 65th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Hematology (ASH 2023), the largest and most comprehensive international event covering malignant and non-malignant tumor hematology in the field of hematology, demonstrating that GTI708F has a good safety and tolerability in patients with myeloid malignancies, and paves the way for further exploration of combination therapy.

於2023年10月11日，我們宣佈GTI708F正式獲得國家藥監局臨床試驗許可，有條件批准在中國開展用於治療IPF的新增適應症II期臨床試驗。

## ii. 血液腫瘤

於2023年5月8日，我們宣佈GTI708F (Hedgehog/SMO抑制劑)在中國開展的用於治療血液腫瘤的I期臨床已成功完成。該項I期臨床試驗為一項評價GTI708F治療惡性血液疾病患者的安全性、耐受性、藥代動力學特徵以及初步有效性的研究。試驗共納入18例患者，包括15例急性骨髓性白血病(「**AML**」)患者和3例骨髓增生異常綜合征(「**MDS**」)患者，劑量及入組人數分別為20mg QD (1例)、40mg QD (1例)、80mg QD (4例)、120mg QD (3例)、180mg QD (3例)、240mg QD (3例)以及320mg QD (3例)。結果顯示，所有患者均未發生劑量限制性毒性和與研究藥物相關的嚴重不良事件。GTI708F各劑量組總體安全性良好，TEAE大多為輕度，未發生導致死亡的TEAE。在劑量遞增階段，自180mg劑量組起，在多線治療失敗的AML患者中觀察到初步療效，AML患者髓系原始細胞較基線最高下降了62%。

試驗的相關研究結果於全球血液學領域最大、最全面的涵蓋惡性與非惡性腫瘤血液病學的國際盛會－美國血液學會年會第65屆會議(ASH 2023)獲展示，表明GTI708F對骨髓惡性腫瘤患者具有良好的安全性和耐受性，並為進一步探索聯合療法提供了依據。

• **ALK-1 Antibody (GT90001)**

ALK-1 antibody is a fully human IgG2 neutralising monoclonal antibody that inhibits ALK-1/TGF- $\beta$  signal transduction and tumor angiogenesis and a potential first-in-class antibody for which the Company obtained an exclusive global license of ALK-1 for all the oncological areas from Pfizer in February 2018. ALK-1 antibody has the potential to become the first fully human monoclonal antibody therapeutic drug for ALK-1 target, which can potentially be used in combination with PD-1 inhibitors or VEGF inhibitors for treatment of a variety of solid tumours.

In Taiwan, China, our phase II clinical trial of ALK-1 antibody and Nivolumab combination therapy for treatment of advanced HCC has completed last patient last visit on 7 July 2022. The preliminary data showed that among the 20 evaluable patients, 8 patients (40.0%) were observed partial remission (PR). In the U.S., we obtained IND approval for the combination therapy of ALK-1 antibody and Nivolumab for a global multi-center phase II clinical trial for the second-line treatment of advanced HCC and completed the first patient dosing. In China, we also obtained approval for the clinical trial of combination therapy of ALK-1 antibody and Nivolumab for treatment of advanced HCC.

On 28 October 2023, we announced that the results of the phase Ib/II clinical trial of ALK-1 antibody combined with PD-1 antibody nivolumab in the treatment of HCC were published online by the well-known journal BMC Medicine (Impact factor: 11.806). This study confirmed that the combination of GT90001 (7.0 mg/kg, every 2 weeks) and nivolumab had a good safety profile and promising anti-tumor activity in patients with advanced HCC, and demonstrated durable remissions and objective responses in this population, which might be a potential treatment option for advanced HCC.

• **ALK-1 抗體 (GT90001)**

ALK-1 抗體是一款全人類 IgG2 中和性單克隆抗體，可抑制 ALK-1/TGF- $\beta$  信號轉導和腫瘤血管生成，是潛在的同類首創藥物。本公司於 2018 年 2 月從輝瑞獲得 ALK-1 所有腫瘤領域的全球獨家許可。ALK-1 抗體有可能成為 ALK-1 靶點的首款全人源單克隆抗體治療藥物，其或許能夠與 PD-1 抑制劑或 VEGF 抑制劑聯合用於治療多種實體瘤。

我們在中國台灣就 ALK-1 抗體和 Nivolumab 聯合治療晚期 HCC 的 II 期臨床試驗已經於 2022 年 7 月 7 日完成最後一名患者的末次訪視。初步數據顯示，20 名可評估受試者中，8 名 (40.0%) 觀察到部分緩解 (PR)。在美國，我們於 2021 年 2 月 18 日獲得 ALK-1 抗體和 Nivolumab 聯合治療晚期 HCC 二線治療的全球多中心 II 期臨床試驗的 IND 批准，並於 2022 年 5 月 2 日完成首例患者給藥。在中國，我們亦於 2021 年 10 月 9 日獲得 ALK-1 抗體和 Nivolumab 聯合治療晚期 HCC 的批准。

2023 年 10 月 28 日，我們宣佈 ALK-1 單抗聯合 PD-1 單抗治療 HCC 的 Ib/II 期臨床研究結果已獲知名期刊《BMC 醫學》(影響因子：11.806) 線上發表。研究證實，GT90001 (7.0mg/kg，每 2 週一次) 和 PD-1 單抗聯合治療晚期 HCC 患者具有良好的安全性和抗腫瘤活性，在該人群中顯示出持久的疾病回應和疾病緩解，有望成為晚期 HCC 患者的潛在治療選擇。



## Other Clinical and Pre-Clinical Stage Products

- **GT0486**

GT0486 is an inhibitor of the PI3K/mTOR signaling pathway and a second generation mTOR inhibitor. We are currently developing GT0486 primarily for the treatment of metastatic solid tumours such as breast cancer, prostate cancer and HCC. We have received the IND approval from NMPA for GT0486 and completed phase I clinical trial.

- **C-Myc Molecular Glue**

Developing drugs that directly target the Myc protein is extremely difficult, so there are currently no Myc-target drugs globally, and only few drugs have entered the clinical stage. Our c-Myc molecular glue has significant R&D potential and has been published in many core journals/conferences. On 13 March 2024, we announced the research has been published in a subsidiary journal of Nature–Nature Communications (impact factor: 16.6). This article analyses the mechanism of MYC that induces CDK4/6 inhibitors resistance and introduces A80.2HCl, a promising c-Myc molecular glue compound in-house developed by the Company, to enhance the therapeutic efficacy of CDK4/6 inhibitors. In ASH 2023 and ASH 2022, studies of c-Myc molecular glue were published twice, demonstrating its excellent potential in the treatment of tumors.

In addition to the drug candidates described above, we are also at the discovery stage for the development of other potential drug candidates, including compound of other targets out of PROTAC platform and ALK-1/VEGF bispecific antibody for the treatment of multiple indications such as blood cancer and solid tumours, respectively.

## 其他臨床階段及臨床前階段的產品

- **GT0486**

GT0486是一種PI3K/mTOR信號通路抑制劑，屬於第二代mTOR抑制劑。我們現正研發其主要用於治療乳腺癌、前列腺癌及HCC等轉移性實體瘤。我們已自國家藥監局獲得GT0486的IND批准並完成I期臨床試驗。

- **c-Myc分子膠**

由於直接靶向Myc蛋白的藥物極難研發，目前在全球範圍內，Myc靶點並無成藥，僅有寥寥幾款藥物進入臨床階段。我們的c-Myc分子膠具有重要的研發潛力，已在多項核心期刊／重要會議發表相關研究成果。於2024年3月13日，我們宣佈c-Myc抑制劑研究獲《Nature》子刊《Nature Communications》(影響因子：16.6)發表，文章分析了MYC過表達誘導CDK4/6抑制劑耐藥的作用機制，並提出可使用我們自主研發的優選c-Myc分子膠A80.2HCl，強化CDK4/6抑制劑的治療效果。於ASH 2023和ASH 2022，c-Myc分子膠的相關研究兩度獲得展示，顯示其在治療腫瘤的優秀潛力。

除上述藥物之外，我們亦有其他潛在在研藥物開發處於發現階段，包括PROTAC平台基於其他靶點的化合物以及ALK-1/VEGF雙特異性抗體等，分別用於治療血液腫瘤和實體瘤等多種適應症。



**WARNING UNDER RULE 18A.08(3) OF THE LISTING RULES: WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO ULTIMATELY DEVELOP AND MARKET OUR DRUG CANDIDATES (INCLUDING OUR CORE PRODUCTS) SUCCESSFULLY**

## R&D

We have established an integrated R&D platform to support our drug development programmes from discovery to clinical trials. We conduct proprietary laboratory research to identify and select new compounds as our potential drug candidates, and we manage our drug development process primarily using our internal R&D resources to ensure that the quality standards we have set internally will be met.

Through the development of AR inhibitors, we have accumulated significant expertise in AR-related know-how and have developed a leading AR technology platform. We believe that we have accumulated industry-leading expertise in the field of AR signaling pathway, molecule design and PK/PD modelling. Leveraging our AR technology platform, we have developed KX-826 in China and the U.S., and results of clinical trials have proved that the drug has a good safety profile. For AGA patients, continuously use of KX-826 for 6 months can increase the mean non-vellus TAHC by up to 22.7 per cm<sup>2</sup> from baseline with a remarkable therapeutic effect. For acne patients, previous clinical trials of KX-826 have also demonstrated its preliminary efficacy.

PROTAC is a novel drug discovery technology for targeting and/or degrading target protein. The molecular weight of PROTAC compound is relatively large, resulting in low oral bioavailability, which limits their oral druggability, so we are currently giving priority to the development of topical compounds. Based on PROTAC platform, we are currently developing GT20029 for AGA and acne vulgaris. GT20029 is the first topical PROTAC compound globally that has entered phase II clinical stage. We are also preparing to conduct clinical trials for acne. We possess molecule glue technology for targeting and/or degrading undruggable and oncogene mutant drivers that drive the resistance to the targeted therapies.

上市規則第18A.08(3)條規定的警示聲明：我們可能最終無法成功開發及營銷我們的在研藥物（包括我們的核心產品）

## 研發

我們已建立一體化研發平台，從發現至臨床試驗一直支持我們的藥物開發項目。我們進行自主實驗室研究以發現及選擇新化合物作為我們的潛在在研藥物，我們主要應用內部研發資源管理藥物開發流程，以確保將達致我們內部的質量標準。

通過開發AR抑制劑，我們已在AR相關技術領域積累大量專業知識，並已開發領先的AR技術平台。我們相信，我們已在AR信號通路、分子設計和PK/PD建模領域積累了行業領先的專業知識。我們利用自身的AR技術平台在中國、美國推進KX-826的臨床試驗，多項結果均證明藥物具有良好的安全性。於脫髮患者，連續使用6個月的KX-826可使患者TAHC平均較基線增加最高可達22.7根/cm<sup>2</sup>，產品療效顯著。於痤瘡患者，KX-826的前期臨床試驗亦已證明其初步療效。

PROTAC是一個新型藥物發現技術平台，用於靶向及／或降解目標蛋白。由於PROTAC化合物分子量較大，導致口服生物利用度較低，限制其口服成藥性，故我們目前優先開發外用化合物。基於PROTAC平台，我們開發GT20029用於脫髮及痤瘡，是全球首個進入II期臨床階段的外用PROTAC化合物。我們亦準備開展其用於痤瘡的臨床試驗。同時，我們還擁有分子膠技術，用於靶向及／或降解不可成藥及癌基因突變驅動因子，從而驅動對靶向療法的抗性。

In addition to the two Core Products for dermatology above, we also have another four products in the clinical stage through years of R&D accumulation. Previous clinical trials have verified that such products have good safety profile and demonstrate efficacy, and a number of research results have been published in large conferences and/or important journals, showing their excellent value and providing further guidance for drug development in related fields (such as liver cancer, multiple solid tumors, etc.). Our products can be enhanced through combination, so we are further exploring their value through co-development or licensing-out to provide patients with more options.

Our R&D work is led by Dr. TONG and several experienced scientists who have accumulated decades of pharmaceutical R&D and entrepreneurship experience in reputable pharma and biotech companies in the world and together provide us with integrated expertise covering small molecule, biologics, and compound design.

## MANUFACTURING AND COMMERCIALISATION

We plan to use our in-house production and R&D base for the manufacture of our final products. As at the date of this report, we had not commercialised any of our drug candidates. We are actively exploring the commercialisation path of our Core Products in the field of dermatology, and plan to cooperate to prepare for the commercialisation of our remaining products.

## FINANCIAL REVIEW

### Overview

We currently have no drugs approved for commercial sale and have not generated any revenue from drug sales for the year ended 31 December 2023. Our loss and total comprehensive loss were RMB954.4 million and RMB1,060.8 million for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2023, respectively. Our operating losses mainly resulted from R&D costs (including the provision for inventories, impairment of intangible assets and impairment of property, plant and equipment) and administrative expenses (including the impairment of property, plant and equipment).

除以上兩款皮科領域核心產品外，通過多年積累，公司擁有另外4款處於臨床階段的產品。前期的臨床試驗已驗證該等產品具有良好的安全性及療效，多項研究成果在大型會議／重要期刊上發佈，展現出優異的研究價值，可為相關領域(如肝癌、各種實體瘤等)提供藥物開發的進一步指引。我們的產品可通過聯合用藥強化使用效果，我們正尋求通過聯合開發或者對外授權等方式挖掘更高的藥物價值，為患者提供更多的用藥選擇。

我們的研發工作由童博士及多名資深科學家領導，彼等擁有在全球有聲望的製藥和生物科技公司累積數十年藥物研發及企業經營經驗，共同為我們提供涵蓋小分子、生物製劑及化合物設計領域的綜合專業知識。

## 生產及商業化

我們計劃使用我們的自有生產研發基地生產我們的最終產品。截至本報告日期，我們尚未將任何在研藥物商業化。我們正在積極探索核心產品於皮科領域的商業化路徑並計劃通過對外授權夥伴關係籌備我們其餘產品的商業化。

## 財務回顧

### 概覽

截至2023年12月31日止年度，我們並無批准進行商業銷售的藥物，亦無自藥物銷售產生任何收益。截至2022年及2023年12月31日止年度，我們的虧損及全面虧損總額分別為人民幣954.4百萬元及人民幣1,060.8百萬元。我們的經營虧損主要來自研發成本(涵蓋存貨跌價準備、無形資產減值準備及物業、廠房及設備減值準備)及行政開支(包括物業、廠房及設備減值準備)。

### Cost of Sales

We recorded a cost of sales of RMB42.2 million for the year ended 31 December 2023, mainly from impairment of property, plant and equipment. We did not record any cost of sales for the years ended 31 December 2022.

### Other Income and Expenses

Our other income and expenses primarily consisted of government grants and interest income from bank balances and time deposits. Our other income and expenses increased RMB2.3 million or 12.4% from RMB18.6 million for the year ended 31 December 2022 to RMB20.9 million for the year ended 31 December 2023, which was mainly attributable to (i) a RMB1.8 million increase in interest income from increased time deposits purchased during the year; and (ii) a RMB4.4 million increase in interest income from bank balances with higher interest rates, which was partly offset by a decrease in government subsidy income.

### Marketing Costs

Our marketing costs primarily consisted of salaries and other benefits of our sales and marketing team and administrative expenses (including business trip expenses and other business development expenses). Our marketing costs decreased by RMB13.3 million or 65.5% from RMB20.3 million for the year ended 31 December 2022 to RMB7.0 million for the year ended 31 December 2023, which was mainly attributable to the reduction in the number of employees in the sales and marketing team, resulting in the reduced costs of compensation and equity incentives for its employees.

### Administrative Expenses

Our administrative expenses during the Reporting Period primarily consisted of (i) employee benefit expenses, which primarily comprised compensation for management and executives (including share-based compensation expenses relating to the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme); (ii) utilities and office expenses; (iii) depreciation and amortisation, which primarily comprised depreciation of right-of-use assets and property, plant and equipment in relation to properties for administrative use; (iv) impairment of property, plant and equipment; and (v) other miscellaneous administrative expenses such as repair and maintenance expenses, professional advisory expenses, and materials and consumables used.

### 銷售成本

截至2023年12月31日止年度，我們錄得銷售成本人民幣42.2百萬元，主要來自物業、廠房及設備減值準備。截至2022年12月31日止年度，我們未錄得任何銷售成本。

### 其他收入及費用

我們的其他收入及費用主要包括政府補助及銀行存款和定期存款的利息收入。我們的其他收入及費用由截至2022年12月31日止年度的人民幣18.6百萬元增加人民幣2.3百萬元或12.4%至截至2023年12月31日止年度的人民幣20.9百萬元，主要由於(i)定期存款增加導致定期存款利息收入增加人民幣1.8百萬元；及(ii)更高的銀行結餘利息增加導致銀行結餘利息收入增加人民幣4.4百萬元，部分因政府補助收入減少而抵減。

### 營銷成本

我們的營銷成本主要包括銷售及營銷團隊的薪金及其他福利及行政開支(包括差旅費用及其他業務發展開支)。我們的營銷成本由截至2022年12月31日止年度的人民幣20.3百萬元減少13.3百萬元或65.5%至截至2023年12月31日止年度的人民幣7.0百萬元，主要由於銷售及營銷團隊僱員人數減少導致其員工薪酬及股權激勵費用降低。

### 行政開支

於報告期間，我們的行政開支主要包括：(i)僱員福利開支，主要包括管理層及管理人員的薪酬(包括與2020年僱員激勵計劃有關的以股份為基礎的薪酬開支)；(ii)水電費及辦公開支；(iii)折舊及攤銷，主要包括與我們作行政用途的物業有關的使用權資產以及物業、廠房及設備折舊；(iv)物業、廠房及設備減值；及(v)其他雜項行政開支(如維修及維護開支、專業諮詢開支以及材料及耗材開支)。

The following table sets forth a breakdown of our administrative expenses, by amount and as a percentage of our total administrative expenses, for the years indicated:

下表載列於所示年度我們按金額及佔行政開支總額百分比劃分的行政開支明細：

		For the year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度			
		2023 2023年		2022 2022年	
		RMB'000 人民幣千元	% %	RMB'000 人民幣千元	% %
Employee benefit expenses	僱員福利開支	38,933	43.7	50,114	37.9
Add: share-based compensation expenses	加：以股份為基礎的薪酬開支	10,655	12.0	29,789	22.5
Employee benefit expenses (including share-based compensation expenses)	僱員福利開支（包括以股份為基礎的薪酬開支）	49,588	55.7	79,903	60.4
Utilities and office expenses (Note)	水電費及辦公開支（附註）	16,151	18.1	19,328	14.6
Depreciation and amortisation	折舊及攤銷	9,173	10.3	8,878	6.7
Impairment losses of property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備減值準備	2,646	3.0	—	—
Others	其他	11,487	12.9	24,140	18.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>總計</b>	<b>89,045</b>	<b>100.0</b>	132,249	100.0

Note: The line item "utilities and office expenses" included short-term and low-value lease rental expenses incurred by the Group.

附註：「水電費及辦公開支」項目包括本集團短期及低價值租賃產生的租賃開支。

Our administrative expenses decreased by RMB43.2 million or 32.7% from RMB132.2 million for the year ended 31 December 2022 to RMB89.0 million for the year ended 31 December 2023, which was mainly attributable to (i) a RMB33.5 million decrease in employee benefit expenses, utilities and office expenses, primarily due to the reduced number of employees, and (ii) a RMB12.7 million decrease in other administrative expenses primarily relating to the decrease in the repair and maintenance expenses incurred for our self-owned properties, and the decrease in our professional advisory expenses such as legal consulting fees, as well as the decrease in our materials and consumables expenses. As the commercialisation of Prixelutamide and KX-826 was delayed, the Company believes that there are signs of impairment in the property, plant and special equipment related to Prixelutamide and KX-826, and engaged an independent third-party appraiser to conduct the impairment test ("**impairment test on property, plant and special equipment**"), based on the results of which an impairment of RMB2.6 million was included in administrative expenses.

Our administrative expenses, excluding impairment losses, decreased by RMB45.8 million or 34.6% from RMB132.2 million for the year ended 31 December 2022 to RMB86.4 million for the year ended 31 December 2023.

我們的行政開支由截至2022年12月31日止年度的人民幣132.2百萬元減少人民幣43.2百萬元或32.7%至截至2023年12月31日止年度的人民幣89.0百萬元，主要由於以下各項所致：(i)僱員福利開支、水電費及辦公開支共計減少人民幣33.5百萬元，主要由於僱員人數減少導致；及(ii)其他行政開支減少人民幣12.7百萬元，主要有關自有物業產生的維修及維護開支、專業諮詢開支（如法律諮詢費用等）減少以及我們材料及耗材開支減少。由於普克魯胺和KX-826的商業化進程推遲，公司認為與普克魯胺和KX-826相關的物業、廠房及專用設備存在減值跡象。公司聘請獨立第三方評估師進行減值測試（「**物業、廠房及專用設備減值測試**」），並根據其評估結果計提人民幣2.6百萬元減值計入行政開支。

若撇除減值影響，我們的行政開支由截至2022年12月31日止年度的人民幣132.2百萬元減少人民幣45.8百萬元或34.6%至截至2023年12月31日的人民幣86.4百萬元。



## R&D Costs

Our R&D costs during the Reporting Period primarily consisted of (i) provision for inventories, impairment of intangible assets and impairment of property, plant and equipment; (ii) clinical research expenses, which primarily consisted of fees paid to CROs for clinical trials and the hospitals in which we conducted our clinical trials; (iii) materials and consumables used in connection with our R&D; (iv) employee benefit expenses, which primarily consisted of compensation to R&D personnel (including the share-based compensation expenses for the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme); (v) third-party contracting fees, which primarily consisted of fees paid to CROs and CMOs for purposes of preclinical trials; and (vi) other R&D costs, which primarily consisted of utilities and office expenses in relation to R&D use, depreciation of right-of-use assets in relation to our leased properties for R&D use and depreciation of our laboratory equipment. The following table sets forth a breakdown of our R&D costs, by amount and as a percentage of our total R&D costs, for the periods indicated:

## 研發成本

於報告期間，我們的研發成本主要包括：(i)存貨跌價準備、無形資產減值準備及物業、廠房及設備減值準備；(ii)臨床研究開支，主要為就臨床試驗向CRO及我們進行臨床試驗所在醫院所支付的費用；(iii)有關我們研發的材料及耗材開支；(iv)僱員福利開支，主要為研發人員的薪酬(包括2020年僱員激勵計劃的以股份為基礎的薪酬開支)；(v)第三方合約費用，主要包括就臨床前試驗目的而向CRO及CMO支付的費用；及(vi)其他研發成本，主要包括有關作研發用途的水電費及辦公開支與作研發用途的租賃物業有關的使用權資產折舊以及實驗室設備折舊。下表載列於所示期間我們按金額及佔研發成本總額百分比劃分的研發成本明細：

		For the year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度			
		2023 2023年		2022 2022年	
		RMB'000 人民幣千元	% %	RMB'000 人民幣千元	% %
Provision for inventories (Note)	存貨跌價準備(附註)	603,879	64.3	92,986	11.2
Impairment losses of property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備減值準備	2,608	0.3	—	—
Impairment losses of intangible assets	無形資產減值準備	86,589	9.2	—	—
Clinical research expenses	臨床研究開支	89,783	9.6	410,028	49.5
Materials and consumables expenses	材料及耗材開支	12,198	1.3	109,766	13.3
Employee benefit expenses	僱員福利開支	94,719	10.1	98,848	11.9
Add: share-based compensation expenses	加：以股份為基礎的薪酬開支	19,767	2.1	57,229	7.0
Employee benefit expenses (including share-based compensation expenses)	僱員福利開支(包括以股份為基礎的薪酬開支)	114,486	12.2	156,077	18.9
Third party contracting fees	第三方合約費用	11,622	1.2	35,787	4.3
Others	其他	17,742	1.9	23,330	2.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>總計</b>	<b>938,907</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>827,974</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: Inventories were mainly raw materials and intermediates related to Prixelutamide. As at 31 December 2023, the gross amounts of inventories were RMB603,879,000. During the year ended 31 December 2023, the COVID-19 epidemic has relatively subsided since the beginning of 2023, and global prevention and control measures have gradually removed, and it is expected that there is less likelihood of a resurgence of large drug demand due to the epidemic in the short term. In addition, the COVID-19 oral small molecule drug market is very competitive, and a number of COVID-19 small molecule drugs have been approved for marketing in the global and China markets. The Company has voluntarily suspended the clinical expenditure of Prixelutamide in COVID-19. In addition, the Company has carried out assessment and concluded that there was no net realizable value of those inventories. Thus, the Group made a full provision for inventories on the marketability, costs to be incurred and expectation with reference to historical usage and future usage plan, which were recognised as an expense (included in "R&D costs") during the year ended 31 December 2023.

Our R&D costs increased slightly by RMB110.9 million or 13.4% from RMB828.0 million for the year ended 31 December 2022 to RMB938.9 million for the year ended 31 December 2023. The increase in R&D costs was mainly attributable to: (i) RMB603.9 million for provision for inventories was included in the R&D costs; (ii) in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards, intangible assets with indefinite useful lives or not ready for use should be tested for impairment annually regardless of whether an impairment indicator exist. The Company engaged an independent third-party appraiser to conduct impairment test on intangible assets ("**impairment test on intangible assets**"). The key assumptions used for impairment test include discount rate, revenue growth rate for the stable period, revenue growth rate for the declining period, market penetration rate, success rate of commercialisation and forecasted percentage of costs and operating expenses. Based on the results of impairment test on intangible assets, RMB86.6 million for impairment of intangible assets was included in the R&D cost; and (iii) based on the results of impairment test on property, plant and special equipment, RMB2.6 million for impairment of property, plant and special equipment related to Prixelutamide and KX-826 was included in the R&D cost, partially offset by: (i) a decrease of RMB320.2 million in clinical research expenses primarily paid to hospitals and CROs in relation to clinical trials for Prixelutamide for the COVID-19 indication; and (ii) an decrease of RMB41.6 million in R&D employee benefit expenses mainly due to the reduction of our R&D staff.

Our R&D costs (excluding the impact of impairment and provision) decreased by RMB489.2 million or 66.6% from RMB735.0 million as at 31 December 2022 to RMB245.8 million as at 31 December 2023.

附註：存貨主要為與普克魯胺相關的原料及中間體。於2023年12月31日，公司的存貨為人民幣603,879,000元。在截至2023年12月31日的年度內，COVID-19疫情自2023年初以來已相對緩和，全球的防控措施已逐漸解除，預計短期內因疫情導致大規模藥品需求的能性較小。此外，COVID-19口服小分子藥物市場競爭激烈，全球和中國市場已有多款COVID-19小分子藥物獲批上市。公司自願暫停了普克魯胺在COVID-19的臨床支出。公司通過評估已得出結論：存貨的可變現淨值為零。由此，公司參考了歷史使用情況和未來使用計劃，基於產品適銷性、進一步的成本和未來預期的考慮，對存貨計提全額跌價準備，共計人民幣603,879,000元，在截至2023年12月31日的年度內作為費用（「**研究與開發費用**」）確認。

我們的研發成本由截至2022年12月31日止年度的人民幣828.0百萬元增加人民幣110.9百萬元或13.4%至截至2023年12月31日止年度的人民幣938.9百萬元。研發成本增加主要由於以下各項所致：(i)對存貨計提人民幣603.9百萬元跌價準備計入研發成本；(ii)根據國際財務報告會計準則的要求，對於尚不可使用且無需進行攤銷的無形資產，無論是否存在減值跡象，每年至少進行一次減值測試，管理層聘請了第三方獨立評估師對無形資產進行減值測試（「**無形資產減值測試**」），主要參數包括：貼現率，銷售收入增長率（穩定期）、銷售收入增長率（下降期）、市場滲透率、研發成功率、銷售成本及營業費用佔銷售收入比率。根據無形資產減值測試結果，對無形資產計提人民幣86.6百萬元減值計入研發成本；及(iii)根據物業、廠房及專用設備減值測試的結果，對與普克魯胺和KX-826相關的物業、廠房及專用設備計提人民幣2.6百萬元減值計入研發成本，部分被以下事項所抵銷：(i)臨床研究開支減少人民幣320.2百萬元，有關開支主要由於就普克魯胺治療COVID-19適應症進行臨床試驗，令支付予醫院以及CRO的費用減少；及(ii)研發僱員福利開支減少人民幣41.6百萬元，主要由於我們研發人員減少。

若撇除減值和跌價影響，我們的研發成本由截至2022年12月31日止年度的人民幣735.0百萬元減少人民幣489.2百萬元或66.6%至截至2023年12月31日的人民幣245.8百萬元。

### Other (Losses)/Gains – Net

We had other losses of RMB2.9 million for the year ended 31 December 2023 primarily as a result of net foreign exchange losses due to exchange rate movement. We had other gains of RMB17.4 million for the year ended 31 December 2022.

### Finance Costs

As at the date of this report, our finance costs primarily consisted of interest expense from bank borrowings. Our finance costs increased by RMB1.5 million or 18.3% from RMB8.2 million for the year ended 31 December 2022 to RMB9.7 million for the year ended 31 December 2023, which was mainly attributable to the increase in interest expense from borrowing.

### Income Tax Credit/(Expenses)

Our income tax credit for the year ended 31 December 2023 was RMB8.0 million, which was attributable to the decrease of deferred income tax liabilities of RMB7.8 million and overprovision of income tax in prior year of RMB0.2 million. Our income tax expenses for the year ended 31 December 2022 was RMB1.1 million, which was income tax expense paid for service fee received by Kintor Pharmaceuticals Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, from the Company for the purpose of general R&D activities in the U.S.

### Net Loss for the Reporting Period

Our net loss increased by RMB106.4 million or 11.1% from RMB954.4 million for the year ended 31 December 2022 to RMB1,060.8 million for the year ended 31 December 2023.

### Non-IFRS Measure

To supplement the Group's consolidated financial statements, which are presented in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards, the Company also uses adjusted loss and total comprehensive loss for the Reporting Period and other adjusted figures as additional financial measures, which are not required by, or presented in accordance with, the IFRS Accounting Standards. The Company believes that these adjusted measures provide useful information to Shareholders and potential investors in understanding and evaluating the Group's consolidated results of operations in the same manner as they help the Company's management.

### 其他(虧損)/收益淨額

截至2023年12月31日止年度，我們的其他虧損為人民幣2.9百萬元，主要由於匯率變動引致的外匯虧損淨額所致。截至2022年12月31日止年度，我們的其他收益為人民幣17.4百萬元。

### 財務成本

截至本報告日期，我們的財務成本主要包括銀行借款的利息開支。我們的財務成本由截至2022年12月31日止年度的人民幣8.2百萬元增加人民幣1.5百萬元或18.3%至截至2023年12月31日止年度的人民幣9.7百萬元，主要由於借款利息開支增加所致。

### 所得稅貸項/(費用)

截至2023年12月31日止年度，我們的所得稅貸項為人民幣8.0百萬元，主要由於遞延所得稅負債減少人民幣7.8百萬元及上期多計提所得稅費用人民幣0.2百萬元。截至2022年12月31日止年度，我們的所得稅費用為人民幣1.1百萬元，乃本公司全資附屬公司Kintor Pharmaceuticals Inc.從本公司收到用於在美國進行一般研發活動的服務費(已確認為收益)已付的所得稅費用。

### 報告期間虧損淨額

我們的虧損淨額由截至2022年12月31日止年度的人民幣954.4百萬元增加人民幣106.4百萬元或11.1%至截至2023年12月31日止年度的人民幣1,060.8百萬元。

### 非國際財務報告準則計量

為補充本集團根據國際財務報告會計準則呈列的綜合財務報表，本公司亦於報告期間使用經調整虧損及全面虧損總額以及其他經調整數據作為額外財務計量，其並非國際財務報告會計準則所規定或根據國際財務報告會計準則，呈列。本公司認為，該等經調整計量為股東及潛在投資者提供有用信息，讓其按與本公司管理層所採用的同樣方式了解並評估本集團的綜合經營業績。

Adjusted loss and total comprehensive loss for the Reporting Period represents the loss and total comprehensive loss for the Reporting Period excluding the effect of certain non-cash items, namely the share-based compensation expenses. The term adjusted loss and total comprehensive loss for the Reporting Period is not defined under the IFRS Accounting Standard. The use of this non-IFRS Accounting Standard measure has limitations as an analytical tool, and it should not be considered in isolation from, or as substitute for analysis of, the Group's results of operations or financial condition as reported under the IFRS Accounting Standards. The Company's presentation of such adjusted figure may not be comparable to a similarly titled measure presented by other companies. However, the Company believes that this and other non-IFRS Accounting Standard measures reflect the Group's normal operating results by eliminating impacts of items that the management do not consider to be indicative of the Group's operating performance, and thus facilitate comparison of operating performance form period to period and company to company to the extent applicable.

The table below sets forth a reconciliation of the loss and total comprehensive loss for the year to adjusted loss and total comprehensive loss for the years indicated:

報告期間經調整虧損及全面虧損總額指報告期間的虧損及全面虧損總額，不包括若干非現金項目(即以股份為基礎的薪酬開支)的影響。國際財務報告會計準則並未對報告期間經調整虧損及全面虧損總額一詞作出界定。使用該非國際財務報告會計準則計量作為分析工具具有局限性，故不應視其為獨立於或可代替本集團根據國際財務報告會計準則所呈報的經營業績或財務狀況的分析。本公司所呈列的該等經調整數據未必可與其他公司所呈列的類似計量指標相比。然而，本公司認為，其與其他非國際財務報告會計準則計量可通過消除管理層認為不能反映本集團經營表現的項目的影響，反映本集團的正常經營業績，從而有助於在適用範圍內比較不同期間及不同公司的經營表現。

下表載列於所示年度年內虧損及全面虧損總額與期內經調整虧損及全面虧損總額的對賬：

		<b>Year ended 31 December</b>	
		<b>截至12月31日止年度</b>	
		<b>2023</b>	2022
		<b>2023年</b>	2022年
		<b>RMB'000</b>	RMB'000
		<b>人民幣千元</b>	人民幣千元
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year	年內虧損及全面虧損總額	<b>(1,060,820)</b>	(954,369)
Added:	加：		
<i>Share-based compensation expenses (Note)</i>	<i>以股份為基礎的薪酬開支(附註)</i>	<b>22,989</b>	95,636
Adjusted loss and total comprehensive loss for the year	年內經調整虧損及全面虧損總額	<b>(1,037,831)</b>	(858,733)

Note: This expense represents the grant of restricted share units to selected executives and employees, which is a non-cash item and is not directly related to the underlying performance of the Company's business operations.

附註：此開支為向選定的高管和員工授予受限制股份單位所產生的費用，其性質為非現金損益，與本公司業務運營的基本業績沒有直接關係。



## Employees and Remuneration Policies

The following table sets forth a breakdown of our employees by function:

## 僱員及薪酬政策

下表載列我們按職能劃分的僱員明細：

**As of 31 December 2023**  
截至2023年12月31日

		<b>Number of employees</b>	<b>As a percentage of total</b>
		<b>僱員人數</b>	<b>佔總人數百分比</b>
Core management	核心管理層	7	3.1%
Clinical	臨床	68	30.2%
R&D	研發	62	27.6%
Manufacturing	生產	32	14.2%
Commercial	商業化	10	4.5%
Project management	項目管理	14	6.2%
Others	其他	32	14.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>總計</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

As at 31 December 2023, the Group had a total of 225 full time employees, among whom, the total staff with clinical and R&D mission accounted for 57.8%. We generally formulate our employees' remuneration package to include basic salary, position-specific salary, performance-based remuneration, project-based remuneration and various allowances. We conduct periodic performance reviews for our employees. We have also adopted the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme to retain and incentivise our key management and staff.

於2023年12月31日，本集團共有225名全職僱員，其中，臨床及研發職能僱員總人數佔比為57.8%。我們通常制定僱員薪酬方案，包括基本工資、職務特定工資、表現掛鉤薪酬、項目薪酬及多項津貼。我們定期對僱員進行績效審查。我們亦已採納2020年僱員激勵計劃以留住及激勵主要管理層及員工。

## Contingent liabilities

In 2023 and 2022, the Group did not have any material contingent liabilities.

## 或然負債

於2023年及2022年，本集團並無任何重大或然負債。



### Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our cash and cash equivalents and time deposits consisted of deposits with banks and cash on hand. As at 31 December 2023, cash and cash equivalents and time deposits were RMB456.3 million (31 December 2022: RMB875.3 million). The decrease was primarily attributable (i) to pay administrative and administrative costs; (ii) to cover R&D and clinical costs; and (iii) to payment of materials costs and the balance of previous contracts.

The current ratio (total current assets as a percentage of total current liabilities) of the Group decreased from 474.0% as at 31 December 2022 to 210.3% as at 31 December 2023, mainly due to decrease in cash and cash equivalents and provision for inventory during the Reporting Period.

As at 31 December 2023, we had utilised bank facilities of RMB247.1 million and unutilised bank facilities of RMB110.5 million.

### Significant Investments, Material Acquisitions or Disposals

As at 31 December 2023, there were no significant investments held by the Company nor any material acquisitions or disposals of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures during the Reporting Period.

### 流動資金及資本來源

我們的現金及現金等價物以及定期存款主要包括銀行存款及手頭現金。於2023年12月31日，現金及現金等價物以及定期存款為人民幣456.3百萬元（2022年12月31日為人民幣875.3百萬元）。該減幅主要由於：(i)支付行政及管理費用；(ii)支付研發及臨床費用；及(iii)支付材料費用以及前期合同尾款等。

本集團的流動比率（流動資產總值佔流動負債總額的百分比）由2022年12月31日的474.0%下降至2023年12月31日的210.3%，主要由於報告期間現金及現金等價物減少及計提存貨跌價準備。

於2023年12月31日，我們已動用的銀行融資為人民幣247.1百萬元，未動用的銀行融資為人民幣110.5百萬元。

### 重大投資、重大收購事項或出售事項

於2023年12月31日，本公司概無於報告期間持有任何重大投資，亦無進行任何重大收購或出售附屬公司、聯營公司及合營企業事項。

## Cash Flow

The following table sets forth a summary of our consolidated statements of cash flows for the years indicated:

## 現金流量

下表載列於所示年度我們的綜合現金流量表概要：

		Year ended 31 December	
		截至12月31日止年度	
		2023	2022
		2023年	2022年
		RMB'000	RMB'000
		人民幣千元	人民幣千元
Cash used in operations	經營所用現金	<b>(385,354)</b>	(960,267)
Income tax paid	已付所得稅	<b>(294)</b>	(905)
Net interest paid	已付利息淨額	<b>(1,933)</b>	(88)
Net cash used in operating activities	經營活動所用現金淨額	<b>(387,581)</b>	(961,260)
Net cash generated from investing activities	投資活動所得現金淨額	<b>3,274</b>	67,195
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities	融資活動(所用)/所得現金淨額	<b>(33,463)</b>	815,750
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物減少淨額	<b>(417,770)</b>	(78,315)
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year	年初現金及現金等價物	<b>864,470</b>	926,331
Exchange (losses)/gains on cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物的匯兌(虧損)/收益	<b>(2,673)</b>	16,454
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	年末現金及現金等價物	<b>444,027</b>	864,470

## Net Cash Used in Operating Activities

During the Reporting Period, we derived our cash inflows from government subsidies and bank interest income. Our net cash used in operating activities mainly consisted of R&D expenses and administrative expenses.

During the year ended 31 December 2023, our net cash used in operating activities was RMB387.6 million, consisting of RMB385.4 million of cash used in operations, interest paid on borrowings of RMB12.1 million, interest received on bank balances of RMB10.2 million and income tax paid of RMB0.3 million.

## 經營活動所用現金淨額

於報告期間，我們經營活動的現金流入主要來自政府補助及銀行利息收入。我們經營活動所用現金淨額主要包括研發開支及行政開支。

截至2023年12月31日止年度，我們的經營活動所用現金淨額為人民幣387.6百萬元，包括經營所用現金人民幣385.4百萬元、已付借款利息人民幣12.1百萬元、就銀行結餘收取的利息人民幣10.2百萬元及已付所得稅人民幣0.3百萬元。

During the year ended 31 December 2022, our net cash used in operating activities was RMB961.3 million, consisting of RMB960.3 million of cash used in operations, interest paid on borrowings of RMB10.0 million, interest received on bank balances of RMB9.9 million and income tax paid of RMB0.9 million.

### Net Cash Generated from Investing Activities

During the Reporting Period, our cash flows relating to investing activities primarily reflected purchases of time deposits and financial products.

During the year ended 31 December 2023, our net cash generated from investing activities was RMB3.3 million, which primarily consisted of proceeds received upon maturity of certain time deposits with maturities of over three months and disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss of RMB137.7 million, partially offset by: (i) the purchase of time deposits with a maturity date of more than three months and financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss of RMB137.1 million; (ii) the purchase of R&D equipment of RMB2.7 million; and (iii) the withdrawal of deposits for purchasing financial assets at fair value through profit or loss of RMB5.2 million.

During the year ended 31 December 2022, our net cash generated from investing activities was RMB67.2 million, which primarily consisted of proceeds received upon maturity of certain time deposits with maturities of over three months and disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss of RMB337.8 million, partially offset by: (i) purchase of equipment of RMB27.5 million for our Suzhou plant to expand its capacity; (ii) purchase of time deposits with maturities of over three months and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss of RMB220.7 million; (iii) purchase of intangible assets arising from the payment of new modules of enterprise resource planning (ERP) software of RMB0.2 million; and (iv) payments for restricted cash of RMB4.0 million resulting from payments of deposits for our financial products; and (v) the investment in the joint venture was RMB18.5 million.

### Net Cash Generated from Financing Activities

During the Reporting Period, our cash flows relating to financing activities primarily reflected proceeds from bank loans and repayment of bank borrowings.

截至2022年12月31日止年度，我們的經營活動所用現金淨額為人民幣961.3百萬元，包括經營所用現金人民幣960.3百萬元、已付借款利息人民幣10.0百萬元及就銀行結餘收取的利息人民幣9.9百萬元以及已付所得稅人民幣0.9百萬元。

### 投資活動所得現金淨額

於報告期間，我們與投資活動有關的現金流量主要反映購買定期存款及金融產品。

截至2023年12月31日止年度，我們的投資活動所得現金淨額為人民幣3.3百萬元，主要包括於到期日為三個月以上的若干定期存款到期時所收到的所得款項及出售按公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益的金融資產人民幣137.7百萬元，部分被以下事項所抵銷：(i)購買到期日為三個月以上的定期存款及按公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益的金融資產人民幣137.1百萬元；(ii)購買研發設備人民幣2.7百萬元；及(iii)選取受限資金而得到人民幣5.2百萬元。

截至2022年12月31日止年度，我們的投資活動所得現金淨額為人民幣67.2百萬元，主要包括於到期日為三個月以上的若干定期存款到期時所收到的所得款項及出售按公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益的金融資產人民幣337.8百萬元，部分被下述事項所抵銷：(i)為我們蘇州工廠擴大其產能而購買設備人民幣27.5百萬元；(ii)購買到期日為三個月以上的定期存款及按公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益的金融資產人民幣220.7百萬元；(iii)因支付企業資源規劃(ERP)軟件新模塊的付款而產生的無形資產購買人民幣0.2百萬元；(iv)因支付金融產品的保證金而產生的受限制現金付款人民幣4.0百萬元；及(v)對合營企業的投資人民幣18.5百萬元。

### 融資活動所得現金淨額

於報告期間，我們與融資活動有關的現金流量主要反映銀行借款所得款項及償還銀行借款。

During the year ended 31 December 2023, our net cash used in financing activities was RMB33.5 million. Cash generated from financing activities primarily consisted of: (i) proceeds from borrowings of RMB70.0 million; and (ii) proceeds of shares vested and transferred to the grantee under the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme amounted to RMB0.8 million. Cash used in financing activities primarily consisted of: (i) the repayment of bank borrowings of RMB99.4 million; and (ii) payment of lease liabilities of RMB4.8 million.

During the year ended 31 December 2022, our net cash generated from financing activities was RMB815.8 million, which primarily consisted of (i) proceeds from the 2022 Top-up Placing I and the 2022 Top-up Placing II amounted to RMB697.8 million; (ii) proceeds from borrowings of RMB170.0 million; and (iii) proceeds of shares vested and transferred to the grantee under the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme amounted to RMB1.0 million, partially offset by (i) repayment of borrowings of RMB48.4 million; and (ii) payment of lease liabilities of RMB4.6 million.

### Financial Position

Our net current assets decreased from RMB1,189.7 million as at 31 December 2022 to RMB247.8 million as at 31 December 2023, primarily due to an increase in borrowings, decrease in cash and cash equivalents, and provision for inventories.

Current assets decreased from RMB1,507.9 million as at 31 December 2022 to RMB472.6 million as at 31 December 2023, mainly due to the decrease in cash and cash equivalents and the provision for inventory.

### Significant Change in Accounting Policy

There was no significant change in accounting policy during the Reporting Period.

截至2023年12月31日止年度，我們的融資活動現金流出淨額為人民幣33.5百萬元，融資活動現金流入主要包括：(i) 借款所得款項人民幣70.0百萬元；及(ii) 根據2020年僱員激勵計劃歸屬及轉讓予承授人歸屬的股份所得款項人民幣0.8百萬元。融資活動現金流出主要包括(i) 償還銀行借款人民幣99.4百萬元；及(ii) 租賃負債付款人民幣4.8百萬元。

截至2022年12月31日止年度，我們的融資活動所得現金淨額為人民幣815.8百萬元，主要包括(i) 2022年先舊後新配售I及2022年先舊後新配售II所得款項人民幣697.8百萬元；(ii) 借款所得款項人民幣170.0百萬元；及(iii) 根據2020年僱員激勵計劃歸屬及轉讓予承授人歸屬的股份所得款項人民幣1.0百萬元，部分被(i) 償還借款人民幣48.4百萬元；及(ii) 租賃負債付款人民幣4.6百萬元所抵銷。

### 財務狀況

我們的流動資產淨值由截至2022年12月31日的人民幣1,189.7百萬元減少至截至2023年12月31日的人民幣247.8百萬元，主要由於借款增加、現金及現金等價物減少及計提存貨跌價準備。

流動資產由截至2022年12月31日的人民幣1,507.9百萬元減少至截至2023年12月31日的人民幣472.6百萬元，主要由於現金及現金等價物減少及計提存貨跌價準備。

### 會計政策重大變動

於報告期間，會計政策並無任何重大變動。

## Indebtedness

As at 31 December 2023, the balance of our bank borrowings consisted of long-term bank borrowings of RMB83.0 million which were secured by certain land use right, buildings and construction in progress, unsecured long-term bank borrowings of RMB144.1 million and short-term bank borrowings of RMB20.0 million. In the balance of our bank borrowings, RMB113.7 million is repayable within one year or on demand.

As at 31 December 2022, the balance of our bank borrowings consisted of long-term bank borrowings of RMB91.5 million which were secured by certain land use right, buildings and construction in progress and unsecured long-term bank borrowings of RMB145.0 million and short-term bank borrowings of RMB40.0 million. In the balance of our bank borrowings, RMB98.9 million is repayable within one year or on demand.

As at 31 December 2023, cash and cash equivalents are more than total borrowings of the Group, therefore, the gearing ratio is not applicable.

## Financial Risks

The Group is exposed to various types of financial risks: market risks (including foreign exchange risk, cash flow and fair value interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance.

### Foreign Exchange Risk

The Group mainly operates in the PRC with most of the transactions settled in RMB. The Group currently does not have a foreign currency hedging policy. However, management of the Group monitors foreign exchange exposure and will consider hedging significant foreign currency exposure should the need arise.

The Group is not exposed to foreign exchange risk as there are no significant financial assets or liabilities of the Group denominated in the currencies other than the functional currency, except for cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and time deposits at bank in USD and HKD which were primarily received from the investors as capital contributions.

## 債務

於2023年12月31日，我們的銀行借款結餘包括長期銀行借款人民幣83.0百萬元(由部分土地使用權、樓宇及在建工程抵押)、無抵押長期銀行借款人民幣144.1百萬元和短期銀行借款人民幣20.0百萬元。於銀行借款結餘中，人民幣113.7百萬元須於一年內或按要求償還。

於2022年12月31日，我們的銀行借款結餘包括有抵押長期銀行借款人民幣91.5百萬元(由部分土地使用權、樓宇及在建工程抵押)、無抵押長期銀行借款人民幣145.0百萬元和短期銀行借款人民幣40.0百萬元。於銀行借款結餘中，人民幣98.9百萬元須於一年內或按要求償還。

於2023年12月31日，本集團現金及現金等價物多於借款總額，因此，負債比率並不適用。

## 金融風險

本集團面對多種金融風險：市場風險(包括外匯風險、現金流量及公允價值利率風險)、信用風險及流動性風險。本集團的整體風險管理計劃是專注於難以預測的金融市場，並致力減低對本集團財務表現的潛在不利影響。

### 外匯風險

本集團主要在中國運營，且大部分交易以人民幣結算。本集團目前並無外幣對沖政策。然而，本集團管理層監察外匯風險，並將在有需要時考慮對沖重大外幣風險。

本集團並無面臨外匯風險，原因是本集團並無以功能貨幣以外的貨幣計值的重大金融資產或負債，不包括以美元及港元計值的現金及現金等價物、受限制現金及銀行定期存款(該等款項主要為投資者出資)。



### Cash flow and Fair Value Interest Rate Risk

Our income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates. We have no significant interest-bearing assets and liabilities, except for lease liabilities, cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, time deposits and borrowings. Those carried at floating rates expose us to cash flow interest rate risk whereas those carried at fixed rates expose us to fair value interest rate risk.

Our interest rate risk mainly arises from borrowings. Borrowings obtained at fixed rates expose us to fair value interest rate risk. As at 31 December 2023, our borrowings are measured at fixed rates, which exposed the Group to fair value interest rate risk.

Our management does not anticipate significant impact on interest-bearing assets resulting from the changes in interest rates, because the interest rates of bank deposits are not expected to change significantly.

### Credit Risk

The Group is exposed to credit risk in relation to receivables, cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, time deposits and wealth management products. The carrying amounts of receivables, cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, time deposits and wealth management products represent our maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to financial assets.

The Group expects that there is no significant credit risk associated with cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, time deposits, and wealth management products since they are substantially deposited at or purchased from state-owned banks and other medium or large-sized foreign banks. Management does not expect that there will be any significant losses from non-performance by these counterparties and the loss allowance provision is considered immaterial.

### 現金流量及公允價值利率風險

我們的收入及經營現金流量基本上不受市場利率變動的影響。除租賃負債、現金及現金等價物、受限制現金、定期存款及借款外，我們並無重大計息資產及負債。按浮動利率列賬的項目使我們面臨現金流量利率風險，而按固定利率列賬的該等項目則使我們面臨公允價值利率風險。

我們的利率風險主要來自借款。按固定利率獲得的借款使我們面臨公允價值利率風險。於2023年12月31日，我們的借款按固定利率計值，使本集團面臨公允價值利率風險。

由於銀行存款利率預期不會有顯著變化，管理層預計利率變動不會對計息資產造成重大影響。

### 信用風險

本集團所面臨的信用風險與應收款項、現金及現金等價物、受限制現金、定期存款及理財產品有關。應收款項、現金及現金等價物、受限制現金、定期存款及理財產品的賬面值代表我們所面臨與金融資產有關的最大信用風險。

由於絕大部分現金及現金等價物、受限制現金、定期存款及理財產品乃存放於或購買自國有銀行及其他中型或大型外資銀行，故本集團預期，並無任何與該等項目相關的重大信用風險。管理層預期不會因該等對手方違約而蒙受任何重大虧損，而虧損撥備被認為微不足道。

Management has assessed that during the Reporting Period, other receivables have not had a significant increase in credit risk since their initial recognition. Therefore, a 12-month expected credit loss approach that results from possible default event within 12 months of each reporting date is adopted by management. As at 31 December 2023, other receivables mainly comprise deposits to lessors in respect of the Group's leased properties and refunds receivable from suppliers.

Management expects that there is no significant credit risk associated with other receivables since the counterparties have no history of default. Accordingly, the expected credit loss of other receivables is considered immaterial.

### Liquidity Risk

The Group finances its working capital requirements through the issue of new shares, borrowings and government grants. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Group's liquidity reserve on the basis of expected cash flow.

Prudent liquidity risk management includes maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents and the ability to apply for credit facilities if necessary. We had net current assets of RMB247.8 million as at 31 December 2023. We are able to meet our financial obligations and fund our R&D activities through our cash on hand and consecutive capital raising activities.

### CHARGE ON GROUP'S ASSETS

As at 31 December 2023, certain land use right, buildings and construction in progress were pledged for the Group's borrowings amounting to RMB83,000,000 (31 December 2022: RMB91,500,000).

管理層評估得出，於報告期間，其他應收款項的信用風險自初始確認以來並無顯著增加。因此，管理層已根據各報告日期12個月內可能出現的違約事件採納12個月預期信用虧損方法。於2023年12月31日，其他應收款項主要包括就本集團租賃物業向出租人支付的按金和應收供應商合同退款。

由於對手方並無違約記錄，故管理層預期不存在任何與其他應收款項相關的重大信用風險。因此，其他應收款項的預期信用虧損被認為不重大。

### 流動性風險

本集團透過發行新股、借款及政府補助為營運資金需求提供資金。管理層會根據預期現金流量對本集團的流動性儲備的滾動預測進行監控。

審慎流動性風險管理包括維持足夠現金及現金等價物以及在需要時申請信用融資的能力。於2023年12月31日，我們有流動資產淨值人民幣247.8百萬元。我們有能力透過手頭現金及連續的籌資活動履行財務責任並為研發活動提供資金。

### 本集團資產抵押

於2023年12月31日，就本集團借款人民幣83,000,000元(2022年12月31日為人民幣91,500,000元)而抵押部分土地使用權、樓宇及在建工程。

## IMPAIRMENT LOSS FOR INTANGIBLE ASSETS NOT YET READY FOR USE

As stated in Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company recognised an impairment loss of approximately RMB86.6 million (2022: nil) on intangible assets not yet ready for use for the year ended 31 December 2023. The asset impairment was supported by an independent appraiser. Save as disclosed in Note 15, further information regarding the impairment loss is set out below:

### Reasons for and the Circumstances Leading to the Impairment Loss

The Company recorded an impairment loss on intangible assets due to the following reasons:

- The Company has two core products in the dermatology field, including KX-826 and GT20029, and will allocate more resources to this area in future developments. Consequently, investment in non-dermatology fields will be approached with greater caution;
- Some of the Company's pipelines are in the early stages, such as c-Myc, which is in the preclinical stage, and GT90008, which is in phase I clinical trials. These projects are expected to rely heavily on out-licensing and co-development strategies. As of the date of this report, there are no definitive out-licensing agreements or co-development partners for these pipelines;
- The topline results of phase III clinical trial of KX-826 for male AGA in China have been read out. KX-826 can promote hair growth compared to baseline, with statistical significance ( $P < 0.0001$ ). Compared with placebo, there was TAHC improvement at all visit points in KX-826 group with no statistical significance, but a trend in efficacy was observed. Thus, the time for its commercialization will be postponed.

## 尚未投入使用的無形資產減值損失

根據載列在本年度報告的附註15，本公司在截至2023年12月31日的年度中，對尚未投入使用的無形資產確認了約人民幣86.6百萬元的減值損失(2022年：無)。該資產減值數據得到了獨立評估師的支持。除附註15的披露外，關於減值損失的進一步信息如下：

### 導致減值損失原因和情況

本公司基於以下考慮對相關的無形資產和固定資產計提減值損失：

- 本公司於皮科領域擁有兩款核心產品(包括KX-826及GT20029)，在後續開發中會將更多資源投入於皮科領域，因此在其他非皮膚科領域的投入會更加謹慎；
- 本公司多款產品處於較早期階段，如c-Myc處於臨床前階段、GT90008處於I期臨床階段，以授權安排或者合作開發為主，截至本報告日期，這些產品暫時沒有明確的授權安排或者合作開發對象；
- KX-826中國男性脫髮臨床III期臨床試驗已讀出頂線數據。與基線相比，KX-826能夠促進毛髮生長，且具有統計學意義( $P < 0.0001$ )。與安慰劑相比，KX-826組TAHC在各個訪視點均有提高，但差異在統計學上未達到顯著性。因此，其商業化進度預計有所延遲。

### Key Value of Inputs Used and Assumptions Adopted in the Valuation

As required under the Group's accounting policies on intangible assets not yet ready for use, the Company's management is required to perform an annual impairment test based on the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit ("CGU") to which the intangible asset is related. The impairment assessment process involves Company's management estimation on the expected future cash flow, associated growth rates and discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the intangible assets. The key value of inputs used in the valuations to determine the amount of the impairment on intangible assets, the basis and assumptions adopted has been disclosed in Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements, which are summarised and further elaborated as below:

- (i) The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal ("FVLCOD") and the value in use ("VIU") using discounted cash flow model. Calculation was based on the expected future cash flow projections prepared by the Company. The basis of cash flow projections of the cash-generating units was based on reasonable assumptions of financial performance projections that represent management's estimate.

### 估值模型中輸入採用的關鍵價值和採納的假設

根據本集團關於尚未投入使用的無形資產的會計政策，本公司管理層需要根據與無形資產相關的現金產生單位（「CGU」）的可收回金額進行年度減值測試。減值評估過程涉及本公司管理層估計，包括未來現金流量預測、相關增長率 and 反映了當前市場評估（貨幣時間價值和無形資產特定風險）的貼現率。在確定無形資產減值的估值模型輸入的關鍵價值，及所採用的基礎和假設已在合併財務報表的附註15披露，其摘要和進一步的闡述如下：

- (i) 可收回金額為使用現金流量折現模型計算的公允價值減去處置成本（「FVLCOD」）和使用價值（「VIU」）中的較高者。價值計算以本公司提供的對未來現金流量的預測為基礎。現金產生單位的現金流量預測的基礎是由管理層基於合理假設的經營預測。

(ii) Certain major inputs and key assumptions adopted in the valuations are listed as follows:

(ii) 估值模型採用的主要具體輸入及關鍵假設如下表所列示：

		<b>KX-826</b>			
		<b>KX-826</b>			
No.	Key assumptions	2022 financial budget approved by the Board in FY2021 ("2022 Financial Budget") 董事會 於2021財年 批准的2022年 財務預算 (「2022年財務預算」)	2023 financial budget approved by the Board in FY2022 ("2023 Financial Budget") 董事會 於2022財年 批准的2023年 財務預算 (「2023年財務預算」)	Reference	Reason(s) for the change
序號	關鍵假設	(「2022年財務預算」)	(「2023年財務預算」)	參考	變動原因
I	Discount Rate	18.0%	22.6%	Weighted average cost of capital based on those of the comparable companies as well as territory specific factors, such as risk free interest rate, market risk premium, debt ratio prevailing in relevant market and risk premium of intangible assets	The selected rates varied, with the post-tax discount rate being applied in 2022 and the pre-tax discount rate in 2023 (19%, given that the phase III clinical trial of KX-826 did not demonstrate a statistically significant improvement in TAHC compared to the placebo, the post-tax discount rate has been adjusted to reflect a 1% increase)
I	貼現率	18.0%	22.6%	加權平均資本成本是基於可比公司的資本成本以及特定因素模型，如無風險利率、市場風險溢價、相關市場中的債務比率和無形資產風險溢價	選取指標不同，2022年為稅後貼現率，2023年為稅前貼現率(2023年的稅後貼現率為19.0%，考慮到KX-826三期臨床試驗TAHC與安慰劑相比，差異在統計學上未達到顯著性，稅後貼現率較2022年底增加1%)



		KX-826 KX-826			
No.	Key assumptions	2022 financial budget approved by the Board in FY2021 ("2022 Financial Budget") 董事會 於2021財年 批准的2022年 財務預算 (「2022年財務預算」)	2023 financial budget approved by the Board in FY2022 ("2023 Financial Budget") 董事會 於2022財年 批准的2023年 財務預算 (「2023年財務預算」)	Reference	Reason(s) for the change
序號	關鍵假設	(「2022年財務預算」)	(「2023年財務預算」)	參考	變動原因
2	Revenue growth rate for the stable period	5.4%~24.4%	22.30%	The growth rate of forecast revenues in two consecutive periods calculated based on expected number of corresponding indication, selling price, length of treatment and market penetration rate with judgments related to commercialisation period	no significant change
2	穩定期的收益增長率	5.4%~24.4%	22.30%	基於相應適應症數量、銷售價格、治療週期和市場滲透率的預期，及與商業化期相關的判斷，計算連續兩個週期的預測收入增長率	無顯著變化
3	Revenue growth rate for the declining period	NA	NA	The growth rate of forecast revenues in two consecutive periods calculated based on expected number of corresponding indication, selling price, length of treatment and market penetration rate with judgments related to commercialisation period	no significant change
3	衰退期的收益增長率	不適用	不適用	基於相應適應症數量、銷售價格、治療週期和市場滲透率的預期，及與商業化期相關的判斷，計算連續兩個週期的預測收入增長率	無顯著變化
4	Market penetration rate	0.0%~7.5%	0.02%~7.2%	Management estimation on the basis of similar products in market segments	no significant change
4	市場滲透率	0.0%~7.5%	0.02%~7.2%	管理層基於市場細分中相似產品的估計	無顯著變化
5	Success rate of commercialisation	66.5%	54.00%	Multiplier of each R&D stages' success rate of progress to next stage from new drug clinical trial application to successful commercialisation based on latest actual R&D progress	The management re-evaluated the success rate given that the phase III clinical trial of KX-826 did not demonstrate a statistically significant improvement in TAHC compared to the placebo
5	商業化的成功率	66.5%	54.00%	根據最新的實際研發進展，從新藥臨床試驗申請到成功商業化的每個研發階段的成功率的乘數	考慮到KX-826三期臨床試驗TAHC與安慰劑相比，差異在統計學上未達到顯著性，管理層對成功率進行了重新估計

		KX-826 KX-826			
No.	Key assumptions	2022 financial budget approved by the Board in FY2021 (“2022 Financial Budget”) 董事會於2021財年批准的2022年財務預算	2023 financial budget approved by the Board in FY2022 (“2023 Financial Budget”) 董事會於2022財年批准的2023年財務預算	Reference	Reason(s) for the change
序號	關鍵假設	(「2022年財務預算」)	(「2023年財務預算」)	參考	變動原因
6	Percentage of costs and operating expenses	47.2%~151.4%	44.7%~240.2%	Percentage of costs and operating expenses of revenue based on corresponding figures of comparable companies	Compared to the placebo, the improvement in TAHC during the phase III clinical trial of KX-826 did not reach statistical significance. Consequently, the Company has allocated significant resources to the development of KX-826, resulting in a substantial increase in expenses
6	成本以及經營開支佔比	47.2%~151.4%	44.7%~240.2%	根據可比公司的相應數據，成本和運營費用佔收入的百分比	考慮到KX-826三期臨床試驗TAHC與安慰劑相比，差異在統計學上未達到顯著性，本公司將主要資源優先安排於KX-826管線研發，因此費用增幅較大
7	First Commercialization Year	FY2025	FY2026		Commercialization will be postponed as of the valuation date given that the phase III clinical trial of KX-826 did not demonstrate a statistically significant improvement in TAHC compared to the placebo
7	首次商業化的年度	2025財年	2026財年		考慮到KX-826三期臨床試驗TAHC與安慰劑相比，差異在統計學上未達到顯著性。截止至估值基準日商業化開始時間預期推遲
8	Recoverable amount of CGU (in RMB '000)	451,319	124,173	Output of each valuation model	
8	現金產生單位的可收回金額(人民幣千元)	451,319	124,173	每個估值模型的結果	

No.	Key assumptions	c-Myc c-Myc		Reference	Reason(s) for the change
		2022 financial budget approved by the Board in FY2021 (“2022 Financial Budget”) 董事會於2021財年批准的2022年財務預算 (「2022年財務預算」)	2023 financial budget approved by the Board in FY2022 (“2023 Financial Budget”) 董事會於2022財年批准的2023年財務預算 (「2023年財務預算」)		
序號	關鍵假設	(「2022年財務預算」)	(「2023年財務預算」)	參考	變動原因
1	Discount Rate	20.0%	24.2%	Weighted average cost of capital based on those of the comparable companies as well as territory specific factors, such as risk free interest rate, market risk premium, debt ratio prevailing in relevant market and risk premium of intangible assets	The selected rates varied, with the post-tax discount rate being applied in 2022 and the pre-tax discount rate in 2023 (with the post-tax discount rate for 2023 being 20.0%)
1	貼現率	20.0%	24.2%	加權平均資本成本是基於可比公司的資本成本以及特定因素模型，如無風險利率、市場風險溢價、相關市場中的債務比率和無形資產風險溢價	選取指標不同，2022年為稅後貼現率，2023年為稅前貼現率(2023年的稅後貼現率為20.0%)
2	Revenue growth rate for the stable period	2.2%~7.9%	1.8%~7.5%	The growth rate of forecast revenues in two consecutive periods calculated based on expected number of corresponding indication, selling price, length of treatment and market penetration rate with judgments related to commercialisation period	no significant change
2	穩定期的收益增長率	2.2%~7.9%	1.8%~7.5%	基於相應適應症數量、銷售價格、治療週期和市場滲透率的預期，及與商業化期相關的判斷，計算連續兩個週期的預測收入增長率	無顯著變化
3	Revenue growth rate for the declining period	-8.0%~-1.5%	-5.9%~-1.8%	The growth rate of forecast revenues in two consecutive periods calculated based on expected number of corresponding indication, selling price, length of treatment and market penetration rate with judgments related to commercialisation period	no significant change
3	衰退期的收益增長率	-8.0%~-1.5%	-5.9%~-1.8%	基於相應適應症數量、銷售價格、治療週期和市場滲透率的預期，及與商業化期相關的判斷，計算連續兩個週期的預測收入增長率	無顯著變化
4	Market penetration rate	0.1%~4.4%	0.1%~4.4%	Management estimation on the basis of similar products in market segments	no significant change
4	市場滲透率	0.1%~4.4%	0.1%~4.4%	管理層基於市場細分中相似產品的估計	無顯著變化

c-Myc  
c-Myc

No.	Key assumptions	c-Myc		Reference	Reason(s) for the change
		2022 financial budget approved by the Board in FY2021 (“2022 Financial Budget”) 董事會於2021財年批准的2022年財務預算 (「2022年財務預算」)	2023 financial budget approved by the Board in FY2022 (“2023 Financial Budget”) 董事會於2022財年批准的2023年財務預算 (「2023年財務預算」)		
序號	關鍵假設	(「2022年財務預算」)	(「2023年財務預算」)	參考	變動原因
5	Success rate of commercialisation	7.6%	4.30%	Multiplier of each R&D stages' success rate of progress to next stage from new drug clinical trial application to successful commercialisation based on latest actual R&D progress	Due to the Company's more cautious investment in non-dermatological fields in 2024, the investment for c-Myc is expected to decrease compared to 2022, and the progress of c-Myc will be slower. By the valuation date, the successful rate of its commercialization has declined
5	商業化的成功率	7.6%	4.30%	根據最新的實際研發進展，從新藥臨床試驗申請到成功商業化的每個研發階段的成功率的乘數	由於本公司2024年預計在其他非皮膚科領域的投入會更加謹慎，因此對c-Myc投入力度相比2022年預期有所減少，項目進度放緩，截止至估值基準日商業化成功率有所下降
6	Percentage of costs and operating expenses	48.1%~129.8%	48.1%~134.5%	Percentage of costs and operating expenses of revenue based on corresponding figures of comparable companies	no significant change
6	成本以及經營開支佔比	48.1%~129.8%	48.1%~134.5%	根據可比公司的相應數據，成本和運營費用佔收入的百分比	無顯著變化

No.	Key assumptions	c-Myc c-Myc		Reference	Reason(s) for the change
		2022 financial budget approved by the Board in FY2021 ("2022 Financial Budget") 董事會 於2021財年 批准的2022年 財務預算 (「2022年財務預算」)	2023 financial budget approved by the Board in FY2022 ("2023 Financial Budget") 董事會 於2022財年 批准的2023年 財務預算 (「2023年財務預算」)		
序號	關鍵假設	(「2022年財務預算」)	(「2023年財務預算」)	參考	變動原因
7	First Commercialization Year	FY2030	FY2031		Due to the Company's more cautious investment in non-dermatological fields in 2024, the investment for c-Myc is expected to decrease compared to 2022, and the progress of c-Myc will be slower. Commercialization will be postponed as of the valuation date
7	首次商業化的年度	2030財年	2031財年		由於本公司2024年預計在其他非皮膚科領域的投入會更加謹慎，因此對c-Myc投入力度相比2022年預期有所減少，項目進度放緩，截止至估值基準日商業化開始時間預期推遲
8	Recoverable amount of CGU (in RMB '000)	4,231		— Output of each valuation model.	
8	現金產生單位的可收回 金額(人民幣千元)	4,231		— 每個估值模型的結果	



## Underlying Valuation Methodology

AVISTA Valuation Advisory Limited (the “**Appraiser**”), the engaged independent professional appraiser adopted income approach known as the discounted cash flow method to perform fair value less cost of disposal and value in use analysis in accordance with the requirement of International Accounting Standard 36. As the intangible assets not yet ready for use had no stand-alone selling price and active market, the Appraisers adopted the cash flow estimates based on reasonable and supportable assumptions as stated above, and assessed the expected recoverable amounts through income approach, which was the same assessment method used in the previous period.

As at 31 December 2023, the management of the Company had set up a cash flow forecasts including future investments covering a period based on reasonable and supportable assumptions. These assumptions and estimates are considered reliable and are supported by management’s research and analysis based on industry information and data specific to the industry in which each CGU operates. Management reviews business performance of each CGU. The recoverable amount of each CGU is determined based on the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use calculations of the underlying assets with reference to valuation reports issued by an independent appraiser. The valuation is considered to be level 3 in fair value hierarchy due to unobservable inputs used in the valuation.

The Company would continue to comply with the accounting standards and accounting policies to perform impairment reviews so as to ensure the financial statements are true and fairly stated.

## IMPAIRMENT LOSS FOR PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

As stated in Note 13 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company recognised an impairment loss of approximately RMB46.4 million (2022: nil) on property, plant and equipment for the year ended 31 December 2023. The asset impairment was supported by the Appraiser. Save as disclosed in this report, further information regarding the impairment loss is set out below:

## 基礎估值方法

艾華迪評估諮詢有限公司作為受聘的獨立專業評估師(「**評估師**」)，採用收入法，即現金流量折現模型計算公允價值減去處置成本和使用價值，符合國際會計準則第36條的要求。由於尚未投入使用的無形資產沒有獨立的銷售價格和活躍的市場，評估師基於上述合理且可支持的假設進行現金流量預測，並通過收入法評估預計的可收回金額，這與上一報告期使用的評估方法相同。

於2023年12月31日，本公司管理層已經建立了現金流量預測，包括基於合理且可支持的假設所預期的可覆蓋未來一個會計期的投資情況。這些假設和估計被認為是可靠的，且得到了管理層經過對行業信息和數據(行業特定的由每一CGU產生)研究和分析後的支持。管理層審查每個CGU的業務表現。每個CGU的可收回金額是基於FVLCOD和由基礎資產計算的VIU的較高者確定，並參考獨立評估師出具的估值報告。由於在估值模型中使用了非可觀察輸入，該估值被認為是第3層公允價值。

公司將繼續遵守會計準則和會計政策，進行減值審查，以確保財務報表的真實性和公允性。

## 物業、廠房及設備減值損失

根據載列在本年度報告的附註13，公司在截至2023年12月31日的年度中，對物業、廠房及設備計提了人民幣46.4百萬元(2022年：零)的減值損失。這些減值資產得到了評估師的支持。除本報告已披露的信息外，關於減值損失的進一步信息如下：

### Reasons for and the Circumstances Leading to the Impairment Loss

Because the commercialisation of Prixelutamide and KX-826 has been delayed due to the statistically insignificant phase III clinical results, and the Company believes that there are impairment indicators in the property, plant and equipment related to Prixelutamide and KX-826. The Directors of the Company have performed impairment assessment of the property, plant and equipment and consequently determined an impairment loss amounting to RMB46.4 million.

### Key Value of Inputs Used and Assumptions Adopted in the Valuation

With reference to the valuation conducted by the Appraiser, the Group carried out a review of the recoverable amounts of equipment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets containing in KX-826 CGUs based on VIU approach using discounted cash flow method by comparing the carrying values and the recoverable amounts of the CGUs. The key assumptions for the discounted cash flow method are those regarding the growth rates, market penetration rate, success rate of commercialisation and percentage of costs and operating expenses in KX-826 intangible asset impairment assessment model during the period stated above, for discount rate as equipment has less risk than intangible assets, the post tax discount rate is 2% lower than using in the intangible assets.

### 導致減值損失原因和情況

由於III期臨床試驗結果在統計學上未達到顯著性而，普克魯胺和KX-826的商業化被推遲，公司認為與普克魯胺和KX-826相關的固定資產存在減值跡象。因此，本公司董事會對物業、廠房及設備進行減值評估，並據此確定總額為人民幣46.4百萬元的減值損失。

### 估值模型中輸入採用的關鍵價值和採納的假設

根據評估師進行的評估，集團基於VIU，使用現金流量折現模型，通過比較資產組(CGUs)的賬面價值和可回收金額，對包含在KX-826資產組中的物業、廠房及設備和無形資產的可回收金額進行了評估。現金流量折現模型的關鍵假設包括增長率、市場滲透率、商業化成功率以及在上述期間KX-826無形資產減值評估模型中的成本和經營開支佔比。對於貼現率，由於設備的風險低於無形資產，因此稅後貼現率比在無形資產中使用的貼現率低2%。

For FVLCO of property, plant and equipment, the details of key assumptions and inputs adopted in the impairment assessment of stand-alone assets based on different types are as follow:

對於物業、廠房及設備的FVLCO，基於不同類型的單獨資產的減值評估所採用的關鍵假設和輸入的詳細信息如下：

No. 序號	Inputs 輸入值	Equipment 設備	Buildings 建築	Construction in progress 在建工程	Others 其他
1	Replacement price	Multiple of purchases cost, carrying amount, price Index or price of repurchase in the valuation date and adjustment of technology progress	The value includes the construction cost, upfront costs and other costs as well as reasonable profits, adjusted based on the project cost index and cost of capital by referencing to loan prime rate published by the People's Bank of China on the basis of the evaluation base date	For CIP in Suzhou Kintor, replacement cost is equal to carrying amount; for CIP in Zhejiang Kintor, replacement amount is zero, as land in Pinghu would not be further developed	Carrying amount
1	替換成本	多種購買成本、賬面價值、價格指數、估值日的回購價格(經技術進步的調整)	該價值包括建設成本、前期費用、其他費用及合理利潤，在評估基準日，參考中國人民銀行公佈的貸款基礎利率，根據項目成本指數和資本成本進行調整	對於蘇州開拓的在建工程(CIP)，替換成本等於賬面價值。對於浙江開拓，CIP的替換成本等於零，因為平湖的土地不會進一步開發	賬面價值
2	Newness rate	Higher of the ratio of remaining useful life to useful life and residuals rate (5%)	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	殘值率	剩餘使用壽命與總使用壽命的比率與殘值率(5%)中的較高者	不適用	不適用	不適用
3	Disposal costs	Transaction service fee, various kinds of additional taxes, stamp duty, commissions and other fees.			
3	處置成本	交易服務費、各種附加稅、印花稅、佣金和其他費用			

## Underlying Valuation Methodology

The Group's impairment assessment policy on property, plant and equipment was set out in Note 4(c) to the consolidated financial statements.

At the end of the reporting period, the Group reviewed the carrying amounts of CGUs to determine whether there is any indication that CGUs have suffered an impairment loss according to the accounting policy of the Group. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amounts of CGUs are estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment losses, if appropriate. Recoverable amount is the higher of FVLCO and VIU.

### (a) KX-826

For equipment, the Appraiser analysed (i) VIU at the level of CGUs in combination with intangible asset of KX-826 using the discounted cash flow model; and (ii) FVLCO at the level of stand-alone assets.

For other property, plant and equipment in scope, mainly including buildings and construction in progress, the Appraiser analysed FVLCO at the level of stand-alone assets. Since KX-826 has not generated profits, assets other than equipment were not fully used. Thus, VIU would not be higher than FVLCO, so only FVLCO was analysed.

### (b) Prixelutamide

The Appraiser analysed FVLCO at the level of stand-alone assets as the recoverable amount, as the company stopped the research and development of Prixelutamide, it is not possible to calculate VIU, so only FVLCO could be analysed.

## FUTURE AND OUTLOOK

The path for novel drug research and development is really tough. For Kintor, the year 2023 is on the way of exploring and re-establishing the destination. Faced with the challenges, Kintor has kept on to the pursuit of novel drug's research and development. With the mutual goal of launching the first innovative drug, we have made every efforts across the Company.

## 基礎估值方法

本集團對資產、廠房和設備的減值評估政策列於本年度報告的附註4(c)。

在報告期末，本集團根據集團的會計政策審查了CGU的賬面價值，以確定是否有任何跡象表明CGU遭受了減值損失。如果存在減值跡象，將估算CGU的可收回金額，以確定減值損失的程度(如適用)。可收回金額是FVLCO和VIU的較高者。

### (a) KX-826

設備評估，評估師分析了：(i)在CGU層面，結合KX-826的VIU使用現金流量折現模型；及(ii)在單獨資產層面的FVLCO。

對於評估範圍內的其他物業、廠房及設備，主要包括建築物和在建工程，評估師在單獨資產層面分析了FVLCO。由於KX-826未產生利潤，除設備外的資產未被充分利用。因此，VIU不會高於FVLCO，所以只分析了FVLCO。

### (b) 普克魯胺

評估師在單獨資產層面分析了FVLCO作為可回收金額，由於公司停止開發普克魯胺，無法計算VIU，所以只分析了FVLCO。

## 未來及展望

新藥研發之路註定佈滿荊棘。2023年對於開拓而言，是在荊棘之路不斷磨礪、在重重迷霧中堅定腳步的歷程。雖然面臨重重挑戰，開拓藥業始終沒有放棄對新藥研發的追求。公司上下懷揣著推出首款創新藥物的共同目標，付諸自己的努力與汗水。

Based on 10 years of experience in the AR field, we continue to explore the treatment of AGA and acne with KX-826 and GT20029 in 2024, two Core Products in the field of dermatology. We have validated the safety and efficacy of KX-826 in over 1,000 subjects, who benefited from our drug and the mean non-vellus TAHC increased by up to 22.7 per cm<sup>2</sup> from baseline. On the one hand, we will continue to conduct more clinical trials, such as trying higher dose levels or using combination therapies to maximise the efficacy of the drug. On the other hand, we will consider the commercialisation path of KX-826 from a variety of aspects. Our GT20029 has been in leading position since its development and is the world's first topical PROTAC compound that has entered phase II clinical trial, and we have published that the phase II clinical trial of GT20029 in China reached primary endpoint and the Company will actively deploy subsequent clinical strategies for GT20029, such as initiating a phase III clinical trial in China and a phase II clinical trial in the U.S. for male AGA. At the same time, we are also preparing to conduct phase II clinical trials of GT20029 for acne to further expand our first-mover advantage in the field of topical PROTACs.

In non-dermatology field, we also have developed small molecule drugs such as Prixelutamide and GT1708F and biological drugs such as ALK-1 for the treatment of various tumors and multiple indications. We have a new institute of R&D to cooperate with other research departments such as biology, chemistry, and formulation, so that drugs can be fully verified in both mechanism and clinical practice, and we can leverage the knowledge of our professionals to enhance our R&D capabilities. In addition, we have built the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme to retain our talents.

In addition to in-house development, we also plan to seek cooperation opportunities in all aspects of the drug development process, including pre-clinical technology, clinical combination therapy, and licensing cooperation, to use superior resources to realize the potential of drugs and bring our products to commercialisation as soon as possible.

基於AR領域的十年耕耘，2024年我們繼續探索於皮科領域的兩款核心藥物KX-826及GT20029，用於脫髮及痤瘡的治療。我們已在超1,000位受試者中驗證了KX-826的安全性和有效性，得益於我們的藥物，這些受試者的平均TAHC較基線增加最高可達22.7根/cm<sup>2</sup>。一方面，我們會繼續開展更多臨床試驗，如嘗試更高劑量濃度或者採用聯合療法等更大程度地挖掘藥物的效用；另一方面，我們會多方位考慮KX-826的商業化路徑。我們的GT20029其自開發以來始終處於領先地位，是全球首款進入臨床II期階段的外用PROTAC化合物，我們已於2024年4月21日披露GT20029中國脫髮II期臨床試驗達到主要終點，並將積極部署GT20029後續的臨床策略，如開展男性脫髮中國III期臨床試驗及美國II期臨床試驗等。同時，我們也準備開展GT20029用於痤瘡的II期臨床試驗，進一步擴大在外用PROTAC領域的先發優勢。

在非皮膚科領域，我們開發普克魯胺、GT1708F等小分子藥物及開發ALK-1等大分子藥物用於治療各類腫瘤及多種適應症。我們擁有新藥研究院以協同生物、化學、制劑等其他研發部門，使藥物研發在機理和臨床均獲得充分驗證，發揮及調動相關專業人員知識以提升我們的生物制劑研發能力。此外，我們制定了2020僱員激勵計劃，以鎖定及保留優秀人才。

除自主開發外，我們同時也計劃在藥物開發過程的各個方面尋求合作機會，包括臨床前技術、臨床聯合療法及藥物授權合作等，以期利用優勢資源發揮藥物的潛力，使我們的產品盡快實現商業化收入。



# PROFILES OF DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

## 董事及高級管理層簡歷

### EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

**Dr. Youzhi Tong (童友之)**, aged 62, is our chairman of the Board and chief executive officer. He is a founding member of the Group and was appointed as an executive Director on 16 May 2018. As our chief executive officer, Dr. Tong is primarily responsible for the overall management, operations and the charting and reviewing of corporate directions and strategies of our Group. Dr. Tong has accumulated over 20 years of experience in biopharmaceutical R&D and management. He is also a director of various members of our Group, namely Suzhou Kintor, Suzhou Koshine, Kintor Science, Koshine Pharmaceuticals and Koshine Hong Kong Limited. Prior to founding our Group in 2009, Dr. Tong served as an assistant professor of Albert Einstein College of Medicine from 1999 to 2001. He was a vice-president of Angion Biomedica Corp. from 2002 to 2008.

In recognition of his dedication to his field, Dr. Tong has received multiple designated funds from the U.S. National Institutes of Health and the Chinese government. In 2000, he received a fellows' research award from the North Shore – Long Island Jewish Research System. In 2000, he received a fellows' award from the Multiple Myeloma Research Foundation. In 1997, he received the AACR-Glaxo Welcome Oncology Clinical Research Scholar Award from the American Association for Cancer Research. Dr. Tong has also led a number of key national and provincial R&D projects.

Dr. Tong graduated from Peking University with a bachelor's degree and a master's degree in chemistry in July 1984 and July 1988, respectively. He received his Ph.D. in pharmacology from Cornell University in January 1997.

**Dr. Qun Lu (陸群)**, age 58, joined the Group in May 2021 and was appointed as an executive Director on 14 April 2023. Dr. Lu is currently the chief technology officer (CTO) and chief quality officer (CQO) of the Group, primarily responsible for chemistry, manufacturing and control ("CMC") activities of drug development and commercialisation.

### 執行董事

**童友之博士**，62歲，為我們的董事會主席兼行政總裁。彼為本集團的創辦成員及於2018年5月16日獲委任為執行董事。作為我們的行政總裁，童博士主要負責本集團的整體管理、運營以及公司方向與策略的制定及審核。童博士在生物醫藥研發及管理方面積逾20年經驗。彼亦擔任本集團多家成員公司(即蘇州開拓、蘇州開禧、Kintor Science、Koshine Pharmaceuticals及香港開禧)的董事。於2009年成立本集團之前，童博士於1999年至2001年擔任阿爾伯特·愛因斯坦醫學院的助理教授。彼於2002年至2008年為Angion Biomedica Corp.副總裁。

為表彰彼在該領域的貢獻，童博士收到來自美國國家健康研究所及中國政府的多項專項資金。2000年，彼獲得北岸 – 長島猶太研究所(North Shore – Long Island Jewish Research System)的研究獎。2000年，彼收到Multiple Myeloma Research Foundation的研究獎勵。於1997年，彼從美國癌症研究協會(American Association for Cancer Research)取得AACR-Glaxo Welcome腫瘤臨床研究學者獎(Oncology Clinical Research Scholar Award)。童博士亦帶領推進多項重大的國家及省級研發項目。

童博士畢業於北京大學，分別於1984年7月及1988年7月取得化學學士學位及碩士學位。彼於1997年1月取得康奈爾大學醫學博士學位。

**陸群博士**，58歲，於2021年5月加入本集團並於2023年4月14日獲委任為執行董事。陸博士現擔任本集團首席技術官和首席質量官，主要負責藥品開發和商業化的化學、生產及控制(CMC)方面的工作。

Dr. Lu has over 25 years of experience in biopharmaceutical industry with proven track record of successfully leading the CMC development of pharmaceutical dosage forms from discovery through commercialisation at various pharmaceutical corporations including Pfizer, Merck and Celgene Corp./Bristol Myers Squibb (the “BMS”). Prior to joining the Group, Dr. Lu was an executive director at Celgene Corp./BMS in New Jersey from 2013 to 2019 and from 2019 to 2021 respectively, where she focused on defining and delivering integrated CMC development strategies and outcomes for innovative medicines. She also served as a member of the board of directors of International Consortium for Innovation and Quality in Pharmaceutical Development until 2019.

Dr. Lu received her bachelor's degree in Chemistry from Peking University in 1987 and completed her Ph.D. in Physical Chemistry at Arizona State University in 1995. Dr. Lu carried out post-doctoral studies in Pharmaceutics at the University of Wisconsin – Madison from 1996 to 1997.

**Dr. Xiang Ni (倪翔)**, aged 55, joined the Group in March 2023 and was appointed as an executive Director on 14 April 2023. Dr. Ni is currently the chief medical officer of the Group, primarily responsible for the coordination, management and supervision of the medical work of the Group.

Dr. Ni has dedicated to the international biopharmaceutical field for more than 20 years, with extensive experience and expertise in the clinical development of new drugs, pharmacovigilance and clinical quality. Prior to joining the Group, Dr. Ni worked in pharmaceutical companies in the United States and China, like AstraZeneca and several innovative biopharma and biotechnology companies like Akesobio. Dr. Ni has facilitated the approval of several global new drug applications (NDAs) and new drug clinical trials (INDs). He also has extensive experience working with global regulatory agencies.

Dr. Ni received his bachelor's degree in Medicine from Southeast University School of Medicine in China in 1992 and his Ph.D. degree from School of Medicine, Temple University in the United States in 2000.

陸博士在生物醫藥行業擁有逾25年經驗，擁有在輝瑞、默沙東、新基公司／百時美施貴寶 (BMS) 等多家製藥公司成功領導從臨床前到商業化生產的CMC開發的經驗。加入本集團前，陸博士分別於2013年至2019年及2019年至2021年擔任位於新澤西州的新基公司／BMS的執行總監，專注於為創新藥物制定完整的CMC開發策略並及時交付成果。彼亦曾擔任國際藥物開發創新與質量聯盟的董事會成員，直至2019年止。

陸博士於1987年獲得北京大學化學學士學位。於1995年在亞利桑那州立大學的物理化學專業完成博士學位，並自1996年至1997年陸博士在威斯康星大學麥迪遜分校藥學院從事博士後研究。

**倪翔博士**，55歲，於2023年3月加入本集團並於2023年4月14日獲委任為執行董事。倪博士現擔任本集團首席醫學官，主要負責協調、管理及監督本集團的醫療工作。

倪博士在國際生物製藥領域擁有逾20年工作經驗，在新藥臨床開發、藥物警戒和臨床質量等環節擁有豐富的經驗和深厚的專業知識。於加入本集團前，倪博士曾服務於美國和中國製藥公司如阿斯利康 (AstraZeneca)，及數個创新型生物製藥和生物科技公司如康方生物。倪博士推動了多項全球新藥申請 (NDA) 及新藥臨床試驗申請 (IND)，並擁有與多國監管機構溝通交流的豐富工作經歷。

倪博士於1992年在中國東南大學醫學院獲得醫學學士學位，於2000年在美國天普大學醫學院獲得博士學位。

## NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

**Mr. Weipeng Gao (高維鵬)**, aged 49, was appointed as non-executive Director on 22 June 2021. He is primarily responsible for overseeing the corporate development and strategic planning of the Group.

Mr. Gao has over twenty years of experience in finance, legal and investment areas and is currently a partner at SIP Sungen BioVenture Capital Investment Partnership (LP)\* (蘇州工業園區元生創業投資管理有限公司). Mr. Gao is a co-founder of Beijing Eastern Link Capital Management Center (LP)\* (北京易聯弘元投資管理中心(有限合夥)) (“**Eastern Link Capital**”) since January 2011 and he worked as a managing director at Eastern Link Capital from January 2011 to September 2019. From November 2009 to December 2010, he was a consultant at ABAX Investment Consulting (Suzhou Industrial) Co., Ltd\* (盤實投資顧問(蘇州工業園區)有限公司). From January 2008 to November 2009, Mr. Gao was a managing director at Startup Growth Investment Enterprise\* (開投成長創業投資企業). Mr. Gao also served as a qualified lawyer at Beijing Guofang Law Firm\* (北京市國方律師事務所) and Beijing Century-link & Xinjiyuan Law Office\* (北京市世聯新紀元律師事務所) from 2001 to 2007. From August 1997 to July 2001, Mr. Gao was an assistant to the general manager of China at Commonwealth Bank of Australia (澳洲聯邦銀行(中國區)).

Mr. Gao obtained a bachelor's degree in Economics from Beijing Technology and Business University in 1996, a master degree in Law from Peking University in January 2007 and a master degree of Business Administration from China Europe International Business School in September 2012 respectively.

## 非執行董事

高維鵬先生，49歲，於2021年6月22日獲委任為非執行董事，彼主要負責監督本集團的企業發展及戰略規劃。

高先生於金融、法律及投資領域擁有逾二十年經驗，現為蘇州工業園區元生創業投資管理有限公司的合夥人。高先生自2011年1月起為北京易聯弘元投資管理中心(有限合夥)(「**易聯弘元投資**」)的共同創辦人，及於2011年1月至2019年9月擔任易聯弘元投資的董事總經理。於2009年11月至2010年12月，彼於盤實投資顧問(蘇州工業園區)有限公司擔任顧問。於2008年1月至2009年11月，高先生為開投成長創業投資企業的董事總經理。高先生亦於2001年至2007年在北京市國方律師事務所及北京市世聯新紀元律師事務所擔任專職律師。自1997年8月至2001年7月，高先生擔任澳洲聯邦銀行(中國區)總經理助理。

高先生分別於1996年取得北京工商大學經濟學學士學位、於2007年1月取得北京大學法學碩士學位及於2012年9月取得中歐國際工商學院工商管理碩士學位。

**Ms. Geqi Wei (衛舸琪)**, aged 49, was appointed as a non-executive Director on 27 September 2021. She is primarily responsible for overseeing the corporate development and strategic planning of the Group.

Ms. Wei is currently the deputy general manager and the chief financial officer of Zhuhai Development Investment Fund Management Co., Ltd.\* (珠海發展投資基金管理有限公司) and the chief financial officer of Zhuhai Gree Financial Investment Management Co., Ltd.\* (珠海格力金融投資管理有限公司), has 22 years of audit and accounting work experience and 5 years of working experience in financial investment. From March 2012 to August 2017, Ms. Wei served as the deputy section chief of the fiscal finance and corporate audit sections at Zhuhai Audit Bureau\* (珠海市審計局). During the periods from September 2008 to February 2012 and from March 2003 to December 2007, Ms. Wei was the director-general of office and the section chief of the financial responsibility audit section at Zhuhai Xiangzhou District Audit Bureau\* (珠海市香洲區審計局), respectively. Ms. Wei also served as a staff member in the fiscal audit section at Hubei Provincial Audit Department (湖北省審計廳) from January 2008 to August 2008. Prior to March 2003, Ms. Wei had finance and fiscal management experience with a number of state-owned enterprises, private enterprises and foreign-invested enterprises in the PRC.

Ms. Wei obtained her qualifications as Senior Auditor of the PRC in 2012. In April 2021, she also passed the National Unified Legal Professional Qualification Examination and obtained the Legal Profession Qualification Certificate.

Ms. Wei obtained a bachelor's degree in accounting from the Jiangsu University of Science and Technology (江蘇科技大學) in 1996. She earned a Master of Public Administration from Renmin University of China (中國人民大學) in 2009.

衛舸琪女士，49歲，於2021年9月27日獲委任為非執行董事，彼主要負責監督本集團的企業發展及戰略規劃。

衛女士現任珠海發展投資基金管理有限公司副總經理兼財務總監及珠海格力金融投資管理有限公司財務總監，擁有22年審計及會計工作經驗以及5年金融投資工作經驗。於2012年3月至2017年8月，衛女士擔任珠海市審計局財政金融審計科和企業審計科副科長。於2008年9月至2012年2月及於2003年3月至2007年12月期間，衛女士分別擔任珠海市香洲區審計局辦公室主任及經濟責任審計股股長。衛女士亦於2008年1月至2008年8月擔任湖北省審計廳財政審計處科員。於2003年3月之前，衛女士擁有在中國多家國營企業、民營企業和外商投資企業的財務和財務管理經驗。

衛女士於2012年取得中國高級審計師資格。於2021年4月，彼通過全國統一法律職業資格考試，取得法律職業資格證書。

衛女士於1996年取得江蘇科技大學會計學學士學位。彼於2009年取得中國人民大學公共管理碩士學位。



**Mr. Chengwei Liu (劉澄偉)**, aged 53, was appointed as a non-executive Director on 5 May 2022. He is primarily responsible for overseeing the corporate development and strategic planning of the Group.

Mr. Liu has been, and is currently the Chairman and President of Suzhou Oriza Holdings Corporation (蘇州元禾控股股份有限公司) since March 2016. From December 1998 to March 2016, Mr. Liu served as a staff member, deputy director, director and deputy executive of Suzhou Industrial Park Administrative Committee (蘇州工業園區管委會). From July 1995 to December 1998, Mr. Liu served as the deputy manager of the delivery department of Suzhou Commodity Exchange (蘇州商品交易所) and a lawyer of Suzhou Future Law Firm (蘇州未來律師事務所). Save for his position as a non-executive Director of the Company, Mr. Liu was a director of S.F. HOLDING CO., LTD (a company listed on the Main Board of the Shenzhen Stock Exchange in China) from December 2016 to December 2022 and is currently a director of Zhongji Innolight Co., Ltd. (a company listed on the ChiNext Market of the Shenzhen Stock Exchange in China).

Mr. Liu holds a master's degree in finance, and is also a senior economist and lawyer.

## INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

**Dr. Michael Min Xu (徐敏)**, aged 59, was appointed as an independent non-executive Director on 12 August 2019. He is responsible for providing independent advice and judgement to our Board.

Dr. Xu has accumulated over 20 years of experience in biopharmaceutical R&D. He is the founder and chief executive officer of PegBio Co., Ltd (派格生物醫藥(蘇州)有限公司) which specialises in the development of drugs for chronic metabolic diseases. He started working at Xinfeng Biotechnology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd as the general manager (新峰生物科技(上海)有限公司) in 2002.

Dr. Xu graduated from Xiangya School of Medicine at Central South University (中南大學湘雅醫學院) with a bachelor's degree in medicine in June 1986. He later received his Ph.D from Columbia University in February 1996.

劉澄偉先生，53歲，於2022年5月5日獲委任為非執行董事。彼主要負責監督本集團的企業發展及戰略規劃。

劉先生於2016年3月至今擔任蘇州元禾控股股份有限公司董事長、總裁。於1998年12月至2016年3月，劉先生歷任蘇州工業園區管委會科員、副處長、處長、副局長。於1995年7月至1998年12月，劉先生擔任蘇州商品交易所交割部副經理、蘇州未來律師事務所律師。除於本公司擔任非執行董事外，劉先生於2016年12月至2022年12月曾擔任順豐控股股份有限公司(一家於中國深圳證券交易所上市的公司)的董事，及目前擔任中際旭創股份有限公司(一家於中國深圳證券交易所創業板上市的公司)的董事。

劉先生擁有金融學碩士學位，同時還是高級經濟師、律師。

## 獨立非執行董事

徐敏博士，59歲，於2019年8月12日獲委任為獨立非執行董事，彼負責向董事會提供獨立建議及判斷。

徐博士於生物製藥研發方面積逾20年經驗。彼為派格生物醫藥(蘇州)有限公司(專門從事開發慢性代謝疾病藥物的公司)的創辦人兼行政總裁。彼於2002年開始擔任新峰生物科技(上海)有限公司總經理。

徐博士於1986年6月畢業於中南大學湘雅醫學院，獲得醫學學士學位。其後，彼於1996年2月獲得哥倫比亞大學博士學位。



**Mr. Wallace Wai Yim Yeung (楊懷嚴)**, aged 60, was appointed as an independent non-executive Director on 12 August 2019. He is responsible for providing independent advice and judgement to our Board.

Mr. Yeung has over 15 years of experience in an international accounting firm. Prior to joining our Group, Mr. Yeung held senior financial positions in several Hong Kong Main Board listed companies. He worked in Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu in 2003, and served as a reorganisation services director from 2008 to 2018. Before that he served as the financial controller and company secretary of DTXS Silk Road Investment Holdings Company Ltd, formerly known as UDL Holdings Ltd, a company listed on the Stock Exchange (stock code: 620) in 2002. He also served as the financial controller of Kuangchi Science Ltd, formerly known as Climax Int'l Ltd, a company listed on the Stock Exchange (stock code: 439) from 1997 to June 2001.

Mr. Yeung graduated from the Hong Kong Shue Yan College with a Diploma in Accounting in July 1988, and obtained an MBA from the University of Warwick, United Kingdom in November 2011. He is a fellow member of The Association of Chartered Certified Accountants and The Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and is a member of the Hong Kong Securities and Investment Institute.

**Prof. Liang Tong (童亮)**, aged 60, was appointed as an independent non-executive Director on 27 October 2020. He is responsible for providing independent advice and judgement to our Board.

He joined the faculty of Columbia University in the City of New York in September 1997 as an Associate Professor and currently is a William R. Kenan, Jr. Professor in the Department of Biological Sciences. He was the Chair of the Department of Biological Sciences of Columbia University from July 2013 to June 2019. From July 1992 to August 1997, he served as a scientist of Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals, Inc. in Ridgefield, Connecticut.

Prof. Tong obtained a Bachelor of Science in Chemistry from Peking University in July 1983 and subsequently a Doctor of Philosophy in Chemistry (Protein Crystallography) from University of California, Berkeley in December 1989. He was a Post-doctoral Research Associate at Purdue University in West Lafayette, Indiana until July 1992.

楊懷嚴先生，60歲，於2019年8月12日獲委任為獨立非執行董事，彼負責向董事會提供獨立建議及判斷。

楊先生於一家國際會計師事務所擁有逾15年經驗。加入本集團前，楊先生曾於數家香港主板上市公司擔任高級財務職位。彼於2003年任職於德勤•關黃陳方會計師行，並於2008年至2018年擔任重組服務總監。此前，彼於2002年擔任大唐西市絲路投資控股有限公司(前稱太元集團有限公司，一家於聯交所上市的公司(股份代號：620)財務總監兼公司秘書。彼亦於1997年至2001年6月擔任光啟科學有限公司(前稱英發國際有限公司，一家於聯交所上市的公司(股份代號：439)財務總監。

楊先生於1988年7月畢業於香港樹仁學院，獲得會計學文憑，並於2011年11月獲得英國華威大學工商管理碩士學位。彼為英國特許公認會計師公會及香港會計師公會資深會員，並為香港證券及投資學會會員。

童亮教授，60歲，於2020年10月27日獲委任為獨立非執行董事，彼負責向董事會提供獨立建議及判斷。

彼於1997年9月加入紐約市哥倫比亞大學擔任副教授，現任生物科學系William R. Kenan, Jr.教授。彼於2013年7月至2019年6月擔任哥倫比亞大學生物科學系的系主任。於1992年7月至1997年8月，彼曾擔任位於康涅狄格州里奇菲爾德的勃林格殷格翰製藥公司的科學家。

童教授於1983年7月獲得北京大學化學學士學位，隨後於1989年12月獲得加州大學伯克利分校的化學(蛋白質晶體學)博士學位。他曾擔任印第安納州西拉法葉普渡大學的博士後研究助理直至1992年7月。

Prof. Tong has been a member of Phi Beta Kappa since 1989. He received the Boehringer Ingelheim Research & Development Award in 1997. Prof. Tong is also a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science since 2009.

## SENIOR MANAGEMENT

**Mr. Ming Ming Cheung (章明明)**, aged 47, joined the Group in September 2021 and is currently the chief financial officer and joint company secretary of the Group. He is also a director of Suzhou Kintor and Koshine HK. Mr Cheung is primarily responsible for the financial planning, investment, international commerce, internal control, investor relations and public relations of the Group.

Mr. Cheung has over 15 years' of work experience in the capital market. Prior to joining the Group, he was Head of Leveraged & Acquisition Finance of Haitong International Securities Group Limited, a company listed on the Stock Exchange (stock code: 0665). He was in charge of leveraged acquisition finance and equity fund investments respectively. Mr. Cheung also worked in ING Bank Hong Kong Branch for over 5 years. He was responsible for corporate client coverage and merger and acquisition financial advisory.

Mr. Cheung obtained his bachelor's degree in Biochemistry from the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology in 1999 and Master of Philosophy in Bioinformatics from Medical School, the University of Hong Kong in 2002.

童教授自1989年起為Phi Beta Kappa的成員。彼於1997年獲得勃林格殷格翰研發獎項。自2009年起，童教授亦為美國科學促進會的會員。

## 高級管理層

**章明明先生**，47歲，於2021年9月加入本集團，現任本集團首席財務官兼聯席公司秘書，並擔任蘇州開拓及香港開禧的董事。章先生主要負責本集團的財務規劃、集團投資、海外商務、內部控制、投資者關係及公共關係。

章先生在資本市場擁有逾15年工作經驗。於加入本集團前，其曾任海通國際證券集團有限公司（一家於聯交所的上市的公司，股票代號：0665）槓桿及收購融資業務主管，負責槓桿收購融資和股權基金投資業務。在此之前，章先生在ING銀行香港分行工作超過5年，從事企業客戶開發和併購財務顧問業務。

章先生於1999年獲得香港科技大學生物化學學士學位，且於2002年獲得香港大學醫學院生物信息學碩士學位。

**Dr. Ruo Xu (許若)**, aged 59, joined the Group in April 2019 and is currently a vice president/BD of the Group. He is primarily responsible for business development.

Before joining the Group, Dr. Xu worked in the pharmaceutical industry for more than 20 years. Dr. Xu has served as the vice president of chemistry and manufacturing at Zhejiang DTRM Biopharma LLC from 2018 to 2019. He was a general manager at Chemspec-API, Inc. from 2014 to 2017 and a principal scientist, outsourcing manager and senior specialist at Schering-Plough Corporation/Merck & Co., Inc. from 1998 to 2013.

Dr. Xu graduated from Peking University (北京大學) with a bachelor's degree in chemistry in July 1985. He received his Ph.D. in chemistry from Columbia University in May 1996 and served as a post-doctoral fellow in chemistry at the University of California at Berkeley from June 1996 to April 1998.

**Dr. Jie Chen (陳潔)**, aged 41, joined the Group in July 2016 and is currently a deputy general manager of the Group. She is also a director of Suzhou Kintor and Suzhou Koshine. Dr. Chen has over 10 years working experience as well as rich academic background relating to the scientific research and development in biology and chemistry field.

Dr. Chen obtained the degree of doctor of nature science in organic chemistry from the graduate school of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in July 2010. Dr. Chen conducted postdoctoral research in biochemistry at University of Texas Southwestern Medical Centre from March 2011 to August 2015, mainly engaging in the scientific research and related works.

**許若博士**，59歲，於2019年4月加入本集團，現任本集團商務拓展副總裁。彼主要負責集團商務拓展業務。

於加入本集團之前，許博士已在製藥行業工作逾20年。許博士於2018年至2019年擔任 Zhejiang DTRM Biopharma LLC 的化學與製造副總裁。彼於2014年至2017年擔任 Chemspec-API, Inc. 總經理，於1998年至2013年擔任 Schering-Plough Corporation/Merck & Co., Inc. 的首席科學家、外包經理和高級專家。

許博士於1985年7月畢業於北京大學，取得化學學士學位。彼於1996年5月取得哥倫比亞大學的化學博士學位，以及於1996年6月至1998年4月在加利福尼亞大學伯克利分校擔任化學博士後研究員。

**陳潔博士**，41歲，於2016年7月加入本集團，現任本集團副總經理，並擔任蘇州開拓及蘇州開禧的董事。陳博士於生物及化學領域的科學研發擁有逾10年的工作經驗及豐富的學術背景。

陳博士於2010年7月獲得中國科學院研究生院頒發的有機化學理學博士學位。陳博士於2011年3月至2015年8月於得克薩斯大學西南醫學中心進行博士後生物化學研究，主要從事科研及相關工作。

**Dr. Zhihua Ren (任志華)**, aged 46, joined the Group in October 2020 and is currently the Vice President and Dean of the Institute of R&D of the Group. She is mainly responsible for early phase novel drugs discovery and development, translational medicine, and clinical pharmacology. Prior to joining the Group, Dr. Ren served as the deputy director of the Department of Translational Medicine at Medx Translational Medicine Research (Suzhou) Co., Ltd. from June 2018 to October 2020, leading the team to design solution for biomarkers exploration for preclinical study and clinical trials for innovative pharmaceutical companies. From August 2012 to June 2018, she served as the deputy chair of the Biopharmaceutical R&D center of Peking Union Medical College. She presided over and participated in the implementation of several major national scientific research projects, and was specifically responsible for the scientific solution and project R&D management.

Dr. Ren obtained a Bachelor of Medicine in Clinical Diagnostics and a Master of Medicine in Molecular Genetic Diagnosis of Hematology from Qingdao University School of Medicine in 2000 and 2003, respectively, and a Doctor of Science in Medical Genetics from Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine in 2007.

## JOINT COMPANY SECRETARY

**Mr. Ming Ming Cheung (章明明)**, is the chief financial officer and joint company secretary of the Company. Please refer to the section headed "Senior Management" above for further information.

**Mr. Wai Chiu Wong (黃偉超)**, is the Associate Director of SWCS Corporate Services Group (Hong Kong) Limited. Mr. Wong has extensive experience in compliance and listed companies secretarial work.

Mr. Wong is a fellow of Hong Kong Chartered Governance Institute, a fellow of the Chartered Governance Institute, a member of CPA Australia, a member of the Hong Kong Trustee Association and a Certified Trust Practitioner.

**任志華博士**，46歲，於2020年10月加入本集團，現任本集團副總裁／新藥研究院院長。彼主要負責早期創新藥物發現及開發、轉化醫學和臨床藥理。於加入本集團之前，任博士於2018年6月至2020年10月在邁傑轉化醫學研究(蘇州)有限公司擔任轉化醫學部副總監，帶領團隊為創新藥企的臨床前研究及臨床試驗的生物標誌物探索設計解決方案。彼於2012年8月至2018年6月擔任中國醫學科學院北京協和醫學院蘇州方舟生物醫藥研發中心副主任，主持、參與實施數個國家級重大科研項目，具體負責科學解決方案及項目研發管理。

任博士於2000年及2003年於青島大學醫學院分別取得醫學臨床診斷學醫學學士學位及血液學的分離遺傳學診斷醫學碩士學位，並於2007年於上海交通大學醫學院取得醫學遺傳學理學博士學位。

## 聯席公司秘書

**章明明先生**，為本公司的首席財務官兼聯席公司秘書。有關進一步資料，請參閱上文「高級管理層」一節。

**黃偉超先生**，為方圓企業服務集團(香港)有限公司聯席董事。彼於合規及上市公司秘書領域擁有豐富的經驗。

黃先生為香港公司治理公會資深會員、英國特許公司治理公會資深會員、澳洲會計師公會會員、香港信託人公會會員，亦為一位認可信託專業人員。

Mr. Wong possesses a B. Soc. Sc. (Hon.) from the University of Hong Kong, a Post-Graduate diploma in Hong Kong and United Kingdom law from the Manchester Metropolitan University in the United Kingdom, Master degree in Corporate Governance from the Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Master Degree in Arbitration and Dispute Resolution from City University of Hong Kong and Master of Applied Science Degree from the University of Technology, Sydney, Australia.

## CHANGES IN DIRECTORS' INFORMATION

Save as disclosed herein, the Directors confirm that no change in their information which is required to be disclosed pursuant to Rule 13.51B(1) of the Listing Rules.

黃先生持有香港大學社會科學(理學)榮譽學士學位、英國曼徹斯特大學的香港與英國法律研究生文憑、香港理工大學的公司治理碩士學位、香港城市大學的仲裁與爭端解決碩士學位以及澳大利亞悉尼科技大學的應用科學碩士學位。

## 董事資料變更

除本年報所披露者外，董事確認概無其資料變更須根據上市規則第13.51B(1)條予以披露。



# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

## 企業管治報告

### CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRACTICES

The Group is committed to implementing high standards of corporate governance to safeguard the interests of the Shareholders and enhance the corporate value as well as the responsibility commitments. The Directors recognise the importance of incorporating elements of good corporate governance in the management structures, internal control and risk management procedures of the Group so as to achieve effective accountability.

The Company has adopted the CG Code as its own code of corporate governance since the Listing Date. Save for the deviation from code provision C.2.1 of the CG Code as disclosed in the section headed "Chairman and Chief Executive" in this report, the Company has applied with the principles of and complied with all the applicable code provisions of the CG Code during the Reporting Period. The Group will continue to review and enhance its corporate governance practices to ensure its continued compliance with the CG Code.

### MODEL CODE FOR SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS BY DIRECTORS

The Group has adopted the Model Code for securities transactions by Directors as its own code of conduct.

Specific enquiries have been made of all the Directors and they have confirmed that they have complied with the Model Code throughout the Reporting Period.

The Group's employees, who are likely to be in possession of inside information of the Group, are subject to the Model Code. No incident of non-compliance of the Model Code by the relevant employees was noted by the Company throughout the Reporting Period.

### CORPORATE CULTURE

Kintor's corporate culture and mission, as our Chinese name "KAITUO" implies, are to take our innovative topical drugs and cosmetics worldwide. We aim to tackle the ailments of hair loss, acne and other dermatology diseases afflicting billions of patients. We strive to raise the quality of life of those patients through a variety of development strategies.

### 企業管治常規

本集團致力實施高標準的企業管治，以保障股東權益、提升企業價值以及加強責任承擔。董事深明，為達致有效問責，在本集團管理架構、內部控制及風險管理程序中納入良好企業管治元素至關重要。

自上市日期起，本公司已採納企業管治守則作為其本身的企業管治守則。除本報告「主席及行政總裁」一節所披露之偏離企業管治守則第C.2.1條守則條文外，本公司於報告期間已應用企業管治守則的原則並已遵守其所有適用守則條文。本集團將繼續審閱並加強其企業管治常規以確保持續遵守企業管治守則。

### 董事進行證券交易的標準守則

本集團已採納標準守則作為董事進行證券交易的行為守則。

本公司已向全體董事作出具體查詢，而彼等已確認於整個報告期間均已遵守標準守則。

可能擁有本集團內幕消息的本集團僱員須遵守標準守則。於整個報告期間，本公司並無發現相關僱員違反標準守則的事件。

### 企業文化

開拓藥業的企業文化如其名為使命，旨在開拓創新應用於全球範圍的外用創新藥和藥妝，致力於解決數以十億計患者的脫髮、痤瘡和其他皮膚疾病的困擾，並通過多種開發策略為提高患者的生命質量付諸努力。

## THE BOARD

### Responsibilities, Accountabilities and Contributions of the Board and Management

The Board is responsible for the leadership and control of the Group and oversees the Group's businesses, strategic decisions and performance. The Board has delegated the day-to-day responsibility to the executive Directors and senior management who perform their duties and has provided clear directions as to the senior management's powers.

All Directors, including the independent non-executive Directors, have brought a wide spectrum of valuable business experience, knowledge and professionalism to the Board for its efficient and effective functioning. The executive Directors oversee the daily operations of the Group, while the independent non-executive Directors bring independent judgment to the decision-making process of the Board, taking into account the advice of the senior management of the Group.

The Group's senior management is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Group's business, carrying out the business decisions of the Group, overseeing the general operation, business development, finance, marketing, and operations as well as other essential management functions of the Group.

The Directors have full access to information of the Group and the management has an obligation to supply the Directors with adequate information in a timely manner to enable the Directors to perform their responsibilities.

All Directors have carried out duties in good faith and in compliance with applicable laws and regulations, and have acted in the interests of the Company and the Shareholders at all times.

## 董事會

### 董事會與管理層的職責、問責及貢獻

董事會負責領導及監控本集團，並監督本集團的業務、戰略決策及表現。董事會已授權執行董事及高級管理層負責日常營運，作為彼等的職責，並已就高級管理層的權力提供明確的方向。

所有董事(包括獨立非執行董事)為董事會帶來了廣泛而寶貴的業務經驗、知識及專業素質，令董事會得以高效及有效運作。執行董事監督本集團的日常營運，而獨立非執行董事在計及本集團高級管理層的意見後在董事會決策程序中作出獨立判斷。

本集團的高級管理層負責本集團業務的日常管理、作出本集團的業務決策、監督本集團的一般營運、業務發展、財務、營銷、營運及其他重要管理職能。

董事可查閱本集團的全部資料，而管理層有義務及時向董事提供足夠的資料，令其得以履行職責。

所有董事已真誠地履行職責及遵守適用法律法規，並在所有時候為本公司及股東的利益而行事。

## Composition

As at the date of this report, the Board is comprised of three (3) executive Directors, three (3) non-executive Directors and three (3) independent non-executive Directors as set out below:

### **Executive Directors**

Dr. Youzhi Tong (*Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer*)  
Dr. Qun Lu (appointed on 14 April 2023)  
Dr. Xiang Ni (appointed on 14 April 2023)  
Ms. Yan Lu (resigned on 13 April 2023)

### **Non-executive Directors**

Mr. Weipeng Gao  
Ms. Geqi Wei  
Mr. Chengwei Liu

### **Independent Non-executive Directors**

Dr. Michael Min Xu  
Mr. Wallace Wai Yim Yeung  
Prof. Liang Tong

The biographical information of the Directors and relationship between the Directors are set out in the section headed "Profiles of Directors and Senior Management" on pages 60 to 69 of this report. There is no other financial, business, family or other material/relevant relationships among the members of the Board.

## 組成

於本報告日期，董事會由三(3)名執行董事、三(3)名非執行董事及三(3)名獨立非執行董事組成，載列如下：

### **執行董事**

童友之博士(董事會主席兼行政總裁)  
陸群博士(於2023年4月14日獲委任)  
倪翔博士(於2023年4月14日獲委任)  
盧燕女士(於2023年4月13日辭任)

### **非執行董事**

高維鵬先生  
衛舸琪女士  
劉澄偉先生

### **獨立非執行董事**

徐敏博士  
楊懷嚴先生  
童亮教授

董事的履歷資料及董事之間的關係載於本報告第60至69頁的「董事及高級管理層簡歷」一節。董事會成員之間概無任何其他財務、業務、親屬或其他重大／相關關係。

## Chairman and Chief Executive

Under code provision C.2.1 of the CG Code, the responsibilities between the chairman and chief executive officer should be separate and should not be performed by the same individual. We do not have a separate chairman and chief executive officer and Dr. TONG currently performs these two roles. The Board believes that vesting the roles of both chairman and chief executive officer in Dr. TONG has the benefit of ensuring consistent leadership within the Group and enables more effective and efficient overall strategic planning for the Group, given that: (i) decision to be made by the Board requires approval by at least a majority of the Directors and that the Board comprises three independent non-executive Directors during the Reporting Period, and we believe there is sufficient check and balance in the Board; (ii) Dr. TONG and other Directors are aware of and undertake to fulfill their fiduciary duties as Directors, which require, among other things, that they act for the benefit and in the best interests of the Company and will make decisions for the Group accordingly; and (iii) the balance of power and authority is ensured by the operations of the Board which comprises experienced and high caliber individuals who meet regularly to discuss issues affecting the operations of the Company. Moreover, the overall strategic and other key business, financial and operational policies of the Group are made collectively after thorough discussion at both the Board and senior management levels. Finally, the Board believes that vesting the roles of both chairman and chief executive officer in the same person has the benefit of ensuring consistent leadership within the Group and enables more effective and efficient overall strategic planning for and communication within the Group. The Board will continue to review the effectiveness of the corporate governance structure of the Group in order to assess whether separation of the roles of chairman and chief executive officer is necessary.

## 主席及行政總裁

根據企業管治守則第C.2.1條守則條文，主席及行政總裁的職責應予區分，且不應由一人同時擔任。我們並無單獨的主席與行政總裁，現時由童博士兼任該兩個職位。董事會相信，童博士兼任主席及行政總裁職務可確保本集團內部領導貫徹一致，並使本集團的整體策略規劃更有效及更具效率，原因為：(i)董事會作出的決策須經至少大多數董事批准，而董事會報告期內董事中有三名獨立非執行董事，我們認為董事會內存在足夠的查核及均衡；(ii)童博士及其他董事知悉並承諾履行彼等作為董事的受信責任，這些責任要求(其中包括)彼等為本公司的利益及以符合本公司最佳利益的方式行事，並為本集團作出相應決策；及(iii)董事會由經驗豐富的卓越人才組成，這些人才會定期會面以討論影響本公司營運的事宜，董事會的運作可確保權力和授權均衡。此外，本集團的整體策略及其他主要業務、財務及經營政策乃經董事會及高級管理層詳盡討論後共同制定。最後，董事會相信，由同一人兼任主席及行政總裁職務可確保本集團內部領導貫徹一致，並使本集團的整體策略規劃以及內部溝通更有效及更具效率。董事會將繼續檢討本集團企業管治架構的成效，以評估是否需要區分主席與行政總裁職務。

## Independent Views to the Board

The Board has established mechanisms to ensure independent views are available to the Board in the Company's director nomination policy and board diversity policy and the Board is responsible for reviewing the effectiveness of this mechanism on an annual basis. The Board shall ensure the appointment of at least three independent non-executive Directors and at least one-third of its members being independent non-executive Directors (or such higher threshold as may be required by the Listing Rules from time to time). The Nomination Committee shall adhere to the director nomination policy with regard to the nomination and appointment of independent non-executive Directors. The candidates of independent non-executive Directors must satisfy the independence requirements under Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules. The Company is committed to ensuring that the independent non-executive Directors will be given the opportunity and channel to communicate and express their independent views and inputs to the Board and its committees.

## Independent Non-executive Directors

During the Reporting Period, the Board has met the requirements of the Listing Rules that the number of independent non-executive Directors must represent at least one-third of the Board members, and that at least one of the independent non-executive Directors has appropriate professional qualifications or accounting or related financial management expertise.

The Company has received a confirmation of independence in writing from each of the independent non-executive Directors pursuant to Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules and the Company considers each of them to be independent during the Reporting Period.

## 董事會獲取獨立意見

董事會已建立可確保董事會於本公司的董事提名政策及董事會多元化政策中獲得獨立意見的機制，董事會負責每年檢討該機制的有效性。董事會應確保委任至少三名獨立非執行董事及至少三分之一的成員為獨立非執行董事(或上市規則可能不時規定的更高門檻)。提名委員會在提名及委任獨立非執行董事方面應遵守董事提名政策。獨立非執行董事候選人須符合上市規則第3.13條的獨立性規定。本公司致力確保獨立非執行董事獲提供向董事會及其委員會傳達及表達其獨立觀點及意見的機會及渠道。

## 獨立非執行董事

於報告期間，董事會已滿足上市規則有關獨立非執行董事人數必須佔董事會成員人數至少三分之一的規定，以及至少其中一名獨立非執行董事具備適當的專業資格，或具備適當的會計或相關的財務管理專長的規定。

本公司已接獲各獨立非執行董事根據上市規則第3.13條作出的獨立性書面確認，且本公司認為彼等各自於報告期間均為獨立人士。



## Board Meetings

Pursuant to CG Code, at least four regular Board meetings should be held in each financial year. For the year ended 31 December 2023, six Board meetings and one general meeting was held, and the attendance record of each Director is set out in the table below:

Directors	董事	Attendance/ eligible to attend Board meeting 出席/ 合資格出席董事會會議	Attendance/ eligible to attend Shareholder meeting 出席/ 合資格出席股東大會
Dr. Youzhi Tong	童友之博士	5/6	1/1
Dr. Qun Lu <sup>(1)</sup>	陸群博士 <sup>(1)</sup>	2/3	1/1
Dr. Xiang Ni <sup>(2)</sup>	倪翔博士 <sup>(2)</sup>	3/3	1/1
Mr. Weipeng Gao	高維鵬先生	6/6	1/1
Ms. Geqi Wei	衛軻琪女士	5/6	1/1
Mr. Chenwei Liu	劉澄偉先生	6/6	1/1
Dr. Michael Min Xu	徐敏博士	5/6	1/1
Mr. Wallace Wai Yim Yeung	楊懷嚴先生	5/6	1/1
Prof. Liang Tong	童亮教授	5/6	1/1
Ms. Yan Lu <sup>(3)</sup>	盧燕女士 <sup>(3)</sup>	2/2	0/0

Notes:

- (1) Dr. Qun Lu was appointed as Director with effect from 14 April 2023.
- (2) Dr. Xiang Ni was appointed as Director with effect from 14 April 2023.
- (3) Ms. Yan Lu resigned as Director with effect from 13 April 2023.

## Directors' Induction and Continuous Professional Development

Every newly appointed Director has received a comprehensive, formal and tailored induction to ensure that he or she has a proper understanding of the operation and business of the Company and full awareness of Directors' responsibilities and obligation under the Listing Rules and relevant statutory requirements.

## 董事會會議

根據企業管治守則，董事會會議應於每個財政年度定期舉行至少四次。截至2023年12月31日止年度，本公司已舉行6次董事會會議及一次股東大會，各董事的出席紀錄如下表所載：

附註：

- (1) 陸群博士獲委任為董事，自2023年4月14日起生效。
- (2) 倪翔博士獲委任為董事，自2023年4月14日起生效。
- (3) 盧燕女士辭任董事，自2023年4月13日起生效。

## 董事就任須知及持續專業發展

每名新委任的董事均已獲得全面、正式兼特為其而設的就任須知，以確保彼對本公司的運作及業務均有適當的理解，以及完全知道董事在上市規則及相關法律規定下的職責及義務。

The Company will from time to time fund and arrange suitable training to all Directors to develop and refresh their knowledge and skills in relation to their duties and responsibilities, such that their contribution to the Board remains informed and relevant. All Directors are also encouraged to attend relevant training courses at the Company's expense and they have been requested to provide the Company with their training records. According to the training records maintained by the Company, the continuous professional development programmes received by each of the Directors during the Reporting Period is summarised as follows:

本公司將不時出資為所有董事安排合適的培訓以發展及更新彼等與其職務及職責有關的知識及技能，藉此彼等可對董事會作出知情及相關的貢獻。本公司亦鼓勵所有董事參加相關培訓課程，費用由本公司承擔，並要求彼等向本公司提供培訓紀錄。根據本公司存置的培訓紀錄，於報告期間各董事接受的持續專業發展計劃概述如下：

Directors	董事	Type of Training 培訓類型
Dr. Youzhi Tong	童友之博士	A & B
Dr. Qun Lu <sup>(1)</sup>	陸群博士 <sup>(1)</sup>	A & B
Dr. Xiang Ni <sup>(2)</sup>	倪翔博士 <sup>(2)</sup>	A & B
Mr. Chengwei Liu	劉澄偉先生	A & B
Mr. Weipeng Gao	高維鵬先生	A & B
Ms. Geqi Wei	衛舸琪女士	A & B
Dr. Michael Min Xu	徐敏博士	A & B
Mr. Wallace Wai Yim Yeung	楊懷嚴先生	A & B
Prof. Liang Tong	童亮教授	A & B
Ms. Yan Lu <sup>(3)</sup>	盧燕女士 <sup>(3)</sup>	A & B

A: attending training sessions, including but not limited to, seminars, briefings, conferences, forums and workshops.

A: 參加包括但不限於研討會、簡報會、會議、論壇及講習班等培訓課程。

B: reading newspapers, journals and updates relating to the economy, general business, anti-corruption, corporate governance and directors' duties and responsibilities.

B: 閱讀有關經濟、一般商業、反貪污、企業管治及董事職務和職責的報章、刊物及最新發展。

Notes:

附註:

(1) Dr. Qun Lu was appointed as Director with effect from 14 April 2023.

(1) 陸群博士獲委任為董事，自2023年4月14日起生效。

(2) Dr. Xiang Ni was appointed as Director with effect from 14 April 2023.

(2) 倪翔博士獲委任為董事，自2023年4月14日起生效。

(3) Ms. Yan Lu resigned as Director with effect from 13 April 2023.

(3) 盧燕女士辭任董事，自2023年4月13日起生效。

## Appointment and Re-Election of Directors

Each of the executive Directors has entered into a service contract with the Company for a term of three years and each of the independent non-executive Directors and non-executive Directors has entered into a letter of appointment with the Company for a term of three years.

None of the Directors have an unexpired service contract which is not determinable by the Company or any of its subsidiaries within one year without payment of compensation, other than statutory compensation.

The Board shall have power from time to time and at any time to appoint any person as a Director either to fill a casual vacancy or as an additional Director, provided that the number of Directors so appointed shall not exceed the maximum number determined from time to time by the Shareholders in general meeting.

All the Directors, including the independent non-executive Directors, are subject to retirement by rotation and eligible for re-election in accordance with the articles of association of the Company ("**Articles of Association**"). At each annual general meeting, one-third of the Directors for the time being (or if their number is not three or a multiple of three, then the number nearest to but not less than one-third) will retire from office by rotation provided that every Director will be subject to retirement by rotation at least once every three years. A retiring Director shall be eligible for re-election.

According to Articles of Association, any Director appointed by the Board to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office only until the first general meeting of the Company after his appointment and be subject to re-election at such meeting. Any Director appointed by the Board as an addition to the existing Board shall hold office only until the next following annual general meeting and shall then be eligible for re-election.

The Company's circular for the forthcoming annual general meeting will contain the detailed information of the retiring Directors standing for re-election.

## 董事委任及連任

各執行董事已與本公司訂立服務合約，任期為三年；各獨立非執行董事及非執行董事亦已與本公司訂立委任函，任期為三年。

概無董事訂立本公司或其任何附屬公司不可於一年內無需支付賠償（法定賠償除外）便可終止的未到期服務合約。

董事會應有權不時及於任何時間委任任何人士為董事，以填補臨時空缺或作為新增董事，惟如此委任的董事人數不得超過股東於股東大會上不時釐定的最多人數。

根據本公司組織章程細則（「**組織章程細則**」），所有董事（包括獨立非執行董事）須輪值告退並可重選連任。於每屆股東週年大會上，按當時在任董事人數計三分之一（或倘董事人數並非三或三的倍數，則最接近但不少於三分之一的數目）的董事須輪值告退，惟每位董事須至少每三年輪值告退一次，退任董事可重選連任。

根據組織章程細則，任何獲董事會委任以填補臨時空缺的董事任期應僅直至其獲委任後本公司首屆股東大會為止，並於該大會上進行重選連任。任何獲董事會委任加入現有董事會的董事任期應僅至下屆股東週年大會為止，屆時將符合資格重選連任。

本公司有關應屆股東週年大會的通函中將載有退任並重選連任董事的詳細資料。

## Remuneration of Directors and Senior Management

The particulars of the Directors' remuneration are set out in note 37 to the consolidated financial statements in this annual report.

Pursuant to code provision E.1.5 of the CG Code, the remuneration of the members of the senior management (other than the Directors) as at 31 December 2023 by band is set out below:

## 董事及高級管理層薪酬

董事的薪酬詳情載於本年報綜合財務報表附註37。

根據企業管治守則第E.1.5條守則條文，於2023年12月31日，高級管理層成員(董事除外)的薪酬，按薪酬等級載列如下：

Remuneration band	薪酬等級	Number of Individuals for the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年 12月31日止年度人數
HKD1,500,001–HKD2,000,000	港幣1,500,001–港幣2,000,000	1
HKD3,000,001–HKD3,500,000	港幣3,000,001–港幣3,500,000	2
HKD3,500,001–HKD4,000,000	港幣3,500,001–港幣4,000,000	1
HKD6,500,001–HKD7,000,000	港幣6,500,001–港幣7,000,000	1

The emoluments include the share-based compensation expenses for the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme. RSUs were granted under the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme to senior management in respect of their services to the Group. The fair values of such granted RSUs, which have been recognised in the statement of comprehensive income over the vesting period, were determined as at each of the grant dates and the amounts included in the financial statements for the current year are included in the above senior management's remuneration disclosures.

薪酬包括2020年僱員激勵計劃的以股份為基礎的薪酬開支。受限制股份單位乃根據2020年僱員激勵計劃就高級管理層向本集團的服務而向其授出。該等授出的受限制股份單位公允價值於歸屬期內在綜合全面收益表中確認，其於各授出日期釐定，且本年度財務報表中包含的金額已載入上述高級管理層薪酬的披露中。

## Corporate Governance Function

The Board recognises that corporate governance should be the collective responsibility of the Directors which includes:

- (a) to review and monitor the Company's policies and practices on compliance with legal and regulatory requirements;
- (b) to review and monitor the training and continuous professional development of the Directors and senior management;
- (c) to develop, review and monitor the code of conduct and compliance manual applicable to employees and Directors;
- (d) to develop and review the Company's policies and practices on corporate governance and make recommendations to the Board and report to the Board on such matters;
- (e) to review the Company's compliance with the CG Code and disclosure in the corporate governance report; and
- (f) to review and monitor the Company's compliance with the Company's whistleblowing policy.

## BOARD COMMITTEES

To oversee particular aspects of the Company's affairs, the Board has established three Board committees including the Audit Committee, the Remuneration Committee and the Nomination Committee. The Board has delegated to the Board committees responsibilities as set out in their respective terms of reference which are available at the website of the Stock Exchange and the Company. The Board committees are provided with sufficient resources to discharge their duties.

### Audit Committee

The Company has established the Audit Committee with terms of reference in compliance the Listing Rules and the CG Code. The Audit Committee consists of one non-executive Director, namely Mr. Chengwei Liu, two independent non-executive Directors, namely Dr. Michael Min Xu and Mr. Wallace Wai Yim Yeung. The chairman of the Audit Committee is Mr. Wallace Wai Yim Yeung and he has extensive financial knowledge and relevant work experience.

## 企業管治職能

董事會明白企業管治應為董事的集體職責，包括：

- (a) 檢討及監察本公司在遵守法律及監管規定方面的政策及常規；
- (b) 檢討及監察董事及高級管理層的培訓及持續專業發展；
- (c) 制定、檢討及監察僱員及董事的操守準則及合規手冊；
- (d) 制定及檢討本公司的企業管治政策及常規，並向董事會提出建議及就該等事項向董事會匯報；
- (e) 檢討本公司遵守企業管治守則的情況及在企業管治報告內的披露；及
- (f) 檢討及監察本公司遵守本公司舉報政策的情況。

## 董事委員會

為監督本公司事務的特定方面，董事會已成立三個董事委員會，分別是審核委員會、薪酬委員會及提名委員會。董事會已將各董事委員會職權範圍(登載於聯交所及本公司網站)所載的職責轉授予各董事委員會。董事委員會已獲提供充足資源以履行其職責。

### 審核委員會

本公司已根據上市規則及企業管治守則的職權範圍成立審核委員會。審核委員會由一名非執行董事(即劉澄偉先生)以及兩名獨立非執行董事(即徐敏博士及楊懷嚴先生)組成。審核委員會主席為楊懷嚴先生，其具有豐富的財務知識及相關工作經驗。



The terms of reference of the Audit Committee are of no less exacting terms than those set out in the CG Code. The principal duties of the Audit Committee include but are not limited to:

- ensuring the co-ordination between the external and the internal auditors, and ensuring that the internal audit function is adequately resourced and has appropriate standing with the Company;
- making recommendations to the Board on the appointment, reappointment and removal of the external auditors, and to approve the remuneration and terms of engagement of the external auditors, and any questions of its resignation or dismissal;
- reviewing and monitoring the external auditors' independence and objectivity and the effectiveness of the audit process in accordance with applicable standards;
- developing and implementing policy on engaging an external auditor to supply non-audit services;
- monitoring the integrity of the Company's financial statements and the annual report and accounts, half-year reports and quarterly reports (if prepared for publication), and reviewing significant financial reporting judgements contained in them;
- discussing the risk management and internal control system with management to ensure that management has performed its duty to have effective systems. This discussion should include the adequacy of resources, staff qualifications and experience, training programmes and budget of the Company's accounting and financial reporting function;
- reviewing arrangements that the employees of the issuer can use, in confidence, to raise concerns about possible improprieties in financial reporting and internal control matters;
- reviewing ongoing connected transactions of the Company and ensuring compliance with terms of approval by the Shareholders; and

審核委員會的職權範圍嚴格程度不遜於企業管治守則所載者。審核委員會的主要職責包括但不限於：

- 確保外聘及內部核數師的工作得到協調，及確保內部審核職能在本公司內部有足夠資源運作，並且有適當的地位；
- 就外聘核數師的委任、重新委任及罷免向董事會提出建議、批准外聘核數師的薪酬及聘用條款，及處理任何有關該核數師辭職或辭退該核數師的問題；
- 按適用的標準檢討及監察外部核數師是否獨立客觀及核數程序是否有效；
- 就外聘核數師提供非審核服務制定政策，並予以執行；
- 監察本公司財務報表以及年度報告及賬目、半年度報告及(若擬刊發)季度報告的完整性，並審閱報表及報告所載有關財務申報的重大意見；
- 與管理層討論風險管理及內部監控制度，確保管理層已履行其職責建立有效的系統。有關討論應包括本公司在會計及財務匯報職能方面的資源、員工資歷及經驗是否充足，以及員工所接受的培訓課程及有關預算是否充足；
- 檢討發行人的僱員可以保密方式使用的安排，以提出對財務申報及內部控制事項中可能存在不當行為的關注事項；
- 檢討本公司持續關連交易並確保遵守股東批准的條款；及

- reviewing the Company's financial and accounting policies and practices.

The Audit Committee members shall meet at least twice a year pursuant to the terms of reference for the Audit Committee.

For the year ended 31 December 2023, the Audit Committee held five meetings to, among others, review and discussed (i) the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 and unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for the six months ended 30 June 2023 and recommend the same to the Board for its consideration and approval. The Audit Committee was of the opinion that the relevant results were prepared in compliance with the applicable accounting standards and requirements and that adequate disclosures had been made; (ii) the work of the Group's internal audit; and (iii) the effectiveness of the Group's risk management and internal control system. All members of the Audit Committee attended the meeting.

The attendance record of each member of the Audit Committee at the meeting is set out below:

<b>Directors</b>	<b>董事</b>	<b>Attendance/Number of Meeting 出席／會議次數</b>
Mr. Wallace Wai Yim Yeung ( <i>Chairman</i> )	楊懷嚴先生(主席)	5/5
Dr. Michael Min Xu	徐敏博士	5/5
Mr. Chengwei Liu	劉澄偉先生	5/5

### Remuneration Committee

The Company has established the Remuneration Committee with terms of reference in compliance with the Listing Rules and the CG Code. The Remuneration Committee comprises one executive Director, Dr. Youzhi Tong and two independent non-executive Directors, namely Dr. Michael Min Xu and Prof. Liang Tong. The chairman of the Remuneration Committee is Dr. Michael Min Xu.

- 檢討本公司的財務及會計政策及實務。

根據審核委員會職權範圍，審核委員會成員須每年最少舉行兩次會議。

截至2023年12月31日止年度，審核委員會舉行了5次會議，以(其中包括)審閱及討論(i)截至2022年12月31日止年度的經審核綜合財務報表及截至2023年6月30日止六個月的未經審核簡明綜合財務報表及就此向董事會提出建議供其考慮及批准。審核委員會認為，相關業績已根據適用會計準則及規定編製以及作出充分披露；(ii)本集團內部審核工作；及(iii)本集團風險管理及內部控制系統的有效性。審核委員會所有成員均出席該次會議。

審核委員會各成員出席會議的紀錄載列如下：

### 薪酬委員會

本公司已根據上市規則及企業管治守則的職權範圍成立薪酬委員會。薪酬委員會由一名執行董事(童友之博士)及兩名獨立非執行董事(即徐敏博士及童亮教授)組成。薪酬委員會主席為徐敏博士。

The terms of reference of the Remuneration Committee are of no less exacting terms than those set out in the CG Code. The principal duties of the Remuneration Committee include but are not limited to:

- to determine, with delegated responsibility, the remuneration packages of individual executive directors and senior management;
- reviewing and approving the management's remuneration proposals with reference to the Board's corporate goals and objectives;
- making recommendations to the Board on the remuneration packages of individual executive Directors and senior management, which should include benefits in kind, pension rights and compensation payments, including any compensation payable for loss or termination of their office or appointment;
- making recommendations to the Board on the remuneration of non-executive Directors;
- ensuring that no Director or any of his/her associates is involved in deciding his/her own remuneration; and
- to review and approve matters relating to share schemes under Chapter 17 of the Listing Rules.

The Remuneration Committee members shall meet at least once a year pursuant to the terms of reference for the Remuneration Committee. Three meetings of the Remuneration Committee were held for the year ended 31 December 2023 to review (i) the policy for the remuneration of Directors and senior management; (ii) assessing performance of the executive Directors; (iii) approving the terms of the Directors' service contracts; (iv) appointing directors; and (v) adjusting the remuneration of senior management.

薪酬委員會的職權範圍嚴格程度不遜於企業管治守則所載者。薪酬委員會的主要職責包括但不限於：

- 獲董事會轉授責任，釐定個別執行董事及高級管理人員的薪酬待遇；
- 參照董事會之企業宗旨及目標檢討及批准管理層之薪酬建議；
- 就個別執行董事及高級管理層的薪酬待遇向董事會提出建議，此應包括非金錢利益、退休金權利及補償金額(包括任何因離職或終止職務或委任而應付之補償)；
- 就非執行董事之薪酬向董事會提出建議；
- 確保概無董事或其任何聯繫人參與決定自身薪酬；及
- 根據上市規則第十七章審閱及批准與股份計劃相關的事宜。

根據薪酬委員會職權範圍，薪酬委員會成員須每年最少舉行一次會議。截至2023年12月31日止年度，薪酬委員會舉行了3次會議，以檢討(i)董事及高級管理層的薪酬政策；(ii)評估執行董事的表現；(iii)批准董事服務合約的條款；(iv)委任董事；及(v)高管薪酬調整。

## Directors' Remuneration Policy

The Company has established the following principles for determining the remuneration packages of individual Directors:

- no Director or any of his/her associates should determine his/her own remuneration;
- remuneration of Directors should reflect their performance, experience, duties and responsibilities;
- the Remuneration Committee shall make recommendations to the Board on the remuneration packages of individual Directors;
- remuneration of executive Directors shall include salary, discretionary bonus, benefits in kind, share options or grants or other incentive schemes (if any) and is determined in accordance with individual performance, the Group's results and prevailing market conditions; and
- remuneration of non-executive Directors (including independent non-executive Directors) shall be in the form of cash fees and is determined in accordance with individual performance and contribution and the extent of responsibilities and the number of Board meetings or relevant meetings of the Board committee(s) that he/she has to attend. No equity-based remuneration (e.g. share options or grants) with performance-related based elements should be granted to independent non-executive Directors to avoid any potential bias in their decision-making which may compromise their objectivity and independence.

The attendance record of each member of the Remuneration Committee at the meeting is set out below:

## 董事薪酬政策

本公司已設立以下原則釐定個別董事的薪酬待遇：

- 董事或其任何聯繫人不得自行釐定其薪酬；
- 董事薪酬應反映彼等的表現、經驗、職責及責任；
- 薪酬委員會應就個別董事的薪酬待遇向董事會提出推薦建議；
- 執行董事的薪酬應包括薪金、酌情花紅、實物利益、購股權或補助或其他獎勵計劃（如有），並根據個人表現、本集團業績及現行市況釐定；及
- 非執行董事（包括獨立非執行董事）的薪酬以現金方式支付，並根據個人表現及貢獻、職責範圍以及彼須出席的董事會會議或關相董事委員會會議的次數釐定。不得向獨立非執行董事授予具有與表現掛鉤元素的任何以股本為基礎的薪酬（例如購股權或補助），以避免在其決策中出現任何可能損害其客觀性及獨立性的潛在偏見。

薪酬委員會各成員出席會議的紀錄載列如下：

Directors	董事	Attendance/Number of Meeting 出席／會議次數
Dr. Michael Min Xu ( <i>Chairman</i> )	徐敏博士(主席)	2/3
Dr. Youzhi Tong	童友之博士	3/3
Prof. Liang Tong	童亮教授	3/3

## Nomination Committee

The Company has established the Nomination Committee with terms of reference in compliance the Listing Rules and the CG Code. The Nomination Committee comprises one executive Director, Dr. Youzhi Tong and two independent non-executive Directors, namely Dr. Michael Min Xu and Mr. Wallace Wai Yim Yeung. The chairman of the Nomination Committee is Dr. Youzhi Tong.

The terms of reference of the Nomination Committee are of no less exacting terms than those set out in the CG Code. The principal duties of the Nomination Committee include but are not limited to:

- reviewing the structure, size, composition and diversity (including but not limited to gender, age, cultural and educational background, race, skills, knowledge and experience) of the Board at least annually and making recommendations on any proposed changes to the Board to complement the corporate strategy of the Company;
- identifying individuals who are qualified/suitable to become a member of the Board and selecting or making recommendations to the Board on the selection of individuals nominated for directorships;
- assessing the independence of independent non-executive Directors; and
- making recommendations to the Board on the appointment or re-appointment of Directors and succession planning for Directors, in particular the chairman and the chief executive.

The Nomination Committee members shall meet at least once a year pursuant to the terms of reference for the Nomination Committee. two meetings of the Nomination Committee were held for the year ended 31 December 2023 to review structure, size and composition of the Board and make recommendations to the Board for the appointment of Directors. The Nomination Committee is provided with sufficient resources to perform its duties and is able to seek independent professional advice when necessary at the Company's experience to perform its duties.

## 提名委員會

本公司已根據上市規則及企業管治守則的職權範圍成立提名委員會。提名委員會由一名執行董事(童友之博士)及兩名獨立非執行董事(即徐敏博士及楊懷嚴先生)組成。提名委員會主席為童友之博士。

提名委員會的職權範圍嚴格程度不遜於企業管治守則所載者。提名委員會的主要職責包括但不限於：

- 至少每年檢討董事會的架構、人數、組成及多元化情況(包括但不限於性別、年齡、文化與教育背景、種族、技能、知識及經驗方面)，並就任何為配合本公司的公司策略而擬對董事會作出的變動提出建議；
- 物色合資格／適合擔任董事的人士，並挑選提名有關人士出任董事或就此向董事會提供建議；
- 評核獨立非執行董事的獨立性；及
- 就委任或重新委任董事以及董事(尤其是主席及行政總裁)的繼任計劃向董事會提出建議。

根據提名委員會職權範圍，提名委員會成員須每年最少舉行一次會議。截至2023年12月31日止年度，提名委員會舉行了2次會議，以審閱董事會的架構、規模及組成並就董事委任向董事會作出推薦建議。提名委員會獲提供充足資源以履行其職責，並能夠根據本公司履行其職責的經驗，在必要時尋求獨立專業意見。



The attendance record of each member of the Nomination Committee at the meeting is set out below:

提名委員會各成員出席會議的紀錄載列如下：

<b>Directors</b>	<b>董事</b>	<b>Attendance/Number of Meeting 出席／會議次數</b>
Dr. Youzhi Tong ( <i>Chairman</i> )	童友之博士(主席)	2/2
Dr. Michael Min Xu	徐敏博士	2/2
Mr. Wallace Wai Yim Yeung	楊懷嚴先生	2/2

### Board Diversity Policy

The Board values diversity as a significant factor in selecting candidates to serve on the Board, and believes diversity at the Board level can strengthen the business development of the Company.

The Board adopted a board diversity policy which relates to the selection of candidates for the Board. Pursuant to the board diversity policy, selection of Board candidates will be based on a range of diversity perspectives, including but not limited to the Company's needs, gender, age, cultural and educational background, professional qualifications, skills, knowledge, and industry and regional experience. The ultimate decision will be based on merit and contribution that the selected candidates will bring to the Board.

All Board candidates will be considered against objective criteria, having due regard for the benefits of diversity on the Board.

As at the date of this report, the Board consists of two female Directors, representing approximately 22.2% of the Board. The Board targets to maintain female representation on the Board. The Board will continue to seek opportunities to increase the proportion of female members over time as and when suitable candidates are identified.

### Attendance/Number of Meeting 出席／會議次數

### 董事會多元化政策

董事會將多元化視為挑選董事候選人的一個重要要素，並認為董事會層面的多元化可加強本公司的業務發展。

董事會採納董事會多元化政策，內容有關董事會候選人的挑選。根據董事會多元化政策，董事會候選人的挑選將基於多個多元化方面，包括但不限於本公司的需要、性別、年齡、文化及教育背景、專業資格、技能、知識及行業和地區經驗。最終決定將視選定候選人可給董事會帶來的價值及貢獻而定。

將根據客觀標準考慮所有董事會候選人，當中充分考慮多元化對董事會之裨益。

截至本報告日期，董事會包括兩名女性董事，佔董事會成員約22.2%。董事會的目標是保持董事會中有女性成員。隨著時間的推移，一旦確定合適的候選人，董事會將繼續尋求提升女性成員比例的機會。

The Group has also taken, and continues to take, steps to promote diversity at all levels of its workforce. Opportunities for employment, training and career development are equally opened to all eligible employees without discrimination. Female employees represent approximately 64% and 43% of the Group's total employees and senior management, respectively. The Company aims to maintain gender balance among both total employees and senior management. The Board is mindful of the objectives for the factors set out above and will ensure that any successors to the Board shall follow the gender diversity policy. The Board will also take into consideration of the gender diversity when assessing the candidates of the senior management of the Company.

The Board reviews the implementation and effectiveness of the board diversity policy on an annual basis.

### Director Nomination Policy

The Board has delegated to the Nomination Committee the responsibility to determine the procedures, process and criteria to be adopted for purposes of selecting and recommending candidates for directorship. The Board may, however, rescind its delegation and assume the responsibilities it previously delegated to the Nomination Committee.

The Board has delegated to the Nomination Committee the responsibility to identify candidates for nomination to the Board (including candidates to fill vacancies) and assess their qualifications in light of the diversity policy and the terms of reference of the Nomination Committee. The Nomination Committee will recommend director candidates for the Board's consideration and review the candidates' qualifications with the Board. The Board retains the authority to nominate a candidate for election by the Shareholders as a Director and to fill vacancies. In identifying director candidates, the Nomination Committee may consider all facts and circumstances it deems appropriate, including, among other things, the skills of the candidate, his or her depth and breadth of business experience and other background characteristics, his or her independence and the needs of the Board.

本集團亦已採取並將繼續採取措施，促進各級員工隊伍的多元化。本集團一視同仁地向所有合資格僱員提供僱傭、培訓及職業發展的機會。女性僱員分別佔本集團僱員總數及高級管理層約64%及43%。本公司的目標是在僱員中保持性別的均衡。董事會謹記上文所載因素的目標，並將確保董事會的任何繼任者均遵守性別多元化政策。董事會於評估本公司高級管理層人選時亦會考慮性別多元化。

董事會每年檢討董事會多元化政策的執行情況及有效性。

### 董事提名政策

董事會已授權提名委員會釐定就挑選及建議董事候選人將予採納的程序、過程及標準。董事會可取消其先前授予提名委員會的授權而重新履行職責。

董事會已授權提名委員會物色候選人以向董事會提名(包括替補空缺的候選人)及根據多元化政策及提名委員會職權範圍評估其資格。提名委員會將推薦董事候選人供董事會考慮及與董事會一起審閱候選人資格。董事會保留提名候選人供股東選舉為董事及填補空缺的權力。於物色董事候選人時，提名委員會可考慮所有其認為合適的事實及情況，其中包括候選人的技能、其業務經驗的深度和廣度及其他背景特徵、獨立性及董事會的需要。

Our Nomination Committee and Board may consider a broad range of factors relating to the qualifications and background of nominees, which may include diversity as set forth in the board diversity policy. Our Nomination Committee's and Board's priority in selecting board members is identification of persons who will further the interests of our Shareholders through their established record of professional accomplishment, depth and breadth of business experience and other background characteristics.

## DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Directors acknowledge their responsibility for preparing the financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2023.

The Directors are not aware of any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The statement of the independent auditor about its reporting responsibilities on the consolidated financial statements is set out in the Independent Auditor's Report on pages 122 to 132 of this annual report.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

During the year ended 31 December 2023, the remuneration paid/payable to the independent auditor of the Company, PricewaterhouseCoopers for the provision of audit services and non-audit services are as below:

<b>Services</b>	<b>服務</b>	<b>Fee paid/payable 已付／應付費用 RMB'000 人民幣千元</b>
Audit services	核數服務	2,800
Non-audit services	非核數服務	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>總計</b>	<b>2,800</b>

我們的提名委員會及董事會可能考慮多項與被提名人資格及背景有關的廣泛因素，當中可能包括董事會多元化政策所載的多樣性。我們的提名委員會及董事會於挑選董事會成員時優先物色將通過其已有專業成就紀錄、業務經驗的深度和廣度及其他背景特徵促進股東權益的人士。

## 董事的財務報告責任

董事知悉彼等有編製本集團截至2023年12月31日止年度財務報表的責任。

董事並不知悉任何有可能嚴重影響本公司持續經營能力的重大不確定事項或情況。

獨立核數師有關其對綜合財務報表申報責任的聲明載於本年報第122至132頁的獨立核數師報告。

## 獨立核數師酬金

於截至2023年12月31日止年度，本公司就羅兵咸永道會計師事務所(本公司的獨立核數師)提供核數及非核數服務而已付／應付的酬金如下所示：

## RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL

The Board is responsible for evaluating and determining the nature and extent of the risks that the Company is willing to take in achieving the Company's strategic objectives, and ensuring that the Company establishes and maintains appropriate and effective risk management and internal control systems. The Board oversees management in the design, implementation and monitoring of the risk management and internal control systems. The Board acknowledges that such risk management and internal control systems are designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve business objectives, and can only provide reasonable but not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss. In light of the size, nature and complexity of the Group's business, the internal audit function is performed by the Company's legal department.

In preparation for the listing of the Shares, the Company has engaged an independent internal control consulting firm to perform an overall assessment on the Group's internal control system, including the areas of financial, operation, compliance and risk management with the aims of, among other matters, improving the Group's corporate governance and ensuring compliance with the applicable laws and regulations. Based on its internal control review, the independent internal control consulting firm recommended certain internal control improvement measures to the Group and the Group has adopted them.

The management would report to the Audit Committee and the Board on all findings and the effectiveness of the risk management and internal control systems. The Audit Committee assists the Board in leading the management to oversee the design, implementation and monitoring of the risk management and internal control systems, and makes recommendations. The Audit Committee also ensures that an overall review of the effectiveness of such systems is conducted at least annually and put forward to the Board for consideration. The Board has the overall responsibility for evaluating and determining the nature and extent of the risks it is willing to take in achieving the Company's strategic objectives, and acknowledges its responsibility for the risk management and internal control systems and reviewing their effectiveness.

## 風險管理及內部控制

董事會負責評估及釐定本公司達成策略目標時所願意接納的風險性質及程度，確保本公司設立及維持合適有效的風險管理及內部控制系統。董事會監督風險管理及內部控制系統的設計、實施及監察。董事會承認有關風險管理及內部控制系統旨在管理而非消除未能達成業務目標的風險，而且只能就不會有重大的失實陳述或損失作出合理而非絕對的保證。鑒於本集團業務的規模、性質及複雜程度，本公司法務部履行內審部門的職責。

於籌備股份上市時，本公司聘請一間獨立內部控制諮詢公司對本集團的內部控制系統進行整體評估，評估領域包括財務、營運、合規情況和風險管理，旨在(其中包括)提升本集團企業管治及確保遵守適用法律法規。根據其內部控制審閱，該獨立內部控制諮詢公司向本集團建議若干內部控制改良措施，而本集團已採納該等建議措施。

管理層將向審核委員會及董事會匯報所有發現以及風險管理和內部控制系統的有效性。審核委員會協助董事會領導管理層監督風險管理及內部控制系統的設計、實施及監察，並提出建議。審核委員會亦確保至少每年對該等制度的有效性進行一次整體檢討，並提請董事會審議。董事會整體負責評估及釐定達成本公司策略目標時其所願意接納的風險性質及程度，並接受其須對風險管理及內部控制系統負責，及負責檢討該等制度的有效性。

The Board, through the Audit Committee, has conducted a review of the effectiveness of the risk management and internal control systems of the Group covering all material controls, including financial, operational, strategic and compliance controls and has considered the adequacy of resources, staff qualifications and experience, training programmes and budget of the Company's accounting and financial reporting functions. The Board considers that the Group's risk management and internal control systems are adequate and during the Reporting Period. The Board expects that a review of the risk management and internal control systems will be performed annually.

## DISCLOSURE OF INSIDE INFORMATION

The Group acknowledges its responsibilities under the Securities and Futures Ordinance, Chapter 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong and the Listing Rules and the overriding principle that inside information should be announced promptly when it is the subject of a decision. The procedures and internal controls for the handling and dissemination of inside information are as follows:

- the Group conducts its affairs with close regard to the disclosure requirement under the Listing Rules as well as the "Guidelines on Disclosure of Inside Information" published by the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong in June 2012;
- the Group has implemented and disclosed its policy on fair disclosure by pursuing broad, non-exclusive distribution of information to the public through channels such as financial reporting, public announcements and the Company's website;
- the Group has strictly prohibited unauthorised use of confidential or inside information and formulate a guidance about information disclosure; and
- the Group has established and implemented procedures for responding to external enquiries about the Group's affairs, so that only the executive Director and other authorized representative of the Company are authorised to communicate with parties outside the Group.

董事會(通過審核委員會)已檢討本集團的風險管理及內部控制系統的有效性,檢討涵蓋包括財務、營運、策略及合規控制在內的所有重要的控制,並認為本公司在會計及財務匯報職能方面的資源、員工資歷及經驗,培訓課程及有關預算足夠。董事會認為本集團於報告期間的風險管理及內部控制系統足夠及有效。董事會預期將每年對風險管理及內部控制系統進行檢討。

## 內幕消息披露

本集團知悉其有責任根據香港法例第571章證券及期貨條例及上市規則以及凌駕性原則在身為某項決策的主體時迅速公佈內幕消息。處理及發佈內幕消息的程序及內部控制如下:

- 本集團嚴格按照上市規則及香港證券及期貨事務監察委員會於2012年6月發佈的「內幕消息披露指引」項下的披露規定進行其事務;
- 本集團已實施並披露其有關合理披露的政策,方式為通過財務報告、公告及本公司網站等渠道廣泛、非獨家地向公眾發放消息;
- 本集團嚴禁未經授權使用機密或內幕消息並制定信息披露工作指引;及
- 本集團已制定並實施就外界對本集團事務的查詢作出回應的程序,且僅本公司的執行董事及其他獲授權代表負責本集團與各方進行溝通。



## JOINT COMPANY SECRETARIES

At the date of this report, Mr. Ming Ming Cheung and Mr. Wai Chiu Wong were joint company secretary of the Company. Ms. Yan Lu resigned as a joint company secretary with effect from 13 April 2023 and Mr. Ming Ming Cheung has been appointed as a joint company secretary on 12 May 2023. For details of the appointment of Mr. Cheung, please refer to the announcements of the Company dated 14 April 2023 and 12 May 2023.

During the year ended 31 December 2023, Mr. Cheung and Mr. Wong had undertaken no less than 15 hours of relevant professional training in compliance with Rule 3.29 of the Listing Rules. The primary person at the Company with whom Mr. Wong contacted in respect of company secretarial matters was Mr. Cheung, who was the chief financial officer and joint company secretary of the Group.

## DIVIDEND POLICY

The Company has adopted a dividend policy, pursuant to which the Company may declare and distribute dividends to the Shareholders.

According to the dividend policy, payment and the amount of any dividends will be at the discretion of the Directors and will depend upon the Group's future operations and earnings, development pipeline, capital requirements and surplus, general financial conditions, contractual restrictions and other factors that the Directors consider relevant.

The declaration and payment as well as the amounts of dividends shall be subject to all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the Companies Law, Cap 22 of the Cayman Islands and the memorandum and articles of association of the Company. No dividend shall be declared or payable except out of the Company's profits and reserves lawfully available for distribution. Dividends declared in the past may not be indicative of the Company's future dividend policy. The Directors have the absolute discretion to recommend any dividend.

## 聯席公司秘書

於本報告日期，本公司聯席公司秘書為章明明先生及黃偉超先生。盧燕女士於2023年4月13日辭任聯席公司秘書，章明明先生於2023年5月12日獲委任為聯席公司秘書，詳情可參考公司於2023年4月14日及2023年5月12日發佈的公告。

於截至2023年12月31日止年度，章先生及黃先生已參加不少於15小時的相關專業培訓，符合上市規則第3.29條的規定。黃先生就公司秘書事務與本公司進行聯絡的主要人員是章先生，彼為本集團首席財務官兼聯席公司秘書。

## 股息政策

本公司已採納股息政策，據此本公司可向股東宣派及派發股息。

根據股息政策，任何股息的派付及金額將由董事酌情決定，並視乎本集團的未來營運及盈利、研發管線、資本要求及盈餘、整體財務狀況、合約限制及董事認為相關的其他因素而定。

任何股息的宣派及派付以及股息金額將受所有適用法律法規的規限，包括但不限於開曼群島法例第22章公司法及本公司的組織章程大綱及細則。除依法可供分派的本公司利潤及儲備外，概不得從其他來源宣派或派付任何股息。過去宣派的股息不能作為本公司未來股息政策的指標。董事可全權酌情決定建議任何股息。

As the Company is a holding company, declaration and payment of dividends will depend on the availability of dividends received from the subsidiaries, particularly the subsidiaries incorporated in the PRC. The PRC laws require that dividends be paid only out of the net profit calculated according to the PRC accounting principles, which differ from generally accepted accounting principles in other jurisdictions, including Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards. The PRC laws also require foreign-invested enterprises, such as all the subsidiaries in the PRC, to set aside part of their net profit as statutory reserves. These statutory reserves are not available for distribution as cash dividends. Distributions from these subsidiaries may also be restricted if they incur debt or losses or in accordance with any restrictive covenants in bank credit facilities or other agreements that the Company or the subsidiaries may enter into in the future.

The Company does not have any pre-determined dividend distribution proportion or distribution ratio. The Board will review the dividend policy on a regular basis.

## SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHTS

### Convening an Extraordinary General Meeting by Shareholders

Pursuant to article 58 of the Articles of Association, any one or more Shareholders holding, as at the date of deposit of the requisition, not less than one-tenth of the paid up capital of the Company having the right of voting at general meetings. Such requisition shall be made in writing to the Board or the company secretary for the purpose of requiring an extraordinary general meeting to be called by the Board for the transaction of any business specified in such requisition. Such meeting shall be held within two months after the deposit of such requisition. If within 21 days of such deposit, the Board fails to proceed to convene such meeting, the requisitionist(s) himself (themselves) may do so in the same manner, and all reasonable expenses incurred by the requisitionist(s) as a result of the failure of the Board shall be reimbursed to the requisitionist(s) by the Company.

由於本公司為控股公司，股息的宣派及派付將取決於是否可從附屬公司（尤其是於中國註冊成立的附屬公司）收取股息。中國法律規定，股息僅可從根據中國會計原則計算的純利中派付，而中國會計原則與其他司法權區的公認會計原則（包括香港財務報告準則）有所不同。中國法律亦規定外商投資企業（如所有在中國的附屬公司）須將其部分純利撥入法定公積金。該等法定公積金不可用於現金股息分派。倘該等附屬公司產生債務或虧損，或受限於本公司或附屬公司未來可能訂立的銀行信貸融資或其他協議中的任何限制性契諾，則其分派亦可能受限制。

本公司並無任何預先釐定的股息分派比例或分派率。董事會將定期檢討股息政策。

## 股東權利

### 股東召開股東特別大會

根據組織章程細則第58條，任何一名或以上於遞呈要求日期持有不少於本公司繳足股本十分之一的股東有權有權透過向本公司董事會或公司秘書發出書面要求，要求董事會召開股東特別大會，以處理有關要求中指明的任何事項或決議案。該大會應於遞呈該要求後兩個月內舉行。倘遞呈後21日，董事會未開展召開該大會的程序，則遞呈要求人士可自發以同樣方式作出此舉，而遞呈要求人士因董事會未能召開該大會而產生的所有合理開支應由本公司向遞呈要求人士作出償付。

### Putting Forward Proposals at General Meetings

There are no provisions in the Articles of Association or the Cayman Islands Companies Law for the shareholders to move new resolutions at general meetings. Shareholders who wish to move a resolution may request the Company to convene a general meeting in accordance with the procedures set out in the preceding paragraph.

### Putting Forward Enquiries to the Board

Shareholders may send enquiries to the Board by post to the Company's principal place of business in Hong Kong at Suite 2007, 20th Floor, Tower 2, The Gateway, Harbour City, Kowloon, Hong Kong for the attention of the company secretary. The shareholders also can send e-mail at IR@kintor.com.cn to IR department of the Company to send enquiries to the Board.

## COMMUNICATION WITH SHAREHOLDERS AND INVESTORS RELATIONS

The Company considers that effective communication with Shareholders is essential for enhancing investor relations and investor understanding of the Company's business performance and strategies. The Company endeavours to maintain an on-going dialogue with the Shareholders and in particular, through the annual general meeting ("AGM") and other general meetings. At the AGM, Chairman and chairman of the Board committees (or their delegates as appropriate) are available to meet the Shareholders and answer their enquiries.

The Company maintains a website at [www.kintor.com.cn](http://www.kintor.com.cn) and an email box of the Company's investor relations department at IR@kintor.com.cn as communication platforms with the shareholders and investors, where the financial information and other relevant information of the Company are available for public access.

The Company is committed to providing the Shareholders of the Company with balanced and understandable information about the Company and has adopted a shareholders' communication policy, the summary of which is set out below:

- corporate communication is published on the Stock Exchange's website and the Company's own website in a timely manner as required by the Listing Rules;

### 於股東大會上提呈議案

組織章程細則或開曼群島公司法中概無股東可於股東大會上提出新決議案的條文。股東如欲提出決議案，可根據前段所載程序要求本公司召開股東大會。

### 向董事會提出查詢

股東可通過郵寄的方式向董事會提出查詢，地址為本公司於香港的主要營業地址，即香港九龍海港城港威大廈第二座20樓2007室，註明收件人為公司秘書。股東也可以通過向本公司投資者關係部發送郵件向董事會提出查詢，郵箱地址為IR@kintor.com.cn。

### 與股東的溝通及投資者關係

本公司認為與股東的有效溝通對加強投資者關係及加強投資者對本公司業務表現和策略的理解至關重要。本公司努力與股東持續保持溝通，尤其是通過股東週年大會（「股東週年大會」）及其他股東大會。於股東週年大會上，會議主席及董事委員會主席（或其委任代表（如適用）將出席會見股東並回應彼等的查詢。

本公司設有網站（網址為[www.kintor.com.cn](http://www.kintor.com.cn)）及本公司投資者關係部門郵箱IR@kintor.com.cn作為與股東及投資者溝通的平台，公眾可經該等平台查閱本公司的財務資料及其他相關資料。

本公司致力於向本公司股東提供有關本公司的均衡且易於理解的資料，並已採納股東通訊政策，其概要載列如下：

- 公司通訊乃根據上市規則的規定適時刊載於聯交所網站及本公司自身網站上；

- the Company shall publish announcements (on inside information, corporate actions and transactions etc.) and other documents (e.g. Memorandum and Articles of Association) on the Stock Exchange's website in a timely manner in accordance with the Listing Rules;
- any information or documents of the Company posted on the Stock Exchange's website will also be published on the Company's website (www.kintor.com.cn);
- the annual general meeting and other general meetings of the Company are primary forum for communication between the Company and its Shareholders where the Shareholders are provided with relevant information on the resolutions(s) proposed at a general meeting in a timely manner in accordance with the Listing Rules. The information provided shall be reasonably necessary to enable the shareholders to make an informed decision on the proposed resolution(s);
- the Shareholders are encouraged to participate in general meetings or to appoint proxies to attend and vote at the meetings for and on their behalf if they are unable to attend the meetings;
- where appropriate or required, the chairman of the Board and other Board members, the chairmen of board committees or their delegates, and the external auditors should attend general meetings of the Company to answer the Shareholders' questions (if any); and
- written enquiries from the Shareholders about corporate governance or other matters to be put to the Board and the Company will be dealt with by the Board.
- 本公司須根據上市規則及時於聯交所網站上刊發公告(有關內幕消息、本公司行動及交易等)及其他文件(例如組織章程大綱及細則)；
- 於聯交所網站刊載的本公司任何資料或文件，亦將刊載於本公司網站(www.kintor.com.cn)；
- 本公司股東週年大會及其他股東大會乃本公司與其股東溝通的主要平台，股東可根據上市規則及時獲得於股東大會上提呈的決議案的相關資料。所提供的資料應屬合理必要，使股東能夠就建議決議案作出知情決定；
- 鼓勵股東參加股東大會或在未能出席會議時委託代理人代為出席並於會上表決；
- 於適當或必要時，董事會主席及其他董事會成員、董事委員會主席或其代表以及外聘核數師應出席本公司股東大會，以回答股東提問(如有)；及
- 股東就企業管治或其他事宜向董事會及本公司提出的書面查詢，將由董事會處理。

The Board conducted review of the implementation and effectiveness of the communication policy for Shareholders. Having considered the multiple channels of communication in place, the Board is of the view that the Shareholders communication policy has been properly implemented for the year ended 31 December 2023 and is effective.

董事會已檢討股東通訊政策的實施情況及有效性。考慮到現有多種溝通渠道，董事會認為，截至2023年12月31日止年度，股東溝通政策已得到妥善執行且屬有效。

## Constitutional Documents

On 15 June 2023, as more than 75% of the votes were cast in favour of two special resolutions, both of the special resolutions were duly passed. These special resolutions include (i) to consider and approve the proposed amendments to the memorandum of association of the Company and to adopt the new memorandum of association; and(ii) to consider and approve the proposed amendments to the articles of association of the Company and to adopt the new articles of association of the Company of the Company. Meanwhile, as more than 50% of the votes were cast in favour of one ordinary resolution, the ordinary resolutions was passed. The ordinary resolution is to consider and approve the increase of the authorised share capital of the Company from US\$50,000 divided into 500,000,000 shares to US\$70,000 divided into 700,000,000 shares of US\$0.0001 each by the creation of an additional US\$20,000 divided into 200,000,000 shares of US\$0.0001 each. The amendments to the Articles of Association is available for review on the respective websites of the Company and the Stock Exchange's website.

## 憲章文件

於2023年6月15日，由於各獲超75%的票數投票讚成，兩項特別決議案獲本公司股東通過，內容為：(i)批准對本公司現有的經修訂及組織章程大綱之建議修訂；及(ii)批准對本公司現有的經修訂及組織章程細則之建議修訂。此外，由於獲50%的票數投票讚成，一項普通決議案獲本公司股東通過，內容為考慮及批准通過增加法定股本20,000美元(分為200,000,000股每股面值0.0001美元的股份)，將本公司的法定股本從50,000美元(分為500,000,000股)，增加至70,000美元(分為700,000,000股每股面值0.0001美元的股份)。經修訂的組織章程細則及細則可於本公司網站及聯交所網站上獲取以供審閱。



# DIRECTORS' REPORT

## 董事會報告

The Board is pleased to present this Directors' report together with the consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2023.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board currently comprises three executive Directors, three non-executive Directors and three independent non-executive Directors.

#### Executive Directors

Dr. Youzhi Tong (*Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer*)  
Dr. Qun Lu (appointed on 14 April 2023)  
Dr. Xiang Ni (appointed on 14 April 2023)  
Ms. Yan Lu (resigned on 13 April 2023)

#### Non-executive Directors

Mr. Weipeng Gao  
Ms. Geqi Wei  
Mr. Chengwei Liu

#### Independent Non-executive Directors

Dr. Michael Min Xu  
Mr. Wallace Wai Yim Yeung  
Prof. Liang Tong

### GENERAL INFORMATION

The Company was incorporated in the Cayman Islands on 16 May 2018 as an exempted company with limited liability under the Cayman Companies Law.

### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

We are a clinical-stage novel drug developer in China focusing on developing potential first-in-class/best-in-class drugs. We have six innovative potential first-in-class/best-in-class drug candidates at phase I-III clinical stage, and we are committed to becoming a leader in the research, development and commercialization of innovative therapies.

本公司董事會欣然呈列本董事會報告以及本集團截至2023年12月31日止年度的綜合財務報表。

### 董事會

董事會現時包括三名執行董事、三名非執行董事及三名獨立非執行董事。

#### 執行董事

童友之博士(*董事會主席兼行政總裁*)  
陸群博士(於2023年4月14日獲委任)  
倪翔博士(於2023年4月14日獲委任)  
盧燕女士(於2023年4月13日辭任)

#### 非執行董事

高維鵬先生  
衛軻琪女士  
劉澄偉先生

#### 獨立非執行董事

徐敏博士  
楊懷嚴先生  
童亮教授

### 一般資料

本公司於2018年5月16日在開曼群島根據開曼公司法註冊成立為獲豁免有限公司。

### 主要業務

我們是中國一家專注於發展潛在同類首創／同類最佳藥物的臨床開發創新藥企業，我們擁有6款處於I-III期臨床階段的潛在同類首創／同類最佳的在研藥物，致力於成為創新療法研究、開發及商業化的領軍企業。

## RESULTS

The results of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2023 are set out in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income on page 133 of this annual report.

## BUSINESS REVIEW

A fair review of the business of the Group as required by Schedule 5 to the Companies Ordinance (Chapter 622 of the Laws of Hong Kong), including an analysis of the Group's financial performance and an indication of likely future developments in the Group's business is set out in the sections headed "Chairman's Statement" and "Management Discussion and Analysis" of this annual report. These discussions form part of this annual report. Events affecting the Company that have occurred since the end of the financial year is set out in the section headed "Significant Events After the Reporting Period" in this annual report. The discussion of the Company's key relationships with its employees, suppliers and others that have a significant impact on the Company is set out in the section headed "Key Relationships with the Stakeholders" in this annual report.

## 業績

本集團截至2023年12月31日止年度的業績載於本年報第133頁綜合全面收益表。

## 業務回顧

按公司條例(香港法例第622章)附表5規定之對本集團業務之中肯審視，其中包括本集團之財務表現分析以及本集團日後可能出現之業務發展載於本年報「主席報告」及「管理層討論與分析」等節。該等討論組成本年報的一部分。自財政年度末起發生的對本公司有影響的事項載於本年報「報告期後重大事項」一節。對本公司與其僱員、供應商及其他人士之主要關係(對本公司有重大影響)的討論載於本年報「與利益相關者的主要關係」一節。

## PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

We are a biotechnology company listed on the Main Board under Chapter 18A of the Listing Rules. There are unique challenges, risks and uncertainties associated with investing in companies such as ours, including: (i) we are a pre-revenue biopharmaceutical company with a history of losses and we had net operating cash flow during the track record period. We may need to obtain substantial additional funding our operations; (ii) our financial prospects in the foreseeable future depend on the successful completion of clinical trials of our drug candidates, significantly depends on the successful completion of clinical trials across the world and in China of our drug candidates, such as KX-826 and GT20029. If we fail to complete our clinical trials of our drug candidates, you may lose all or substantially all of your investment; (iii) clinical drug development involves a lengthy and expensive process with uncertain outcomes, and we may be unable to achieve successful results in our clinical trials; (iv) our drug candidates are subject to extensive regulation, and we cannot assure you any of our drug candidates will receive regulatory approvals; (v) we may not be able to effectively build and manage our sales network and implement our marketing strategies and successful commercialisation; (vi) if we are unable to obtain and maintain patent protection for our compounds or drug candidates through intellectual property rights, or if the scope of such intellectual property rights obtained is not sufficiently broad, third parties could develop and commercialise drug candidates similar or identical to ours and compete directly against us, and our ability to successfully commercialise our drug candidates may be adversely affected; and (vii) intangible assets constitute a substantial portion of our total assets; if we determine our intangible assets to be impaired, it would adversely affect our results of operations.

## ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND PERFORMANCE

It is our corporate and social responsibility in promoting a sustainable and environmental-friendly environment. We strive to minimize our environmental impact and to build our corporation in a sustainable way. We are subject to environmental protection and occupational health and safety laws and regulations in China.

## 主要風險及不確定因素

我們是一家生物科技公司，根據上市規則第十八A章在主板上市。投資我們這類公司涉及獨特挑戰、風險及不確定性，包括：(i) 我們為一間錄得虧損且沒有收入的生物醫藥公司，我們過往的業績錄得營運淨現金流出，且為業務營運可能需要獲得大量額外融資；(ii) 我們在可預見未來的財務前景取決於我們在研藥物能否成功完成臨床試驗。其中很大程度上取決於我們在全球及中國的臨床藥物如KX-826及GT20029的臨床試驗是否能夠順利完成。倘我們未能順利完成臨床試驗，則閣下可能損失全部或絕大部分投資；(iii) 臨床藥物開發涉及漫長且代價高昂的過程，其結果不確定，且我們可能無法在臨床試驗取得成功結果；(iv) 我們的在研藥物受到廣泛監管，我們無法向閣下保證，我們的任何在研藥物將會獲得監管批准；(v) 我們未必能夠有效建立及管理我們的銷售網絡及實施我們的營銷策略並進行商業化；(vi) 倘我們無法通過知識產權獲得並維持我們化合物或在研藥物的專利保護、或取得的該等知識產權範圍廣度不足，第三方可能開發及商業化與我們類似或相同的在研藥物，並與我們直接競爭，而我們成功將在研藥物商業化的能力可能受到不利影響；及(vii) 無形資產佔我們總資產的很大一部分；若我們確定我們的無形資產須予減值，將對我們的經營業績產生不利影響。

## 環境政策及表現

我們肩負促進可持續及友好環境發展的企業及社會責任。我們致力於盡量減少環境影響及以可持續方式發展企業。我們受中國環境保護及職業健康與安全法律法規的約束。

In 2023, we complied with the relevant environmental and occupational health and safety laws and regulations in China and we did not have any incidents or complaints, which had a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

In accordance with Rule 13.91 and the Environmental, Social and Governance Reporting Guide contained in Appendix C2 of the Listing Rules, the Company's environmental, social and governance report will be published on the websites of the Stock Exchange and the Company by the end of April 2024.

## COMPLIANCE WITH THE RELEVANT LAWS AND REGULATIONS

As far as the Board and management are aware, the Group has complied in all material aspects with the relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the business and operation of the Group. During the year ended 31 December 2023, there was no material breach of, or non-compliance with, applicable laws and regulations by the Group.

## EMPLOYEE AND REMUNERATION POLICIES

As at 31 December 2023, the Group had 225 employees, the following table sets forth a breakdown of our employees by function:

		Number of employees 僱員人數
Core management	核心管理層	7
Clinical	臨床	68
R&D	研發	62
Manufacturing	生產	32
Commercial	商業化	10
Project management	項目管理	14
Others	其他	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>總計</b>	<b>225</b>

於2023年，我們遵守中國相關環境及職業健康與安全法律法規，且我們並無任何對我們的業務、財務狀況或經營業績有重大不利影響的事件或投訴。

根據上市規則第13.91條及附錄C2所載之環境、社會及管治報告指引，本公司之環境、社會及管治報告將於2024年4月底前於聯交所及本公司網站刊發。

## 遵守相關法律法規

就董事會及管理層所知，本集團於所有重大方面遵守對本集團業務及經營有重大影響的相關法律法規。於截至2023年12月31日止年度，本集團並無重大違反或不遵守適用法律法規。

## 僱員及薪酬政策

於2023年12月31日，本集團有225名僱員，下表載列我們按職能劃分的僱員明細：

We generally formulate our employees' remuneration package to include basic salary, position-specific salary, performance-based remuneration, project-based remuneration and various allowances. The Company makes contributions to social insurance and housing provident funds as required by the PRC laws and regulations. We also make contributions to the Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme and Internal Revenue Code Section 401(k) Plan for our employees in Hong Kong and the United States, respectively. We provide our employees with periodic training, including orientation training for new employees, departmental technical training, as well as other internal and external professional training, including good clinical practice (GCP) training. The Company also has adopted the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme on 31 March 2020 to attract, retain and motivate our key management and staff for their contribution to the Group. Please refer to the section headed "2020 Employee Incentive Scheme" and Note 9 in this annual report for further details.

The total remuneration cost incurred by the Group for the year ended 31 December 2023 was RMB167.2 million, as compared to RMB252.2 million for the year ended 31 December 2022.

During the year ended 31 December 2023, the Group did not experience any material labor disputes or strikes that may have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations, or any difficulty in recruiting employees.

## MAJOR SUPPLIERS

For the year ended 31 December 2023, our suppliers are primarily the suppliers of clinical research services.

For the year ended 31 December 2023, purchases from the Group's five largest suppliers amounted to RMB97.5 million (2022: RMB376.3 million), accounting for approximately 44.5% (2022: 38.4%) of the Group's total purchase amount in the same year. The Group's largest supplier for the year ended 31 December 2023 amounted to RMB26.4 million (2022: RMB96.9 million), accounting for approximately 12.1% (2022: 9.9%) of the Group's total purchase amount for the same year.

我們通常制定僱員薪酬方案，包括基本工資、職務特定工資、表現薪酬、項目薪酬及多項津貼。本公司按照中國法律法規的規定繳納社會保險金和住房公積金。我們亦就我們在香港和美國的僱員分別向強制性公積金計劃和《國內稅收法》401(k)計劃作出供款。我們定期向我們的僱員提供培訓，包括新員工入職培訓、部門技術培訓以及其他內部及外部職業培訓(包括臨床試驗質量管理規範(GCP)培訓)。本公司於2020年3月31日採納2020年僱員激勵計劃，以吸引、留住及激勵關鍵管理層及員工對本集團作出貢獻。進一步詳情請參閱本年報「2020年僱員激勵計劃」一節及財務報表附註9。

本集團於截至2023年12月31日止年度產生的薪酬成本總額為人民幣167.2百萬元，而截至2022年12月31日止年度則為人民幣252.2百萬元。

截至2023年12月31日止年度，本集團並無任何可能對我們的業務、財務狀況或經營業績造成重大不利影響或對招聘僱員造成困難的重大勞資糾紛或罷工。

## 主要供應商

截至2023年12月31日止年度，我們的供應商主要為臨床研究服務供應商。

截至2023年12月31日止年度，本集團向五大供應商的採購額為人民幣97.5百萬元(2022年：人民幣376.3百萬元)，佔本集團同年採購總額約44.5%(2022年：38.4%)。截至2023年12月31日止年度，本集團最大供應商採購額為人民幣26.4百萬元(2022年：人民幣96.9百萬元)，佔本集團同年採購總額約12.1%(2022年：9.9%)。



None of the Directors, their respective close associates, or any Shareholder of the Company who, to the knowledge of the Directors, owns more than 5% of the Company's issued capital, has any interest in any of the Group's five largest suppliers.

During the year ended 31 December 2023, the Group did not experience any significant disputes with its suppliers.

## MAJOR CUSTOMERS

The Group currently has no products for commercial sale and did not generate any revenue from product sales for the year ended 31 December 2023.

## KEY RELATIONSHIP WITH STAKEHOLDERS

The Group recognizes that various stakeholders including suppliers, employees, Shareholders and other business associates are key to Group's success. The Group strives to achieve corporate sustainability through engaging, collaborating, and cultivating strong relationship with them.

### Relationship with Our Employees

We endeavor to cultivate talented and loyal employees by treating our employees with dignity, respect and fairness. We conduct new employee training, as well as professional and compliance training programs for employees. We enter into employment contracts with our employees to cover matters such as wages, benefits and grounds for termination. The remuneration package of our employees usually includes salary, bonus and share option incentives, which are generally determined by their qualifications, industry experience, position and performance. We make contributions to social insurance and housing provident funds as required by the PRC laws and regulations. We also make contributions to the Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme and Internal Revenue Code Section 401(k) Plan for our employees in Hong Kong and the United States, respectively. The employee benefit expenses is set out in Note 9 which includes: (1) salaries, wages and bonuses; (2) contributions to pension plans; (3) housing funds, medical insurance and other social insurance; and (4) share-based compensation expenses.

就董事所知，概無本公司董事及彼等各自之緊密聯繫人或持有本公司5%以上的已發行股本的股東於本集團的五大供應商中擁有任何權益。

截至2023年12月31日止年度，本集團並無與其供應商有任何重大糾紛。

## 主要客戶

本集團現時並無可用於商業銷售的產品且於截至2023年12月31日止年度並無從產品銷售中產生任何收益。

## 與利益相關者的主要關係

本集團深明各利益相關者(包括供應商、僱員、股東及其他業務夥伴)對本集團的成功而言至關重要。本集團致力於通過與彼等建立、協作及培養深厚關係實現企業可持續性。

### 與僱員的關係

我們以尊嚴、尊重及公平準則對待僱員，致力於培養有才能及忠誠的僱員。我們進行新僱員培訓以及為僱員進行專業及合規培訓計劃。我們與僱員訂立僱傭合約，涵蓋工資、福利及解僱理由等事宜。僱員的薪酬待遇通常包括薪金、獎金及購股權激勵，該等薪金和獎金通常由彼等的資質、行業經驗、職位和業績決定。我們按照中國法律法規的規定繳納社會保險金和住房公積金。我們亦就我們在香港和美國的僱員分別向強制性公積金計劃和《國內稅收法》401(k)計劃作出供款。僱員福利開支載於財務報表附註9，包括(1)薪金、工資及花紅；(2)退休金計劃供款；(3)住房公積金、醫療保險及其他社會保險；及(4)以股份為支付基礎的薪酬開支等。

## Relationship with Shareholders

We recognise the importance of protecting the interests of the Shareholders and of having effective communication with them. We believe communication with the Shareholders is a two-way process and have thrived to ensure the quality and effectiveness of information disclosure, maintain regular dialogue with the Shareholders and listen carefully to the views and feedback from the Shareholders by ways of general meetings, corporate communications, annual reports and results announcements.

## FINANCIAL SUMMARY

A summary of the audited consolidated results and the assets and liabilities of the Group for the last five financial years, as extracted from the audited consolidated financial statements, is set out on page 253 of this annual report. This summary does not form part of the audited consolidated financial statements.

## PRE-EMPTIVE RIGHTS

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

## TAX RELIEF AND EXEMPTION

The Directors are not aware of any tax relief and exemption available to the Shareholders by reason of their holding of the Company's securities.

## SUBSIDIARIES

Particulars of the Company's subsidiaries are set out in Note 38 to the consolidated financial statements.

## PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Details of movements in the property, plant and equipment of the Company and the Group during the year ended 31 December 2023 are set out in Note 13 to the consolidated financial statements.

## 與股東的關係

我們認識到保護股東權益和與其進行有效溝通的重要性。我們相信與股東溝通是一個雙向的過程，通過股東大會、公司通訊、年報及業績公告，我們竭力確保信息披露的質量及有效性、保持與股東的定期對話及認真聆聽來自股東的意見與反饋。

## 財務概要

本集團過往五個財政年度的經審核綜合業績概要以及資產及負債(摘錄自經審核綜合財務報表)載於本年報第253頁。本概要並不構成經審核綜合財務報表的一部分。

## 優先購買權

組織章程細則或開曼群島法律並無載列優先購買權條文，規定本公司有責任按比例向現有股東提呈發售新股份。

## 稅務減免及豁免

董事概不知悉股東因持有本公司證券而可享有的任何稅務減免及豁免。

## 附屬公司

本公司附屬公司的詳情載於綜合財務報表附註38。

## 物業、廠房及設備

本公司及本集團截至2023年12月31日止年度的物業、廠房及設備變動詳情載於綜合財務報表附註13。

## SHARE CAPITAL AND SHARES ISSUED

Details of movements in the share capital of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2023 and details of the Shares issued during the year ended 31 December 2022 are set out in Note 30 to the consolidated financial statements.

## DEBENTURE ISSUED

The Group did not issue any debenture during the year ended 31 December 2023.

## EQUITY-LINKED AGREEMENTS

Save for the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme as set out in this annual report, no equity-linked agreements were entered into by the Group, or existed during the year ended 31 December 2023.

## FINAL DIVIDEND

The Board did not recommend the distribution of a final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2023 (2022: Nil).

## PERMITTED INDEMNITY

Pursuant to the Articles of Association and subject to the applicable laws and regulations, every Director shall be indemnified and secured harmless out of the assets and profits of the Company against all actions, costs, charges, losses, damages and expenses which they or any of them may incur or sustain in or about the execution of their duty in their offices.

## DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVES

The Company may pay dividends out of the share premium account, retained earnings and any other reserves provided that immediately following the payment of such dividends, the Company will be in a position to pay off its debts as and when they fall due in the ordinary course of business.

As at 31 December 2023, our Company had retained nil profits under IFRS Accounting Standards as reserves available for distribution to our equity shareholders.

## 股本及已發行股份

本公司截至2023年12月31日止年度的股本變動詳情及截至2022年12月31日止年度的已發行股份詳情載於綜合財務報表附註30。

## 已發行債權證

截至2023年12月31日止年度，本集團概無發行任何債權證。

## 股票掛鈎協議

除本年報所載的2020年僱員激勵計劃外，截至2023年12月31日止年度，本集團並無訂立亦不存在任何股票掛鈎協議。

## 末期股息

董事會不建議分派截至2023年12月31日止年度的末期股息(2022: 無)。

## 獲准許的彌償保證

根據組織章程細則及在不違反適用法律及法規的情況下，各董事將獲本公司以資產及利潤作彌償保證，確保不會因彼等或彼等任何一方於履職過程中引致或蒙受的所有訴訟、費用、收費、損失、損害及開支而受損。

## 可供分派儲備

本公司可能會自股份溢價賬、保留盈利及任何其他儲備中撥付股息，惟緊接該等股息之支付後，本公司仍將能夠在正常業務過程中及時償還其到期債務。

於2023年12月31日，根據國際財務報告會計準則，本公司的利潤仍為0，以此作為可供分派予權益股東的儲備。

Details of movements in the reserves of the Group and the Company during the year ended 31 December 2023 are set out in the consolidated statement of changes in equity on page 136 and in Note 32 and Note 36 to the consolidated financial statements, respectively.

## BANK LOANS AND OTHER BORROWINGS

Particulars of bank loans and other borrowings of the Group as at 31 December 2023 are set out in the section headed "Management Discussion and Analysis" in this annual report and Note 25 to the consolidated financial statements

## CONVERTIBLE BONDS

As at the date of this annual report, the Company has not issued any convertible bonds.

## LOAN AGREEMENT WITH COVENANTS RELATING TO SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE OF THE CONTROLLING SHAREHOLDERS

As at the date of this annual report, the Company has not entered into any loan agreement which contains covenants requiring specific performance of the controlling Shareholders.

## BIOGRAPHICAL DETAILS OF THE DIRECTORS AND THE SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Biographical details of the Directors and the senior management of the Group as at the date of this report are set out on pages 60 to 69 in the section headed "Profiles of Directors and Senior Management" to this annual report.

## DIRECTORS' SERVICE CONTRACTS

Each of the executive Directors has entered into a service contract with the Company for a term of three years.

Each of the non-executive Directors including independent non-executive Directors has signed a letter of appointment with the Company for a term of three years. The above appointments are always subject to the provisions of retirement and rotation of Directors under the Articles of Association.

本集團及本公司截至2023年12月31日止年度的儲備變動詳情分別載於第136頁之綜合權益變動表及綜合財務報表附註32和附註36。

## 銀行貸款及其他借款

本集團於2023年12月31日的銀行貸款及其他借款詳情載於本年報「管理層討論與分析」一節及綜合財務報表附註25。

## 可換股債券

截至本年報日期，本公司並無發行任何可換股債券。

## 附有涉及控股股東履行特定責任之契諾的貸款協議

截至本年報日期，本公司並無訂立任何載有要求控股股東履行特定責任之契諾的貸款協議。

## 董事及高級管理層的履歷詳情

本集團董事及高級管理層於本報告日期的履歷詳情載於本年報第60至69頁的「董事及高級管理層簡歷」一節。

## 董事服務合約

每名執行董事與本公司已訂立服務合約，期限為三年。

每名非執行董事(包括獨立非執行董事)已與本公司訂立委任函，期限為三年。上述委任須一直遵守組織章程細則項下董事退任及輪值條文。

None of the Directors have an unexpired service contract which is not determinable by the Company or any of its subsidiaries within one year without payment of compensation, other than statutory compensation.

## DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN TRANSACTIONS, ARRANGEMENTS OR CONTRACTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

None of the Directors nor any entity connected with the Directors had a material interest, either directly or indirectly, in any transactions, arrangements or contracts of significance to which the Company, its holding company, or any of its subsidiaries or fellow subsidiaries was a party subsisting during or at the end of the year ended 31 December 2023.

## DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN COMPETING BUSINESS

During the year ended 31 December 2023, none of the Directors had any interest in a business, apart from the business of our Group, which competes or is likely to compete, directly or indirectly, with our business, and requires disclosure under Rule 8.10 of the Listing Rules.

## MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

No contract concerning the management and administration of the whole or any substantial part of the business of the Company was entered into or existed during the year ended 31 December 2023.

## CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OBLIGATIONS PURSUANT TO THE LISTING RULES

Save as disclosed in this annual report, the Company does not have any other disclosure obligations under Rules 13.20, 13.21 and 13.22 of the Listing Rules.

概無董事與本公司或其任何附屬公司訂立如無作出賠償(法定賠償除外)則不能於一年內終止的未屆滿服務合約。

## 董事於重大交易、安排或合約的權益

於截至2023年12月31日止年度或年末時，概無董事或任何與董事有關連的實體直接或間接於本公司、其控股公司或其任何附屬公司或同系附屬公司所訂立的任何重大交易、安排或合約中擁有重大權益。

## 董事於競爭性業務的權益

截至2023年12月31日止年度，除本集團業務外，概無董事於直接或間接與我們的業務構成競爭或可能構成競爭的業務中擁有任何權益而根據上市規則第8.10條須予披露。

## 管理合約

截至2023年12月31日止年度，本公司並無就本公司全部或大部分業務的管理及行政事宜訂立或存有合約。

## 根據上市規則的持續披露責任

除本年報所披露者外，本公司並無上市規則第13.20、13.21及13.22條項下的任何其他披露責任。



## DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVES' INTERESTS AND SHORT POSITIONS IN SHARES AND UNDERLYING SHARES AND DEBENTURES OF THE COMPANY OR ANY OF ITS ASSOCIATED CORPORATIONS

As at 31 December 2023, the interests or short positions of the Directors and chief executive of the Company in the shares, underlying shares and debentures of the Company and its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the SFO), which (a) were required to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to Divisions 7 and 8 of Part XV of the SFO (including interests and short positions which he was taken or deemed to have under such provisions of the SFO); or (b) were required, pursuant to section 352 of the SFO, to be recorded in the register referred to therein; or (c) were required to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to the Model Code, were as follows:

## 董事及最高行政人員於本公司或其任何相聯法團的股份及相關股份及債權證中的權益及淡倉

於2023年12月31日，董事及本公司主要行政人員於本公司及其相聯法團（定義見證券及期貨條例第XV部）的股份、相關股份及債權證中擁有(a)根據證券及期貨條例第XV部第7及第8分部須通知本公司及聯交所的權益或淡倉（包括根據證券及期貨條例有關條文其被當作或視為擁有的權益及淡倉）；或(b)根據證券及期貨條例第352條須載入該條所指的登記冊的權益或淡倉；或(c)根據標準守則須通知本公司及聯交所的權益或淡倉如下：

Name of Directors 董事姓名	Nature of interest 權益性質	Number of ordinary shares interested <sup>(1)</sup> 擁有權益的普通股數目 <sup>(1)</sup>	Approximate percentage of the Company's issued share capital <sup>(4)</sup> 佔本公司已發行股本概約百分比 <sup>(4)</sup>
Dr. TONG <sup>(2)</sup> 童博士 <sup>(2)</sup>	Interest in a controlled corporation 受控法團權益	41,004,770 (L)	9.16%
Dr. NI <sup>(3)</sup> 倪博士 <sup>(3)</sup>	Beneficial owner 實益擁有人	1,300,000(L)	0.29%
Dr. LU <sup>(3)</sup> 陸博士 <sup>(3)</sup>	Beneficial owner 實益擁有人	800,000(L)	0.18%

附註：

- The letter "L" denotes the person's long position in the Shares.
- Dr. TONG holds the entire share capital of KT International Investment Limited, which directly holds 41,004,770 Shares. Accordingly, Dr. TONG is deemed to be interested in 41,004,770 Shares held by KT International Investment Limited.
- Dr. NI holds 1,300,000 restricted shares and Dr. LU holds 800,000 restricted shares under the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme of the Company as of 31 December 2023.
- The calculation is based on the total number of 447,499,600 Shares in issue of the Company as at 31 December 2023.

附註：

- 字母「L」代表相關人士於股份中的好倉。
- 童博士持有KT International Investment Limited的全部股本，而KT International Investment Limited直接持有41,004,770股股份。因此，童博士被視為於KT International Investment Limited持有的41,004,770股股份中擁有權益。
- 於2023年12月31日，倪博士持有本公司2020年僱員激勵計劃項下1,300,000股受限制股份，陸博士持有本公司2020年僱員激勵計劃項下800,000股受限制股份。
- 計算乃根據本公司於2023年12月31日的已發行股份總數447,499,600股股份而得出。

Save as disclosed above, as at 31 December 2023, none of the Directors nor the chief executive of the Company had any interests or short positions in any of the shares, underlying shares or debentures of the Company or any of its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the SFO), which (a) were required to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to Divisions 7 and 8 of Part XV of the SFO (including interests and short positions which he was taken or deemed to have under such provisions of the SFO); or (b) were required, pursuant to section 352 of the SFO, to be recorded in the register referred to therein; or (c) were required to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to the Model Code.

## SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS' INTERESTS AND SHORT POSITION IN SHARES AND UNDERLYING SHARES

As at 31 December 2023, to the best of the Company's and the Directors' knowledge, the following persons, not being a Director or chief executive of the Company, had interests or short positions in the shares or underlying shares of the Company which were required to be disclosed to the Company under the provisions of Divisions 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO, or which were required to be entered in the register of interest required to be kept by the Company under Section 336 of Part XV of the SFO:

除上文所披露者外，於2023年12月31日，概無本公司的董事或最高行政人員於本公司或其任何相聯法團（定義見證券及期貨條例第XV部）的任何股份、相關股份或債權證中擁有(a)根據證券及期貨條例第XV部第7及第8分部須通知本公司及聯交所的權益或淡倉（包括根據證券及期貨條例有關條文其被當作或視為擁有的權益及淡倉）；或(b)根據證券及期貨條例第352條須載入該條所指的登記冊的權益或淡倉；或(c)根據標準守則須通知本公司及聯交所的權益或淡倉。

## 主要股東於股份及相關股份的權益及淡倉

於2023年12月31日，就本公司及董事所深知，以下非本公司董事或最高行政人員之人士於本公司的股份或相關股份中擁有根據證券及期貨條例第XV部第2及第3分部的條文須向本公司作出披露的權益或淡倉，或根據證券及期貨條例第XV部第336條須記入本公司存置的登記冊的權益或淡倉：

Name	Nature of interest	Number of underlying shares <sup>(1)</sup>	Approximate percentage of shareholding interest <sup>(4)</sup>
名稱	權益性質	相關股份數目 <sup>(1)</sup>	持股權益概約百分比 <sup>(4)</sup>
KT International Investment Limited <sup>(2)</sup>	Beneficial owner 實益擁有人	41,004,770 (L)	9.16%
Zhuhai Gree Group Co., Ltd. <sup>(3)</sup> 珠海格力集團有限公司 <sup>(3)</sup>	Interest in controlled corporation 受控法團權益	24,873,500 (L)	5.56%
Zhuhai Gree Financial Investment Management Co. Ltd. <sup>(3)</sup> 珠海格力金融投資管理有限公司 <sup>(3)</sup>	Beneficial owner 實益擁有人	24,873,500 (L)	5.56%

附註：

- (1) The letter "L" denotes the person's long position in the Shares.
- (2) Dr. TONG holds the entire issued share capital of KT International Investment Limited, which directly holds 41,004,770 Shares. Accordingly, Dr. TONG is deemed to be interested in 41,004,770 Shares held by KT International Investment Limited.
- (3) Zhuhai Gree Financial Investment Management Co. Ltd (珠海格力金融投資管理有限公司) is a company established under the laws of China, principally engaged in equity investment, capital operation management, asset management, asset restructuring, mergers and acquisitions and financial advisory services. The ultimate shareholder of Zhuhai Gree Financial Investment Management Co. Ltd is Zhuhai Gree Group Co., Ltd. (珠海格力集團有限公司), a company owned and supervised by the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the local government of Zhuhai, Guangdong Province in China.
- (4) The calculation is based on the total number of 447,499,600 Shares in issue of the Company as at 31 December 2023.

Save as disclosed above, as at 31 December 2023, the Directors were not aware of any other persons who had any interests or short positions in the Shares or underlying Shares which would fall to be disclosed to the Company under the provisions of Divisions 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO or which would be recorded in the register required to be kept under Section 336 of the SFO.

## 2020 EMPLOYEE INCENTIVE SCHEME

The 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme was approved and adopted by our Board on 31 March 2020. The purpose of the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme is to incentivise senior management and employees for their contribution to the Group, and to attract and retain skilled and experienced personnel for the future growth of the Group by providing them with the opportunity to own equity interests in our Company. The 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme is funded by existing Shares of the Company only.

附註：

- (1) 字母「L」代表相關人士於股份中的好倉。
- (2) 童博士持有KT International Investment Limited的全部已發行股本，而KT International Investment Limited則直接持有41,004,770股股份。因此，童博士被視為於KT International Investment Limited持有的41,004,770股股份中擁有權益。
- (3) 珠海格力金融投資管理有限公司為一間根據中國法律成立的公司，主要從事股權投資、資本營運管理、資產管理、資產重組及併購以及財務諮詢服務。珠海格力金融投資管理有限公司的最終股東為珠海格力集團有限公司(一間由中國廣東省珠海市地方政府國有資產監督管理委員會擁有及監督的公司)。
- (4) 計算乃根據本公司於2023年12月31日的已發行股份總數447,499,600股股份而得出。

除上文所披露者外，於2023年12月31日，就董事所知，概無其他人士於股份或相關股份中擁有根據證券及期貨條例第XV部第2及第3分部的條文須向本公司作出披露的權益或淡倉，或根據證券及期貨條例第336條須記入本公司存置的登記冊的權益或淡倉。

## 2020年僱員激勵計劃

2020年僱員激勵計劃於2020年3月31日獲董事會批准並採納。2020年僱員激勵計劃的目的為透過向高級管理層及僱員提供擁有本公司股權的機會，獎勵彼等為本集團作出貢獻，為本集團的未來發展吸引及挽留技術熟練及經驗豐富的人員。2020年僱員激勵計劃僅由本公司現有股份撥資。

## (I) Administration of the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme

The 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme shall be subject to the administration of the Board in accordance with the rules of the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme. The Board may delegate the authority to administer the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme to a designated administrator (the “**Administrator**”), being the Chief Financial Officer of the Company. The Board may also appoint one or more persons to assist in the administration of the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme as the Board thinks fit.

The Board's or the Administrator's determinations under the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme need not be uniform and may be made by it selectively with respect to persons who are granted, or are eligible to be granted Awards under it.

Each participant of the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme (the “**Participant**”) waives any right to contest, amongst other things, the Awards or equivalent value of cash underlying the Awards and the Board's administration of the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme. Any decision taken by the Board as regards the eligibility of a person will be final and binding.

## (2) Awards

An Award may be granted in the form of RSA or RSU under the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme. An RSA consists of Restricted Shares, which are shares granted to the Participant under the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme that are subject to such vesting and transfer requirements as the Board shall determine, and such other conditions as set forth in the rules of the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme.

## (I) 管理僱員激勵計劃

2020年僱員激勵計劃由董事會根據2020年僱員激勵計劃規則管理。董事會可授權指定管理人(「**管理人**」, 即本公司的首席財務官)管理2020年僱員激勵計劃。董事會亦可在其認為適當的情況下委任一名或以上人士協助管理2020年僱員激勵計劃。

董事會或管理人根據2020年僱員激勵計劃作出的決定無須保持一致, 可有選擇地向根據該計劃獲授或合資格獲授獎勵的人士作出。

各2020年僱員激勵計劃參與者(「**參與者**」)須放棄就(其中包括)獎勵或獎勵相關的等值現金及由董事會管理2020年僱員激勵計劃提出任何異議的權利。董事會作出的任何關於個人資格的決定將為最終及具約束力。

## (2) 獎勵

獎勵可根據2020年僱員激勵計劃以受限制股份獎勵或受限制股份單位的形式授出。受限制股份獎勵由受限制股份組成, 受限制股份指根據2020年僱員激勵計劃授予參與者的股份, 須受董事會將釐定的有關歸屬及轉讓要求以及2020年僱員激勵計劃規則所載的有關其他條件所規限。

### (3) Participants in the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme

Persons eligible to receive Awards under the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme (“**Eligible Persons**”) include existing employees and officers of the Company or any of its subsidiaries, excluding any person who is resident in a place where the award of the Shares and/or the vesting of the transfer of the Shares pursuant to the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme is not permitted under the laws and regulations of such place or where in the view of the Board or the Trustee as the case may be, compliance with applicable laws and regulations in such place makes in necessary or expedient to exclude such person. The Board selects the Eligible Persons to receive Awards under the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme at its discretion.

### (4) Grant and acceptance

#### (a) Making an offer

An offer to grant Awards will be made to an Eligible Person selected by the Board (“**Selected Person**”) by a letter (“**Grant Letter**”). The Grant Letter shall specify the Selected Person's name, the manner of acceptance of the Awards, the type of Award, whether RSA or RSU and the number of underlying Restricted Shares or Shares, as the case may be, represented by the Awards, the vesting criteria and conditions, the vesting schedule, the consideration payable upon vesting and method of payment (where applicable) and such other details as the Board considers necessary. The 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme does not specify a minimum vesting period. The exercise prices for the RSA or RSU granted were determined based on, inter alia, the subscription price in the pre-IPO fundraising rounds of the Company.

#### (b) Acceptance of an offer

A Selected Person may accept an offer for the grant of Awards in such manner as set out in the Grant Letter. Once accepted, the Awards are deemed granted from the date of the Grant Letter. No consideration is payable on acceptance of an offer for the grant of Awards.

### (3) 2020年僱員激勵計劃參與者

合資格根據2020年僱員激勵計劃獲授獎勵的人士(「合資格人士」)包括本公司或其任何附屬公司的現有僱員及高級職員，不包括根據其居住地的法律法規，不得根據2020年僱員激勵計劃授出股份及／或歸屬所轉讓股份，或董事會或受託人(視乎情況而定)認為就遵照該居住地的適用法律法規不納入該等人士屬必要或權宜的任何人士。董事會酌情甄選可根據2020年僱員激勵計劃獲授獎勵的合資格人士。

### (4) 授予及接納

#### (a) 發出要約

董事會可以以函件(「授予函」)向經其甄選的合資格人士(「獲選人士」)發出授予獎勵的要約。授予函將列明獲選人士的名稱、獎勵的接納方式、獎勵類型(不論是受限制股份獎勵或受限制股份單位)及獎勵所代表的相關受限制股份或股份(視乎情況而定)數目、歸屬標準及條件、歸屬時間表、於歸屬時的應付代價及支付方式(如適用)以及董事會認為必要的有關其他詳情。2020年僱員激勵計劃並無指定最短歸屬期。所授予的受限制股份獎勵或受限制股份單位的行使價格乃根據(其中包括)本公司首次公開發售前各輪籌資的認購價格確定。

#### (b) 接納要約

獲選人士可按授予函所述方式接納獲授的獎勵要約。一經接納，獎勵將被視為自授予函發出之日起授出。於接納授予獎勵的要約時無需支付任何代價。



**(c) Maximum entitlement of each participant**

There is not specific limit on the maximum entitlement of each participant under the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme.

**(5) Maximum number of Shares underlying the RSUs and Restricted Shares**

The maximum number of Shares underlying the RSUs and Restricted Shares that may be granted under the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme in aggregate (excluding Awards that have lapsed or been cancelled in accordance with the rules of the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme) shall be such number of Shares underlying the RSUs or Restricted Shares (as the case may be) held or to be held by the Trustee for the purpose of the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme from time to time but shall not exceed 23,613,590 Shares. As at the date of this report, 1,576,452 Shares of our Group are available for grant under the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme, representing approximately 0.35% of the total issued Shares.

**(6) Appointment of the Trustee**

The Company has appointed Sovereign Fiduciaries (Hong Kong) Limited as the Trustee to assist with the administration and vesting of Awards granted pursuant to the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme.

**(7) Term of the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme**

The 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme will be valid and effective for a period of ten years, commencing from the date of the first grant of the Awards, being 31 March 2020 (unless it is terminated earlier in accordance with its terms).

**(c) 每名參與者的最高權益**

每名參與者於2020年僱員激勵計劃項下的最高權益並無具體限制。

**(5) 受限制股份單位相關股份及受限制股份的數目上限**

根據2020年僱員激勵計劃予以授出的受限制股份單位相關股份及受限制股份數目上限總數(不包括根據2020年僱員激勵計劃規則已失效或註銷的獎勵)須為受託人就2020年僱員激勵計劃不時持有或將持有的受限制股份單位相關股份或受限制股份(視乎情況而定)數目，惟不得超過23,613,590股股份。於本報告日期，本集團有1,576,452股股份可根據2020年僱員激勵計劃授出，佔已發行股份總數約0.35%。

**(6) 委聘受託人**

本公司已委聘 Sovereign Fiduciaries (Hong Kong) Limited 為受託人以協助根據2020年僱員激勵計劃授出的獎勵的管理及歸屬。

**(7) 2020年僱員激勵計劃的期限**

除非根據本身條款提前終止，否則2020年僱員激勵計劃將自獎勵首次授出日期(即2020年3月31日)起計十年期間有效及生效。

## (8) Details of Awards granted

The following are details of the Awards granted pursuant to the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme during the year ended 31 December 2023:

## (8) 已授出獎勵的詳情

以下為截至2023年12月31日止年度根據2020年僱員激勵計劃授出獎勵的詳情：

Grantee and position	Date of grant	Exercise price per Share	Number of unvested Awards as at 1 January 2023 於2023年1月1日 尚未歸屬的獎勵數目	Number of Awards granted during the year 年內授出的獎勵數目	Number of Awards vested during the year 年內歸屬的獎勵數目	Number of Awards cancelled during the year 年內註銷的獎勵數目	Number of Awards lapsed during the year 年內失效的獎勵數目	Number of unvested Awards as at 31 December 2023 於2023年12月31日 尚未歸屬的獎勵數目
承授人及職務	授出日期	每股行權價						
<b>Directors</b>								
<b>董事</b>								
Yan Lu (resigned on 13 April 2023.) 盧燕 (於2023年4月13日辭任)	31 March 2020 2020年3月31日	Tranche A: US\$0.0442 批次A: 0.0442美元 Tranche B: US\$1.91515 批次B: 1.91515美元	1,300,000	0	250,000	0	1,050,000	0
	31 March 2021 2021年3月31日	Tranche A: US\$0.0442 批次A: 0.0442美元 Tranche B: US\$1.91515 批次B: 1.91515美元	200,000	0	100,000	0	100,000	0
Qun Lu 陸群	30 September 2021 2021年9月30日	Tranche A: US\$0.0442 批次A: 0.0442美元 Tranche B: US\$1.91515 批次B: 1.91515美元	800,000	0	200,000	400,000	0	200,000
	20 September 2023 2023年9月20日	Tranche C: HKD3.5 批次C: 3.5港元	0	400,000	0	0	0	400,000
Xiang Ni 倪翔	30 September 2023 2023年9月30日	Tranche A: US\$0.0442 批次A: 0.0442美元 Tranche C: HKD3.5 批次C: 3.5港元	0	1,300,000	0	0	0	1,300,000
<b>Five highest paid individuals during the Reporting Period</b>								
<b>於報告期間的五名最高薪酬人士</b>								
	31 March 2021 2021年3月31日	Tranche A: US\$0.0442 批次A: 0.0442美元 Tranche B: US\$1.91515 批次B: 1.91515美元	315,600	0	78,900	78,900	78,900	78,900
	30 September 2021 2021年9月30日	Tranche A: US\$0.0442 批次A: 0.0442美元 Tranche B: US\$1.91515 批次B: 1.91515美元	1,040,000	0	260,000	520,000	0	260,000
	8 October 2022 2022年10月8日	Tranche A: US\$0.0442 批次A: 0.0442美元 Tranche B: US\$1.91515 批次B: 1.91515美元	12,000	0	0	6,000	0	6,000
	20 September 2023 2023年9月20日	Tranche C: HKD3.5 批次C: 3.5港元	0	604,900	0	0	0	604,900
	30 September 2023 2023年9月30日	Tranche A: US\$0.0442 批次A: 0.0442美元 Tranche C: HKD3.5 批次C: 3.5港元	0	2,480,000	0	0	0	2,480,000

Grantee and position	Date of grant	Exercise price per Share	Number of unvested Awards as at 1 January 2023 於2023年1月1日 尚未歸屬的獎勵數目	Number of Awards granted during the year 年內授出的獎勵數目	Number of Awards vested during the year 年內歸屬的獎勵數目	Number of Awards cancelled during the year 年內註銷的獎勵數目	Number of Awards lapsed during the year 年內失效的獎勵數目	Number of unvested Awards as at 31 December 2023 於2023年12月31日 尚未歸屬的獎勵數目
承授人及職務	授出日期	每股行權價						
<b>Other employees</b> 其他僱員								
	31 March 2020 2020年3月31日	Tranche A: US\$0.0442 批次A: 0.0442美元 Tranche B: US\$1.91515 批次B: 1.91515美元	4,783,300	0	1,195,823	1,022,427	1,718,811	846,239
	31 March 2021 2021年3月31日	Tranche A: US\$0.0442 批次A: 0.0442美元 Tranche B: US\$1.91515 批次B: 1.91515美元	2,077,600	0	519,400	491,800	650,425	415,975
	30 September 2021 2021年9月30日	Tranche A: US\$0.0442 批次A: 0.0442美元 Tranche B: US\$1.91515 批次B: 1.91515美元	816,420	0	64,837	129,675	557,070	64,838
	8 October 2022 2022年10月8日	Tranche A: US\$0.0442 批次A: 0.0442美元 Tranche B: US\$1.91515 批次B: 1.91515美元	1,127,950	0	0	535,025	110,500	482,425
	20 September 2023 2023年9月20日	Tranche C: HKD3.5 批次C: 3.5港元	0	2,178,927	0	0	304,613	1,874,314
	30 September 2023 2023年9月30日	Tranche A: US\$0.0442 批次A: 0.0442美元 Tranche C: HKD3.5 批次C: 3.5港元	0	988,200	0	0	0	988,200

Notes:

- (1) On 31 March 2020, RSUs/Restricted Shares in respect of 1,843,410 underlying Shares were granted to the selected participants. The vesting details were as followed:
- (a) Approximately 50% of the Awards were originally scheduled to be vested on 31 March 2022. Actually, 25% of the Awards were vested on that day, and the remaining 25% were given up;
- (b) Approximately 25% of the Awards were originally scheduled to be vested on 31 March 2023. Actually, 12.5% of the Awards were vested on that day, and the remaining 12.5% were given up;
- (c) Approximately 25% of the Awards were originally scheduled to be vested on 31 March 2024. On 20 September 2023, the grantees agreed to cancel 12.5% of the Awards and an equivalent number of Awards were issued to them at a new exercise price ("**2023 Exercise Price**"). On 19 March 2024, due to changes in market conditions, as the 2023 Exercise Price no longer provided incentives to the grantees, the grantees agreed to cancel the relevant Awards again and Awards at a new exercise price of HKD1.0 per Share (the "**2024 Re-grant Arrangement**") were issued to them on 10 April 2024. The vesting date for this part of the Awards is expected to be 31 March 2025. The remaining 12.5% of the Awards were vested on 31 March 2024.
- (2) On 31 March 2021, RSUs/Restricted Shares in respect of 3,509,000 underlying Shares were granted to the selected participants. The vesting details were as followed:
- (a) Approximately 50% of the Awards were originally scheduled to be vested on 31 March 2023. Actually, 25% of the Awards were vested on that day, and the remaining 25% of the Awards were given up;
- (b) Approximately 25% of the Awards were originally scheduled to be vested on 31 March 2024. Actually, 12.5% of the Awards were vested on that day, and the remaining 12.5% of the Awards were cancelled, re-granted and scheduled to be vested on 31 March 2025 according to the 2024 Re-grant Arrangement;
- (c) Approximately 25% of the Awards were originally scheduled to be vested on 31 March 2025. 12.5% of the Awards will be vested as scheduled, and the remaining 12.5% of the Awards were cancelled, re-granted and scheduled to be vested on 31 March 2025 according to the 2024 Re-grant Arrangement.
- (3) On 30 September 2021, RSUs/Restricted Shares in respect of 2,008,220 underlying Shares were granted to the selected participants. The vesting details were as followed:
- (a) Approximately 50% of the Awards were originally scheduled to be vested on 30 September 2023. Actually, 25% of the Awards were vested on that day, and the remaining 25% of the Awards were cancelled, re-granted and scheduled to be vested on 31 March 2025 according to the 2024 Re-grant Arrangement;
- (b) Approximately 25% of the Awards were originally scheduled to be vested on 30 September 2024. 12.5% of the Awards will be vested as scheduled, and the remaining 12.5% of the Awards were cancelled, re-granted and scheduled to be vested on 31 March 2025 according to the 2024 Re-grant Arrangement;

附註：

- (1) 於2020年3月31日，向選定參與者授出有關1,843,410股相關股份的受限制股份單位／受限制股份，歸屬情況如下：
- (a) 原定於2022年3月31日歸屬獎勵約50%。員工於當日歸屬25%的獎勵，其餘25%放棄；
- (b) 原定於2023年3月31日歸屬獎勵約25%。員工當日歸屬12.5%的獎勵，其餘12.5%的獎勵員工放棄歸屬；
- (c) 原定於2024年3月31日歸屬獎勵約25%。員工於2023年9月20日同意放棄12.5%並按照新的行使價格（「**2023年行使價格**」）重新獲得授予同等股數。於2024年3月19日，由於市場環境變化，2023年行使價格無法達到員工激勵目的，員工再次同意放棄並於2024年4月10日按照新的行使價格（港幣1.0元每股）重新獲得授予（「**2024年重新授予安排**」）。該部分獎勵的歸屬時間預計為2025年3月31日。其餘12.5%的獎勵於2024年3月31日歸屬。
- (2) 於2021年3月31日，向選定參與者授出有關3,509,000股相關股份的受限制股份單位／受限制股份，歸屬情況如下：
- (a) 原定於2023年3月31日歸屬獎勵約50%。員工當日歸屬25%的獎勵，其餘25%的獎勵員工放棄歸屬；
- (b) 原定於2024年3月31日歸屬獎勵約25%。員工當日歸屬12.5%的獎勵，其餘12.5%的獎勵根據2024年重新授予安排取消並重新授予，歸屬時間預計為2025年3月31日；
- (c) 原定於2025年3月31日歸屬獎勵約25%。12.5%的獎勵將按計劃歸屬，其餘12.5%的獎勵根據2024年重新授予安排取消並重新授予，歸屬時間預計為2025年3月31日。
- (3) 於2021年9月30日，向選定參與者授出有關2,008,220股相關股份的受限制股份單位／受限制股份，歸屬情況如下：
- (a) 原定於2023年9月30日歸屬獎勵約50%。員工當日歸屬25%的獎勵，其餘25%的獎勵根據2024年重新授予安排取消並重新授予，歸屬時間預計為2025年3月31日；
- (b) 原定於2024年9月30日歸屬獎勵約25%。12.5%的獎勵將按計劃歸屬，其餘12.5%的獎勵根據2024年重新授予安排取消並重新授予，歸屬時間預計為2025年3月31日；

- (c) Approximately 25% of the Awards were originally scheduled to be vested on 30 September 2025. 12.5% of the Awards will be vested as scheduled, and the remaining 12.5% of the Awards were cancelled, re-granted and scheduled to be vested on 31 March 2026 according to the 2024 Re-grant Arrangement.
- (4) On 8 October 2022, RSUs/Restricted Shares in respect of 1,139,950 underlying Shares were granted to the selected participants. The vesting details were as followed:
- (a) Approximately 50% of the Awards were originally scheduled to be vested on 31 March 2024. Actually, 25% of the Awards were vested on that day, and the remaining 25% of the Awards were cancelled, re-granted and scheduled to be vested on 31 March 2025 according to the 2024 Re-grant Arrangement;
- (b) Approximately 25% of the Awards were originally scheduled to be vested on 31 March 2025. 12.5% of the Awards will be vested as scheduled, and the remaining 12.5% of the Awards were cancelled, re-granted and scheduled to be vested on 31 March 2025 according to the 2024 Re-grant Arrangement;
- (c) Approximately 25% of the Awards were originally scheduled to be vested on 31 March 2026. 12.5% of the Awards will be vested as scheduled, and the remaining 12.5% of the Awards were cancelled, re-granted and scheduled to be vested on 31 March 2026 according to the 2024 Re-grant Arrangement.
- (5) On 20 September 2023, RSUs/Restricted Shares in respect of 2,783,827 underlying Shares were granted to the first four batches of selected participants (participants awarded on 31 March 2020, 21 March 2021, 30 September 2021 and 8 October 2022, respectively) ("**First Four Batches of Selected Participants**"), to make up the same amount of Awards that were voluntarily given up due to changes in market conditions. The closing price of the Shares on 19 September 2023 was HKD2.96. Such RSUs/Restricted Shares were originally scheduled to be vested between 31 March 2024 and 30 September 2026. This grant was replaced by 2024 Re-grant Arrangement afterwards.
- (6) On 30 September 2023, RSUs/Restricted Shares in respect of 3,468,200 underlying Shares were granted to the selected participants. The closing price of the Shares on 29 September 2023 was HKD2.74. The vesting details were as followed:
- (a) Approximately 50% of the Awards were originally scheduled to be vested on 31 March 2025 or 30 September 2025. 25% of the Awards will be vested as scheduled, and the remaining 25% of the Awards were cancelled, re-granted and scheduled to be vested on 31 March 2025 according to the 2024 Re-grant Arrangement;
- (b) Approximately 25% of the Awards were originally scheduled to be vested on 31 March 2026 or 30 September 2026. 12.5% of the Awards will be vested as scheduled, and the remaining 12.5% of the Awards were cancelled, re-granted and scheduled to be vested on 31 March 2026 according to the 2024 Re-grant Arrangement;
- (c) Approximately 25% of the Awards were originally scheduled to be vested on 31 March 2027 or 30 September 2027. 12.5% of the Awards will be vested as scheduled, and the remaining 12.5% of the Awards were cancelled, re-granted and scheduled to be vested on 31 March 2026 according to the 2024 Re-grant Arrangement.
- (c) 原定於2025年9月30日歸屬獎勵約25%。12.5%的獎勵將按計劃歸屬，其餘12.5%的獎勵根據2024年重新授予安排取消並重新授予，歸屬時間預計為2026年3月31日。
- (4) 於2022年10月8日，向選定參與者授出有關1,139,950股相關股份的受限制股份單位／受限制股份，歸屬情況如下：
- (a) 原定於2024年3月31日歸屬獎勵約50%。員工當日歸屬25%的獎勵，其餘25%的獎勵根據2024年重新授予安排取消並重新授予，歸屬時間預計為2025年3月31日；
- (b) 原定於2025年3月31日歸屬獎勵約25%。12.5%的獎勵將按計劃歸屬，其餘12.5%的獎勵根據2024年重新授予安排取消並重新授予，歸屬時間預計為2025年3月31日；
- (c) 原定於2026年3月31日歸屬獎勵約25%。12.5%的獎勵將按計劃歸屬，其餘12.5%的獎勵根據2024年重新授予安排取消並重新授予，歸屬時間預計為2026年3月31日。
- (5) 於2023年9月20日，向公司與前四批選定參與者（分別於2020年3月31日、2021年3月31日、2021年9月30日和2022年10月8日獲股份授予）（「**前四批選定參與者**」）授出有關2,783,827股相關股份的受限制股份單位／受限制股份，以彌補其因市場環境變化而自願放棄的同等數量獎勵。2023年9月19日收盤價為HKD2.96。該等受限制股份單位／受限制股份原定於2024年3月31日至2026年9月30日期間獲歸屬。之後該次授予被2024年重新授予安排代替。
- (6) 於2023年9月30日，向選定參與者授出有關3,468,200股相關股份的受限制股份單位／受限制股份，2023年9月29日收盤價為HKD2.74。歸屬情況如下：
- (a) 原定於2025年3月31日或2025年9月30日歸屬約50%的獎勵，25%的獎勵將按計劃歸屬，其餘25%的獎勵根據2024年重新授予安排取消並重新授予，歸屬時間預計為2025年3月31日；
- (b) 原定於2026年3月31日或2026年9月30日歸屬約25%的獎勵，12.5%的獎勵將按計劃歸屬，其餘12.5%的獎勵根據2024年重新授予安排取消並重新授予，歸屬時間預計為2026年3月31日；
- (c) 原定於2027年3月31日或2027年9月30日歸屬約25%的獎勵，12.5%的獎勵將按計劃歸屬，其餘12.5%的獎勵根據2024年重新授予安排取消並重新授予，歸屬時間預計為2026年3月31日。



- (7) On 10 April 2024, RSUs/Restricted Shares in respect of 5,787,500 underlying Shares were granted to the selected participants. The vesting details were as followed:
- (a) Approximately 50% of the Awards will be vested on 31 March 2025;
- (b) Approximately 50% of the Awards will be vested on 31 March 2026.
- (8) On 25 April 2024, RSUs/Restricted Shares in respect of 2,500,000 underlying Shares were granted to our executive Director Dr. TONG and 1,562,500 underlying Shares were granted to our executive Director Dr. NI. The vesting details were as followed:
- (a) Approximately 50% of the Awards will be vested on 31 March 2025;
- (b) Approximately 50% of the Awards will be vested on 31 March 2026.
- (9) In 2023, the weighted average closing price of the Shares on the days before the vesting dates was approximately HKD6.48 (the vesting dates being 31 March 2023 and 30 September 2023).
- (10) Please refer to Note 31 to the consolidated financial statements of the Group for the fair value of Awards at the dates of grant and the accounting standard and policy adopted in relation to the Awards granted during the Reporting Period.
- (7) 於2024年4月10日，向選定參與者授出有關5,787,500股相關股份的受限制股份單位／受限制股份，歸屬情況如下：
- (a) 於2025年3月31日歸屬獎勵約50%；
- (b) 於2026年3月31日歸屬獎勵約50%。
- (8) 於2024年4月25日，向執行董事童友之博士授出2,500,000股受限制股份及向執行董事倪翔博士授出1,562,500股股份，歸屬情況如下：
- (a) 於2025年3月31日歸屬獎勵約50%；
- (b) 於2026年3月31日歸屬獎勵約50%。
- (9) 於2023年內，歸屬日前一日的股份收市加權平均價格約為HKD6.48（歸屬日為2023年3月31日及2023年9月30日）。
- (10) 有關報告期內授出獎勵於授出日期的公允價值及所採納的會計準則及政策，請參閱本集團綜合財務報表附註31。

## DIRECTORS' RIGHTS TO ACQUIRE SHARES OR DEBENTURES

Save as disclosed in this annual report, at no time during the year ended 31 December 2023 was the Company or any of its subsidiaries a party to any arrangements to enable the Directors to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Company or any other body corporate; and none of the Directors, or any of their spouse or children under the age of 18, had any right to subscribe for equity or debt securities of the Company or any other body corporate, or had exercised any such right.

## 董事收購股份或債權證的權利

除本年報所披露者外，於截至2023年12月31日止年度的任何時間，本公司或其任何附屬公司概無參與任何安排，致使董事可藉由購入本公司或任何其他法人團體之股份或債權證而獲益；概無董事或彼等之任何配偶或未滿18歲之子女擁有認購本公司或任何其他法人團體之股權或債務證券的任何權利，或已行使任何該等權利。

## REMUNERATION POLICY AND DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

In compliance with Rule 3.25 of the Listing Rules and the Corporate Governance Code, the Company has established the Remuneration Committee to formulate remuneration policies. The remuneration is determined and recommended based on each Director's and senior management personnel's qualification, position and seniority. As for the independent non-executive Directors, their remuneration is determined by the Board upon recommendation from the Remuneration Committee. The remuneration of senior management is determined by the Remuneration Committee upon recommendation from the Company.

Details of the remuneration of the Directors, senior management and the five highest paid individuals are set out in Note 37, Note 34 and Note 9, respectively to the consolidated financial statements.

None of the Directors waived or agreed to waive any remuneration and there were no emoluments paid by the Group to any of the Directors as an inducement to join, or upon joining the Group, or as compensation for loss of office.

For the year ended 31 December 2023, three directors excluding one resigned director were granted discretionary bonuses of a total sum of RMB0.5 million as set out in Note 37 to the consolidated financial statements. Save as disclosed above, none of the Directors were paid special bonuses or discretionary bonuses for the year ended 31 December 2023.

## RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Details of the related party transactions of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2023 are set out in Note 34 to the consolidated financial statements contained in this annual report.

## CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS

None of the related party transactions disclosed in Note 34 to the consolidated financial statements constitute connected transaction or continuing connected transaction of the Company.

## 薪酬政策及董事薪酬

本公司已根據上市規則第3.25條及企業管治守則成立薪酬委員會，以制定薪酬政策並基於各董事及高級管理層人員的資格、職位及資歷釐定及建議薪酬。獨立非執行董事的薪酬由董事會根據薪酬委員會的建議釐定。高級管理人員的薪酬由薪酬委員會根據公司的建議釐定。

董事、高級管理層及五名最高薪酬人士的薪酬詳情分別載於綜合財務報表附註37、附註34及附註9。

概無董事放棄或同意放棄任何薪酬，且本集團並無向任何董事支付薪酬作為吸引其加入本集團或加入後的獎勵或離職補償。

截至2023年12月31日止年度，誠如綜合財務報表附註37所載，三名董事獲授酌情花紅總計人民幣0.5百萬元(不包括一位已辭任的董事)。除上文所披露者外，截至2023年12月31日止年度，概無董事獲授特別花紅或酌情花紅。

## 關聯方交易

本集團截至2023年12月31日止年度的關聯方交易詳情載於本年報綜合財務報表附註34。

## 關連交易

本公司概無綜合財務報表附註34所披露的關聯方交易構成本公司的持續交易或持續關連交易。

## CONTRACT OF SIGNIFICANCE

No contract of significance was entered into between the Company, or any of its subsidiaries, and any of its controlling Shareholders or subsidiaries during the year ended 31 December 2023.

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

Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries purchased, sold or redeemed any listed securities of the Company during the year ended 31 December 2023.

## MATERIAL LITIGATION

The Company was not involved in any material litigation or arbitration during the year ended 31 December 2023. The Directors are also not aware of any material litigation or claims that are pending or threatened against the Group during the year ended 31 December 2023.

## USE OF PROCEEDS

### Top-up Placing in 2022

Top-up Placing 2022-I and Top-up Placing 2022-II were conducted by the Company in 2022 for the purpose of supplementing the Group's long-term funding of its expansion plan and growth strategies, as well as providing an opportunity to raise further capital for the Company whilst broadening the shareholder base and the capital base of the Company.

### Top-up Placing 2022-I

The completion of the subscription under the Top-up Placing 2022-I took place on 7 September 2022. The proceeds received by the Company was approximately HK\$273.0 million, net of professional fees and out-of-pocket expenses. As at 31 December 2023, the Company has used all of the net proceeds from Top-up Placing 2022-I in accordance with the intentions previously disclosed in the announcement of the Company dated 31 August 2022..

## 重大合約

截至2023年12月31日止年度，本公司(或其附屬公司之一)與其任何控股股東或附屬公司之間概無訂立重大合約。

## 購買、出售或贖回本公司上市證券

截至2023年12月31日止年度，本公司或其任何附屬公司概無購買、出售或贖回本公司任何上市證券。

## 重大訴訟

截至2023年12月31日止年度，本公司並無涉及任何重大訴訟或仲裁。就董事所知，截至2023年12月31日止年度，本集團亦無任何待決或面臨威脅的任何重大訴訟或索償。

## 所得款項用途

### 2022年先舊後新配售

2022年，本公司進行2022年先舊後新配售I及2022年先舊後新配售II，旨在補充本集團長期擴張及增長策略的資金，並為本公司提供機會籌集額外資金，同時擴大本公司股東基礎及資金基礎。

### 2022年先舊後新配售I

根據2022年先舊後新配售I進行的認購於2022年9月7日完成。扣除專業費用及實付開支後，本公司收到的所得款項約為273.0百萬港元。截至2023年12月31日，2022年先舊後新配售I所得款項已按公司日期為2022年8月31日的公告所披露的用途悉數動用。

The following table sets out a breakdown of the use of net proceeds as at 31 December 2023:

下表載列於2023年12月31日所得款項淨額使用情況的明細：

	Approximate % of total net proceeds	Planned use of actual net proceeds	Utilised net proceeds up to 1 January 2023	Utilised net proceeds during the Reporting Period	Utilised net proceeds up to 31 December 2023
	%	HKD'million 百萬港元	HKD'million 百萬港元	HKD'million 百萬港元	HKD'million 百萬港元
Clinical development and preparation for the clinical development and preparation for the commercialisation of Prixelutamide	75.0	204.8	204.8	—	204.8
普克魯胺的臨床開發及準備商業化					
Clinical development of KX-826	25.0	68.3	36.0	32.3	68.3
KX-826的臨床開發					
<b>Total</b>	100.0	273.0	240.8	32.3	273.0
<b>總計</b>					

### Top-up Placing 2022-II

Completion of the subscription under the Top-up Placing 2022-II took place on 16 December 2022. The proceeds received by the Company was approximately HK\$509.1 million, net of professional fees and out-of-pocket expenses.

### 2022年先舊後新配售II

根據2022年先舊後新配售II進行的認購於2022年12月16日完成。扣除專業費用及實付開支後，本公司收到的所得款項約為509.1百萬港元。

The net proceeds remained unutilised as at 31 December 2022 due to the short time interval. As at the date of 28 March 2023, the Board had resolved to reallocate the use of the net proceeds to optimise the utilisation of the net proceeds and generate better investment returns in the long run. The following table sets forth a breakdown of the use of the net proceeds as at 31 December 2023:

截止2022年12月31日，由於相隔時間較短，所得款項淨額尚未動用。於2023年3月28日，董事會已決議對尚未動用的所得款項的用途重新分配以優化動用尚未動用的所得款項並長遠將可帶來更佳的投資回報。載列於2023年12月31日所得款項淨額使用情況的明細：

	Approximate % of total net proceeds  佔所得款項 淨額總額的 概約百分比  %	Revised Allocation of net proceeds 實際所得 款項淨額的 經修訂分配 計劃用途  HKD'million 百萬港元	Unutilised net proceeds up to 1 January 2023 截至2023年 1月1日 尚未動用所 得款項淨額  HKD'million 百萬港元	Utilised net proceeds during the Reporting Period  報告期內 已動用所得 款項淨額  HKD'million 百萬港元	Unutilised net proceeds as at 31 December 2023 截至2023年 12月31日 尚未動用所得 款項淨額  HKD'million 百萬港元	Expected timeline for utilizing the remaining balance of net proceeds from the top-up placing 尚未動用的來自先 舊後新配售所得款 項的預期動用 時間表
Clinical development of KX-826 for the treatment of AGA and acne vulgaris KX-826治療脫髮及痤瘡的臨床開發	49.0	249.5	249.5	85.3	164.2	Expected to be fully utilised by 31 December 2025 預期於2025年12月31日前全部動用
Clinical development of GT20029 for the treatment of AGA and acne vulgaris GT20029治療脫髮及痤瘡的臨床開發	27.0	137.5	137.5	43.7	93.8	Expected to be fully utilised by 31 December 2025 預期於2025年12月31日前全部動用
Clinical development and preparation for the commercialisation of pruxelutamide for the treatment of COVID-19 普克魯胺治療COVID-19的臨床開發及準備商業化	15.0	76.4	76.4	76.4	—	
General working capital 一般營運資金	9.0	45.8	45.8	45.8	—	
<b>Total 總計</b>	100.0	509.1	509.1	251.2	258.0	



As the expected date of commercialisation is delayed from the timeline disclosed in the 2022 annual report and the 2023 interim report, the date when the net proceeds from Top-up Placing 2022-II is to be fully utilised has been postponed to 31 December 2025 based on management's estimates.

## PUBLIC FLOAT

Based on the information that is publicly available to the Company and within the knowledge of the Directors as at the date of this annual report, the Company has maintained the prescribed percentage of public float under the Listing Rules.

## CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Company recognises the importance of good corporate governance for enhancing the management of the Company as well as preserving the interests of the shareholders as a whole. The Company has adopted the code provisions set out in the CG Code as its own code to govern its corporate governance practices. Information on the corporate governance practices adopted by the Company is set out in the Corporate Governance Report on pages 70 to 94 of this annual report. In the opinion of the Directors, save as disclosed in this annual report, the Company has complied with the applicable code provisions contained in the CG Code during the Reporting Period. The Board will continue to review and monitor the practices of the Company with an aim to maintaining a high standard of corporate governance.

## AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee comprises two independent non-executive Directors, namely, Mr. Wallace Wai Yim YEUNG and Dr. Michael Min XU and one non-executive Director, namely, Mr. Chengwei LIU. The chairman of the Audit Committee is Mr. Wallace Wai Yim YEUNG. The Audit Committee has reviewed the audited consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2023. The Audit Committee has also discussed with the management and the independent auditors of the Company the accounting principles and policies adopted by the Company and discussed internal control and financial reporting matters (including the review of the audited annual results for the year ended 31 December 2023) of the Group. The Audit Committee considered that the annual results are in compliance with the applicable accounting standards, laws and regulations, and the Company has made appropriate disclosures thereof.

由於商業化時間預計較2022年度報告以及2023年度中期報告所披露者有所推遲，根據管理層預估，尚未動用的來自2022年先舊後新配售II所得款項的預期全部動用的時間表推遲至2025年12月31日。

## 公眾持股量

根據本公司可獲得的公開資料及據董事所知，於本年報日期，本公司維持了上市規則規定的公眾持股量百分比。

## 企業管治

本公司肯定良好企業管治對改善本公司管理及保護整體股東利益的重要性。本公司已採納載於企業管治守則的守則條文，作為管治其企業管治常規的守則。有關本公司所採納的企業管治常規的資料，載於本年報第70至94頁的企業管治報告。董事認為，除本年報所披露者外，本公司已於報告期間遵守載於企業管治守則的適用守則條文。董事會將繼續檢討及監察本公司運作，旨在維持高企業管治水平。

## 審核委員會

審核委員會由兩名獨立非執行董事楊懷嚴先生及徐敏博士以及一名非執行董事劉澄偉先生組成。審核委員會主席為楊懷嚴先生。審核委員會已審閱本集團截至2023年12月31日止年度的經審核綜合財務報表。審核委員會亦已與本公司管理層及獨立核數師討論本公司採納的會計原則及政策，並已就本集團的內部控制及財務報告事宜(包括審閱截至2023年12月31日止年度的經審核全年業績)進行討論。審核委員會認為全年業績符合適用會計準則、法律及法規，及本公司已作出有關適當披露。

## AUDITOR

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers, who was re-appointed as the auditor of the Company at the annual general meeting (“AGM”) dated 15 June 2023. A resolution to re-appoint PricewaterhouseCoopers and to authorise the Directors to fix its remuneration were duly passed by the shareholders as ordinary resolutions of the Company at the AGM. PricewaterhouseCoopers has been the auditor for our Company for the past three years.

## FUTURE PLANS FOR MATERIAL INVESTMENTS AND CAPITAL ASSETS

Save as disclosed in this annual report, we do not have other plans for material investments and capital assets.

## SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

There are no important events affecting the Group which have occurred since the end of the Reporting Period.

By order of the Board  
**Dr. Youzhi Tong**  
*Chairman of the Board*

Hong Kong, 29 April, 2024

## 核數師

本集團之綜合財務報表經羅兵咸永道會計師事務所審核，其於日期為2023年6月15日的股東週年大會上續聘為核數師。股東已於股東週年大會上將續聘羅兵咸永道會計師事務所及授權董事釐定其酬金作為本公司普通決議案正式通過。在過往3年，羅兵咸永道會計師事務所均擔任本公司核數師。

## 重大投資及資本資產的未來計劃

除本年報所披露者外，我們概無重大投資及資本資產的其他計劃。

## 報告期後重大事項

報告期間末起，概無發生影響本集團的重要事項。

承董事會命  
**童友之博士**  
*董事會主席*

香港，2024年4月29日

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

## 獨立核數師報告

### To the Shareholders of Kintor Pharmaceutical Limited

(incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)

## OPINION

### What we have audited

The consolidated financial statements of Kintor Pharmaceutical Limited (the “**Company**”) and its subsidiaries (the “**Group**”), which are set out on pages 133 to 252, comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023;
- the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

### Our opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2023, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and have been properly prepared in compliance with the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

### 致開拓藥業有限公司股東

(於開曼群島註冊成立的有限責任公司)

## 意見

### 我們已審計的內容

開拓藥業有限公司(「**貴公司**」)及其附屬公司(統稱「**貴集團**」)列載於第133頁至第252頁的綜合財務報表，包括：

- 於2023年12月31日的綜合財務狀況表；
- 截至該日止年度的綜合全面收益表；
- 截至該日止年度的綜合權益變動表；
- 截至該日止年度的綜合現金流量表；及
- 綜合財務報表附註，包括重大會計政策信息及其他附註解釋資料。

### 我們的意見

我們認為，該等綜合財務報表已根據國際財務報告會計準則真實而中肯地反映了貴集團於2023年12月31日的綜合財務狀況及其截至該日止年度的綜合財務表現及綜合現金流量，並已遵照香港公司條例的披露規定妥為擬備。

## BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (“ISAs”). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (“IESBA Code”), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

## KEY AUDIT MATTERS

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

Key audit matters identified in our audit are summarised as follows:

- Impairment assessment of In-licenses and In-process Research and Development (“IPR&D”) in the intangible assets
- Assessment of net realisable value of inventories

## 意見的基礎

我們已根據國際審計準則(「國際審計準則」)進行審計。我們在該等準則下承擔的責任已在本報告「核數師就審計綜合財務報表承擔的責任」部分中作進一步闡述。

我們相信，我們所獲得的審計憑證能充足及適當地為我們的審計意見提供基礎。

### 獨立性

根據國際會計師職業道德準則理事會頒佈的國際會計師職業道德守則(包括國際獨立性標準)(「道德守則」)，我們獨立於貴集團，並已履行道德守則中的其他職業道德責任。

## 關鍵審計事項

關鍵審計事項是根據我們的專業判斷，認為對本期綜合財務報表的審計最為重要的事項。這些事項是在我們審計整體綜合財務報表及出具意見時進行處理的。我們不會對這些事項提供單獨的意見。

我們在審計中識別的關鍵審計事項概述如下：

- 無形資產的許可權及進行中的研發(「**進行中的研發**」)減值評估
- 存貨的可變現淨值評估

### Key Audit Matter

#### 關鍵審計事項

#### Impairment assessment of In-licenses and IPR&D in the intangible assets

#### 無形資產的許可權及進行中的研發減值評估

Refer to Notes 4(b), 15, 39.8 and 39.9 to the consolidated financial statements.

請參閱綜合財務報表中附註4(b)、15、39.8及39.9。

As at 31 December 2023, the net book value of the Group's In-licenses and IPR&D in the intangible assets which are not yet ready to use amounted to approximately RMB79,618,000 and RMB155,272,000, with the impairment amounted to approximately RMB55,490,000 and RMB31,099,000, respectively. 於2023年12月31日，貴集團尚未達到可使用狀態的無形資產的許可權及進行中的研發賬面成本分別約為人民幣79,618,000元及人民幣155,272,000元，減值分別約為人民幣55,490,000元和人民幣31,099,000元。

The Group is required to perform an annual impairment assessment for intangible assets not yet ready for use. Management engaged an independent external valuation expert to assist them in assessing the recoverable amount of each individual In-licenses and IPR&D. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal ("FVLCO") and the value in use using discounted cash flow model. The key assumptions adopted in the determination of recoverable amount include success rate of commercialisation, market penetration rate, revenue growth rate, forecasted percentage of costs and operating expenses, and discount rate.

貴集團須就尚未達到可使用狀態的無形資產進行年度減值評估。管理層聘任一位獨立外部估值專家，以評估各項許可權及進行中的研發的可回收金額。可回收金額為使用現金流量貼現模型計算的公允價值減處置費用(FVLCO)和使用價值的較高者。釐定可回收金額時採用的主要假設包括商業化的成功率、市場滲透率、收益增長率、成本及經營開支預測佔比以及貼現率。

### How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter

#### 我們的審計如何處理關鍵審計事項

We obtained an understanding of the management's internal control and assessment process of estimation of recoverable amounts of the In-licenses and IPR&D and assessed the inherent risk of material misstatement by considering the degree of estimation uncertainty and level of other inherent risk factors such as complexity, subjectivity and susceptibility to management bias or fraud.

我們了解管理層有關估計許可權及進行中的研發的可收回金額的內部控制及評估程序，並在評估重大錯報的固有風險時，考慮了估計不確定性的程度和其他固有風險因素，例如估計的複雜性、主觀性以及管理層的偏向或舞弊所導致的錯報的敏感性。

We assessed the competence, capability and objectivity of the independent external valuation expert.

我們評估了獨立外部估值專家的競爭力、能力和客觀性。

We assessed management's future cash flow forecasts and the key assumptions used in determining the recoverable amounts. Our procedures included:

我們評估了管理層的未來現金流量預測以及用於釐定可收回金額的主要假設。我們的程序包括：

- assessing the valuation methodology adopted by reference to industry practice;
- 參考行業慣例評估所採用的估值方法；
- evaluating success rate of commercialisation, revenue growth rate and market penetration rate with industry historical data;
- 利用行業歷史數據評估商業化的成功率、收益增長率和市場滲透率；



**Key Audit Matter**  
關鍵審計事項

**Impairment assessment of In-licenses and IPR&D in the intangible assets (Continued)**  
無形資產的許可權及進行中的研發減值評估(續)

We focused on this area because of the significance of the balances of In-licenses and IPR&D and the high degree of uncertainty, including the complexity and subjectivity of management estimates involved in determining the recoverable amounts and the key assumptions adopted.

我們關注此範疇，乃由於許可權及進行中的研發的結餘的重大性和高度不確定性(包括釐定可收回金額所涉及的管理層估計以及所採用的主要假設的複雜性和主觀性)。

**How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter**  
我們的審計如何處理關鍵審計事項

- comparing forecasted percentage of costs and operating expenses to the industry historical data, taking into consideration of market trends;
- 經考慮市場趨勢，將成本及經營開支預測佔比與行業歷史數據進行比較；
- assessing the discount rate for each individual intangible asset by referencing to the comparable companies in the pharmaceutical industry and recalculating the weighted average cost of capital for each individual intangible asset, as well as considering territory specific factors, such as risk free interest rate, market risk premium and debt ratio prevailing in relevant market.
- 通過參考製藥行業的可比較公司並重新計算各項無形資產的加權平均資本成本，以及考慮地區特定因素(例如相關市場的無風險利率、市場風險溢價和債務比率)，評估各項無形資產的貼現率。
- testing the mathematical accuracy of the discounted cash flow forecasts and comparing the estimated recoverable amounts with carrying value to determine whether impairment exists.
- 測試貼現現金流量預測的數學準確性，並將估計的可收回金額與賬面值進行比較，以確定是否存在減值。
- evaluating the sensitivity analysis performed by the management on the key assumptions used in the cash flow forecasts to assess the potential impacts on the impairment assessment.
- 評估管理層就現金流量預測中使用的主要假設所進行的敏感度分析，以評估對減值評估的潛在影響。

**Key Audit Matter**  
關鍵審計事項

**Assessment of net realisable value of inventories**  
存貨的可變現淨值評估

Refer to Notes 4(d) and 20 to the consolidated financial statements.

請參閱綜合全面收益表及綜合財務報表中附註4(d)及20。

As at 31 December 2023, the gross amounts of inventories were RMB603,879,000, which were made full provision.

於2023年12月31日，存貨原值為人民幣603,879,000元，並已全額計提減值準備。

**How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter**  
我們的審計如何處理關鍵審計事項

We assessed the adequacy of the disclosures related to the impairment assessment of In-licenses and IPR&D in the consolidated financial statements.

我們評估了綜合財務報表中與許可權及進行中的研發的減值評估有關的披露的充足性。

Based on the procedures performed, we considered that management's judgments and estimation in the impairment assessment of In-licenses and IPR&D were supported by the evidence we gathered.

基於所進程序，我們認為我們所收集的證據足以支持管理層在許可權及進行中的研發的減值評估中的判斷和估計。

We obtained an understanding of the management's internal control and assessment process of estimation of net realisable value of inventories and assessed the inherent risk of material misstatement by considering the degree of estimation uncertainty and level of other inherent risk factors such as subjectivity and susceptibility to management bias or fraud;

我們了解管理層就存貨可變現淨值估計的內部控制及評估過程，通過考慮估計不確定性的程度以及其他固有風險因素的水平，例如主觀性和對管理層偏差或舞弊的敏感性，評估重大錯報的固有風險；

We evaluated and validated the key controls over the assessment of net realisable value of inventories.

我們評估並驗證對存貨可變現淨值評估的關鍵控制。

### Key Audit Matter

#### 關鍵審計事項

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value was calculated based on the estimated selling prices, costs to be incurred upon completion of production, costs to be incurred to make the sale and the relevant tax.

存貨乃按成本或可變現淨值兩者之較低者估值。可變現淨值乃根據估計售價、生產完成時產生的成本、銷售產生的成本及相關稅項計算。

We focused on this area because of the significance of the provision for inventories and high degree of estimation uncertainties and judgement subjectivity associated with usage of the inventories, estimated selling prices, future sales quantities and related processing fees and selling expenses in management's determination of the net realisable value of inventories.

我們關注此領域乃是因為存貨減值的重要性以及管理層確定存貨的可變現淨值時與存貨用途、估計售價、未來銷量和相關加工費及銷售開支相關的高度估計不確定性及判斷主觀性。

### How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter

#### 我們的審計如何處理關鍵審計事項

We assessed and examined the judgements and estimates applied by management in determining the net realisable value of inventories including understanding management's intention of inventory usage and its alternatives, comparing selling prices and processing fees, on a sample basis, to open market prices or quotations provided by third-parties, and challenging the estimated sales quantities with the market scale or demand and the selling expenses against industry practice.

我們評估及審查管理層在確定存貨可變現淨值時所應用的判斷和估計，包括了解管理層對存貨用途及其替代方案的意圖，在抽樣基礎上將銷售價格和加工費與公開市場價格或第三方提供的報價進行比較，並根據市場規模或需求和銷售費用對估計的銷量提出質疑。

We obtained and assessed the methodology of management's calculation of the net realisable value of inventories.

我們獲得並評估管理層計算存貨可變現淨值的方法。

**Key Audit Matter**  
關鍵審計事項

**How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter**  
我們的審計如何處理關鍵審計事項

We checked the mathematical accuracy of management's calculations of the net realisable value of inventories.

我們檢查管理層計算存貨可變現淨值的數學準確性。

Based on the procedures performed, we considered that management's judgements and estimation in the assessment of net realisable value of inventories were supported by the evidence we gathered.

根據所執行的程序，我們認為管理層在評估存貨可變現淨值時的判斷和估計已得到我們所收集證據的支持。

## OTHER INFORMATION

The directors of the Company are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all of the information included in Kintor Pharmaceutical Limited 2023 Annual Report (the “**annual report**”) other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor’s report thereon. We have obtained some of the other information including company profile, corporate information, financial highlights, business highlights, management discussion and analysis, and financial summary prior to the date of this auditor’s report. The remaining other information, including chairman’s statement, profiles of directors and senior management, corporate governance report and directors’ report and the other sections to be included in the annual report, is expected to be made available to us after that date.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor’s report, 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.

When we read the remaining other information to be included in the annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to Audit Committee and take appropriate action considering our legal rights and obligations.

## 其他信息

貴公司董事須對其他信息負責。其他信息包括開拓藥業有限公司的2023年年報(「**年報**」)所載的所有信息，但不包括綜合財務報表及我們的核數師報告。於本核數師報告日期前，我們已取得部分其他資料，包括公司簡介、公司資料、財務摘要、業務摘要、管理層討論與分析及財務概要。其餘下其他資料(包括主席報告、董事及高級管理層簡歷、企業管治報告及董事會報告及將納入年報的其他章節)預計將於該日期後提供給我們。

我們對綜合財務報表的意見並不涵蓋其他信息，我們亦不對且將不會該等其他信息發表任何形式的鑒證結論。

就我們對綜合財務報表的審計而言，我們的責任是閱覽上文所識別的其他信息，在此過程中，考慮其他信息是否與綜合財務報表或我們在審計過程中所了解的情況存在重大抵觸或者似乎存在重大錯誤陳述的情況。

基於我們對於本核數師報告日期前我們已獲得的其他信息已執行的工作，如果我們認為其他信息存在重大錯誤陳述，我們須要報告該事實。在這方面，我們沒有任何報告。

當我們閱讀將載入年報中的剩餘的其他信息時，如果我們認為存在有關重大錯誤陳述，我們將須將此事告知審核委員會，並根據我們的法律權利及義務採取適當行動。



## RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS AND THE AUDIT COMMITTEE FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

The Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

## AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. We report our opinion solely to you, as a body, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

## 董事及審核委員會就綜合財務報表須 承擔的責任

貴公司董事須負責根據國際財務報告會計準則及香港公司條例的披露規定擬備真實而中肯的綜合財務報表，並對其認為為使綜合財務報表的擬備不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述所需的內部控制負責。

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

審核委員會負責監督貴集團的財務報告過程。

## 核數師就審計綜合財務報表承擔的責任

我們的目標，是對綜合財務報表整體是否不存在由於舞弊或錯誤導致的重大錯報獲取合理保證，並出具包括我們意見的核數師報告。我們僅向閣下(作為整體)報告我們的意見，除此之外本報告別無其他目的。我們不會就本報告的內容向任何其他人士負上或承擔任何責任。合理保證是高水平的保證，但不能保證按照國際審計準則進行的審計，在某一重大錯報存在時總能發現。錯報可以由舞弊或錯誤引起，如果合理預期它們單獨或匯總起來可能影響綜合財務報表使用者依賴綜合財務報表所作出的經濟決定，則有關的錯報可被視作重大。

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

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

作為根據國際審計準則進行審計的一部分，我們運用了職業判斷，並在審計過程中保持了職業懷疑態度。我們亦：

- 識別和評估由於舞弊或錯誤而導致綜合財務報表存在重大錯報的風險，設計及執行審計程序以應對這些風險，以及獲取充足和適當的審計憑證，作為我們意見的基礎。由於舞弊可能涉及串謀、偽造、蓄意遺漏、虛假陳述，或凌駕於內部控制之上，因此未能發現因舞弊而導致錯報陳述的風險高於未能發現因錯誤而導致的重大錯報的風險。
- 在此情況下了解與審計相關的內部控制，以設計適當的審計程序，但目的並非對貴集團內部控制的有效性發表意見。
- 評估董事所採用會計政策的恰當性及作出會計估計和相關披露的合理性。
- 對董事採用持續經營會計基礎的恰當性作出結論。根據所獲取的審計憑證，確定是否存在與事項或情況有關的重大不確定性，從而可能導致對貴集團的持續經營能力產生重大疑慮。如果我們認為存在重大不確定性，則有必要在核數師報告中提請使用者注意綜合財務報表中的相關披露，或假若有關的披露不足，則我們應當發表非無保留意見。我們的結論是基於核數師報告日止所取得的審計憑證。然而，未來事項或情況可能導致貴集團不能持續經營。
- 評價綜合財務報表的整體列報方式、結構和內容，包括披露，以及綜合財務報表是否中肯反映相關交易和事項。

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

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

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

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is CHAN Chiu Kong, Edmond.

- 就貴集團內實體或業務活動的財務信息獲取充足、適當的審計憑證，以便對綜合財務報表發表意見。我們負責貴集團審計的方向、監督和執行。我們為審計意見承擔全部責任。

除其他事項外，我們與審核委員會溝通了計劃的審計範圍、時間安排、重大審計發現等，包括我們在審計中識別出內部控制的任何重大缺陷。

我們還向審核委員會提交聲明，說明我們已符合有關獨立性的相關專業道德要求，並與他們溝通有可能合理地被認為會影響我們獨立性的所有關係和其他事項，以及在適用的情況下，用以清除對獨立性產生威脅的行動或採取的防範措施。

從與審核委員會溝通的事項中，我們確定哪些事項對本期綜合財務報表的審計最為重要，因而構成關鍵審計事項。我們在核數師報告中描述這些事項，除非法律法規不允許公開披露這些事項，或在極端罕見的情況下，如果合理預期在我們報告中溝通某事項造成的負面後果超過產生的公眾利益，我們決定不應在報告中溝通該事項。

出具本獨立核數師報告的審計項目合夥人是陳朝光。

**PricewaterhouseCoopers**  
Certified Public Accountants

Hong Kong, 28 March 2024

**羅兵咸永道會計師事務所**  
執業會計師

香港，2024年3月28日

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

## 綜合全面收益表

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023  
截至2023年12月31日止年度

Year ended 31 December  
截至2023年12月31日止年度

		Note 附註	2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Revenue	收入		—	—
Cost of sales	銷售成本	6	(42,229)	—
<b>Gross loss</b>	<b>毛利</b>		<b>(42,229)</b>	—
Other income and expenses	其他收入及費用	5	20,867	18,612
Marketing costs	營銷成本	6	(6,984)	(20,326)
Administrative expenses	行政開支	6	(89,045)	(132,249)
Research and development costs	研發成本	6	(938,907)	(827,974)
Other (losses)/gains — net	其他(虧損)/收益淨額	7	(2,925)	17,408
<b>Operating loss</b>	<b>經營虧損</b>		<b>(1,059,223)</b>	(944,529)
Finance costs	財務成本	8	(9,690)	(8,187)
Share of gains/(losses) of an associate and a joint venture	分佔聯營公司及合營企業收益/(虧損)	16, 17	52	(568)
<b>Loss before income tax</b>	<b>除所得稅前虧損</b>		<b>(1,068,861)</b>	(953,284)
Income tax credit/(expense)	所得稅貸項/(費用)	10	8,041	(1,085)
<b>Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year attributable to the equity holders of the Company</b>	<b>本公司權益持有人應佔年內虧損及全面虧損總額</b>		<b>(1,060,820)</b>	(954,369)
<b>Basic and diluted loss per Share for loss attributable to the equity holders of the Company (in RMB)</b>	<b>本公司權益持有人應佔基本及稀釋每股虧損(人民幣元)</b>	12	<b>(2.47)</b>	(2.53)

The above consolidated statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

以上綜合全面收益表應與隨附之附註一併閱讀。

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

## 綜合財務狀況表

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023  
於2023年12月31日

		As at 31 December 於12月31日	
		2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
	Note 附註		
<b>Assets</b>	<b>資產</b>		
<b>Non-current assets</b>	<b>非流動資產</b>		
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	13	184,366
Intangible assets	無形資產	15	240,250
Investment in an associate	於聯營公司的投資	16	148,940
Investment in a joint venture	於合營企業的投資	17	17,484
Right-of-use assets	使用權資產	14	513
Other non-current assets	其他非流動資產	18	37,477
			42,227
			7,895
			11,197
			396,675
			547,267
<b>Current assets</b>	<b>流動資產</b>		
Inventories	存貨	20	—
Other receivables, deposits and prepayments	其他應收款項、按金及 預付款項	21	603,503
Time deposits	定期存款	23	15,798
Restricted cash	受限制現金	24	10,835
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物	24	425
			445,499
			865,081
			472,557
			1,507,869
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>資產總值</b>		869,232
			2,055,136
<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>負債</b>		
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>	<b>非流動負債</b>		
Borrowings	借款	25	133,400
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	26	177,600
Deferred income tax liabilities	遞延所得稅負債	29	2,290
Deferred income	遞延收入	27	31,043
			38,818
			19,957
			19,952
			186,390
			241,821



CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
綜合財務狀況表

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023  
於2023年12月31日

As at 31 December  
於12月31日

		Note 附註	2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
<b>Current liabilities</b>	<b>流動負債</b>			
Trade and other payables	貿易及其他應付款項	28	104,500	214,534
Borrowings	借款	25	113,700	98,900
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	26	4,530	4,435
Amounts due to related parties	應付關聯方款項	34	2,000	258
			<b>224,730</b>	318,127
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>負債總額</b>		<b>411,120</b>	559,948
<b>Equity</b>	<b>權益</b>			
<b>Equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company</b>	<b>本公司權益持有人應佔權益</b>			
Share capital	股本	30	315	315
Shares held for the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme	就2020年僱員激勵計劃持有的股份	31	(13)	(14)
Reserves	儲備	32	457,810	1,494,887
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>權益總額</b>		<b>458,112</b>	1,495,188
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b>權益及負債總額</b>		<b>869,232</b>	2,055,136

The above consolidated statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

以上綜合財務狀況表應與隨附之附註一併閱讀。

Director  
董事

Director  
董事

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

## 綜合權益變動表

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023  
截至2023年12月31日止年度

		Share capital	Share premium	Share-based compensation reserve	Shares held for the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme	Accumulated losses	Total equity
		股本	股份溢價	以股份為基礎的薪酬儲備	就2020年僱員激勵計劃持有的股份	累計虧損	權益總額
		RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
		人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元
		(Note 30)	(Note 32)	(Note 32)	(Note 31)	(Note 32)	(Note 32)
		(附註30)	(附註32)	(附註32)	(附註31)	(附註32)	(附註32)
Balance at 1 January 2023	於2023年1月1日的結餘	315	4,103,949	114,782	(14)	(2,723,844)	1,495,188
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year	年度虧損及全面虧損總額	—	—	—	—	(1,060,820)	(1,060,820)
<b>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners</b>	<b>與擁有人身份持有人的交易</b>						
Share-based payments (Note 31)	以股份為基礎的支付(附註31)	—	—	22,989	—	—	22,989
Shares vested under the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme and transferred to the grantees (Note 31)	根據2020年僱員激勵計劃歸屬及轉移至承授人的股份(附註31)	—	77,782	(77,028)	1	—	755
		—	77,782	(54,039)	1	—	23,744
Balance at 31 December 2023	於2023年12月31日的結餘	315	4,181,731	60,743	(13)	(3,784,664)	458,112
Balance at 1 January 2022	於2022年1月1日的結餘	273	3,358,871	65,506	(17)	(1,769,475)	1,655,158
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year	年度虧損及全面虧損總額	—	—	—	—	(954,369)	(954,369)
<b>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners</b>	<b>與擁有人身份持有人的交易</b>						
Issue of shares of the Company (Note 30)	發行本公司股份(附註30)	42	697,747	—	—	—	697,789
Share-based payments (Note 31)	以股份為基礎的支付(附註31)	—	—	95,636	—	—	95,636
Shares vested under the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme and transferred to the grantees (Note 31)	根據2020年僱員激勵計劃歸屬及轉移至承授人的股份(附註31)	—	47,331	(46,360)	3	—	974
		42	745,078	49,276	3	—	794,399
Balance at 31 December 2022	於2022年12月31日的結餘	315	4,103,949	114,782	(14)	(2,723,844)	1,495,188

The above consolidated statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

以上綜合權益變動表應與隨附之附註一併閱讀。

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

## 綜合現金流量表

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023  
截至2023年12月31日止年度

Year ended 31 December  
截至2023年12月31日止年度

	Note	2023	2022
	附註	2023年	2022年
		RMB'000	RMB'000
		人民幣千元	人民幣千元
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>	<b>經營活動所得現金流量</b>		
Cash used in operations	經營所用現金	(385,354)	(960,267)
Interest paid	已付利息	(12,118)	(9,961)
Interest received	已收取利息	10,185	9,873
Income tax paid	已付所得稅	(294)	(905)
<b>Net cash used in operating activities</b>	<b>經營活動所用現金淨額</b>	<b>(387,581)</b>	(961,260)
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>	<b>投資活動所得現金流量</b>		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	購買物業、廠房及設備	(2,723)	(27,470)
Purchase of intangible assets	購買無形資產	—	(178)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	出售物業、廠房及設備所得款項	210	195
Purchases of time deposits with maturities of over three months	購買到期日超過三個月的定期存款	(88,991)	(10,000)
Purchases of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	購買按公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益的金融資產	(48,108)	(210,702)
Proceeds from time deposits with maturities of over three months	到期日超過三個月的定期存款所得款項	87,652	124,351
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	出售按公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益的金融資產所得款項	48,599	212,706
Interest received from time deposits with maturities of over three months	已收到到期日超過三個月的定期存款利息	1,419	789
Payments for investments in a joint venture and an associate	支付於一家合營企業及一家聯營公司的投資	—	(18,513)
Withdrawal/(payments) for restricted cash	取出/(支付)受限制現金	5,216	(3,983)
<b>Net cash generated from investing activities</b>	<b>投資活動所得現金淨額</b>	<b>3,274</b>	67,195

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**綜合現金流量表**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023  
截至2023年12月31日止年度

**Year ended 31 December**  
**截至2023年12月31日止年度**

		Note 附註	<b>2023</b> <b>2023年</b> <b>RMB'000</b> 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>	<b>融資活動所得現金流量</b>			
Principal elements of lease liabilities	已付租賃負債本金部分	33(iii)	<b>(4,818)</b>	(4,613)
Proceeds from borrowings	借款所得款項	33(iii)	<b>70,000</b>	170,000
Proceeds from shares vested under the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme and transferred to the grantees	根據2020年僱員激勵計劃歸屬及轉移至承授人的股份所得款項	31	<b>755</b>	974
Repayments of borrowings	償還借款	33(iii)	<b>(99,400)</b>	(48,400)
Proceeds from issue of shares of the Company	發行本公司股份所得款項	30	<b>—</b>	697,789
<b>Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities</b>	<b>融資活動(支出)/所得現金淨額</b>		<b>(33,463)</b>	815,750
<b>Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>現金及現金等價物減少淨額</b>		<b>(417,770)</b>	(78,315)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	年初現金及現金等價物		<b>864,470</b>	926,331
Exchange (losses)/gains on cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物的匯兌(虧損)/收益		<b>(2,673)</b>	16,454
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b>年末現金及現金等價物</b>	24	<b>444,027</b>	864,470

The above consolidated statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

以上綜合現金流量表應與隨附之附註一併閱讀。

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 綜合財務報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023  
截至2023年12月31日止年度

### I GENERAL INFORMATION

#### I.1 General information

Kintor Pharmaceutical Limited (the “**Company**”) was incorporated on 16 May 2018 in the Cayman Islands as an exempted company with limited liability under the Companies Law of the Cayman Islands. The address of its registered office is Cricket Square, Hutchins Drive, PO Box 2681, Grand Cayman, KY1-1111, Cayman Islands.

The Company is an investment holding company. The Company and its subsidiaries (collectively, the “**Group**”) are principally engaged in research and development of innovative medicine products.

The Company’s shares have been listed on the Main Board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited since 22 May 2020.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Renminbi (“**RMB**”) thousands, unless otherwise stated.

### 2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICY AND DISCLOSURES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to both the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

### I 一般資料

#### I.1 一般資料

開拓藥業有限公司(「**本公司**」)，一家於2018年5月16日根據開曼群島公司法於開曼群島註冊成立的獲豁免有限公司。其註冊辦事處地址為Cricket Square, Hutchins Drive, PO Box 2681, Grand Cayman, KY1-1111, Cayman Islands。

本公司為一家投資控股公司。本公司及其附屬公司(統稱「**本集團**」)主要從事研發創新藥產品。

本公司股份已自2020年5月22日於香港聯合交易所有限公司主板上市。

除另有說明外，本綜合財務報表以人民幣(「**人民幣**」)千元列示。

### 2 編製基礎、會計政策和披露的變化

編製綜合財務報表所應用的主要會計政策載列如下。除另有指明外，於所示年度持續應用該等政策。



## 2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICY AND DISCLOSURES *(Continued)*

### 2.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the IASB (“**IFRS Accounting Standards**”) and the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance Cap. 622. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) which are carried at fair value.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are material to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

## 2 編製基礎、會計政策和披露的變化(續)

### 2.1 編製基準

本集團的綜合財務報表已按國際會計準則理事會(IASB)發佈的國際財務報告會計準則(「**國際財務報告會計準則**」)及香港公司條例第622章的披露規定予以編製。綜合財務報表已按歷史成本慣例編製，並就重估按公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益(按公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益)的金融資產(按公允價值列賬)而作出修訂。

根據國際財務報告準則編製綜合財務報表須使用若干關鍵會計估計。其亦需要管理層在應用會計政策的過程中作出判斷。涉及較高程度的判斷或高度複雜性的範疇，或涉及對綜合財務報表屬重大的假設和估計的範疇披露於附註4。

## 2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICY AND DISCLOSURES (Continued)

### 2.1 Basis of preparation (Continued)

#### (a) Amendments to standards adopted by the Group

The following amendments to standards have been adopted by the Group for the first time for the financial year beginning on 1 January 2023:

Standards	Key requirements	Effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 於以下日期或之後開始的會計期間生效
準則	主要規定	
IFRS 17 國際財務報告會計準則第17號	Insurance Contracts 保險合約	1 January 2023 2023年1月1日
Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 國際會計準則第1號(修訂本)、國際財務報告會計準則實務公告第2號(修訂本)	Disclosure of Accounting Policies 會計政策的披露	1 January 2023 2023年1月1日
Amendments to IAS 8 國際會計準則第8號(修訂本)	Definition of Accounting Estimates 會計估計的定義	1 January 2023 2023年1月1日
Amendments to IAS 12 國際會計準則第12號(修訂本)	Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities Arising From a Single Transaction 與單一交易所產生的資產及負債有關的遞延稅項	1 January 2023 2023年1月1日
Amendments to IAS 12 國際會計準則第12號(修訂本)	International Tax Reform — Pillar Two Model Rules 國際稅收改革 — 支柱二規則範本	1 January 2023 2023年1月1日

These new standards and interpretations did not have material impact on the financial performance and position of the Group and did not require retrospective adjustments.

## 2 編製基礎、會計政策和披露的變化(續)

### 2.1 編製基準(續)

#### (a) 本集團已採納的新準則及詮釋

本集團已首次採納下列起始於2023年1月1日強制使用的準則及詮釋修訂本：

Standards	Key requirements	Effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 於以下日期或之後開始的會計期間生效
準則	主要規定	
IFRS 17 國際財務報告會計準則第17號	Insurance Contracts 保險合約	1 January 2023 2023年1月1日
Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 國際會計準則第1號(修訂本)、國際財務報告會計準則實務公告第2號(修訂本)	Disclosure of Accounting Policies 會計政策的披露	1 January 2023 2023年1月1日
Amendments to IAS 8 國際會計準則第8號(修訂本)	Definition of Accounting Estimates 會計估計的定義	1 January 2023 2023年1月1日
Amendments to IAS 12 國際會計準則第12號(修訂本)	Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities Arising From a Single Transaction 與單一交易所產生的資產及負債有關的遞延稅項	1 January 2023 2023年1月1日
Amendments to IAS 12 國際會計準則第12號(修訂本)	International Tax Reform — Pillar Two Model Rules 國際稅收改革 — 支柱二規則範本	1 January 2023 2023年1月1日

該等新準則及詮釋對本集團的財務表現及狀況並無重大影響，亦毋須追溯調整。

## 2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICY AND DISCLOSURES *(Continued)*

### 2.1 Basis of preparation *(Continued)*

#### **(b) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted**

The following new standards and amendments to standards have not come into effect for the financial year beginning on 1 January 2023 and have not been early adopted by the Group in preparing the consolidated financial statements. None of these is expected to have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Group. These standards and amendments to standards are as follows:

## 2 編製基礎、會計政策和披露的變化(續)

### 2.1 編製基準(續)

#### **(b) 尚未採納的新準則及詮釋**

於2023年1月1日開始的財政年度，有關本集團的若干新準則以及現有準則及詮釋的修訂本已獲頒佈但尚未生效，亦未獲本集團提早採納。預計不會對集團的合並財務報表產生重大影響。該等新準則及修訂本載列如下：

Standards	Key requirements	Effective for accounting periods beginning on or after
準則	主要規定	於以下日期或之後開始的會計期間生效
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 國際財務報告會計準則第10號及國際會計準則第28號(修訂本)	Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture 投資者與其聯營公司或合待營企業之間資產出售或注資	To be determined 待定
Amendments to IAS 1 國際會計準則第1號(修訂本)	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current 負債分類為流動或非流動	1 January 2024 2024年1月1日
Amendments to IAS 1 國際會計準則第1號(修訂本)	Non-current liabilities with covenants 附帶契諾的非流動負債	1 January 2024 2024年1月1日
Amendment to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 國際會計準則第7號及國際財務報告會計準則第7號(修訂本)	Supplier Finance Arrangements 供應商融資安排	1 January 2024 2024年1月1日
Amendment to IFRS 16 國際財務報告會計準則第16號(修訂本)	Leases on Sale and Leaseback 售後租回租賃	1 January 2024 2024年1月1日
Amendments to IAS 21 國際會計準則第21號(修訂本)	Lack of Exchangeability 缺乏可兌換行	1 January 2025 2025年1月1日

## 2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICY AND DISCLOSURES *(Continued)*

### 2.1 Basis of preparation *(Continued)*

#### **(b) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted** *(Continued)*

The Group has already commenced an assessment of the impact of these new or revised standards and amendments, certain of which are relevant to the Group's operations. According to the preliminary assessment made by the directors, no material impact on the financial performance and position of the Group is expected when they become effective.

## 3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

### 3.1 Financial risk factors

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, cash flow and fair value interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance.

#### **(a) Market risk**

##### **(i) Foreign exchange risk**

Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions or recognised assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the respective group entities' functional currency. The Group mainly operates in the PRC with most of the transactions settled in RMB. The Group currently does not have a foreign currency hedging policy. However, management of the Group monitors foreign exchange exposure and will consider hedging significant foreign currency exposure should the need arise.

## 2 編製基礎、會計政策和披露的變化 *(續)*

### 2.1 編製基準 *(續)*

#### **(b) 尚未採納的新準則及詮釋 *(續)***

本集團已開始評估該等新訂或經修訂準則及修訂本的影響，其中若干項與本集團的營運相關。根據董事作出的初步評估，預期於該等新訂或經修訂準則及修訂本生效時，其不會對本集團的財務表現及狀況產生重大影響。

## 3 金融風險管理

### 3.1 金融風險因素

本集團的活動使其面對多種金融風險：市場風險（包括外匯風險、現金流量及公允價值利率風險）、信用風險及流動性風險。本集團的整體風險管理計劃著眼於金融市場不可預測的情況，致力將可能對本集團財務表現造成的不利影響減至最低。

#### **(a) 市場風險**

##### **(i) 外匯風險**

當日後商業交易或已確認資產及負債以相關集團實體功能貨幣以外的貨幣計值時，外匯風險即時產生。本集團主要在中國運營，且大部分交易以人民幣結算。本集團目前並無外幣對沖政策。然而，本集團管理層監察外匯風險，並將在有需要時考慮對沖重大外幣風險。

### 3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

(Continued)

#### 3.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

##### (a) Market risk (Continued)

##### (i) Foreign exchange risk (Continued)

The Group is not exposed to foreign exchange risk as there are no significant financial assets or liabilities of the Group denominated in the currencies other than the functional currency, except for cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and time deposits at bank in USD and HKD which were primarily received from the investors as capital contributions as mentioned in Notes 23 and 24.

If US dollars had strengthened/weakened by 4% against RMB with all other variables held constant, net losses would have been approximately RMB5,705,341 lower/higher as at 31 December 2023, as a result of net foreign exchange gains/losses on translation of net monetary assets denominated in US dollars.

If HK dollars had strengthened/weakened by 4% against RMB with all other variables held constant, net losses would have been approximately RMB2,978,919 lower/higher as at 31 December 2023, as a result of net foreign exchange gains/losses on translation of net monetary liabilities denominated in HK dollars.

### 3 金融風險管理(續)

#### 3.1 金融風險因素(續)

##### (a) 市場風險(續)

##### (i) 外匯風險(續)

本集團並無面臨外匯風險，原因是本集團並無以功能貨幣以外的貨幣計值的重大金融資產或負債，不包括以美元及港元計值的現金及現金等價物、受限制現金及定期銀行存款(該等款項主要為投資者出資，如附註23及24中所述)。

倘美元兌人民幣升值／貶值4%且所有其他變量保持不變，於2023年12月31日的虧損淨額將減少／增加約人民幣5,705,341元，乃因為換算以美元計值的貨幣性資產淨額產生的外匯收益／虧損淨額。

倘港元兌人民幣升值／貶值4%且所有其他變量保持不變，於2023年12月31日的虧損淨額將減少／增加約人民幣2,978,919元，乃因為換算以港元計值的貨幣性負債淨額產生的外匯收益／虧損淨額。



### 3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

(Continued)

#### 3.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

##### (a) Market risk (Continued)

##### (ii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Group's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates. The Group has no significant interest-bearing assets and liabilities, except for lease liabilities (Note 26), cash and cash equivalents (Note 24), restricted cash (Note 24), time deposits (Note 23) and borrowings (Note 25). Those carried at floating rates expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk whereas those carried at fixed rates expose the Group to fair value interest rate risk.

The Group's interest rate risk mainly arises from borrowings. Borrowings obtained at fixed rates expose the Group to fair value interest rate risk. As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, all the Group's borrowings were carried at fixed rates, which exposed the Group to fair value interest rate risk.

Management does not anticipate significant impact to interest-bearing assets resulted from the changes in interest rates, because the interest rates of bank deposits are not expected to change significantly.

### 3 金融風險管理(續)

#### 3.1 金融風險因素(續)

##### (a) 市場風險(續)

##### (ii) 現金流量及公允價值利率風險

本集團的收入及經營現金流量基本上不受市場利率變動的影響。除租賃負債(附註26)、現金及現金等價物(附註24)、受限制現金(附註24)、定期存款(附註23)及借款(附註25)外，本集團並無重大計息資產及負債。按浮動利率計值的該等項目使本集團面臨現金流量利率風險，而按固定利率計值的該等項目則使本集團面臨公允價值利率風險。

本集團的利率風險主要來自借款。按固定利率獲得的借款使本集團面臨公允價值利率風險。於2023年及2022年12月31日，本集團的所有借款按固定利率計息，使本集團面臨公允價值利率風險。

管理層預計利率的變動不會對計息資產產生重大影響，因為預計銀行存款利率不會有顯著變化。

### 3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

(Continued)

#### 3.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

##### (b) Credit risk

The Group is exposed to credit risk in relation to receivables, cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, time deposits and wealth management products. The carrying amounts of receivables, cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, time deposits and wealth management products represent our maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to financial assets.

The Group expects that there is no significant credit risk associated with cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, time deposits, and wealth management products since they are substantially deposited at or purchased from state-owned banks and other medium or large-sized listed banks. Management does not expect that there will be any significant losses from non-performance by these counterparties and the loss allowance provision is considered immaterial.

Management has assessed that during the year ended 31 December 2023, other receivables have not had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Thus, a 12-month expected credit loss approach that results from possible default event within 12 months of each reporting date is adopted by management. As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, other receivables mainly comprise deposits to lessors in respect of the Group's leased properties and refunds receivable from suppliers. The Group expects that there is no significant credit risk associated with other receivables since the counterparties have no history of default. Accordingly, the expected credit loss of other receivables is considered immaterial.

### 3 金融風險管理(續)

#### 3.1 金融風險因素(續)

##### (b) 信用風險

本集團所面臨的信用風險與其應收款項、現金及現金等價物、受限制現金、定期存款及理財產品有關。應收款項、現金及現金等價物、受限制現金、定期存款及理財產品的賬面值代表其所面臨與金融資產有關的最大風險。

由於絕大部分現金及現金等價物、受限制現金、定期存款及理財產品乃存放於或購買自國有銀行及其他中型或大型上市銀行，故本集團預期，並無任何與該等項目相關的重大信用風險。管理層預期不會因該等對手方違約而承擔任何重大虧損，而虧損撥備被認為微不足道。

於截至2023年12月31日止年度，管理層已評估其他應收款項自初始確認以來並無顯著增加的信用風險。因此，管理層已根據各報告日期12個月內可能出現的違約事件採納12個月預期信用虧損方法。於2023年及2022年12月31日，其他應收款項主要包括就本集團租賃物業向出租人支付的按金及供應商退款。由於對手方並無違約記錄，故本集團預期不存在任何與其他應收款項相關的重大信用風險。因此，其他應收款項的預期信用虧損被認為不重大。

### 3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

(Continued)

#### 3.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

##### (c) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management includes maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents, the ability to apply for credit facilities if necessary. The Group finances its working capital requirements through issue of new shares, borrowings and government grants.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Group's liquidity reserve on the basis of expected cash flows.

The table below analyses the Group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances, as the impact of discounting is not significant.

### 3 金融風險管理(續)

#### 3.1 金融風險因素(續)

##### (c) 流動性風險

審慎的流動性風險管理包括保持充足的現金及現金等價物，以及在必要時申請信貸融資的能力。本集團透過發行新股、借款及政府補助來滿足其營運資金需求。

管理層會根據預計現金流量對本集團的流動性儲備的滾動預測進行監控。

下表為基於資產負債表日期至合約到期日的剩餘期間，按相關到期組別將本集團的金融負債分類後作出的分析。下表內披露的金額為合約未貼現現金流量。由於貼現影響並不重大，故於12個月內到期的結餘與其賬面結餘相等。

### 3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

(Continued)

#### 3.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

##### (c) Liquidity risk (Continued)

		Less than 1 year 1年內 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Between 1 and 2 years 1至2年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Between 2 and 5 years 2至5年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Total 總計 RMB'000 人民幣千元
<b>At 31 December 2023</b>	<b>於2023年12月31日</b>				
Bank borrowings	銀行借款	122,600	116,202	20,220	259,022
Trade and other payables	貿易及其他應付款項	89,548	—	—	89,548
Amounts due to related parties	應付關聯方款項	2,000	—	—	2,000
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	4,710	2,320	—	7,030
<b>Total</b>	<b>總計</b>	<b>218,858</b>	<b>118,522</b>	<b>20,220</b>	<b>357,600</b>
<b>At 31 December 2022</b>	<b>於2022年12月31日</b>				
Bank borrowings	銀行借款	109,581	51,399	136,422	297,402
Trade and other payables	貿易及其他應付款項	196,143	—	—	196,143
Amounts due to related parties	應付關聯方款項	258	—	—	258
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	4,758	3,973	1,643	10,374
<b>Total</b>	<b>總計</b>	<b>310,740</b>	<b>55,372</b>	<b>138,065</b>	<b>504,177</b>

#### 3.2 Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for equity holders 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 Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to equity holders, return capital to equity holders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

### 3 金融風險管理(續)

#### 3.1 金融風險因素(續)

##### (c) 流動性風險(續)

#### 3.2 資本風險管理

本集團的資本管理目標乃保障本集團能夠持續經營，以為股權持有人提供回報並使其他持份者獲益，同時維持最佳之資本結構以減低資本成本。

為維持或調整資本結構，本集團或會調整支付予股權持有人之股息數額、歸還資本予股權持有人、發行新股或出售資產以減低債務。

### 3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

(Continued)

#### 3.2 Capital risk management (Continued)

Consistent with others in the industry, the Group monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings less cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash. Total capital is calculated as “total equity”, as shown in the consolidated statement of financial position, plus net debt. As at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022, cash and cash equivalents is more than total borrowings of the Group, therefore, the gearing ratio is not applicable.

#### 3.3 Fair value estimation

(a) This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are recognised and measured at fair value in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Group has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standards:

Level 1: The fair values of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as trading and available-for-sale securities) are based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. The quoted market price used for financial assets is the current bid price.

Level 2: The fair values of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market are determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

### 3 金融風險管理(續)

#### 3.2 資本風險管理(續)

與業內其他公司一樣，本集團利用負債比率監察其資本。此比率按照債務淨額除以總資本計算。債務淨額為借款總額減去現金及現金等價物及受限制現金。總資本為「總權益」(如綜合財務狀況表所列)加債務淨額。本集團於2023年12月31日及2022年12月31日的現金及現金等價物大於借款總額，因此，負債比率不適用。

#### 3.3 公允價值估計

(a) 本節闡述釐定於財務報表內按公允價值確認及計量的金融工具之公允價值時所作判斷及估計。為得出釐定公允價值所用輸入數據的可信程度指標，本集團根據會計準則將其金融工具分為三層：

第1層：在活躍市場(如買賣及可供出售證券)買賣的金融工具的公允價值按報告期末的市場報價列賬。金融資產所用的市場報價為當時買盤價。

第2層：並非於活躍市場買賣的金融工具的公允價值採用估值技術釐定，該等估值技術盡量利用可觀察市場數據而極少依賴實體的特定估計。倘計算工具公允價值所需全部重大輸入數據均為可觀察數據，則該工具列入第2層。

第3層：如一項或多項重大輸入數據並非根據可觀察市場數據得出，則該工具列入第3層。



### 3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

(Continued)

#### 3.3 Fair value estimation (Continued)

(a) (Continued)

The Group's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

(b) **Valuation techniques used to determine fair values**

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments or discounted cash flow analysis. The Group did not have any financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis, with the exception of the Group's wealth management products and foreign currency options, which are measured at fair value through profit or loss and which constitute Level 3 measurements under the fair value hierarchy. The Group's wealth management products and foreign currency options are valued based on cash flow discounted using the expected return based on management judgements and estimates.

(c) **Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value**

As at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022, the Group had no assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

The following table presents the changes in level 3 instruments for the year ended 31 December 2023 and 2022, respectively.

### 3 金融風險管理(續)

#### 3.3 公允價值估計(續)

(a) (續)

本集團政策旨在確認報告期末公允價值層級轉入及轉出。

(b) **釐定公允價值所用估值技術**

進行金融工具估值所用具體估值技術包括使用市場報價或類似工具的交易商報價或折讓現金流量分析。本集團並無經常性以公允價值計量的任何金融資產或負債，惟按公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益並構成公允價值層級第3層的本集團的理財產品及外匯期權除外。本集團的理財產品及外匯期權乃使用基於管理層判斷及估計的預期回報基於已折讓現金流量予以估值。

(c) **按公允價值計量的金融資產及負債的公允價值**

於2023年12月31日及2022年12月31日，本集團並無按公允價值計量的資產及負債。

下表分別載列截至2023年及2022年12月31日止年度的第3層工具的變動。

### 3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

(Continued)

#### 3.3 Fair value estimation (Continued)

**(c) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (Continued)**

Opening balance	年初結餘	—	—
Additions	添置	48,108	210,702
Disposals	出售	(48,599)	(212,706)
Gains recognised in other gains — net	於其他收益確認的 收益淨額	491	2,004
Closing balance	年末結餘	—	—

**(d) Fair value of financial assets that are not measured at fair value**

The Group considers that the carrying amount of the Group's financial assets recorded at amortised cost in the consolidated financial statements approximate their fair values.

### 3 金融風險管理(續)

#### 3.3 公允價值估計(續)

**(c) 按公允價值計量的金融資產及負債的公允價值(續)**

**Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss**  
按公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益的金融資產  
**Year ended 31 December**  
截至12月31日止年度

	2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Opening balance	—	—
Additions	48,108	210,702
Disposals	(48,599)	(212,706)
Gains recognised in other gains — net	491	2,004
Closing balance	—	—

**(d) 並非按公允價值計量的金融資產的公允價值**

本集團認為於綜合財務報表中按攤銷成本記錄的本集團金融資產的賬面值與其公允價值相若。

## 4 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENT

Estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The estimates and judgements that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

### (a) Development expenditures

Development expenditures incurred on the Group's research and development activities, including conducting preclinical studies and clinical trials, manufacturing development efforts and activities related to regulatory filings for the Group's drug candidates, are capitalised as intangible assets only when the capitalisation criteria set out in Note 39.8(b) is met. Expenditures that do not meet these capitalisation principles are recognised as research and development expenses. During the year ended 31 December 2023, the Group's research and development expenditures incurred did not meet these capitalisation principles for any products and were expensed as incurred.

### (b) Impairment testing of intangible assets not ready for use

Intangible assets not ready for use are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. The Group obtained in-licenses and IPR&D through separate acquisition or business combination to continue research and development work and commercialise the products, which are classified as intangible assets not ready for use.

## 4 關鍵會計估計及判斷

本集團會持續評估估計，並以過往經驗及其他因素作為估計的依據，包括預期在有關情況下被視為合理的未來事件。有極高風險會導致須對下個財政年度之資產及負債之賬面值作出重大調整之估計及判斷討論如下。

### (a) 開發開支

本集團的研發活動產生的開發開支(包括本集團在研藥物進行臨床前研究及臨床試驗、生產開發力度及與監管備案有關的活動)，僅於符合附註39.8(b)的資本化標準時資本化為無形資產。不符合該等資本化原則的開支確認為研發開支。截至2023年12月31日止年度，本集團已產生的研發開支並不滿足任何產品的該等資本化原則並於發生時支銷。

### (b) 未可供使用的無形資產減值測試

未可供使用的無形資產毋須攤銷，並每年進行減值測試，或當事件或情況變動顯示可能減值時則更頻繁地進行減值測試。本集團透過獨立收購或業務合併取得許可權及進行中的研發，以繼續研發工作及將產品商業化，其被分類為未可供使用的無形資產。

#### 4 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENT *(Continued)*

##### (b) Impairment testing of intangible assets not ready for use *(Continued)*

An impairment loss is 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 of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

The calculation of the fair value less costs of disposal is based on available data from binding sales transactions in an arm's length transaction of similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset.

The fair value was estimated using the discounted cash flow approach. Significant estimate on assumptions, such as success rate of commercialisation, market penetration rate, revenue growth rate, forecasted percentage of costs and operating expenses, and post-tax discount rate, is required to be made by the directors in applying the discounted cash flow approach.

For details of the impairment testing, refer to Note 15.

#### 4 關鍵會計估計及判斷 *(續)*

##### (b) 未可供使用的無形資產減值測試 *(續)*

如資產的賬面值超逾其可收回款額，則超逾的款額作為減值虧損確認。可收回款額為資產公允價值扣除出售成本及使用價值兩者中較高者。為評估減值，資產按可獨立識別現金流量(現金產生單位)的最低級別歸為一組。

公允價值減出售成本乃根據來自同類資產公平交易的受約束銷售交易的可用數據或可觀察市價減出售資產的增量成本計算。

公允價值使用現金流量貼現法估計。董事在應用現金流量貼現法時須對假設進行重大估計，例如商業化的成功率、市場滲透率、收益增長率、成本及經營開支預測佔比以及稅後貼現率。

減值測試的詳情請參閱附註15。

## 4 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENT *(Continued)*

### (c) Impairment testing of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group assesses whether there is any indication that the Group's property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets may be impaired. To determine whether an impairment indicator exist, management considers both internal and external source of information, including the plan and progress of the research and development projects and the prospect of the technology.

When there is indication that property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets with finite useful lives may be impaired, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the relevant assets or the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When 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 assets belong, including allocation of corporate assets when a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be established, otherwise recoverable amount is determined at the smallest group of cash generating units, for which the relevant corporate assets have been allocated. The value in use calculation requires the Group to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the cash-generating units and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value. The estimated uncertainty mainly includes gross margin, discount rate and growth rate. Where the actual future cash flows are less than expected, or change in facts and circumstances which results in downward revision of future cash flows or upward revision of discount rate, a material impairment loss or a further impairment loss may arise.

For details of the impairment testing, refer to Note 13 and 14.

## 4 關鍵會計估計及判斷 *(續)*

### (c) 物業、廠房及設備減值測試以及 使用權資產減值測試

於每個報告期末，本集團會評估集團的物業、廠房及設備以及使用權資產是否出現減值跡象。為確認相關減值跡象是否存在，管理層會考慮內部及外部的信息來源，包括是否持續推進研發項目以及研發前景。

當有跡象表明使用壽命有限的物業、廠房及設備以及使用權資產可能出現減值時，本集團會評估相關資產或資產所屬的現金產生單位的可回收金額。當無法評估單個資產的可回收金額時，本集團會評估資產所屬的現金產生單位金額，包括於合理和一致基礎分配行為獲建立時分配公司資產，否則可回收金額將取決於現金產生單位的最小資產組，因與其相關的公司資產已獲分配。使用價值的計算要求本集團評估現金產生單位預計產生的未來現金流量以及合理的貼現率(用於計算現值)。該評估的不確定性主要包括毛利率、貼現率和增長率。當實際未來現金流量低於預期，或因事實和環境的變化導致未來現金流量下調或貼現率上調時，可能會出現重大減值損失或進一步減值損失。

有關減值測試的詳細信息，請參閱附註13和14。



## 4 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENT *(Continued)*

### (d) Provision for inventories

Provision for inventories is made for those inventories with a carrying amount higher than net realisable value. The assessment of the net realisable value of inventories involves high degree of estimation uncertainties and judgement subjectivity associated with usage of the inventories, estimated selling prices, future sales quantities and related processing fees and selling expenses. Where the actual outcome or expectation in future is different from the original estimate, such differences will have impact on the carrying amounts of inventories and the write-down/write-back of inventories in the period in which such estimate has been changed.

### (e) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Group's management determines the estimated useful lives, and related depreciation charges for the Group's property, plant and equipment with reference to the estimated periods that the Group intends to derive future economic benefits from the use of these assets. Management will revise the depreciation where useful lives are different to that of previously estimated, or it will write-off or write-down technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold. Actual economic lives may differ from estimated useful lives. Periodic review could result in a change in depreciable lives and therefore depreciation charges in future periods.

## 4 關鍵會計估計及判斷 *(續)*

### (d) 存貨減值準備

存貨減值準備針對賬面值高於可變現淨值的存貨而作出。對存貨可變現淨值的評估涉及與存貨用途、估計售價、未來銷售數量以及相關加工費及銷售開支相關的高度估計不確定性及判斷主觀性。倘若未來實際結果或預期與原始估計不同，該等差異將對該估計已變動期間存貨賬面值及撇減／撥回存貨產生影響。

### (e) 物業、廠房及設備的可使用年期

本集團管理層參考本集團擬自使用該等資產賺取未來經濟利益的估計期間釐定本集團物業、廠房及設備的估計可使用年期及以及相關折舊開支。倘可使用年期與先前估計不同，則管理層將修訂折舊，或將撇銷或撇減已棄用或售出的技術陳舊或非策略資產。實際經驗年期或有別於估計可使用年期。定期審閱可能導致可折舊年期發生變動，進而導致未來期間的折舊開支發生變化。

#### 4 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENT (Continued)

##### (f) Deferred income tax

The Group recognises deferred tax assets based on estimates that is probable to generate sufficient taxable profits in the foreseeable future against which the deductible losses will be utilised. The recognition of deferred tax assets mainly involved management's judgements and estimations about the timing and the amount of taxable profits of the companies who had tax losses. During the year ended 31 December 2023 and 2022, deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of these accumulated tax losses and other deductible temporary differences based on the fact that all drug candidates of the Company were in earlier research and development stage and the future taxable profits would be uncertain.

#### 5 OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES

#### 4 關鍵會計估計及判斷 (續)

##### (f) 遞延所得稅

本集團估計於可見未來很可能產生足夠應課稅溢利可用於抵銷可扣減虧損時確認遞延稅項資產。遞延稅項資產確認主要涉及管理層對已有稅項虧損的公司的應課稅溢利時間及金額的判斷及估計。截至2023年及2022年12月31日止年度，由於本公司所有在研藥物處於早期研發階段中及未來應課稅溢利並不確定，並無就該等累計稅項虧損及其他可扣減暫時差異確認遞延稅項資產。

#### 5 其他收入及費用

Year ended 31 December  
截至12月31日止年度

		2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Government grants (Note (a))	政府補助(附註(a))	8,708	11,683
Interest income from bank balances	銀行結餘利息收入	11,046	6,666
Interest income from time deposits	定期存款利息收入	2,031	216
Income from the sales of raw materials	原材料銷售收入	501	—
Cost of the sales of raw materials	銷售原材料成本	(1,456)	—
Others	其他	37	47
		<b>20,867</b>	18,612

## 5 OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES

(Continued)

- (a) The government grants related to income have been received to compensate for the expenses of the Group's research and development. Some of the grants related to income have future related costs expected to be incurred and require the Group to comply with conditions attached to the grants and the government to acknowledge the compliance of these conditions. These grants related to income were recognised in profit or loss when related costs are subsequently incurred and the Group received government acknowledge of compliance.

Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are included in non-current liabilities as deferred income and they are credited to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the expected lives of the related assets.

## 5 其他收入及費用 (續)

- (a) 本集團已收取與收入有關的政府補助，以補償本集團的研發開支。部分與收入有關的補助擁有預期將產生的未來相關成本且要求本集團遵守補助附帶的條件及政府確認符合該等條件。當隨後產生相關成本及本集團獲政府確認符合條件時，該等與收入有關的補助於損益中確認。

與購買物業、廠房及設備有關的政府補助以「遞延收入」計入非流動負債，並在相關資產預計年期內以直線法計入損益。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
綜合財務報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023  
截至2023年12月31日止年度

6 EXPENSES BY NATURE

6 按性質劃分的開支

		Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度	
		2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Provision for inventories (Note 20)	存貨跌價準備(附註20)	603,879	92,986
Employee benefit expenses (Note 9)	僱員福利開支(附註9)	167,236	252,225
Clinical research expenses	臨床研究開支	89,783	410,028
Impairment losses of intangible assets (Note 15)	無形資產減值準備(附註15)	86,589	—
Impairment losses of property, plant and equipment (Note 13)	物業、廠房及設備減值準備(附註13)	46,355	—
Utilities and office expenses	水電費及辦公開支	26,356	33,251
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 13)	物業、廠房及設備折舊(附註13)	13,854	12,678
Materials and consumables used	已使用材料及耗材	13,702	113,102
Outsourced research and development costs	外包研發成本	11,622	35,787
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (Note 14)	使用權資產折舊(附註14)	5,048	5,604
Less: amounts capitalised in property, plant and equipment	減：於物業、廠房及設備資本化的金額	(45)	(45)
		5,003	5,559
Professional fees	專業費用	4,482	9,232
Auditors' remuneration	核數師酬金	2,800	3,400
Impairment losses of right-of-use assets (Note 14)	使用權資產減值準備(附註14)	1,128	—
Rental expenses	租賃開支	682	1,217
Bank charges	銀行費用	137	421
Amortisation of intangible assets (Note 15)	無形資產攤銷(附註15)	119	151
Others	其他	3,438	10,512
Total cost of sales, marketing costs, administrative expenses and research and development costs	銷售成本、營銷成本、行政開支及研發成本總成本	1,077,165	980,549

## 7 OTHER (LOSSES)/GAINS — NET

## 7 其他(虧損)/收益淨額

		Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度	
		2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Gains on disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	出售按公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益的金融資產收益	491	2,004
Net foreign exchange (losses)/gains	外匯(虧損)/收益淨額	(3,126)	16,329
Gains/(Losses) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	出售物業、廠房及設備的收益/(虧損)	10	(620)
Others	其他	(300)	(305)
		<b>(2,925)</b>	17,408

## 8 FINANCE COSTS

## 8 財務成本

		Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度	
		2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Interest expenses on borrowings	借款的利息開支	12,066	10,109
Less: borrowing costs capitalised in property, plant and equipment (Note (a))	減：物業、廠房及設備中資本化的借款成本(附註(a))	(2,702)	(2,371)
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	租賃負債的利息開支	326	449
Finance costs	財務成本	<b>9,690</b>	8,187

(a) The capitalisation rates used to determine the amount of borrowing costs are 4.24% and 4.27% for 2023 and 2022, respectively.

(a) 於2023年及2022年，用於釐定借款成本金額的資本化率分別為4.24%及4.27%。



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9 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES  
(INCLUDING DIRECTORS'  
REMUNERATION)

9 僱員福利開支(包括董事酬金)

		Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度	
		2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Salaries, wages and bonuses	薪金、工資及花紅	124,892	136,238
Contributions to pension plans (Note (a))	退休金計劃供款(附註(a))	11,334	11,883
Housing funds, medical insurance and other social insurance (Note (b))	住房公積金、醫療保險及其他社會保險(附註(b))	8,021	8,468
Share-based compensation expenses (Note 31)	以股份為基礎的薪酬開支(附註31)	22,989	95,636
		<b>167,236</b>	252,225

(a) As stipulated by rules and regulations in the PRC, the Group contributes to state-sponsored retirement schemes for its employees in the PRC. The Group's employees make monthly contributions to the schemes at certain percentages of the relevant income (comprising wages, salaries, allowances and bonuses, and subject to maximum caps), subject to certain ceiling and has no further obligations for the actual payment of postretirement benefits beyond the contributions. The state-sponsored retirement schemes are responsible for the entire post-retirement benefit obligations payable to the retired employees.

During the year ended 31 December 2023, no forfeited contributions were utilised by the Group to reduce its contributions for the current year (2022: Nil).

(a) 根據中國法律及法規規定，本集團為中國僱員向國家發起的退休計劃供款。本集團僱員按相關收入(包括工資、薪金、津貼及花紅，且有上限)一定比例每月向計劃供款，惟受一定上限規限，且就超過供款以外的退休後福利的實際付款並無進一步責任。國家發起的退休計劃負責應付退休僱員的所有退休後福利責任。

截至2023年12月31日止年度，本集團概無使用已被沒收的供款以減低其於本年度的供款(2022年：無)。

## 9 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION) (Continued)

(b) Employees of the Group in the PRC are entitled to participate in various government-supervised housing funds, medical insurance and other employee social insurance plan. The Group contributes on a monthly basis to these funds based on certain percentages of the salaries of the employees, subject to certain ceiling. The Group's liability in respect of these funds is limited to the contributions payable in each year.

### (c) Five highest paid individuals

For the year ended 31 December 2023, the five individuals whose emoluments were the highest in the Group include three directors (2022: two directors), whose emoluments are reflected in the analysis presented in Note 37. The emoluments payable to the remaining two (2022: three) individuals were as follows:

## 9 僱員福利開支(包括董事酬金)(續)

(b) 本集團於中國的僱員有權參與多項由政府營辦的住房公積金、醫療保險及其他僱員社會保險計劃。本集團每月按照僱員薪金的若干百分比，向此等基金供款，具一定上限。本集團就此等基金承擔的負債，以各年度應付的供款為限。

### (c) 五名最高薪酬人士

截至2023年12月31日止年度，本集團五名最高薪酬人士包括三名董事(2022年：兩名董事)，其薪酬於附註37呈列的分析中反映。應付餘下兩名(2022年：三名)人士的薪酬如下：

		Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度	
		2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Basic salaries, housing allowances, other allowances and benefits in kind	基本薪金、住房津貼、其他津貼及非金錢利益	3,891	6,976
Discretionary bonuses	酌情花紅	59	742
Contributions to pension scheme	退休金計劃供款	79	109
Share-based compensation expenses (Note (i))	以股份為基礎的薪酬開支(附註(i))	5,824	18,969
		<b>9,853</b>	26,796

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**9 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES  
(INCLUDING DIRECTORS'  
REMUNERATION)** (Continued)

**(c) Five highest paid individuals** (Continued)

The remaining highest paid individuals fell within the following bands:

**9 僱員福利開支(包括董事酬金)**(續)

**(c) 五名最高薪酬人士**(續)

餘下最高薪酬人士屬以下薪酬範圍：

		Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度	
		2023 2023年	2022 2022年
<b>Emolument bands</b>	<b>薪酬範圍</b>		
HKD4,000,001 – HKD4,500,000	港幣4,000,001 – 港幣4,500,000	1	—
HKD6,000,001 – HKD6,500,000	港幣6,000,001 – 港幣6,500,000	—	1
HKD6,500,001 – HKD7,000,000	港幣6,500,001 – 港幣7,000,000	1	1
HKD17,000,001 – HKD17,500,000	港幣17,000,001 – 港幣17,500,000	—	1

Note (i): During the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022, restricted share units/share options were granted under the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme to highest paid employees in respect of their services to the Group, further details of which are included in Note 31 to the financial statements. The fair values of such granted restricted share units/share options, which have been recognised in the statement of comprehensive income over the vesting period, were determined as at each of the grant dates and the amounts included in the financial statements for the current year are included in the above non-director highest paid employees' remuneration disclosures.

附註(i)：截至2023年及2022年12月31日止年度，根據2020年僱員激勵計劃就彼等為本集團提供的服務向最高薪酬人士授出受限制股份單位，有關進一步詳情載於財務報表附註31。該等授出的受限制股份單位公允價值於歸屬期內在綜合全面收益表中確認，其於各授予日釐定，且本年度財務報表中包含的金額已載入上述非董事最高薪酬員工薪酬的披露中。

## 10 INCOME TAX CREDIT/(EXPENSE)

## 10 所得稅貸項／(費用)

		Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度	
		2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Current income tax credit/(expense)	即期所得稅貸項／(費用)		
— Current tax on profits for the year	— 年內即期利得稅	—	(1,077)
— Overprovision/(Underprovision) in prior year	— 過往年度撥備／ (撥備不足)	266	(8)
Deferred income tax credit	遞延所得稅貸項	7,775	—
		<b>8,041</b>	(1,085)

### (i) Income tax expense

The Group is subject to income tax on an entity basis on profits arising in or derived from the jurisdictions in which members of the Group are domiciled and operate.

#### **Cayman Islands**

Under the current laws of the Cayman Islands, the Company is not subject to tax on income or capital gains.

#### **Hong Kong**

Kintor Science Limited, Koshine Pharmaceuticals Limited and Kintor Pharmaceuticals Hong Kong Limited were incorporated in Hong Kong in 2018 and are subject to Hong Kong profits tax at the rate of 16.5% (2022:16.5%). Since these companies did not have assessable profits during the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022, no Hong Kong profits tax has been provided.

### (i) 所得稅費用

本集團須就本集團成員公司所處及經營的司法權區所產生或賺取的溢利，按實體基準繳納所得稅。

#### **開曼群島**

根據開曼群島現行法律，本公司毋須繳納所得稅或資本收益稅。

#### **香港**

Kintor Science Limited、Koshine Pharmaceuticals Limited及開拓藥業香港有限公司於2018年在香港註冊成立，且須按16.5% (2022年：16.5%)的稅率繳納香港利得稅。由於該等公司於截至2023年及2022年12月31日止年度並無應課稅溢利，故並無就香港利得稅作出撥備。

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## 10 INCOME TAX CREDIT/(EXPENSE)

(Continued)

### (i) Income tax expense (Continued)

#### **United States of America**

Kintor Pharmaceuticals Inc. was incorporated in the United States of America and is subject to federal and state income tax rate of 23.5% (2022:23.5%).

#### **Ireland**

Kintor Pharmaceutical Ireland Limited was incorporated in the Ireland in 2021 and deregistered on 12 June 2023. It is subject to corporate income tax rate of 12.5% (2022: 12.5%). Since Kintor Pharmaceutical Ireland Limited did not have assessable profit during the year ended 31 December 2023 and 2022, no corporate income tax has been provided.

#### **The Mainland of China**

Pursuant to the Corporate Income Tax Law of the PRC and the respective regulations (the “**CIT Law**”), the subsidiaries which operate in the Mainland of China are subject to CIT at a rate of 25% (2022:25%) on the taxable income.

## 10 所得稅貸項／(費用)(續)

### (i) 所得稅費用(續)

#### **美利堅合眾國**

Kintor Pharmaceuticals Inc.在美國註冊成立，須按23.5%（2022年：23.5%）的稅率繳納聯邦及州所得稅。

#### **愛爾蘭**

Kintor Pharmaceutical Ireland Limited 於2021年在愛爾蘭註冊成立並於2023年6月12日註銷，須按12.5%的稅率（2022年：12.5%）繳納企業所得稅。由於Kintor Pharmaceutical Ireland Limited於截至2023年及2022年12月31日止年度並無應課稅溢利，故並無就企業所得稅作出撥備。

#### **中國內地**

根據中華人民共和國企業所得稅法及有關法規（「**企業所得稅法**」），在中國內地經營的附屬公司須按應課稅收入的25%（2022年：25%）繳納企業所得稅。



## 10 INCOME TAX CREDIT/(EXPENSE)

(Continued)

### (i) Income tax expense (Continued)

The income tax on the Group's loss before income tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the enacted tax rate in the PRC applicable to the Group as follows:

## 10 所得稅貸項／(費用)(續)

### (i) 所得稅費用(續)

本集團除所得稅前虧損的所得稅有別於採用適用於本集團的中國法定稅率計算得出的理論數額，詳情如下：

		Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度	
		2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Loss before income tax	除所得稅前虧損	(1,068,861)	(953,284)
Tax calculated at the applicable tax rate of 25%	按適用稅率25%計算的稅項	(267,215)	(238,321)
Difference in overseas tax rates	海外稅率差額	3,505	(2,914)
Tax losses not recognised as deferred tax assets	未確認為遞延稅項資產的稅項虧損	96,991	153,163
Temporary differences not recognised as deferred tax assets	未確認為遞延稅項資產的暫時差異	182,874	103,638
Utilisation of previously unrecognised tax losses	動用先前未確認的稅項虧損	(197)	(49)
Super deduction in respect of research and development expenditures	研發開支有關的加計扣減	(30,589)	(46,914)
Expenses not deductible for income tax purposes	不可就所得稅扣除的開支	6,866	25,471
(Income)/losses not subject to taxation	無需繳稅的(收益)／虧損	(10)	7,003
Difference with prior year income tax annual filing	上一年度所得稅年度申報的差額	(266)	8
Income tax (credit)/expense	所得稅(貸項)／費用	(8,041)	1,085

## 10 INCOME TAX CREDIT/(EXPENSE)

(Continued)

### (i) Income tax expense (Continued)

The Group has operation mainly in Mainland China and Hong Kong. It is within the scope of the OECD Pillar Two model rules. As of the reporting date, there is no public announcement in Mainland China. Hong Kong has announced that it plans to implement the Global Minimum Tax and Hong Kong Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax starting from 2025 onwards but it is still under public consultation with the expectation that draft legislation will be published in the second half of 2024.

Since the Pillar Two legislation was not effective at the reporting date, the Group has no related current tax exposure. The Group applies the exception to recognising and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes, as provided in the amendments to IAS 12 issued in May 2023.

In addition, since the Pillar Two legislation in the jurisdictions that the Group operates in was not enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date, and due to the uncertainty of the announcement of the legislation and the complexities in applying the legislation and calculating global income, the Group is in the process of assessing its exposure to the Pillar Two legislation for when it comes into effect.

## 10 所得稅貸項／(費用)(續)

### (i) 所得稅費用(續)

本集團主要在中國大陸和香港開展業務，屬於經濟合作與發展組織(OECD)第二支柱模型法則的範疇。截至報告日期，中國大陸尚未公佈任何規定。香港已宣佈計劃從2025年開始實施全球最低稅和香港最低補足稅，目前仍在公開諮詢階段，草案預計於2024年下半年發佈。

由於截至報告日期時第二支柱法則尚未生效，本集團目前沒有相關的稅務風險。本集團適用發佈於2023年5月的國際會計準則第12條(修訂版)的不承認和披露與第二支柱所得稅有關的遞延所得稅資產和負債的例外情況。

此外，由於在本集團所在司法管轄區內第二支柱法則在報告日尚未頒布或實質性頒布，且由於立法公告的不確定性以及應用立法和計算全球收入的複雜性，本集團正在評估其對第二支柱法則的風險水平，以便在其生效時做好應對。

## 10 INCOME TAX CREDIT/(EXPENSE)

(Continued)

### (ii) Tax losses

The tax losses that are not recognised as deferred tax assets are analysed as follows:

## 10 所得稅貸項／(費用)(續)

### (ii) 稅項虧損

並無確認為遞延稅項資產的稅項虧損分析如下：

		Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度	
		2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Expire year	到期年度		
2023	2023年	—	157,194
2024	2024年	362,196	362,196
2025	2025年	493,137	493,137
2026	2026年	591,854	591,854
2027	2027年	577,799	581,742
2028	2028年	366,375	—
Indefinite	無期限	87,507	46,882
		<b>2,478,868</b>	2,233,005

## II DIVIDEND

No dividend has been paid or declared by the Company during the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022.

## II 股息

截至2023年及2022年12月31日止年度，本公司並無派付或宣派任何股息。

## 12 LOSS PER SHARE

### Basic loss per Share

Basic loss per Share is calculated by dividing the loss attributable to owners of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year ended 31 December 2023 and 2022, excluding 17,650,704 shares (2022: 20,119,665 shares) held for the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme (including 15,885,634 shares (2022: 18,107,699 shares) arising from the relevant capitalisation issue of initial public offering).

		Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度	
		2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Loss for the year	年內虧損	<b>(1,060,820)</b>	(954,369)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (in thousand)	已發行普通股加權平均數 (以千股計)	<b>429,069</b>	376,566
Basic loss per Share (in RMB)	基本每股虧損(以人民幣計)	<b>(2.47)</b>	(2.53)

### Diluted loss per Share

Diluted loss per Share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. For the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Company had one category of potential ordinary shares: share-based awards granted to employees (Note 31). As the Group incurred losses for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022, the potential ordinary shares were not included in the calculation of diluted loss per Share as their inclusion would be anti-dilutive. Accordingly, diluted loss per Share for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are the same as basic loss per Share.

## 12 每股虧損

### 基本每股虧損

每股基本虧損是由歸屬於本公司股東的虧損除以截至2023年及2022年12月31日止年度的流通在外普通股的加權平均數量計算，不包括為員工激勵計劃持有的17,650,704股(2022年為20,119,665股)，包括因首次公開發行的相關資本化發行而產生的15,885,634股(2022年為18,107,699股)。

### 稀釋每股虧損

稀釋每股虧損由調整後的流通在外普通股的平均股數計算，以假設所有潛在稀釋的普通股均得以轉換。於截至2022年和2023年12月31日止年度，公司有一個潛在普通股事項：授予給員工的以股份支付為基礎的獎勵(附註31)。由於公司截至2022年和2023年12月31日止年度均錄得虧損，將會導致反稀釋，因此潛在普通股的股數未包含在稀釋每股虧損的計算中。由此，截至2022年和2023年12月31日止年度，稀釋每股虧損與基本每股虧損相同。

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13 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

13 物業、廠房及設備

		Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Office equipment and furniture 辦公設備及傢具	Motor vehicles	Construction in progress	Others	Total
		樓宇 RMB'000 人民幣千元	機器及設備 RMB'000 人民幣千元	辦公設備及傢具 RMB'000 人民幣千元	汽車 RMB'000 人民幣千元	在建工程 RMB'000 人民幣千元	其他 RMB'000 人民幣千元	總計 RMB'000 人民幣千元
<b>At 1 January 2023</b>	於2023年1月1日							
Cost	成本	89,231	46,687	9,314	2,236	105,657	13,927	267,052
Accumulated depreciation	累計折舊	(5,006)	(13,831)	(3,123)	(1,284)	—	(3,558)	(26,802)
<b>Net book amount</b>	賬面淨值	<b>84,225</b>	<b>32,856</b>	<b>6,191</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>105,657</b>	<b>10,369</b>	<b>240,250</b>
<b>Year ended 31 December 2023</b>	截至2023年 12月31日止年度							
Opening net book amount	年初賬面淨值	84,225	32,856	6,191	952	105,657	10,369	240,250
Additions	添置	—	513	152	—	3,579	281	4,525
Disposals	出售	—	(192)	(8)	—	—	—	(200)
Depreciation charge (Note 6)	折舊費用(附註6)	(2,813)	(6,132)	(1,472)	(300)	—	(3,137)	(13,854)
Impairment loss (Note 6)	資產減值損失 (附註6)	—	(2,605)	(2,460)	(99)	(41,102)	(89)	(46,355)
<b>Closing net book amount</b>	年末賬面淨值	<b>81,412</b>	<b>24,440</b>	<b>2,403</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>68,134</b>	<b>7,424</b>	<b>184,366</b>
<b>At 31 December 2023</b>	於2023年12月31日							
Cost	成本	89,231	47,008	9,458	2,236	109,236	14,208	271,377
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	累計折舊及減值 損失	(7,819)	(22,568)	(7,055)	(1,683)	(41,102)	(6,784)	(87,011)
<b>Net book amount</b>	賬面淨值	<b>81,412</b>	<b>24,440</b>	<b>2,403</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>68,134</b>	<b>7,424</b>	<b>184,366</b>
<b>At 1 January 2022</b>	於2022年1月1日							
Cost	成本	57,662	36,147	8,603	2,029	125,744	7,625	237,810
Accumulated depreciation	累計折舊	(2,655)	(8,126)	(1,709)	(962)	—	(672)	(14,124)
<b>Net book amount</b>	賬面淨值	<b>55,007</b>	<b>28,021</b>	<b>6,894</b>	<b>1,067</b>	<b>125,744</b>	<b>6,953</b>	<b>223,686</b>
<b>Year ended 31 December 2022</b>	截至2022年 12月31日止年度							
Opening net book amount	年初賬面淨值	55,007	28,021	6,894	1,067	125,744	6,953	223,686
Additions	添置	—	9,645	591	—	17,499	2,322	30,057
Transfers	轉撥	31,569	936	142	207	(36,834)	3,980	—
Disposals	出售	—	(41)	(22)	—	(752)	—	(815)
Depreciation charge (Note 6)	折舊費用(附註6)	(2,351)	(5,705)	(1,414)	(322)	—	(2,886)	(12,678)
<b>Closing net book amount</b>	年末賬面淨值	<b>84,225</b>	<b>32,856</b>	<b>6,191</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>105,657</b>	<b>10,369</b>	<b>240,250</b>
<b>At 31 December 2022</b>	於2022年12月31日							
Cost	成本	89,231	46,687	9,314	2,236	105,657	13,927	267,052
Accumulated depreciation	累計折舊	(5,006)	(13,831)	(3,123)	(1,284)	—	(3,558)	(26,802)
<b>Net book amount</b>	賬面淨值	<b>84,225</b>	<b>32,856</b>	<b>6,191</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>105,657</b>	<b>10,369</b>	<b>240,250</b>



### 13 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(Continued)

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment has been charged to the consolidated statements of comprehensive income as follows:

		Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度	
		2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Research and development expenses	研發開支	7,856	7,414
Marketing expenses	市場營銷開支	65	65
Administrative expenses	行政開支	5,933	5,199
		<b>13,854</b>	12,678

Because the commercialisation of Prixelutamide and KX-826 has been delayed due to the statistically insignificant phase III clinical results of Prixelutamide and KX-826, and the Company believes that there are impairment indicators in the property, plant and equipment related to Prixelutamide and KX-826. The directors of the Company have performed impairment assessment of the property, plant and equipment and consequently determined an impairment loss amounting to RMB46,355,000. The impairment loss charged to cost of sales, research and development expenses and administrative expenses are RMB41,101,000, RMB2,608,000 and RMB2,646,000, respectively.

### 13 物業、廠房及設備(續)

物業、廠房及設備的折舊於綜合全面收益表內扣除，詳情如下：

由於普克魯胺和KX-826的三期臨床結果未達到統計學意義，導致其商業化進程延遲，公司認為與普克魯胺和KX-826相關的物業、廠房及設備存在減值跡象。本公司董事已對物業、廠房及設備進行減值評估，據此確定物業、廠房及設備減值損失合計達人民幣46,355,000元，並分別計入市場營銷開支、研發開支和行政開支，金額各自為人民幣41,101,000元、人民幣2,608,000元和人民幣2,646,000元。

## 14 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

## 14 使用權資產

		Leased properties 租賃物業 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Land use rights 土地使用權 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Total 總計 RMB'000 人民幣千元
<b>At 1 January 2023</b>	於2023年1月1日			
Cost	成本	19,459	35,073	54,532
Accumulated depreciation	累計折舊	(10,191)	(2,114)	(12,305)
<b>Net book amount</b>	賬面淨值	<b>9,268</b>	<b>32,959</b>	<b>42,227</b>
<b>Year ended 31 December 2023</b>	截至2023年12月31日止年度			
Opening net book amount	年初賬面淨值	9,268	32,959	42,227
Additions	添置	1,426	—	1,426
Depreciation charge (Note 6)	折舊費用(附註6)	(4,347)	(701)	(5,048)
Impairment loss (Note 6)	減值損失(附註6)	—	(1,128)	(1,128)
<b>Closing net book amount</b>	年末賬面淨值	<b>6,347</b>	<b>31,130</b>	<b>37,477</b>
<b>At 31 December 2023</b>	於2023年12月31日			
Cost	成本	20,885	35,073	55,958
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	累計折舊及減值準備	(14,538)	(3,943)	(18,481)
<b>Net book amount</b>	賬面淨值	<b>6,347</b>	<b>31,130</b>	<b>37,477</b>
<b>At 1 January 2022</b>	於2022年1月1日			
Cost	成本	10,242	35,073	45,315
Accumulated depreciation	累計折舊	(5,289)	(1,412)	(6,701)
<b>Net book amount</b>	賬面淨值	4,953	33,661	38,614
<b>Year ended 31 December 2022</b>	截至2022年12月31日止年度			
Opening net book amount	年初賬面淨值	4,953	33,661	38,614
Additions	添置	9,217	—	9,217
Depreciation charge (Note 6)	折舊費用(附註6)	(4,902)	(702)	(5,604)
<b>Closing net book amount</b>	年末賬面淨值	9,268	32,959	42,227
<b>At 31 December 2022</b>	於2022年12月31日			
Cost	成本	19,459	35,073	54,532
Accumulated depreciation	累計折舊	(10,191)	(2,114)	(12,305)
<b>Net book amount</b>	賬面淨值	9,268	32,959	42,227

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**14 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS** (Continued)

Depreciation of right-of-use assets has been charged to the consolidated statements of comprehensive income as follows:

		Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度	
		2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Research and development expenses	研發開支	1,876	1,993
Administrative expenses	行政開支	3,172	3,611
Less: amounts capitalised in property, plant and equipment	減：於物業、廠房及設備資本化的金額	(45)	(45)
		<b>5,003</b>	5,559

Land use rights represents the land use rights granted by the PRC government authority on the use of land within the pre-approved lease period. The original lease terms of the land use rights of the Group held in the PRC are 50 years. As at 31 December 2023, certain land use right, buildings and construction in progress were pledged for the Group's borrowings amounting to RMB83,000,000 (Note 25) (31 December 2022: RMB91,500,000).

**14 使用權資產** (續)

使用權資產的折舊於綜合全面收益表內扣除，詳情如下：

土地使用權指中國政府部門就於預批租賃期內使用土地而授予的土地使用權。本集團於中國持有的土地使用權的原租賃期為50年。於2023年12月31日，就本集團借款人民幣83,000,000元(附註25)(2022年12月31日：人民幣91,500,000元)而抵押部分土地使用權、樓宇及在建工程。

## 15 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

## 15 無形資產

		Software 軟件 RMB'000 人民幣千元	In-licenses 許可證 RMB'000 人民幣千元	IPR&D 進行中的研發 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Total 總計 RMB'000 人民幣千元
<b>At 1 January 2023</b>	<b>於2023年1月1日</b>				
Cost	成本	1,235	79,618	155,272	236,125
Accumulated amortisation	累計攤銷	(477)	—	—	(477)
<b>Net book amount</b>	<b>賬面淨值</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>79,618</b>	<b>155,272</b>	<b>235,648</b>
<b>Year ended 31 December 2023</b>	<b>截至2023年12月31日止年度</b>				
Opening net book amount	年初賬面淨值	758	79,618	155,272	235,648
Amortisation charge (Note 6)	攤銷支出(附註6)	(119)	—	—	(119)
Impairment charge (Note 6)	減值損失(附註6)	—	(55,490)	(31,099)	(86,589)
<b>Closing net book amount</b>	<b>年末賬面淨值</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>24,128</b>	<b>124,173</b>	<b>148,940</b>
<b>At 31 December 2023</b>	<b>於2023年12月31日</b>				
Cost	成本	1,235	79,618	155,272	236,125
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	累計攤銷及減值準備	(596)	(55,490)	(31,099)	(87,185)
<b>Net book amount</b>	<b>賬面淨值</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>24,128</b>	<b>124,173</b>	<b>148,940</b>
<b>At 1 January 2022</b>	<b>於2022年1月1日</b>				
Cost	成本	1,057	79,618	155,272	235,947
Accumulated amortisation	累計攤銷	(326)	—	—	(326)
<b>Net book amount</b>	<b>賬面淨值</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>79,618</b>	<b>155,272</b>	<b>235,621</b>
<b>Year ended 31 December 2022</b>	<b>截至2022年12月31日止年度</b>				
Opening net book amount	年初賬面淨值	731	79,618	155,272	235,621
Additions	添置	178	—	—	178
Amortisation charge (Note 6)	攤銷支出(附註6)	(151)	—	—	(151)
<b>Closing net book amount</b>	<b>年末賬面淨值</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>79,618</b>	<b>155,272</b>	<b>235,648</b>
<b>At 31 December 2022</b>	<b>於2022年12月31日</b>				
Cost	成本	1,235	79,618	155,272	236,125
Accumulated amortisation	累計攤銷	(477)	—	—	(477)
<b>Net book amount</b>	<b>賬面淨值</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>79,618</b>	<b>155,272</b>	<b>235,648</b>

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## 15 INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Continued)

Amortisation of intangible assets has been charged to the consolidated statements of comprehensive income as follows:

		Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度	
		2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Research and development expenses	研發開支	6	38
Administrative expenses	行政開支	113	113
		119	151

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost.

Certain intangible assets are for license of intellectual properties in development, with non-refundable upfront payment, milestone payment and royalty payment. Upfront payment is capitalized when paid. The milestone payment is capitalised as intangible assets when incurred, unless the payment is for outsourced research and development work which would follow the capitalisation policy in Note 39.8(b). Royalty payment would be accrued for in line with the underlying sales and recognised as a cost of sales. However, if the intangible asset is acquired in a business combination, it is measured at fair value at initial recognition.

In-licenses and IPR&D acquired are subsequently stated at cost less any impairment losses.

For research or development expenditures which are related to an IPR&D project acquired separately or in a business combination and incurred after the acquisition of that project, they shall be accounted for in accordance with the capitalisation policy in Note 39.8(b).

## 15 無形資產 (續)

無形資產的攤銷於綜合全面收益表內扣除，詳情如下：

		Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度	
		2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Research and development expenses	研發開支	6	38
Administrative expenses	行政開支	113	113
		119	151

購入的無形資產於初始確認時按成本單獨計量。

某些無形資產為開發中的知識產權許可，具備不可退還的首付款、里程碑付款及特許權使用費。首付款於支付時予以資本化。里程碑付款於產生時資本化為無形資產，除非該付款按附註39.8(b)所載的資本化政策用於外包研發工作。特許權使用費將按相關銷售進行累計並確認為銷售成本。然而，倘在業務合併時獲得無形資產，則其於初始確認時按公允價值計量。

所購入的許可權及進行中的研發其後按成本減任何減值虧損列賬。

對於單獨或於業務合併時購入並於獲得該項目後產生的進行中的研發項目的相關研發開支，其須根據附註39.8(b)所載的資本化政策列賬。



## 15 INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Continued)

The intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are subsequently amortised when ready for use and over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year end. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives or not ready for use will not be amortised but tested for impairment annually either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The impairment test would compare the recoverable amount of the in-licenses and IPR&D asset to its carrying value. The useful life of an intangible asset with an indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life assessment continues to be supportable. If not, the change in the useful life assessment from indefinite to finite is accounted for on a prospective basis.

In-licenses and IPR&D with finite useful life are amortised using the straight-line basis over the commercial lives of the underlying products, commencing from the date when the products are put into commercial production.

See Note 39.8 for the other accounting policies relevant to intangible assets.

During the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Group's development expenditures incurred did not meet the capitalisation principles for any products and were expensed as incurred.

Intangible assets not yet ready for use are tested annually based on the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit ("CGU") to which the intangible asset is related. The appropriate CGU is at the product level. The recoverable amount of each CGU was determined based upon the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use.

## 15 無形資產(續)

無形資產的可使用年期分為有限期或無限期。有限期的無形資產隨後按可使用經濟年期攤銷，並於有跡象顯示無形資產可能出現減值時評估減值。具有限可使用年期的無形資產的攤銷期及攤銷方法至少於每個財政年度末檢討一次。具無限使用年期或尚不可使用的無形資產將不會進行攤銷，而於每年單獨或按現金產生單位級別進行減值測試。該減值測試將比較許可權及進行中的研發資產的可收回金額與其賬面值。具無限年期的無形資產的可使用年期每年進行檢討，以釐定無限年期評估是否繼續得到支持。如否，則將可使用年期評估由無限至有限的變動按前瞻性基準入賬。

具有限可使用年期的許可權及進行中的研發按有關產品自產品投入商業生產日期起計的商業可用年期以直線法攤銷。

有關無形資產的其他會計政策，請參閱附註39.8。

截至2023年及2022年12月31日止年度，本集團任何產品的開發支出並不符合資本化原則，故於產生時支銷。

尚未達到可使用狀態的無形資產基於與無形資產相關的現金產生單位(「現金產生單位」)的可收回金額每年進行測試。適當的現金產生單位屬於產品層面。各現金產生單位的可收回金額基於公允價值減處置費和使用價值釐定。

## 15 INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Continued)

In respect of the value in use calculation, the Group use cash flow projections based on financial budgets prepared by management and the discount rate used is pre-tax and reflect specific risks relating to the relevant products.

The fair value less costs of disposal was estimated using the discounted cash flow approach. The fair value measurement hierarchy of in-licenses and IPR&D was level 3. The estimated revenue of in-licenses and IPR&D is based on management's expectations of timing of commercialisation, market penetration rate and success rate of commercialisation. The discount rate used is post-tax and reflects specific risks relating to the relevant products.

The percentage of costs and operating expenses to revenue is the percentages over the revenue forecast period. It is based on the current margin levels of comparable companies, with adjustments made to reflect the expected future price rises in labour and relevant equipment. The market penetration rate was used based on the expected selling conditions considering the features of marketing and technology development. The success rate of commercialisation was determined based on practices of pharmaceutical industries, development of technologies and related regulations from administrations.

## 15 無形資產 (續)

使用價值採用本集團管理層以財務預算為基礎的現金流量預測計算，使用稅前貼現率，並反映相關產品的特定風險。

公允價值採用貼現現金流量法估計。許可權及進行中的研發的公允價值計量層級為第3級。許可權及進行中的研發的估計收益乃基於管理層的商業化時間預測、市場滲透率及商業化的成功率。使用稅後貼現率，並反映相關產品的特定風險。

成本以及經營開支佔收益的百分比乃收益預測期內的百分比。其基於可資比較公司現行利潤率水平並作出調整以反映勞工及相關設備的預計未來價格漲幅。所採用的市場滲透率乃經考慮市場營銷及技術開發的特徵後基於預期的銷售條件。商業化的成功率取決於製藥行業的實踐、技術發展及管理部門的相關法規。

## 15 INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Continued)

- (a) On 31 May 2017, Suzhou Kintor obtained an exclusive global license with a package of technology and patents to develop and commercialise GTI708F. GTI708F is an inhibitor of the hedgehog signal transduction pathway. Suzhou Kintor made an initial RMB3,044,000 non-refundable upfront payment in 2017, and made a payment of RMB3,500,000 in 2019 and another payment of RMB3,500,000 in 2021 based on the supplemental agreement with the transferor. Total payment up to 31 December 2023 amounted to RMB10,044,000. Suzhou Kintor is obligated to make payments aggregating RMB20,000,000 and USD25,000,000 upon the achievement of certain development milestones. Suzhou Kintor is also obligated to make certain payments upon the achievement of certain commercial milestones and royalty payments at the applicable royalty rates based on net sales of the products.

The intangible asset is not ready for use and the Group is continuing research and development work. Based on the research and development process and experience of the approval process, management estimates that GTI708F will be able to generate revenue from 2027 to 2043 with the first six years climbing, the last eleven years stable and declining.

An independent valuation was performed by an independent appraiser, to determine the recoverable amount of the CGU for GTI708F.

## 15 無形資產(續)

- (a) 於2017年5月31日，蘇州開拓取得一組技術及專利的全球獨家許可，開發及商業化GTI708F。GTI708F是一種hedgehog信號轉導途徑抑制劑。蘇州開拓於2017年支付人民幣3,044,000元的首筆不可退還預付款，並根據與轉讓方的補充協議於2019年支付人民幣3,500,000元及於2021年支付另一筆人民幣3,500,000元。直至2022年12月31日的付款總額為人民幣10,044,000元。蘇州開拓須在達成若干開發里程碑後支付總計人民幣20,000,000元及25,000,000美元的款項。蘇州開拓亦須在達成若干商業里程碑後支付若干款項，及根據產品的淨銷售額按適用的特許使用權費率支付特許使用權費。

該無形資產尚未達到可使用狀態，本集團正在繼續研發工作。根據研發流程及審批流程的經驗，管理層估計GTI708F於2027年至2043年將能夠產生收益，首六年將攀升，後十一年呈現穩定趨勢。

獨立估值由獨立估值師進行，以釐定GTI708F現金產生單位的可收回金額。

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**15 INTANGIBLE ASSETS** (Continued)

(a) (Continued)

The key assumptions used for fair value calculation as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

		As at 31 December 於12月31日	
		2023 2023年	2022 2022年
Post-tax discount rate	稅後貼現率	<b>20.0%</b>	20.0%
Revenue growth rate for the stable period	穩定期的收益增長率	<b>1.4%~25.7%</b>	2.3%~15.3%
Revenue growth rate for the declining period	衰退期的收益增長率	<b>-58.1%~-0.3%</b>	-23.1%~-0.3%
Market penetration rate	市場滲透率	<b>0.5%~44.0%</b>	0.5%~44.0%
Success rate of commercialisation	商業化的成功率	<b>12.2%</b>	8.0%
Percentage of costs and operating expenses	成本以及經營開支佔比	<b>42.6%~116.8%</b>	43.0%~128.8%
Recoverable amount of CGU (in RMB'000)	現金產生單位的可收回金額(人民幣千元)	<b>147,831</b>	44,649

Based on the result of impairment assessment, there was no impairment as at 31 December 2023 and 2022.

The recoverable amount of the CGU of GTI708F is estimated to exceed the carrying amount of the CGU as at 31 December 2023 by RMB137,787,000 (31 December 2022: RMB34,605,000). Considering there was still headroom based on the assessment, the Directors and management believe that a reasonably possible change in any of the key assumptions would not cause the aggregate carrying amount of the CGU to exceed its recoverable amount.

**15 無形資產** (續)

(a) (續)

於2023年及2022年12月31日公允價值計算所採用的主要假設如下：

根據減值評估結果，於2023年及2022年12月31日並無減值。

於2023年12月31日，GTI708F的現金產生單位可收回金額估計較現金產生單位賬面值超出人民幣137,787,000元(2022年12月31日：人民幣34,605,000元)。鑒於根據評估仍有緩衝空間，董事及管理層認為，任何主要假設的合理可能變動不會導致現金產生單位的總賬面值超出其可收回金額。

## 15 INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Continued)

- (b) On 2 January 2019, Suzhou Kintor obtained an exclusive global license to develop and commercialise c-Myc inhibitor. Pursuant to the contract entered, Suzhou Kintor made an initial RMB3,000,000 non-refundable upfront payment. Suzhou Kintor is obligated to make payments aggregating RMB27,000,000 and USD10,000,000 upon the achievement of certain development milestones. Suzhou Kintor is also obligated to make certain payments upon the achievement of certain commercial milestones and royalty payments at the applicable royalty rates based on net sales of the products.

The intangible asset is not ready for use and the Group is continuing research and development work. Based on the research and development process and experience of the approval process, management estimates that c-Myc inhibitor will be able to generate revenue from 2031 to 2039 with the first five years climbing and the last four years stable and declining.

An independent valuation was performed by an independent appraiser, to determine the recoverable amount of the CGU for c-Myc inhibitor.

## 15 無形資產(續)

- (b) 於2019年1月2日，蘇州開拓取得開發及商業化c-Myc抑制劑的全球獨家許可。根據訂立的合約，蘇州開拓支付人民幣3,000,000元的首筆不可退還預付款。蘇州開拓須在達成若干開發里程碑後支付總計人民幣27,000,000元及10,000,000美元的款項。蘇州開拓亦須在達成若干商業里程碑後支付若干款項，及根據產品的淨銷售額按適用的特許使用權費率支付特許使用權費。

該無形資產尚未達到可使用狀態，本集團正在繼續研發工作。根據研發流程及審批流程的經驗，管理層估計c-Myc抑制劑於2031年至2039年將能夠產生收益，首五年將攀升，後四年呈現穩定及衰退趨勢。

獨立估值由獨立估值師進行，以釐定c-Myc抑制劑現金產生單位的可收回金額。



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15 INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Continued)

(b) (Continued)

The key assumptions used for value in use calculation as at 31 December 2023 and fair value calculation as at 31 December 2022 are as follows:

		As at 31 December 於12月31日	
		2023 2023年	2022 2022年
Discount rate	貼現率	24.2%	20.0%
Revenue growth rate for the stable period	穩定期的收益增長率	1.8%~7.5%	2.2%~7.9%
Revenue growth rate for the declining period	衰退期的收益增長率	-5.9%~-1.8%	-8.0%~-1.5%
Market penetration rate	市場滲透率	0.1%~4.4%	0.1%~4.4%
Success rate of commercialisation	商業化的成功率	4.3%	7.6%
Percentage of costs and operating expenses	成本以及經營開支佔比	48.1%~134.5%	48.1%~129.8%
Recoverable amount of CGU (in RMB'000)	現金產生單位的可收回 金額(人民幣千元)	—	4,231

Based on the result of impairment assessment, there was an impairment of RMB3,000,000 (31 December 2022: Nil) as at 31 December 2023.

As at 31 December 2023, the recoverable amount of the CGU of c-Myc inhibitor is estimated to be zero. As at 31 December 2022, the recoverable amount of the CGU of c-Myc inhibitor is estimated to exceed the carrying amount of the CGU by RMB1,231,000.

15 無形資產(續)

(b) (續)

於2023年及2022年12月31日公允價值計算所採用的主要假設如下：

根據減值評估結果，於2023年12月31日計提減值人民幣3,000,000元(2022年12月31日：零)。

於2023年12月31日，c-Myc抑制劑的現金產生單位可收回金額估計為0。於2022年12月31日，c-Myc抑制劑的現金產生單位可收回金額較現金產生單位賬面值超出人民幣1,231,000元。

## 15 INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Continued)

- (c) On 14 February 2018, Suzhou Kintor obtained an exclusive global license to develop and commercialise ALK-I antibody with an upfront payment of RMB14,085,000. Suzhou Kintor is obligated to make milestone payments aggregating USD13,000,000 in respect of development and receipt of marketing approval in China (which includes Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan), additional milestone payments aggregating USD33,000,000 for other countries, a further one-time milestone payment of USD5,000,000 for a second indication anywhere in the world, certain payments at the applicable achievement of certain commercial milestones and royalty payments at the applicable royalty rates based on net sales of the products.

The intangible asset is not ready for use and the Group is continuing research and development work. Based on the research and development process and experience of the approval process, management estimates that ALK-I will be able to generate revenue from 2028 to 2035 with the first four years climbing and the last four years stable and declining.

An independent valuation was performed by an independent appraiser, to determine the recoverable amount of the CGU for ALK-I antibody.

## 15 無形資產(續)

- (c) 於2018年2月14日，蘇州開拓以人民幣14,085,000元的預付款取得開發及商業化ALK-I抗體的全球獨家許可。蘇州開拓有義務就在中國(包括香港、澳門及中國台灣)開發藥物及獲得上市批准作出總額為13,000,000美元的里程碑付款，就其他國家作出額外里程碑付款總計33,000,000美元，就在全球任何市場的另一種適應症再作出一次性里程碑付款5,000,000美元，根據產品的淨銷售額在適當達到若干商業里程碑時支付若干費用，並按適用的特許使用權費率支付特許使用權費。

該無形資產尚未達到可使用狀態，本集團正在繼續研發工作。根據研發流程及審批流程的經驗，管理層估計ALK-I於2028年至2035年將能夠產生收益，首四年將攀升，後四年呈現穩定及衰退趨勢。

獨立估值由獨立估值師進行，以釐定ALK-I抗體現金產生單位的可收回金額。

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**15 INTANGIBLE ASSETS** (Continued)

(c) (Continued)

The key assumptions used for fair value calculations as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

		As at 31 December 於12月31日	
		2023 2023年	2022 2022年
Post-tax discount rate	稅後貼現率	<b>20.0%</b>	20.0%
Revenue growth rate for the stable period	穩定期的收益增長率	<b>2.1%~20.3%</b>	22.9%
Revenue growth rate for the declining period	衰退期的收益增長率	<b>-4.4%~-2.6%</b>	-6.3%~-0.6%
Market penetration rate	市場滲透率	<b>0.3%~15.0%</b>	0.3%~15.0%
Success rate of commercialisation	商業化的成功率	<b>25.2%</b>	33.3%
Percentage of costs and operating expenses	成本以及經營開支佔比	<b>42.3%~114.8%</b>	41.2%~110.3%
Recoverable amount of CGU (in RMB'000)	現金產生單位的可收回金額(人民幣千元)	<b>137,908</b>	274,095

Based on the result of impairment assessment, there was no impairment as at 31 December 2023 and 2022.

The recoverable amount of the CGU of ALK-I is estimated to exceed the carrying amount of the CGU as at 31 December 2023 by RMB123,826,000 (31 December 2022: RMB260,010,000). Considering there was still sufficient headroom based on the assessment, the Directors and management believe that a reasonably possible change in any of the key assumptions would not cause the aggregate carrying amount of the CGU to exceed its recoverable amount.

**15 無形資產** (續)

(c) (續)

於2023年及2022年12月31日公允價值計算所採用的主要假設如下：

根據減值評估結果，於2023年及2022年12月31日並無減值。

於2023年12月31日，ALK-I的現金產生單位可收回金額估計較現金產生單位賬面值超出人民幣123,826,000元(2022年12月31日：人民幣260,010,000元)。鑒於根據評估仍有足夠的緩衝空間，董事及管理層認為，任何主要假設的合理可能變動不會導致現金產生單位的總賬面值超出其可收回金額。

## 15 INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Continued)

- (d) The IPR&D represented KX-826, an androgen receptor antagonist, amounted to RMB155,272,000, as a result of the business combination of Suzhou Koshine.

The intangible asset is not ready for use and the Group is continuing research and development work. Based on the research and development process and experience of the approval process, management estimates that KX-826 will be able to generate revenue from 2026 to 2030 with the first four years climbing and the last year stable.

An independent valuation was performed by an independent appraiser, to determine the recoverable amount of the CGU for KX-826.

The key assumptions used for value in use calculation as at 31 December 2023 and fair value calculation as at 31 December 2022 are as follows:

## 15 無形資產(續)

- (d) 進行中的研發指蘇州開禧的業務合併產生的金額為人民幣155,272,000元的KX-826(一種雄激素受體拮抗劑)。

該無形資產尚未達到可使用狀態，本集團正在繼續研發工作。根據研發流程及審批流程的經驗，管理層估計KX-826於2026年至2030年將能夠產生收益，首四年將攀升，後一年呈現穩定趨勢。

獨立估值由獨立估值師進行，以釐定KX-826現金產生單位的可收回金額。

於2023年及2022年12月31日公允價值計算所採用的主要假設如下：

		As at 31 December 於12月31日	
		2023 2023年	2022 2022年
Discount rate	貼現率	<b>22.6%</b>	18.0%
Revenue growth rate for the stable period	穩定期的收益增長率	<b>22.3%</b>	5.4%~24.4%
Revenue growth rate for the declining period	衰退期的收益增長率	<b>NA不適用</b>	NA不適用
Market penetration rate	市場滲透率	<b>0.02%~7.2%</b>	0.0%~7.5%
Success rate of commercialisation	商業化的成功率	<b>54.0%</b>	66.5%
Percentage of costs and operating expenses	成本以及經營開支佔比	<b>44.7%~240.2%</b>	47.2%~151.4%
Recoverable amount of CGU (in RMB'000)	現金產生單位的可收回金額(人民幣千元)	<b>124,173</b>	451,319

## 15 INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Continued)

(d) (Continued)

As at 31 December 2023, based on the result of impairment assessment, the recoverable amount of the CGU of KX-826 is estimated to be less than the carrying amount of the CGU by RMB31,099,000. Therefore, there was an impairment of RMB31,099,000 as at 31 December 2023 (31 December 2022: Nil).

As at 31 December 2022, the recoverable amount of the CGU of KX-826 is estimated to exceed the carrying amount of the CGU by RMB296,047,000. Considering there was still sufficient headroom based on the assessment, the Directors and management believe that a reasonably possible change in any of the key assumptions would not cause the aggregate carrying amount of the CGU to exceed its recoverable amount.

- (e) On 20 August 2020, the Group obtained an exclusive license to develop and commercialise PD-L1/TGF- $\beta$  molecule. Pursuant to the contract entered, the Group made an initial USD4,000,000 non-refundable payment in 2020 and a milestone payment of USD4,000,000 in 2021. The Group is obligated to make payments aggregating USD15,000,000 upon the achievement of certain development milestones. The Group is also obligated to make royalty payments at the applicable royalty rates based on net sales of the products.

## 15 無形資產 (續)

(d) (續)

於2023年12月31日，基於減值測試的結果，KX-826的現金產生單位可收回金額估計小於現金產生單位賬面值人民幣31,099,000元。因此，於2023年12月31日，計提減值人民幣31,099,000元(2022年12月31日：零)。

於2022年12月31日，KX-826的現金產生單位可收回金額估計較現金產生單位賬面值超出人民幣296,047,000元。鑒於根據評估仍有足夠的緩衝空間，董事及管理層認為，任何主要假設的合理可能變動不會導致現金產生單位的總賬面值超出其可收回金額。

- (e) 於2020年8月20日，本集團取得開發及商業化PD-L1/TGF- $\beta$ 分子的獨家許可。根據訂立的合約，本集團於2020年支付4,000,000美元的首筆不可退還付款並於2021年支付4,000,000美元的里程碑付款。本集團須在達成若干開發里程碑後支付總額為15,000,000美元的款項。本集團亦須根據產品的淨銷售額按適用的特許使用權費率支付特許使用權費。



## 15 INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Continued)

(e) (Continued)

As at 31 December 2022, the intangible asset was not ready for use and the Group was continuing research and development work. Based on the research and development process and experience of the approval process, management estimated that PD-LI/TGF- $\beta$  molecule would be able to generate revenue from 2028 to 2039 with the first seven years climbing and the last five years stable and declining. An independent valuation was performed by an independent appraiser, to determine the recoverable amount of the CGU for PD-LI/TGF- $\beta$  molecule as at 31 December 2022. Based on the assessment, there was no impairment as at 31 December 2022.

As at 31 December 2023, the intangible asset was not ready for use. The Group did not conduct any research and development work for PD-LI/TGF- $\beta$  molecule in 2023 due to uncertainties and large fund requirements. The Group plans to focus on dermatology pipelines. Also, the Group has no clear license-out plan for this intangible asset. Thus, the Group made a full impairment of RMB52,490,000 as at 31 December 2023.

## 15 無形資產 (續)

(e) (續)

於2022年12月31日，該無形資產尚未達到可使用狀態，本集團正在繼續研發工作。根據研發流程及審批流程的經驗，管理層估計PD-LI/TGF- $\beta$ 於2028年至2039年將能夠產生收益，首七年將攀升，後五年呈現穩定趨勢。由獨立評估師進行了獨立評估，以確定截至2022年12月31日PD-LI/TGF- $\beta$ 分子CGU的可回收金額。根據評估，截至2022年12月31日，沒有發生減值。

於2023年12月31日，該無形資產尚未達到可使用狀態，由於PD-LI/TGF- $\beta$ 具有不確定性且需要耗費大量資金，本集團於2023年未持續進行PD-LI/TGF- $\beta$ 的研發。本集團將更加專注於皮科管線，且本集團對該管線沒有明確的對外授權安排。因此，於2023年12月31日，本集團計提全部減值，為人民幣52,490,000元。

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16 INVESTMENT IN AN ASSOCIATE

16 於一家聯營公司的投資

		Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度	
		2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Share of net assets, unlisted	分佔資產淨值(非上市)	17,484	17,432
As at 1 January	於1月1日	17,432	—
Additions	添置	—	18,000
Share of gains/(losses) for the year	分佔年內收益/(虧損)	52	(568)
As at 31 December	於12月31日	17,484	17,432

The particulars of the associate of the Company at 31 December 2023, which is unlisted, are set out as follows:

本公司聯營公司(非上市)於2023年12月31日的詳情如下:

Company name	Place of incorporation	Registered capital	Issued and fully paid capital	Attributable equity interest to the Group as at 31 December 2023 於2023年12月31日本集團應佔股權	Principle activities
公司名稱	註冊成立地點	註冊資本 RMB'000 人民幣千元	已發行及繳足股本 RMB'000 人民幣千元		主要活動
Suzhou Industrial Park Kintor Zhidao Equity Investment Partnership (Limited partnership)* ("Zhidao Partnership")	Suzhou	211,000	63,700	28.26%	Engaging in equity investment and asset management
蘇州工業園區開拓致道股權投資合夥企業(有限合夥) ([致道合夥企業])	蘇州				從事股權投資、資產管理

\* The English name of the company registered in the PRC represents the best efforts made by the management of the Company in directly translating the Chinese name of this company as no English name has been registered.

\* 由於並無註冊英文名稱，故在中國註冊的公司之英文名稱為本公司管理層盡最大努力對公司中文名稱的直接翻譯。

Zhidao Partnership is a private company and there are no quoted market prices available for their shares.

致道合夥企業為一家私人公司，其股份並無市場報價。

## 16 INVESTMENT IN AN ASSOCIATE

(Continued)

Zhidao Partnership is held through the subsidiary of the Group, Suzhou Tuochuang Investment Co., Ltd (“**Suzhou Tuochuang**”). Suzhou Tuochuang is a limited partner. Pursuant to the partnership agreement, the investment committee of Zhidao Partnership has four representatives. Suzhou Tuochuang has two representatives, the other limited partner has one representative, and the executive partner has one representative in the investment committee. All investment activities of Zhidao Partnership should be agreed by no less than three representatives of the investment committee.

Set out below is the summarised financial information for Zhidao Partnership which is accounted for using the equity method:

Zhidao Partnership:

### Summarised statement of financial position:

		As at 31 December 於12月31日	
		2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Current	流動		
Total current assets	流動資產總值	20,348	61,690
Total current liabilities	流動負債總額	—	—
Non-current	非流動		
Total non-current assets	非流動資產總值	41,525	—
Total non-current liabilities	非流動負債總額	—	—
Net assets	資產淨值	61,873	61,690

## 16 於一家聯營公司的投資(續)

致道合夥企業乃通過本集團附屬公司蘇州拓創創業投資有限公司(「蘇州拓創」)持有。蘇州拓創為有限合夥人。根據合夥協議，致道合夥企業的投資委員會由四名代表組成。投資委員會中有兩名蘇州拓創代表，另一有限合夥人代表及一名執行合夥人代表。致道合夥企業所有投資活動均須經不少於三名投資委員會代表一致同意。

以下載列使用權益法入賬的致道合夥企業財務資料概要：

致道合夥企業：

### 財務狀況表概要

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16 INVESTMENT IN AN ASSOCIATE

(Continued)

Summarised statement of comprehensive loss:

16 於一家聯營公司的投資(續)

全面虧損表概要

		Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度	
		2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Administrative expenses	行政開支	2,228	2,666
Gains/(losses) before income tax expense	除所得稅費用前收益／ (虧損)	183	(2,010)
Income tax expense	所得稅費用	—	—
Gains/(losses) for the year	年內收益／(虧損)	183	(2,010)
Share of gains/(losses) of the associate	分佔聯營公司收益／ (虧損)	52	(568)

17 INVESTMENT IN A JOINT VENTURE

17 於一家合營公司的投資

		Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度	
		2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Share of net assets, unlisted	分佔資產淨值(非上市)	513	513
As at 1 January	於1月1日	513	—
Additions	添置	—	513
Share of loss for the year	分佔年內虧損	—*	—*
As at 31 December	於12月31日	513	513

\* The amount is less than RMB1,000.

\* 金額小於人民幣1,000元。

## 17 INVESTMENT IN A JOINT VENTURE

(Continued)

The particulars of the joint venture of the Company at 31 December 2023, which is unlisted, are set out as follows:

## 17 於一家合營公司的投資 (續)

本公司合營企業(非上市)於2023年12月31日的詳情如下：

Company name	Place of incorporation	Registered capital	Issued and fully paid capital	Attributable equity interest to the Group as at 31 December 2023	Principle activities
公司名稱	註冊成立地點	註冊資本 RMB'000 人民幣千元	已發行及 繳足股本 RMB'000 人民幣千元	於2023年 12月31日 本集團 應佔股權	主要活動
Suzhou Industrial Park Zhiyue Enterprise Management Center (Limited partnership)* ("Zhiyue") 蘇州工業園區致越企業管理中心 (有限合夥)(「致越」)	Suzhou 蘇州	2,050	1,025	50.00%	Enterprise management; enterprise management consulting 企業管理; 企業管理諮詢

\* The English name of the company registered in the PRC represents the best efforts made by the management of the Company in directly translating the Chinese name of this company as no English name has been registered.

\* 由於並無註冊英文名稱，故在中國註冊的公司之英文名稱為本公司管理層盡最大努力對公司中文名稱的直接翻譯。

Zhiyue is a private company and there are no quoted market prices available for their shares.

致越為一家私人公司，其股份並無市場報價。

Zhiyue is the general partner of Zhidao Partnership. Zhiyue is held through Suzhou Tuochuang, the subsidiary of the Group. Pursuant to the partnership agreement, there are two partnerships of Zhiyue. Suzhou Tuochuang is a limited partner. The vote shall be based on the proportion of the capital contribution actually paid, and decisions shall be approved by more than two-thirds of the votes.

致越為致道合夥企業的普通合夥人。致越乃通過本集團附屬公司蘇州拓創持有。根據合夥協議，致越有兩名合夥人。蘇州拓創為有限合夥人。表決票數按照實際已付出資比例計算，並獲三分之二以上的票數通過。



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## 17 INVESTMENT IN A JOINT VENTURE

(Continued)

Set out below are the summarised financial information for Zhiyue which is accounted for using the equity method:

Zhiyue:

### Summarised statement of financial position

## 17 於一家合營公司的投資 (續)

以下載列使用權益法入賬的致越財務資料概要：

致越：

### 財務狀況表概要

		As at 31 December 於12月31日	
		2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Current	流動		
Total current assets	流動資產總值	25	25
Total current liabilities	流動負債總額	—	—
Non-current	非流動		
Total non-current assets	非流動資產總值	1,000	1,000
Total non-current liabilities	非流動負債總額	—	—
Net assets	資產淨值	1,025	1,025

## 17 INVESTMENT IN A JOINT VENTURE

(Continued)

### Summarised statement of comprehensive loss

## 17 於一家合營公司的投資 (續)

### 全面虧損表概要

		Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度	
		2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Administrative expenses	行政開支	—*	—*
Loss before income tax expense	除所得稅費用前虧損	—*	—*
Income tax expense	所得稅費用	—*	—*
Loss for the year	年內虧損	—*	—*
Share of loss of the joint venture	分佔合營企業虧損	—*	—*

\* The amount is less than RMB1,000.

\* 金額小於人民幣1,000元。

## 18 OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

## 18 其他非流動資產

		As at 31 December 於12月31日	
		2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Value-added tax recoverables	可抵扣增值稅	7,842	8,998
Prepayments for income tax	預付所得稅	53	—
Prepayments for property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及 設備預付款項	—	2,199
		<b>7,895</b>	11,197

## 19 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

## 19 按類別劃分的金融工具

**Financial assets at  
amortised cost**  
按攤銷成本計量的金融資產

**As at 31 December**

於12月31日

		2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
<b>Assets as per statements of financial position</b>	<b>按財務狀況表的資產</b>		
Other receivables and deposits excluding non-financial assets	其他應收款項及按金 (不包括非金融資產)	3,926	3,607
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物	445,499	865,081
Time deposits	定期存款	10,835	10,223
Restricted cash	受限制現金	425	5,641
		<b>460,685</b>	884,552

**Financial liabilities at  
amortised cost**  
按攤銷成本計量的金融負債

**As at 31 December**

於12月31日

		2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
<b>Liabilities as per statements of financial position</b>	<b>按財務狀況表的負債</b>		
Borrowings	借款	247,100	276,500
Trade payables, other payables and accruals excluding non-financial liabilities	貿易應付款項、其他 應付款項及應計費用 (不包括非金融負債)	89,548	196,143
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	6,820	9,886
Amounts due to related parties	應付關聯方款項	2,000	258
		<b>345,468</b>	482,787

## 20 INVENTORIES

## 20 存貨

As at 31 December  
於12月31日

		2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Raw materials	原材料	—	603,503

Raw materials, work in progress and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on the basis of weighted average costs. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

During the year ended 31 December 2022, certain COVID-19 medical products have been manufactured with the Group's progresses on the related research and development project. As it was still in the process of obtaining the relevant regulatory approvals as of 31 December 2022, such pre-launch inventories of work in progress and finished goods were written down to their net realisable value and the provision of RMB92,986,000 has been recognised as an expense (included in "**Research and development costs**") during the year ended 31 December 2022.

原材料、在製品及產成品乃按成本及可變現淨值兩者中之較低者列賬。成本乃按加權平均成本基準分配至個別存貨項目。可變現淨值指於正常業務過程中的估計售價減完成時估計成本及進行銷售所需估計成本。

在截至2022年12月31日止的年度內，由於在相關的研究及開發項目取得進展，本集團生產了COVID-19藥品。由於在2022年12月31日，COVID-19藥品仍處於取得相關審批的階段，這些預先準備的存貨及產成品被計提至可變現淨值。截至2022年12月31日止年度，共有人民幣92,986,000元被計入存貨跌價準備，作為費用（「**研究與開發費用**」）確認。

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## 20 INVENTORIES (Continued)

As at 31 December 2023, the gross amounts of inventories were RMB603,879,000. During the year ended 31 December 2023, the COVID-19 epidemic has relatively subsided since the beginning of 2023, and global prevention and control measures have gradually removed, and it is expected that there is less likelihood of a resurgence of large drug demand due to the epidemic in the short term. In addition, the COVID-19 oral small molecule drug market is very competitive, and a number of COVID-19 small molecule drugs have been approved for marketing in the global and China markets. The Company has voluntarily suspended the clinical expenditure of Prixelutamide in COVID-19. In addition, the Company has carried out assessment and concluded that there was no net realizable value of those inventories. Thus, the Group made a full provision for inventories on the marketability, costs to be incurred and expectation with reference to historical usage and future usage plan, which were recognised as an expense (included in "Research and development costs") during the year ended 31 December 2023.

## 21 OTHER RECEIVABLES, DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the carrying amounts of other receivables, deposits and prepayments were denominated in RMB and approximated their fair values.

## 20 存貨(續)

於2023年12月31日，公司的存貨為人民幣603,879,000元。在截至2023年12月31日的年度內，COVID-19疫情自2023年初以來已相對緩和，全球的防控措施已逐漸解除，預計短期內因疫情導致大規模藥品需求的可能性較小。此外，COVID-19口服小分子藥物市場競爭激烈，全球和中國市場已有多款COVID-19小分子藥物獲批上市。公司自願暫停了普克魯胺在COVID-19的臨床支出。公司通過評估已得出結論：庫存的可變現淨值為零。由此，本集團參考了歷史使用情況和未來使用計劃，基於產品適銷性、進一步的成本和未來預期的考慮，對存貨計提全額跌價準備，共計人民幣603,879,000元，在截至2023年12月31日的年度內作為費用（「研究與開發費用」）確認。

## 21 其他應收款項、按金及預付款項

		As at 31 December 於12月31日	
		2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Refunds receivable from suppliers	供應商退款	6,480	—
Prepayments to suppliers	預付供應商款項	5,392	19,814
Deposits	按金	1,720	1,652
Advances to employees	向僱員墊款	25	24
Others	其他	2,181	1,931
		<b>15,798</b>	23,421

於2023年及2022年12月31日，其他應收款項、按金及預付款項的賬面值以人民幣計值及與其公允價值相若。



## 22 FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

- (i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include the following:

## 22 按公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益的金融資產

- (i) 按公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益的金融資產包括以下各項：

		Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止之年度	
		2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
<b>At the beginning of the year</b>	於年初	—	—
Additions	添置	48,108	210,702
Disposals	出售	(48,599)	(212,706)
Gains recognised in other gains — net	於其他收益確認的收益淨額	491	2,004
<b>At the end of the year</b>	於年末	—	—

The financial assets at fair value through profit or loss represent wealth management products and foreign currency options. The returns on the investments were not guaranteed. Hence, their contractual cash flows do not qualify for solely payments of principal and interest and were measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The fair values were based on cash flow discounted using the expected return based on management judgement and are within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

### (ii) Risk exposure and fair value measurements

Information about the methods and assumptions used in determining fair value is set out in Note 3.

按公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益的金融資產指理財產品及外匯期權。並不保證投資回報。因此，其合約現金流量不合資格為純粹本息付款，故按公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益。

公允價值乃根據採用基於管理層判斷的預期回報率貼現的現金流量計算，並屬於公允價值層級的第3級。

### (ii) 風險敞口及公允價值計量

有關釐定公允價值所採用的方法及假設的資料載於附註3。

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23 TIME DEPOSITS

23 定期存款

		As at 31 December 於12月31日	
		2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Time deposits in RMB (Note(a))	人民幣定期存款(附註(a))	10,000	10,000
Accrued interest (Note(b))	應計利息(附註(b))	835	223
		<b>10,835</b>	10,223

(a) Time deposits held by the Group as at 31 December 2023 bear interests at 3.5% (2022: 3.5%) per annum with a duration of over three months.

(b) The interest on financial instruments accrued based on the effective interest rate method has been included in the balance of the corresponding financial instruments.

(a) 本集團於2023年12月31日持有的定期存款按每年3.5% (2022年：3.5%)的利率計息，期限為三個月以上。

(b) 基於實際利率法應計的金融工具利息已包含在相應金融工具的餘額中。

## 24 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND RESTRICTED CASH

## 24 現金及現金等價物以及受限制現金

		As at 31 December 於12月31日	
		2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Cash at bank and on hand	銀行及手頭現金	410,492	820,855
Time deposits and highly liquid investments with initial terms within three months	初始期限為三個月內的定期存款及高流動性投資	35,432	49,867
Less: restricted cash (Note(a))	減：受限制現金(附註(a))	(425)	(5,641)
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物	445,499	865,081
Cash and bank balances denominated in:	以下列貨幣計值的現金及銀行結餘：		
— RMB	— 人民幣	228,960	184,609
— USD	— 美元	141,070	182,259
— HKD	— 港元	73,997	497,602
Accrued interest (Note(b))	應計利息(附註(b))	444,027 1,472	864,470 611
		445,499	865,081

(a) As at 31 December 2023, the restricted cash was RMB425,000 (31 December 2022: RMB5,641,000), which was placed in banks to purchase wealth management products.

(b) The interest on financial instruments accrued based on the effective interest rate method has been included in the balance of the corresponding financial instruments.

(a) 於2023年12月31日，受限制現金人民幣425,000元(2022年12月31日：人民幣5,641,000元)存放於銀行以購買理財產品。

(b) 基於實際利率法應計的金融工具利息已包含在相應金融工具的餘額中。

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25 BORROWINGS

25 借款

		As at 31 December 於12月31日	
		2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
<b>Non-current</b>	<b>非即期</b>		
Long-term bank borrowings (Note (a))	長期銀行借款(附註(a))	133,400	177,600
<b>Current</b>	<b>即期</b>		
Short-term bank borrowings (Note (b))	短期銀行借款(附註(b))	20,000	40,000
Long-term bank borrowings (Note (a))	長期銀行借款(附註(a))	93,700	58,900
		113,700	98,900
<b>Total</b>	<b>總計</b>	<b>247,100</b>	<b>276,500</b>

The maturity date is as follows:

有關到期日如下：

		As at 31 December 於12月31日	
		2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Less than 1 year or repayment on demand	1年以內或按要求償還	113,700	98,900
1–2 years	1至2年	113,400	44,200
2–5 years	2至5年	20,000	133,400
Total	總計	247,100	276,500

The carrying amounts of borrowings were denominated in RMB.

借款的賬面值以人民幣計值。

## 25 BORROWINGS (Continued)

- (a) As at 31 December 2023, the Group had long-term bank borrowings of RMB83,000,000 which were secured by certain land use right, buildings and construction in progress and unsecured long-term bank borrowings of RMB144,100,000. Borrowings of RMB43,000,000 bore a fixed interest rate at 4.90% per annum, borrowings of RMB40,000,000 bore a fixed interest rate at 4.75% per annum, borrowings of RMB9,200,000 bore a fixed interest rate at 3.95% per annum and borrowings of RMB45,400,000 bore a fixed interest rate at 4.05% per annum, borrowings of RMB40,000,000 bore a fixed interest rate at 4.00% per annum, and borrowings of RMB49,500,000 bore a fixed interest rate at 3.90% per annum. RMB93,700,000 of these loans should be repaid by 31 December 2024, while the remaining should be repaid by instalments during the period from 28 February 2025 to 23 March 2026.

As at 31 December 2022, the Group had long-term bank borrowings of RMB91,500,000 which were secured by certain land use right, buildings and construction in progress and unsecured long-term bank borrowings of RMB145,000,000. Borrowings of RMB47,000,000 bore a fixed interest rate at 4.90% per annum, borrowings of RMB44,500,000 bore a fixed interest rate at 4.75% per annum, borrowings of RMB46,800,000 bore a fixed interest rate at 3.95% per annum, borrowings of RMB48,200,000 bore a fixed interest rate at 4.05% per annum, and borrowings of RMB50,000,000 bore a fixed interest rate at 4.00% per annum. RMB58,900,000 of these loans should be repaid by 31 December 2023, while the remaining should be repaid by instalments during the period from 10 February 2024 to 23 March 2026.

## 25 借款(續)

- (a) 於2023年12月31日，本集團的長期銀行借款為人民幣83,000,000元，以部分土地使用權、樓宇及在建工程作抵押；無抵押長期銀行借款為人民幣144,100,000元。人民幣43,000,000元的借款按每年4.90%的固定利率計息；人民幣40,000,000元的借款按每年4.75%的固定利率計息；人民幣9,200,000元的借款按每年3.95%的固定利率計息；人民幣45,400,000元的借款按每年4.05%的固定利率計息；人民幣40,000,000元的借款按每年4.00%的固定利率計息；以及人民幣49,500,000元的借款按每年3.90%的固定利率計息。該等貸款中的人民幣93,700,000元須於2024年12月31日之前償還，而餘下部分須於2025年2月28日至2026年3月23日期間分期償還。

於2022年12月31日，本集團的長期銀行借款為人民幣91,500,000元，以部分土地使用權、樓宇及在建工程作抵押；無抵押長期銀行借款為人民幣145,000,000元。人民幣47,000,000元的借款按每年4.90%的固定利率計息；人民幣44,500,000元的借款按每年4.75%的固定利率計息；人民幣46,800,000元的借款按每年3.95%的固定利率計息；人民幣48,200,000元的借款按每年4.05%的固定利率計息；以及人民幣50,000,000元的借款按每年4.00%的固定利率計息。該等貸款中的人民幣58,900,000元須於2023年12月31日之前償還，而餘下部分須於2024年2月10日至2026年3月23日期間分期償還。



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## 25 BORROWINGS (Continued)

(b) As at 31 December 2023, Suzhou Kintor had unsecured short-term bank borrowings totalling RMB20,000,000. Borrowings of RMB10,000,000 bore a fixed interest rate at 3.65% per annum and borrowings of RMB10,000,000 bore a fixed interest rate at 3.55% per annum. The unsecured short-term bank borrowings were due for repayment in 2024.

As at 31 December 2022, Suzhou Kintor had unsecured short-term bank borrowings totalling RMB40,000,00 which bore a fixed interest rate at 4.00% per annum and were due for repayment in 2023.

## 25 借款(續)

(b) 於2023年12月31日，蘇州開拓的無抵押短期銀行借款合計人民幣20,000,000元，其中10,000,000按每年3.65%的固定利率計息，及10,000,000按每年3.55%的固定利率計息。無抵押短期銀行借款須於2024年到期償還。

於2022年12月31日，蘇州開拓的無抵押短期銀行借款合計人民幣40,000,00元，按每年4.00%的固定利率計息。借款須於2023年到期償還。

## 26 LEASE LIABILITIES

## 26 租賃負債

		As at 31 December 於12月31日	
		2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Minimum lease payments due	下列期間到期的最低租賃付款		
— Within 1 year	—1年內	4,710	4,758
— Between 1 and 2 years	—1至2年	2,320	3,973
— Between 2 and 5 years	—2至5年	—	1,643
		<b>7,030</b>	10,374
Less: future finance charges	減：未來財務費用	(210)	(488)
Present value of lease liabilities	租賃負債現值	<b>6,820</b>	9,886
Portion classified as current liabilities	分類為流動負債的部分	<b>4,530</b>	4,435
Portion classified as non-current liabilities	分類為非流動負債的部分	<b>2,290</b>	5,451
The present value of lease liabilities is as follows:	租賃負債的現值如下：		
— Within 1 year	—1年內	4,530	4,435
— Between 1 and 2 years	—1至2年	2,290	3,828
— Between 2 and 5 years	—2至5年	—	1,623
		<b>6,820</b>	9,886

## 26 LEASE LIABILITIES (Continued)

The following table sets forth the discount rate of our lease liabilities as the dates indicated:

		As at 31 December 於12月31日	
		2023 2023年	2022 2022年
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	4.34%	4.43%

The Group leases various properties and land use right for operation and these liabilities were measured at net present value of the lease payments during the lease terms that are not yet paid.

The loss and total comprehensive loss shows the following amounts relating to leases:

		Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度	
		2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets	使用權資產的折舊費用		
Leased properties	租賃物業	4,347	4,902
Land use right	土地使用權	701	702
		5,048	5,604
Interest expense (included in finance costs)	利息開支(計入財務成本)	326	449
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in administrative expenses)	與短期租賃有關的開支(計入行政開支)	682	1,217

The total cash outflow for leases for the year ended 31 December 2023 was RMB5,500,000 (2022: RMB5,830,000).

Information about right-of-use assets is set out in Note 14.

## 26 租賃負債(續)

下表載列租賃負債於所示日期的貼現率：

		As at 31 December 於12月31日	
		2023 2023年	2022 2022年
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	4.34%	4.43%

本集團為其經營租賃各種物業及土地使用權，該等負債按於租期內尚未支付的租賃付款淨現值計量。

虧損及全面虧損總額顯示以下與租賃有關的金額：

		Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度	
		2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets	使用權資產的折舊費用		
Leased properties	租賃物業	4,347	4,902
Land use right	土地使用權	701	702
		5,048	5,604
Interest expense (included in finance costs)	利息開支(計入財務成本)	326	449
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in administrative expenses)	與短期租賃有關的開支(計入行政開支)	682	1,217

截至2023年12月31日止年度，租賃產生的現金流出總額為人民幣5,500,000元(2022年：人民幣5,830,000元)。

有關使用權資產的信息請已於附註14列示。

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## 27 DEFERRED INCOME

## 27 遞延收入

		As at 31 December 於12月31日	
		2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
<b>Government grants</b>	<b>政府補助</b>		
Reimbursement of capital expenditures (Note (a))	補償資本開支(附註(a))	1,524	3,114
Reimbursement of future expenses (Note (a))	補償未來開支(附註(a))	18,133	16,838
<b>Total</b>	<b>總計</b>	<b>19,657</b>	19,952

(a) Government grants as reimbursement of capital expenditures and future expenses are subsidies received for compensating the Group's future production and research and development activities with regards to certain projects.

The amount of government grants that credited to the statement of comprehensive income is disclosed in Note 5.

(a) 作為補償資本開支及未來開支的政府補助是為補償本集團與若干項目有關的未來生產及研發活動而收到的補貼。

計入全面收益表的政府補助金額於附註5披露。

## 28 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

## 28 貿易及其他應付款項

		As at 31 December 於12月31日	
		2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Payables for service suppliers (Note (a))	應付服務供應商款項 (附註(a))	68,288	78,453
Salary and staff welfare payables	應付薪金及員工福利	14,211	16,131
Payables for materials and consumables (Note (a))	材料及耗材產生的應付款項 (附註(a))	13,313	101,948
Payables for audit services	審計服務產生的應付款項	2,800	3,400
Payables for property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備應付款項	1,666	4,810
Payables for individual income tax and other taxes	應繳個人所得稅及其他稅項	432	1,899
Payables for interest expenses	應付利息開支	309	361
Others	其他	3,481	7,532
		<b>104,500</b>	214,534

## 28 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES (Continued)

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, all trade and other payables of the Group were non-interest bearing, and their fair values approximated their carrying amounts due to their short maturities.

- (a) As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the ageing analysis of payables for materials and consumables and payables for service suppliers based on invoice date are as follows:

## 28 貿易及其他應付款項(續)

於2023年及2022年12月31日，本集團所有貿易及其他應付款項均不計息，且由於到期日較短，其公允價值與其賬面值相若。

- (a) 於2023年及2022年12月31日，材料及耗材產生的應付款項及應付服務供應商款項基於發票日期的賬齡分析如下：

		As at 31 December 於12月31日	
		2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
— Within 1 year	— 1年內	61,062	180,401
— More than one year	— 1年以上	20,539	—

## 29 DEFERRED INCOME TAX LIABILITIES

## 29 遞延所得稅負債

		As at 31 December 於12月31日	
		2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:	結餘包括以下各項應佔的暫時差異：		
Intangible assets appraisal arising from business combination	業務合併產生的無形資產評估	124,173	155,272

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## 29 DEFERRED INCOME TAX LIABILITIES

(Continued)

		As at 31 December 於12月31日	
		2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Deferred income tax liabilities: To be recovered after 12 months	遞延所得稅負債： 於12個月後收回	<b>31,043</b>	38,818

## 30 SHARE CAPITAL

### Share capital of the Company

The Company was incorporated in the Cayman Islands on 16 May 2018 with an initial authorized share capital of USD50,000 divided into 500,000,000 shares with a par value of USD0.0001 each.

On 15 June 2023, the Company increased the authorized share capital to US\$70,000 divided into 700,000,000 Shares of US\$0.0001 each by the creation of additional US\$20,000 divided into 200,000,000 Shares of US\$0.0001 each.

## 30 股本

### 本公司股本

本公司於2018年5月16日在開曼群島註冊成立，初始法定股本為50,000美元，分為500,000,000股每股面值0.0001美元的股份。

於2023年6月15日，本公司通過增加法定股本20,000美元（分為200,000,000股每股面值0.0001美元的股份），將本公司的法定股本增加至70,000美元（分為700,000,000股每股面值0.0001美元的股份）。

		Number of shares 股份數目	Nominal value of shares 股份面值 USD 美元	Equivalent nominal value of shares 股份等值面值 RMB 人民幣元
As at 1 January 2023 and 31 December 2023	於2023年1月1日及 2023年12月31日	<b>447,499,600</b>	<b>44,750</b>	<b>314,633</b>
As at 1 January 2022	於2022年1月1日	387,589,600	38,759	273,007
Issuance of shares (Note (a))	發行股份(附註(a))	59,910,000	5,991	41,626
As at 31 December 2022	於2022年12月31日	447,499,600	44,750	314,633



### 30 SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)

#### Share capital of the Company (Continued)

- (a) On 7 September 2022, the Company issued 19,910,000 ordinary shares with par value of USD0.0001 each at a price of HKD13.94 per Share, raising approximately HKD277,545,400 with net proceeds HKD272,999,622, after deducting related issuance expenses. Accordingly, 19,910,000 ordinary shares with par value of USD0.0001 each are issued and RMB13,768 are credited to share capital, and remaining amounts, after netting of issuance expenses, are credited to share premium.

On 16 December 2022, the Company issued 40,000,000 ordinary shares with par value of USD0.0001 each at a price of HKD12.94 per Share, raising approximately HKD517,600,000 with net proceeds HKD509,122,488, after deducting related issuance expenses. Accordingly, 40,000,000 ordinary shares with par value of USD0.0001 each are issued and RMB27,858 are credited to share capital, and remaining amounts, after netting of issuance expenses, are credited to share premium.

### 30 股本(續)

#### 本公司股本(續)

- (a) 於2022年9月7日，本公司按每股13.94港元發行19,910,000股每股面值為0.0001美元的普通股，集資約277,545,400港元，扣除相關發行開支後，所得款項淨額為272,999,622港元。因此，已發行19,910,000股每股面值為0.0001美元的普通股，並將人民幣13,768元計入股本，剩餘金額於扣除發行開支後計入股份溢價。

於2022年12月16日，本公司按每股12.94港元發行40,000,000股每股面值為0.0001美元的普通股，集資約517,600,000港元，扣除相關發行開支後，所得款項淨額為509,122,488港元。因此，已發行40,000,000股每股面值為0.0001美元的普通股，並將人民幣27,858元計入股本，剩餘金額於扣除發行開支後計入股份溢價。

### 31 SHARES HELD FOR THE 2020 EMPLOYEE INCENTIVE SCHEME

(a) On 8 March 2022, the Board of Directors of the Company approved the modification of the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme. The Company has agreed to amend the vesting schedule to provide flexibility for participants for whom 50% of their restricted share units which should vest on 31 March 2022. The participants may select from only one from three options.

- Adhere to the original Vesting Schedule and vest on 31 March 2022;
- Give up on 31 March 2022 and the restricted share units will automatically lapse and the shares return back to restricted share units pool; and
- Postpone the decision to 30 September 2022.

The participant may postpone the decision to 30 September 2022 and thereafter may elect to/or not to have the restricted share units vest on 30 September 2022. If not, the restricted share units will automatically lapse and the shares return back to restricted share units pool.

On 31 March 2022, a total of 349,393 shares (3,493,925 shares as adjusted upon the completion of the capitalisation issue of initial public offering) from tranche A were vested. The Group received from the Grantees a total amount of HKD1,197,505 (equivalent to approximately RMB974,061).

On 31 March 2022, the participants who were granted a total of 404,393 shares (4,043,925 shares as adjusted upon the completion of the capitalisation issue of initial public offering) from tranche B postponed the decision to 30 September 2022. The share option for tranche B was valued by the directors of the Company with reference to the valuation carried out by an independent appraiser on 31 March 2022. The fair value of the share option for tranche B is HKD0.53 per Share.

### 31 就2020年僱員激勵計劃持有的股份

(a) 於2022年3月8日，本公司董事會批准修改2020年僱員激勵計劃。本公司同意修訂歸屬時間表，以為應於2022年3月31日歸屬的50%受限制股份單位參與者提供靈活性。參與者僅可從三個選項中選擇一個。

- 遵守原歸屬時間表並於2022年3月31日歸屬；
- 於2022年3月31日放棄歸屬，受限制股份單位將自動失效，且股份返回受限制股份單位池；及
- 推遲至2022年9月30日再作決定。

參與者可推遲至2022年9月30日再作決定，之後可選擇將或不將受限制股份單位於2022年9月30日歸屬。否則，受限制股份單位將自動失效，且股票將返回受限制股份單位池。

於2022年3月31日，批次A合共349,393股股份（於首次公開發售的資本化發行完成後經調整為3,493,925股股份）獲歸屬。本集團自承授人處獲得的總金額為1,197,505港元（相當於約人民幣974,061元）。

於2022年3月31日，自批次B獲授合共404,393股股份（於首次公開發售的資本化發行完成後經調整為4,043,925股股份）的參與者將推遲至2022年9月30日再作決定。批次B的購股權由本公司董事會參考獨立估值師於2022年3月31日的估值進行評估。批次B購股權的公允價值為每股0.53港元。

### 31 SHARES HELD FOR THE 2020 EMPLOYEE INCENTIVE SCHEME (Continued)

(a) (Continued)

During 1 April to 30 September 2022, 17,053 shares (170,525 shares as adjusted upon the completion of the capitalisation issue of initial public offering) forfeited because of employees resigned from the Group.

On 30 September 2022, the participants gave up tranche B aggregating 387,341 shares (3,873,400 shares as adjusted upon the completion of the capitalisation issue of initial public offering).

- (b) On 8 October 2022, 1,139,950 shares were granted to 16 eligible employees in two separate tranches (A and B). The fair value of an ordinary share at the date of grant is HKD11.24, and the exercise prices were USD0.0442 per Share for tranche A and USD1.91515 per Share for tranche B, respectively. 569,975 shares from tranche A and 569,975 shares from tranche B were granted. Service periods are up to four years for eligible employees. If an employee ceases to be employed by the Company before the respective vesting date, the awarded shares will be forfeited.

The restricted share units were valued by the directors of the Company with reference to the quoted market share price on the grant date of the restricted share units. The fair value of share-based payment of tranche A and B are HKD10.89 and HKD0.00 per Share respectively.

### 31 就2020年僱員激勵計劃持有的股份(續)

(a) (續)

於2022年4月1日至9月30日期間，17,053股股份(於首次公開發售的資本化發行完成後經調整為170,525股股份)因僱員自本集團辭職而被沒收。

於2022年9月30日，參與者放棄批次B總計387,341股股份(於首次公開發售的資本化發行完成後經調整為3,873,400股股份)。

- (b) 於2022年10月8日，按兩個獨立批次(A及B)向16名合資格僱員授出1,139,950股股份。於授予日一股普通股的公允價值為11.24港元，而批次A及批次B的行使價分別為每股0.0442美元及每股1.91515美元。批次A及批次B分別授出569,975股股份及569,975股股份。對於合資格僱員的服務期限最長為四年。倘僱員於各解鎖日期之前不再受僱於本公司，則獎勵股份將被收回。

受限制股份單位由本公司董事於受限制股份單位的授予日，參考市場股份報價進行評估。批次A及批次B以股份為基礎的支付的公允價值分別為10.89港元及0.00港元。

### 31 SHARES HELD FOR THE 2020 EMPLOYEE INCENTIVE SCHEME *(Continued)*

- (c) On 29 December 2022, the Board of Directors of the Company approved the modification of 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme. The Company has agreed to amend its free option to grant equity to provide flexibility for participants for all granted restricted share units.
- On receipt of a Grant Letter or Vesting Notice, the Selected Person may decline any tranche or both tranches of and offer of Award(s), in which case the declined Award(s) shall automatically lapse, and the Selected Person shall have no further claim nor rights in respect of such Award(s).

Since the modification, all the restricted share units granted and not yet granted under 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme has been changed to to share options.

- (d) On 20 September 2023, the Board of Directors of the Company cancelled the Original Tranche B Awards and provided the relevant Selected Persons with a replacement award of an equivalent number of share options as the Original Tranche B Awards at the exercise price of HKD3.50 per Share (the “**Tranche C Awards**”).

### 31 就2020年僱員激勵計劃持有的股份(續)

- (c) 於2022年12月29日，本公司董事會批准修改2020年僱員激勵計劃。本公司同意修訂授予股權的自由選擇權，以為所有獲授予受限制股份的參與者提供靈活性。
- 收到授予函或歸屬通知後，獲選人士可拒絕接納獎勵批次及要約中的任何批次或同時兩者，在此情況下，被拒絕接納的獎勵將自動失效，而獲選人士不得就該等獎勵作進一步申索或享有權利。

由於本修改，2020年僱員激勵計劃下授予的和尚未授予的所有限制性股票單位變更為股票期權。

- (d) 2023年9月20日，本公司董事會批准取消批次B獎勵並同時按照新的價格(即每股3.5港幣)授予與批次獎勵B同等數量的股票(「**批次C獎勵**」)給相關參與者。

### 31 SHARES HELD FOR THE 2020 EMPLOYEE INCENTIVE SCHEME (Continued)

- (e) On 30 September 2023, the Company granted two separate tranches (A and C) of 3,468,200 share options in the Company under this Scheme to each Participant. Each share option represents a Share of the Company in issue as of the date of the Grant Letter to Participants. Each tranche of share options has its own price per Share being USD0.0442 (after the completion of the Capitalization Issue) per Share for tranche A and HKD3.50 per Share for tranche C, respectively.

The fair value of the share options granted have been valued by an independent qualified valuer using binomial option-pricing model for USD batch and HKD batch as at the grant date. Key assumptions are set as below:

		USD 美元	HKD 港幣
Risk-free interest rate	無風險利率	5.12%-4.97%	3.94%-4.40%
Expected volatility	預期波動率	51.4%-65.9%	51.4%-65.9%
Dividend yield ratio	股息收益率	0.0%	0.0%
Grant date option fair value per Share	授予日每股公允價值	0.3090-0.3154	0.5023-1.2792
Exercise price	授予價格	0.0442	3.50

The expense recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and other reserves for share options granted to the employees amounted to approximately RMB22,989,000 for the year ended 31 December 2023 (2022: RMB95,636,000).

### 31 就2020年僱員激勵計劃持有的股份(續)

- (e) 於2023年9月30日，公司按照此計劃按兩個獨立批次(A及C)向每位參與者授予3,468,200股股票期權。每個股票期權代表參與者簽署授予函時公司已發行的一股股票。每個批次對應其各自價格(每股)，其中，批次A的價格為每股0.0442美元(資本化發行後)，批次C的價格為每股3.50港幣。

於授予日，所授予股票期權的公允價值已由合資格的評估師利用二叉定價模型(包括美元和港幣)評估，關鍵假設如下：

截至2023年12月31日止年度，於綜合全面收益表及其他儲備中確認的向僱員授出的受限制股份單位的開支約為人民幣22,989,000元(2022年：人民幣95,636,000元)。



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**31 SHARES HELD FOR THE 2020 EMPLOYEE INCENTIVE SCHEME** (Continued)

(e) (Continued)

Set out below is the movement in the number of awarded restricted share units/share options under the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme:

**31 就2020年僱員激勵計劃持有的股份** (續)

(e) (續)

以下載列根據2020年僱員激勵計劃授予的受限制股份單位數量的變動情況：

		Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度	
		2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
At the beginning of the year	於年初	<b>11,672,870</b>	19,895,720
Granted during the year	年內授出	<b>6,252,027</b>	1,139,950
Vested during the year	年內歸屬	<b>(2,468,961)</b>	(3,493,925)
Lapsed during the year	年內失效	<b>(2,194,123)</b>	(3,873,400)
Forfeited during the year	年內收回	<b>(2,376,196)</b>	(1,995,475)
Cancelled during the year	年內取消	<b>(2,783,827)</b>	—
At the end of the year	於年末	<b>8,101,790</b>	11,672,870
Shares not yet granted at the end of the year	年末尚未授出的股份	<b>9,548,914</b>	8,446,795

## 32 RESERVES

## 32 儲備

		Share premium 股份溢價 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Share-based compensation reserve 以股份為基礎的薪酬儲備 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Accumulated losses 累計虧損 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Total 總計 RMB'000 人民幣千元
<b>At 1 January 2023</b>	於 <b>2023</b> 年1月1日	<b>4,103,949</b>	<b>114,782</b>	<b>(2,723,844)</b>	<b>1,494,887</b>
Loss for the year	年內虧損	—	—	<b>(1,060,820)</b>	<b>(1,060,820)</b>
Share-based payments (Note 31)	以股份為基礎的支付 (附註31)	—	<b>22,989</b>	—	<b>22,989</b>
Shares vested under the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme and transferred to the grantees (Note 31)(Note (a))	根據2020年僱員激勵計劃歸屬及轉移至承授人的股份 (附註31)(附註(a))	<b>89,118</b>	<b>(88,364)</b>	—	<b>754</b>
<b>At 31 December 2023</b>	於 <b>2023</b> 年12月31日	<b>4,193,067</b>	<b>49,407</b>	<b>(3,784,664)</b>	<b>457,810</b>
<b>At 1 January 2022</b>	於 <b>2022</b> 年1月1日	3,358,871	65,506	(1,769,475)	1,654,902
Loss for the year	年內虧損	—	—	(954,369)	(954,369)
Issue of shares of the Company (Note 30)	發行本公司股份 (附註30)	697,747	—	—	697,747
Share-based payments (Note 31)	以股份為基礎的支付 (附註31)	—	95,636	—	95,636
Shares vested under the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme and transferred to the grantees (Note 31)(Note (a))	根據2020年僱員激勵計劃歸屬及轉移至承授人的股份 (附註31)(附註(a))	47,331	(46,360)	—	971
<b>At 31 December 2022</b>	於 <b>2022</b> 年12月31日	<b>4,103,949</b>	<b>114,782</b>	<b>(2,723,844)</b>	<b>1,494,887</b>

During the year ended 31 December 2023, Kiya transferred 2,468,961 ordinary shares of the Company (2022: 3,493,925) to the Grantees upon vesting of the awarded shares (Note 31).

截至2023年12月31日止年度，Kiya 於獎勵股份歸屬後向承授人轉讓2,468,961股本公司普通股(2022年：3,493,925)(附註31)

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33 NOTE TO THE CONSOLIDATED  
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(i) Reconciliation of loss before income tax to  
cash used in operations

33 綜合現金流量表附註

(i) 除所得稅前虧損與經營活動所用  
現金的對賬

Year ended 31 December  
截至12月31日止年度

		2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Loss before income tax	除所得稅前虧損	(1,068,861)	(953,284)
Adjustments for:	就以下各項作出調整：		
Amortisation of intangible assets (Note 6 and Note 15)	無形資產攤銷 (附註6和附註15)	119	151
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 6 and Note 13)	物業、廠房及設備折舊 (附註6和附註13)	13,854	12,678
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (Note 6 and Note 14)	使用權資產折舊 (附註6和附註14)	5,003	5,559
Provision for inventories (Note 6 and Note 20)	存貨跌價準備 (附註6及附註20)	603,879	92,986
Impairment of intangible assets (Note 6 and Note 15)	無形資產減值準備 (附註6及附註15)	86,589	—
Impairment for property, plant and equipment (Note 6 and Note 13)	物業、廠房及設備減值 準備(附註6及附註13)	46,355	—
Impairment for right-of-use assets (Note 6 and Note 14)	使用權資產減值準備 (附註6和附註14)	1,128	—
Gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 7)	按公允價值計量且其變動 計入當期損益的金融 資產收益(附註7)	(491)	(2,004)
Gains/(losses) on disposal of property, plant and equipment — net (Note 7)	出售物業、廠房及設備的 收益/(虧損)淨額 (附註7)	(10)	620
Share of (gains)/losses of an associate and a joint venture (Note 16 and Note 17)	分佔聯營公司及合營企業 的(收益)/虧損 (附註16及附註17)	(52)	568
Interest expenses (Note 8)	利息開支(附註8)	9,690	8,187
Interest income (Note 5)	利息收入(附註5)	(13,077)	(6,882)
Share-based compensation expenses (Note 9 and Note 31)	以股份為基礎的薪酬開支 (附註9及附註31)	22,989	95,636
Net foreign exchange losses/(gains)	匯兌虧損/(收益)淨額	4,012	(16,530)
Changes in working capital:	營運資金變動：		
— Other receivables	— 其他應收款項	7,623	94,234
— Inventories	— 存貨	(376)	(345,127)
— Trade and other payables	— 貿易及其他應付款項	(106,838)	6,756
— Amounts due to related parties	— 應付關聯方款項	1,742	(150)
— Deferred income	— 遞延收入	(295)	15,943
— Other non-current assets	— 其他非流動資產	1,663	30,392
Cash used in operations	經營所用現金	(385,354)	(960,267)

### 33 NOTE TO THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (Continued)

#### (ii) Major non-cash transactions

During the year ended 31 December 2023, the principal non-cash transactions are the additions of right-of-use assets of RMB1,425,000 and the expense of RMB22,989,000 recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and other reserves for restricted share units.

During the year ended 31 December 2022, the principal non-cash transactions are the additions of right-of-use assets of RMB9,217,000 and the expense of RMB95,636,000 recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and other reserves for restricted share units.

#### (iii) Reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities

### 33 綜合現金流量表附註(續)

#### (ii) 主要非現金交易

於截至2023年12月31日止年度，主要非現金交易為添置使用權資產人民幣1,425,000元及於綜合全面收益及其他儲備中確認的受限制股份單位的開支人民幣22,989,000元。

於截至2022年12月31日止年度，主要非現金交易為添置使用權資產人民幣9,217,000元及於綜合全面收益及其他儲備中確認的受限制股份單位的開支人民幣95,636,000元。

#### (iii) 融資活動負債的對賬

		Lease liabilities 租賃負債 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Borrowings 借款 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Total 總計 RMB'000 人民幣千元
At 1 January 2023	於2023年1月1日	9,886	276,500	286,386
Financing cash flows in	融資現金流入	—	70,000	70,000
Financing cash flows out	融資現金流出	(4,818)	(111,157)	(115,975)
Interest expenses	利息開支	326	12,066	12,392
New lease	新租賃	1,426	—	1,426
At 31 December 2023	於2023年12月31日	6,820	247,409	254,229
At 1 January 2022	於2022年1月1日	4,833	154,900	159,733
Financing cash flows in	融資現金流入	—	170,000	170,000
Financing cash flows out	融資現金流出	(4,613)	(48,400)	(53,013)
Interest expenses	利息開支	449	—	449
New lease	新租賃	9,217	—	9,217
At 31 December 2022	於2022年12月31日	9,886	276,500	286,386

### 34 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control, common significant influence or joint control.

The equity holders, members of key management and their close family members of the Group are also considered as related parties. In the opinion of the directors of the Company, the related party transactions were carried out in the normal course of business and at terms negotiated between the Group and the respective related parties.

(i) Name and relationship with related parties are set out below:

Name of related party 關聯方名稱	Relationship 關係
--------------------------------	--------------------

Dr. Qun Lu  
陸群博士

Dr. Ruo Xu  
許若博士

Dr. Jianfei Yang  
楊劍飛博士

One of the key management  
主要管理層成員之一

One of the key management  
主要管理層成員之一

One of the key management before November 2022  
2022年11月前為主要管理層成員之一

Save as disclosed elsewhere in this report, the following is a summary of the significant transactions carried out between the Group and its related parties in the ordinary course of business during the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022.

### 34 關聯方交易

倘一方有能力直接或間接控制另一方，或在作出財務及經營決策方面能對另一方行使重大影響力，則雙方被視為關聯方。倘雙方受共同控制、共同重大影響或聯合控制，亦被視為關聯方。

權益持有人、本集團主要管理層成員及彼等的近親亦被視為關聯方。本公司董事認為，關聯方交易乃於一般業務過程中按本集團與各關聯方磋商的條款進行。

(i) 名稱及與關聯方的關係如下：

除本報告另有披露外，以下為於截至2023年及2022年12月31日止年度本集團與其關聯方於一般業務過程中所進行重大交易的概要。



### 34 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(Continued)

#### (ii) Balances

The related party balances as at 31 December 2023 and 2022, are shown below:

### 34 關聯方交易(續)

#### (ii) 結餘

於2023年及2022年12月31日的關聯方結餘列示如下：

		As at 31 December 於12月31日	
		2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Amounts due to related parties in relation to receipt of government grants not yet paid to related parties:	就收到的政府補助而言尚未支付予關聯方的應付關聯方的款項：		
— Dr. Qun Lu	— 陸群博士	2,000	—
— Dr. Ruo Xu	— 許若博士	—	225
— Dr. Jianfei Yang	— 楊劍飛博士	—	33
		<b>2,000</b>	258

As at 31 December 2023, all balances with related parties of the Group were non-interest bearing and non-trade in nature, and their fair values approximated their carrying amounts due to their short maturities.

於2023年12月31日，本集團與關聯方的所有結餘均不計息及為非貿易性質，且由於到期日較短，其公允價值與其賬面值相若。

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### 34 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(Continued)

#### (iii) Key management compensation

Key management includes executive directors, chief officers and vice presidents. The compensation paid or payable to key management for employee services is shown below:

### 34 關聯方交易(續)

#### (iii) 主要管理層薪酬：

主要管理層包括執行董事、主要行政人員及副總裁。就僱員服務已付或應付主要管理層的薪酬列示如下：

		Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度	
		2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Salaries, wages and bonuses	薪金、工資及花紅	24,528	29,381
Contribution to pension scheme	退休金計劃供款	460	478
Housing funds, medical insurance and other social insurance	住房公積金、醫療保險及其他社會保險	418	523
Share-based compensation expenses	以股份為基礎的薪酬開支	13,542	28,297
		<b>38,948</b>	58,679

### 35 COMMITMENTS

#### (i) Lease commitments (excluding the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities)

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Group leases some offices and equipments under irrevocable lease contracts with lease term less than one year and leases of low value that have been exempted from recognition of right-of-use assets permitted under IFRS16. The future aggregate minimum lease payment under irrevocable lease contracts for these exempted contracts are as follows:

		As at 31 December 於12月31日	
		2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
No later than 1 year	1年內	167	133

#### (ii) Capital expenditure commitments

Capital expenditure contracted for as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 but not yet incurred by the Group are as follows:

		As at 31 December 於12月31日	
		2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	1,948	4,608
Investment in an associate and a joint venture	於一家聯營公司及一家合營企業的投資	42,513	42,513
Total	總計	44,461	47,121

### 35 承諾

#### (i) 租賃承諾(不包括使用權資產及租賃負債)

於2023年及2022年12月31日，本集團根據不可撤銷租賃合約租賃若干辦公室及設備，該等合約租期少於一年及為低價值租賃，已根據國際財務報告準則第16號獲准豁免確認使用權資產。該等獲豁免合約根據不可撤銷租賃合約的未來最低租賃付款總額如下：

#### (ii) 資本開支承諾

於2023年及2022年12月31日，本集團已訂約但尚未產生的資本開支列示如下：

### 36 BALANCE SHEET AND STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY OF THE COMPANY

### 36 本公司的資產負債表及權益變動表

		As at 31 December 於12月31日	
		2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
<b>Assets</b>	<b>資產</b>		
<b>Non-current assets</b>	<b>非流動資產</b>		
Investments in subsidiaries	於附屬公司的投資	—	3,171,673
<b>Current assets</b>	<b>流動資產</b>		
Amounts due from subsidiaries	應收附屬公司款項	466,303	2,843,505
Time deposits	定期存款	10,835	10,223
Restricted cash	受限制現金	425	5,641
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物	183,456	604,822
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>資產總值</b>	<b>661,019</b>	6,635,864
<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>負債</b>		
<b>Current liabilities</b>	<b>流動負債</b>		
Amounts due to subsidiaries	應付子公司款項	20,020	19,927
Other payables	其他應付款項	4,059	14,910
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>負債總額</b>	<b>24,079</b>	34,837
<b>Equity</b>	<b>權益</b>		
<b>Equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company</b>	<b>本公司權益持有人應佔權益</b>		
Share capital	股本	315	315
Shares held for the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme	就2020年僱員激勵計劃持有的股份	(13)	(14)
Reserves	儲備	636,638	6,600,726
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>權益總額</b>	<b>636,940</b>	6,601,027
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b>權益及負債總額</b>	<b>661,019</b>	6,635,864

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36 BALANCE SHEET AND STATEMENT  
OF CHANGES IN EQUITY OF THE  
COMPANY (Continued)

36 本公司的資產負債表及權益變動  
表(續)

		Share capital	Share premium	Share-based compensation reserve	Share held for employee share scheme	Accumulated losses	Total equity
		股本 RMB'000 人民幣千元	股份溢價 RMB'000 人民幣千元	以股份為基礎的薪酬儲備 RMB'000 人民幣千元	就僱員股份計劃持有的股份 RMB'000 人民幣千元	累計虧損 RMB'000 人民幣千元	權益總額 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Balance at 1 January 2023	於2023年1月1日的結餘	315	6,632,841	114,782	(14)	(146,897)	6,601,027
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year	年度虧損及全面虧損總額	—	—	—	—	(5,987,831)	(5,987,831)
<b>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners</b>	<b>與擁有人身份持有人的交易</b>						
Share-based payments	以股份為基礎的支付	—	—	22,989	—	—	22,989
Shares vested under the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme and transferred to the grantees (Note 31)	根據2020年僱員激勵計劃歸屬及轉移至承授人的股份(附註31)	—	77,782	(77,028)	1	—	755
		—	77,782	(54,039)	1	—	23,744
Balance at 31 December 2023	於2023年12月31日的結餘	315	6,710,623	60,743	(13)	(6,134,728)	636,940
Balance at 1 January 2022	於2022年1月1日的結餘	273	5,887,763	65,506	(17)	(188,984)	5,764,541
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year	年度虧損及全面虧損總額	—	—	—	—	42,087	42,087
<b>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners</b>	<b>與擁有人身份持有人的交易</b>						
Issue of shares of the Company	發行本公司股份	42	697,747	—	—	—	697,789
Share-based payments	以股份為基礎的支付	—	—	95,636	—	—	95,636
Shares vested under the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme and transferred to the grantees (Note 31)	根據2020年僱員激勵計劃歸屬及轉移至承授人的股份(附註31)	—	47,331	(46,360)	3	—	974
		42	745,078	49,276	3	—	794,399
Balance at 31 December 2022	於2022年12月31日的結餘	315	6,632,841	114,782	(14)	(146,897)	6,601,027

The balance sheet of the Company was approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 28 Mar 2024.

本公司的資產負債表於2024年3月28日經董事會批准及授權發佈。

Director  
董事

Director  
董事



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### 37 EMOLUMENTS OF DIRECTORS

#### (a) Details of emoluments in respect of the directors of the Company

The emoluments in respect of each of the directors paid/payable by the Group for the year ended 31 December 2023 are as follows:

		Basic salaries Fee and allowances	Bonus	Retirement benefit costs	Social security costs	Share-based compensation expenses 以股份 為基礎的 薪酬開支	Total
		RMB'000 人民幣千元	RMB'000 人民幣千元	RMB'000 人民幣千元	RMB'000 人民幣千元	RMB'000 人民幣千元	RMB'000 人民幣千元
		袍金 及津貼	基本薪金 及津貼	花紅	退休 福利成本	社會保障 成本	總計
<b>Executive directors</b>	<b>執行董事</b>						
Dr. Youzhi Tong	童友之博士	544	6,010	251	46	60	6,911
Ms. Yan Lu (viii)	盧燕女士(viii)	—	1,445	83	18	(1,236)	325
Dr. Qun Lu (ix)	陸群博士(ix)	—	3,006	123	70	11,416	14,648
Dr. Xiang Ni (ix)	倪翔博士(ix)	—	4,246	125	70	162	4,662
<b>Non-executive directors</b>	<b>非執行董事</b>						
Mr. Chengwei Liu (vii)	劉澄偉先生(vii)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dr. Michael Min Xu (iii)	徐敏博士(iii)	272	—	—	—	—	272
Mr. Wallace Wai Yim Yeung (iii)	楊懷嚴先生(iii)	272	—	—	—	—	272
Prof. Liang Tong (iv)	童亮教授(iv)	272	—	—	—	—	272
Ms. Geqi Wei (v)	衛綺琪女士(v)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Weipeng Gao (vi)	高維鵬先生(vi)	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1,360	14,707	582	204	10,342	27,362

### 37 董事酬金

#### (a) 有關本公司董事的酬金詳情

截至2023年12月31日止年度，本集團已付／應付各董事的酬金載列如下：

### 37 EMOLUMENTS OF DIRECTORS (Continued)

#### (a) Details of emoluments in respect of the directors of the Company (Continued)

The emoluments in respect of each of the directors paid/payable by the Group for the year ended 31 December 2022 are as follows:

### 37 董事酬金 (續)

#### (a) 有關本公司董事的酬金詳情 (續)

截至2022年12月31日止年度，本集團已付／應付各董事的酬金載列如下：

		Fee	Basic salaries and allowances	Bonus	Retirement benefit costs	Social security costs	Share-based compensation expenses 以股份 為基礎的 薪酬開支	Total
		RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
		人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元
<b>Executive directors</b>	<b>執行董事</b>							
Dr. Youzhi Tong	童友之博士	536	6,010	455	43	55	—	7,099
Ms. Yan Lu (viii)	盧燕女士(viii)	—	4,945	360	58	59	5,248	10,670
<b>Non-executive directors</b>	<b>非執行董事</b>							
Mr. Gang Lu (iii)	陸剛先生(iii)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Chengwei Liu (vii)	劉澄偉先生(vii)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dr. Michael Min Xu (iii)	徐敏博士(iii)	268	—	—	—	—	—	268
Mr. Wallace Wai Yim Yeung (iii)	楊懷嚴先生(iii)	268	—	—	—	—	—	268
Prof. Liang Tong (iv)	童亮教授(iv)	268	—	—	—	—	—	268
Ms. Geqi Wei (v)	衛綺琪女士(v)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Weipeng Gao (vi)	高維鵬先生(vi)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dr. Yan Wang (vi)	王衍博士(vi)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1,340	10,955	815	101	114	5,248	18,573

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**37 EMOLUMENTS OF DIRECTORS** (Continued)

**(a) Details of emoluments in respect of the directors of the Company** (Continued)

- (i) Salaries are paid in connection with the management of the affairs of the Company or its subsidiaries undertakings.
- (ii) Bonus is determined based on the financial performance of the Group and the performance of each individual.
- (iii) Mr. Gang Lu, Dr. Michael Min Xu and Mr. Wallace Wai Yim Yeung were appointed as non-executive directors of the Group on 12 August 2019. Mr. Gang Lu resigned on 31 January 2022. Mr. Gang Lu did not receive any emolument during the year ended 31 December 2022. The increase of emoluments for Dr. Michael Min Xu and Mr. Wallace Wai Yim Yeung during the year ended 2023 is due to the appreciation of HKD against RMB.
- (iv) The increase of emoluments for Prof. Liang Tong during the year ended 31 December 2023 is due to the appreciation of HKD against RMB.
- (v) Ms. Geqi Wei did not receive any emolument during the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022.
- (vi) Dr. Yan Wang resigned on 5 May 2022. Mr. Weipeng Gao and Dr. Yan Wang did not receive any emolument during the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022.
- (vii) Mr. Chengwei Liu was appointed as a non-executive director of the Group on 5 May 2022, and Mr. Chengwei Liu did not receive any emolument during the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022.
- (viii) Ms. Yan Lu was appointed as an executive director of the Group on 31 January 2022. As Ms. Yan Lu resigned on 13 April 2023, there is a reversal of share-based compensation expenses of RMB1,236,000 during the year ended 31 December 2023.
- (ix) Dr. Qun Lu and Dr. Xiang Ni were appointed as executive directors of the Group on 14 April 2023.

**37 董事酬金** (續)

**(a) 有關本公司董事的酬金詳情** (續)

- (i) 薪金乃就管理本公司或其附屬公司事務支付。
- (ii) 花紅乃基於本集團財務表現及個人的表現而釐定。
- (iii) 陸剛先生、徐敏博士及楊懷嚴先生於2019年8月12日獲委任為本集團的非執行執行董事。陸剛先生於2022年1月31日辭任，陸剛先生於截至2023年12月31日止年度並無收取任何酬金。徐敏博士及楊懷嚴先生於截至2023年止年度的薪酬增加乃由於港元兌人民幣升值所致。
- (iv) 童亮教授於截至2023年12月31日止年度的薪酬增加乃由於港元兌人民幣升值所致。
- (v) 衛舸琪女士於截至2023年及2022年12月31日止年度並無收取任何酬金。
- (vi) 王衍博士於2022年5月5日辭任。高維鵬先生及王衍博士於截至2023年及2022年12月31日止年度並無收取任何酬金。
- (vii) 劉澄偉先生於2022年5月5日獲委任為本集團的非執行董事，且於截至2023年12月31日止年度並無收取任何酬金。
- (viii) 盧燕女士於2022年1月31日獲委任為執行董事。由於盧燕女士於2023年4月31日辭任，在截至2023年12月31日的年度中，基於股份的薪酬費用發生抵銷，金額為1,236,000人民幣。
- (ix) 陸群博士及倪翔博士於2023年4月14日獲委任為本集團的執行董事。

### 37 EMOLUMENTS OF DIRECTORS (Continued)

#### (b) Directors' termination benefits

None of the directors received or will receive any termination benefit during the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022.

#### (c) Consideration provided to third parties for making available directors' services

The Group did not pay consideration to any third party for making available directors' services during the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022.

#### (d) Information about loans, quasi-loans and other dealings in favour of directors, controlled bodies corporate by and connected entities with such directors

No loans, quasi-loans and other dealings were made available in favour of directors, bodies corporate controlled by and entities connected with directors subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022.

#### (e) Inducement or waiver of emoluments

No directors received emoluments from the Group as inducement to join or upon joining the Group or as compensation for loss of office for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022. No directors waived or had agreed to waive any emoluments for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022.

#### (f) Directors' material interests in transactions, arrangements or contracts

Save as disclosed in Note 34, no significant transactions, arrangements and contracts in relation to the Group's business to which the Company was a party and in which a director of the Company had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022.

### 37 董事酬金 (續)

#### (b) 董事離職福利

概無董事於截至2023年及2022年12月31日止年度收取或將會收取任何離職福利。

#### (c) 就提供董事服務而向第三方提供的代價

本集團於截至2023年及2022年12月31日止年度並無就提供董事服務向任何第三方支付代價。

#### (d) 向董事、受該等董事控制的法人團體及該等董事的關連主體提供的貸款、準貸款和其他交易的資料

於年末或於截至2023年及2022年12月31日止年度任何時間，並無向董事、受該等董事控制的法人團體及該等董事的關連主體提供的貸款、準貸款和其他交易。

#### (e) 獎勵或放棄酬金

於截至2023年及2022年12月31日止年度，概無董事自本集團收取任何酬金，作為促使加盟本集團或於加盟本集團後的獎勵或作為離職補償。於截至2023年及2022年12月31日止年度，概無董事放棄或同意放棄任何酬金。

#### (f) 董事在交易、安排或合約的重大權益

除附註34所披露者外，年末或於截至2023年及2022年12月31日止年度任何時間，本公司並無簽訂任何涉及本集團的業務而本公司的董事直接或間接在其中擁有重大權益的重要交易、安排及合約。

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### 38 SUBSIDIARIES

Particulars of the subsidiaries of the Group as at year ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are set out below:

### 38 附屬公司

本集團於截至2023年及2022年12月31日止年度的附屬公司的詳情載列如下：

Name 名稱	Place of registration/ incorporation and place of operations and date of incorporation and kind of legal entity 註冊/註冊成立地點及營業地點 以及註冊成立日期及法律實體類型	Nominal value incorporation/ registered share capital 註冊成立時的 面值/註冊股本	Percentage of equity attributable to the Company 本公司應佔權益百分比		Principal activities 主要活動
			As of 31 December		
			截至12月31日		
			2023 2023年	2022 2022年	
<b>Directly held:</b> 直接持有：					
Kintor Science Limited	Hong Kong 15 June 2018, limited liability company	HKD100	100%	100%	Holding company in Hong Kong
Kintor Science Limited	香港 2018年6月15日， 有限公司	100港元	100%	100%	香港控股公司
Koshine Pharmaceuticals Limited	Hong Kong 1 August 2018, limited liability company	HKD100	100%	100%	Holding company in Hong Kong
Koshine Pharmaceuticals Limited	香港 2018年8月1日， 有限公司	100港元	100%	100%	香港控股公司
Kintor Pharmaceuticals Inc.	United States of America 13 November 2018,	—	100%	100%	New drug research and development
Kintor Pharmaceuticals Inc.	美國 2018年11月13日，	—	100%	100%	新藥研發
Kintor Pharmaceutical Ireland Limited (ii)	Ireland 12 May 2021,	USD1	NA	100%	Research, development and commercialisation
Kintor Pharmaceutical Ireland Limited (ii)	愛爾蘭 2021年5月12日，	1美元	不適用	100%	研發及商業化
Koshine Cosmetics Inc.	United States of America 19 December 2023,	USD100	100%	NA	Cosmetics research development and commercialisation
Koshine Cosmetics Inc.	美國 2023年12月19日，	100美元	100%	不適用	化妝品研究、開發及商業化



38 SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

38 附屬公司(續)

Name 名稱	Place of registration/ incorporation and place of operations and date of incorporation and kind of legal entity 註冊/註冊成立地點及營業地點 以及註冊成立日期及法律實體類型	Nominal value incorporation/ registered share capital 註冊成立時的 面值/註冊股本	Percentage of equity attributable to the Company 本公司應佔權益百分比		Principal activities 主要活動
			As of 31 December		
			截至12月31日		
			2023 2023年	2022 2022年	
<b>Indirectly held:</b> 間接持有:					
Suzhou Kintor Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (i)	Suzhou, PRC 24 March 2009, limited liability company	RMB34,419,442	100%	100%	Research and development
蘇州開拓藥業股份有限公司(i)	蘇州·中國 2009年3月24日· 有限公司	人民幣34,419,442元	100%	100%	研發
Kintor Pharmaceuticals Hong Kong Limited (iii) (開拓藥業香港有限公司)	Hong Kong 17 May 2018, limited liability company	HKD100	100%	100%	Research, development and commercialisation, overseas investment
開拓藥業香港有限公司(iii)	香港 2018年5月17日· 有限公司	100港元	100%	100%	研發及商業化·海外投資
Suzhou Koshine Biomedica, Inc. (i)	Suzhou, PRC 21 September 2010, limited liability company	RMB7,500,000	100%	100%	Research, development and commercialisation
蘇州開禧醫藥有限公司(i)	蘇州·中國 2010年9月21日· 有限公司	人民幣7,500,000元	100%	100%	研發及商業化

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38 SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

38 附屬公司(續)

Name 名稱	Place of registration/ incorporation and place of operations and date of incorporation and kind of legal entity 註冊/註冊成立地點及營業地點 以及註冊成立日期及法律實體類型	Nominal value incorporation/ registered share capital 註冊成立時的 面值/註冊股本	Percentage of equity attributable to the Company 本公司應佔權益百分比		Principal activities 主要活動
			As of 31 December 截至12月31日		
			2023 2023年	2022 2022年	
Shanghai Xituo Biotechnology Co., Ltd. (i)	Shanghai, PRC 10 April 2019, limited liability company	RMB100,000	100%	100%	Research and development
上海禧拓生物科技有限公司(i)	上海·中國 2019年4月10日· 有限公司	人民幣100,000元	100%	100%	研發
Kintor Pharmaceutical (Zhejiang) Co., Ltd. (i)	Zhejiang, PRC 27 June 2019, limited liability company	USD35,000,000	100%	100%	Manufacturing, commercialisation, research and development
開拓藥業(浙江)有限公司(i)	浙江·中國 2019年6月27日· 有限公司	35,000,000美元	100%	100%	製造、商業化及研發
Oriza Flight International Limited	Cayman Islands 2 January 2018	USD3	100%	100%	Investment holding
Oriza Flight International Limited	開曼群島 2018年1月2日	3美元	100%	100%	投資控股
Kintor Pharmaceutical (Beijing) Co., Ltd. (i)	Beijing, PRC 25 August 2020, limited liability company	RMB64,000,000	100%	100%	Manufacturing, commercialisation, research and development
開拓藥業(北京)有限公司(i)	北京·中國 2020年8月25日· 有限公司	人民幣64,000,000元	100%	100%	製造、商業化及研發

### 38 SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

### 38 附屬公司(續)

Name 名稱	Place of registration/ incorporation and place of operations and date of incorporation and kind of legal entity 註冊/註冊成立地點及營業地點 以及註冊成立日期及法律實體類型	Nominal value incorporation/ registered share capital 註冊成立時的 面值/註冊股本	Percentage of equity attributable to the Company 本公司應佔權益百分比		Principal activities 主要活動
			As of 31 December		
			截至12月31日		
			2023 2023年	2022 2022年	
Kintor Pharmaceutical (Guangdong) Co., Ltd. (i)	Guangdong, PRC 30 July 2020, limited liability company	USD40,000,000	100%	100%	Manufacturing, commercialisation, research and development
開拓藥業(廣東)有限公司(i)	廣東·中國 2020年7月30日· 有限公司	40,000,000美元	100%	100%	製造、商業化及研發
Suzhou Tuochuang Investment Co., Ltd. (i)	Suzhou, PRC 19 January 2022, limited liability company	RMB62,000,000	100%	NA	Venture capital (limited to unlisted enterprises)
蘇州拓創創業投資有限公司(i)	蘇州·中國 2022年1月19日· 有限公司	人民幣62,000,000元	100%	不適用	創業投資(限於非上市企業)

(i) These entities are registered as wholly foreign owned enterprises under the PRC law.

(ii) Kintor Pharmaceutical Ireland Limited was incorporated in the Ireland in 2021 and deregistered on 12 June 2023.

(iii) Kintor Pharmaceuticals Hong Kong Limited (開拓藥業香港有限公司) was changed to the name of Koshine Hong Kong Limited (開禧香港有限公司, "Koshine HK") on 28 February 2024. Its principal activities was changed to new drug research, development and commercialisation, cosmetics manufacturing, retailing and wholesaling, and overseas investment simultaneously.

(i) 該等實體根據中國法律註冊為外商獨資企業。

(ii) Kintor Pharmaceutical Ireland Limited 成立於2021年 成立並於2023年6月12日註銷。

(iii) Kintor Pharmaceuticals Hong Kong Limited (開拓藥業香港有限公司) 於2024年2月28日更名為Koshine Hong Kong Limited (開禧香港有限公司,「香港開禧」)。其主要業務同時變更為新藥研發、開發和商業化、化妝品製造、零售和批發,以及海外投資。

The English names of the subsidiaries are translation made by management of the Company as they do not have official English names.

由於附屬公司並無正式英文名稱,其英文名稱乃由本公司管理層所翻譯。

## 39 SUMMARY OF OTHER POTENTIALLY MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 39.1 Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between entities within the Group are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

### 39.2 Separate financial statements

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost less impairment. Cost includes direct attributable costs of investment. The results of subsidiaries are accounted for by the Company on the basis of dividend received and receivable.

Impairment testing of the investments in subsidiaries is required upon receiving a dividend from these investments if the dividend exceeds the total comprehensive income of the subsidiary in the period the dividend is declared or if the carrying amount of the investment in the separate financial statements exceeds the carrying amount in the consolidated financial statements of the investee's net assets including goodwill.

## 39 其他可能具有重大意義的會計政策

### 39.1 附屬公司

附屬公司為本集團對其擁有控制權的所有實體(包括結構實體)。於本集團藉對實體的參與而面臨可變回報的風險或享有可變回報的權利，並藉其指示該實體活動的權力而有能力影響該等回報時，本集團即控制該實體。附屬公司自控制權轉移予本集團當日起全面綜合入賬，並由控制權終止當日起停止綜合入賬。

公司間的交易、結餘及本集團內實體間交易的未變現收益均予以對銷。未變現虧損亦會對銷，除非該交易有證據顯示所轉讓資產出現減值則作別論。附屬公司的會計政策已在必要時更改，以確保與本集團採用的會計政策保持一致。

### 39.2 獨立財務報表

於附屬公司的投資按成本扣除減值入賬。成本包括直接應佔投資成本。本公司按已收及應收股息基準入賬附屬公司的業績。

倘自附屬公司投資收取的股息超出宣派股息期間該附屬公司的綜合收益總額，或倘個別財務報表的投資賬面值超出綜合財務報表所示被投資公司的資產淨值(包括商譽)的賬面值，則須對附屬公司投資進行減值測試。

## 39 SUMMARY OF OTHER POTENTIALLY MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(Continued)

### 39.3 Associates

Associates are all entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control or joint control, generally but not necessarily accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting and are initially recognised at cost. The Group's investments in associates include underlying goodwill identified on acquisition, net of any accumulated impairment loss.

The Group's share of its associates' post-acquisition profit or loss is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income. Dividends received or receivable from associates are recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment. Where the Group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interests in the associate, including any other unsecured long-term receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

The Group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that investments accounted for using the equity method, including investments in associates and joint ventures are impaired. If this is the case, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the investment and its carrying value and recognises the amount in "Other (loss)/gains — net" in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

## 39 其他可能具有重大意義的會計政策(續)

### 39.3 聯營公司

聯營公司指本集團對其有重大影響力而無控制權或共同控制權的所有實(一般但非必要持有佔其20%至50%表決權的股權)。於聯營公司的投資初步按成本確認後，以權益會計法入賬。本集團於聯營公司的投資包括收購時確認的相關商譽，扣除任何累計減值虧損。

本集團應分佔其聯營公司的收購後損益於綜合全面收益表確認，而其分佔其他全面收益中的收購後變動則於其他全面收益確認。已收或應收聯營公司的股息確認為投資賬面值扣減。當本集團分佔一家聯營公司虧損等於或超過其於聯營公司的權益(包括任何其他無抵押長期應收款項)時，本集團不會確認進一步虧損，除非本集團代聯營公司承擔法律或推定責任或支付款項。

本集團於各報告日期釐定是否存在任何客觀證據顯示以權益法入賬的投資(包括於聯營公司及合營企業的投資)減值。如存在減值證據，本集團會按投資可收回金額與其賬面值的差額計算減值金額，並於綜合全面收益表中「其他(虧損)/收益淨額」一項確認有關金額。



## 39 SUMMARY OF OTHER POTENTIALLY MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(Continued)

### 39.3 Associates (Continued)

Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interests in the associates. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Gains or losses on dilution of equity interest in associates are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. If the ownership interest in an associate is reduced but significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to the consolidated statement of financial position where appropriate.

### 39.4 Joint ventures

Joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method.

Under the equity method of accounting, interests in joint ventures are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the post-acquisition profit or loss and movements in other comprehensive income. Where the Group's share of losses in a joint venture equals or exceeds its interests in the joint venture (which includes any other unsecured long-term receivables that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the joint venture), the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the joint venture.

## 39 其他可能具有重大意義的會計政策(續)

### 39.3 聯營公司(續)

本集團與其聯營公司之間交易的未變現收益將會對銷，惟以本集團所佔聯營公司的權益為限。除非有關交易提供證據顯示已轉讓資產有所減值，否則未變現虧損亦予以對銷。聯營公司的會計政策已於必要時作出變動，以確保與本集團所採納的政策保持一致。

於聯營公司中的股權稀釋所產生的收益或虧損於綜合全面收益表中確認。倘於聯營公司的所有權權益減少但仍保留重大影響力，只會將先前確認在其他全面收益中按比例分佔的數額重新分類至綜合財務狀況表(如適用)。

### 39.4 合營企業

合營企業採用權益法入賬。

根據權益會計法，於合營企業的權益初步按成本確認，其後進行調整以確認本集團分佔收購後損益及其他全面收益變動的比例。當本集團分佔一家合營企業虧損等於或超過其於合營企業的權益(包括實質上構成本集團於合營企業淨投資一部分的任何其他無抵押長期應收款項)時，本集團不會確認進一步虧損，除非本集團代合營企業承擔法律或推定責任或支付款項。

## 39 SUMMARY OF OTHER POTENTIALLY MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(Continued)

### 39.4 Joint ventures (Continued)

Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interests in the joint ventures. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of the joint ventures have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

### 39.5 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the executive directors that make strategic decisions.

During the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Group has been focusing on research and development of innovative medicine products. Accordingly, the management considers that the Group is operated and managed as a single operating segment and hence no segment information is presented.

### 39.6 Foreign currency translation

#### (a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in RMB, which is the Company's functional and the Group's presentation currency.

## 39 其他可能具有重大意義的會計政策(續)

### 39.4 合營企業(續)

本集團與其合營企業之間交易的未變現收益將會對銷，惟以本集團所佔合營企業的權益為限。除非有關交易提供證據顯示已轉讓資產有所減值，否則未變現虧損亦予以對銷。合營企業的會計政策已於必要時作出變動，以確保與本集團所採納的政策保持一致。

### 39.5 分部報告

經營分部的呈報方式與向主要經營決策者作出內部呈報的方式一致。主要經營決策者負責分配資源及評估經營分部表現，並已被認定為作出策略決定的執行董事。

於截至2023年及2022年12月31日止年度，本集團集中於研發創新藥產品。因此，管理層認為本集團作為獨立經營分部進行經營及管理，因而並無呈列分部資料。

### 39.6 外幣兌換

#### (a) 功能及列賬貨幣

本集團每個實體的財務報表所列項目均以該實體營運所在的主要經濟環境的貨幣計量(「功能貨幣」)。綜合財務報表以人民幣呈報，人民幣為本公司的功能貨幣及本集團的列賬貨幣。

## 39 SUMMARY OF OTHER POTENTIALLY MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(Continued)

### 39.6 Foreign currency translation (Continued)

#### (b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings are presented in the statement of comprehensive income, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of comprehensive income on a net basis within other gains or losses.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. For example, translation differences on non-monetary assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in comprehensive income as part of the fair value through profit or loss and translation differences on non-monetary assets such as equities classified as fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised in other comprehensive income.

## 39 其他可能具有重大意義的會計政策(續)

### 39.6 外幣兌換(續)

#### (b) 交易及結餘

外幣交易按交易當日的現行匯率或項目重估時的估值換算為功能貨幣。結算有關交易及以外幣計值的貨幣資產及負債按年結匯率換算所導致的外匯收益及虧損於全面收益表確認，惟合資格現金流對沖及合資格投資淨額對沖項目於其他全面收益內確認為遞延項目。

外匯收益及虧損若與借款有關，則於全面收益表的「財務成本」內呈列。所有其他外匯收益及虧損按淨基準呈列於全面收益表內其他收益或虧損項下。

按公允價值計量的外幣非貨幣項目採用釐定公允價值當日的匯率換算。按公允價值列賬的資產及負債的匯兌差額呈報為公允價值收益或虧損的一部分。例如，按公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益的股權等非貨幣資產及負債的匯兌差額於全面收益中確認為非貨幣資產的按公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益及匯兌差額一部分，如分類為按公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益的股權於其他全面收益確認。

## 39 SUMMARY OF OTHER POTENTIALLY MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(Continued)

### 39.6 Foreign currency translation (Continued)

#### (c) Group companies

The results and financial position of all the group entities (none of which has the currency of a hyper-inflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- (i) assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement of financial position;
- (ii) income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the rate on the dates of the transactions); and
- (iii) all resulting currency translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

## 39 其他可能具有重大意義的會計政策(續)

### 39.6 外幣兌換(續)

#### (c) 集團公司

功能貨幣與列賬貨幣不同的所有集團實體(當中不涉及嚴重通脹經濟體系貨幣)的業績及財務狀況按如下方法換算為列賬貨幣:

- (i) 每份呈報的財務狀況表內的資產與負債按該財務狀況表結算日的收市匯率換算;
- (ii) 每份全面收益表內的收入及開支按平均匯率換算(除非此均值並不代表交易日期現行匯率累計影響的合理約數;在此情況下,收入及開支按交易日期的匯率換算);及
- (iii) 所有由此產生的貨幣匯兌差額於其他全面收益確認。

## 39 SUMMARY OF OTHER POTENTIALLY MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(Continued)

### 39.7 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment include buildings, machinery and equipment, office equipment and furniture, motor vehicles and construction in progress and are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their costs to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

— Buildings	30 years
— Machinery and equipment	5–20 years
— Office equipment and furniture	5–10 years
— Motor vehicles	5 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (Note 39.9).

## 39 其他可能具有重大意義的會計政策(續)

### 39.7 物業、廠房及設備

物業、廠房及設備包括樓宇、器械及設備、辦公設備及傢具、汽車及在建工程，按歷史成本減折舊列賬。歷史成本包括收購該等項目直接應佔的開支。

其後成本只有在與該項目有關的未來經濟利益有可能流入本集團，而該項目的成本能可靠計量時，才計入資產的賬面值或確認為一項獨立資產(按適用情況而定)。取代部分的賬面值將剔除入賬。所有其他維修及保養成本於產生的財政期間在綜合全面收益表支銷。

物業、廠房及設備折舊按於其估計可使用年期內將其成本以直線法分攤至其剩餘價值計算，如下所示：

— 樓宇	30年
— 器械及設備	5-20年
— 辦公設備及傢具	5-10年
— 汽車	5年

資產的剩餘價值及可使用年期在各報告期末進行檢討，並在適當時調整。

若資產的賬面值高於其估計可收回金額，其賬面值即時撇減至可收回金額(附註39.9)。



## 39 SUMMARY OF OTHER POTENTIALLY MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(Continued)

### 39.7 Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Construction-in-progress represents properties and equipment under construction and is stated at cost less impairment. This includes cost of construction, plant and equipment and other direct costs. Construction-in-progress is not depreciated until such time as the assets are completed and are ready for intended use.

### 39.8 Intangible assets

#### (a) Software

Acquired software is capitalised on the basis of the cost incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortised over the estimated useful life of 1 to 10 years. The Group should assess whether there is any indication that software is impaired at each financial year end.

Software is amortised over the estimated useful lives of the individual software. The useful lives of individual software were assessed with consideration of the contractual term, the current functionality equipped by the software, using plan and operation needs of the software.

## 39 其他可能具有重大意義的會計政策(續)

### 39.7 物業、廠房及設備(續)

出售損益按所得款項與賬面值的差額釐定，並在綜合全面收益表確認。

在建工程指在建物業及設備，按成本減減值列賬。此包括建設成本、廠房、設備及其他直接成本。在資產完工並準備投入擬定用途前，在建工程不予折舊。

### 39.8 無形資產

#### (a) 軟件

購入的軟件按購入及使該特定軟件達到可使用時所產生的成本基準作資本化處理。此等成本於估計可使用年期1至10年內攤銷。本集團應於各財政年度末評估是否存在軟件減值的跡象。

軟件於單個軟件的估計可使用年期進行攤銷。單個軟件的可使用年期乃經考慮合約期限、軟件當前配備的功能、軟件的使用計劃及操作需要後來評估。

## 39 SUMMARY OF OTHER POTENTIALLY MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(Continued)

### 39.8 Intangible assets (Continued)

#### (b) Research and development expenditures

The Group incurs significant costs and efforts on research and development activities, which include expenditures on drug products. Research expenditures are charged to the statement of comprehensive income as an expense in the period the expenditures are incurred. Development costs are recognised as assets if they can be directly attributable to a newly developed drug products and all the following can be demonstrated:

- (i) the technical feasibility of completing the development project so that it will be available for use or sale;
- (ii) the Group's intention to complete the development project to use or sell it;
- (iii) the Group's ability to use or sell the development project;
- (iv) how the development project will generate probable future economic benefits for the Group;
- (v) the Group's availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the development project; and
- (vi) the ability to measure reliably the expenditures attributable to the development project.

## 39 其他可能具有重大意義的會計政策(續)

### 39.8 無形資產(續)

#### (b) 研發開支

本集團就研發活動作出重大努力，並就其產生重大成本，藥物產品開支包括在內。研究開支在產生開支期間自全面收益表扣除。倘開發成本能直接分配至新開發藥物產品，且能滿足所有下列各項，則開發成本會被確認為資產：

- (i) 完成該開發項目以致其可使用或出售在技術上可行；
- (ii) 本集團有意完成該開發項目以供使用或出售；
- (iii) 本集團有能力使用或出售開發項目；
- (iv) 開發項目藉以為本集團產生潛在未來經濟利益的方式；
- (v) 本集團具備足夠技術、財務及其他資源以完成開發並使用或出售開發項目；及
- (vi) 有能力可靠計量開發項目應佔開支。

## 39 SUMMARY OF OTHER POTENTIALLY MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(Continued)

### 39.8 Intangible assets (Continued)

#### (b) Research and development expenditures

(Continued)

The cost of an internally generated intangible asset is the sum of the expenditures incurred from the date the asset meets the recognition criteria above to the date when it is available for use. The costs capitalised in connection with the intangible asset include costs of materials and services used or consumed, employee costs incurred in the creation of the asset and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads. The Group generally considers capitalisation criteria for internally generated intangible assets is met when obtaining regulatory approval of new drug license.

Capitalised development expenditures are amortised using the straight-line method over the life of the related drug products. Amortisation shall begin when the asset is available for use. Subsequent to initial recognition, internally generated intangible assets are reported as cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses (if any).

Development expenditures not satisfying the above criteria are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as incurred and development expenditures previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period.

## 39 其他可能具有重大意義的會計政策(續)

### 39.8 無形資產(續)

#### (b) 研發開支(續)

內部產生的無形資產的成本乃自該資產符合上述確認條件日期起至其可供使用日期止產生的開支總和。有關無形資產資本化的成本包括創造該資產產生的所用或所耗的材料及服務成本及員工成本以及適當比例的相關經常性開支。本集團通常認為，於獲得新藥許可的監管批准時即滿足內部產生無形資產的資本化條件。

資本化開發開支於有關藥物產品的年期內按直線法攤銷。於資產可供使用時開始進行攤銷。初始確認後，內部產生無形資產按成本減累計攤銷及累計減值虧損(如有)列賬。

不符合上述條件的開發開支於產生時在全面收益表中確認，以及過往確認為開支的開發開支不會於其後期間確認為資產。

## 39 SUMMARY OF OTHER POTENTIALLY MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(Continued)

### 39.9 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life or are not yet available for use are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is 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 of disposal and value in use. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

### 39.10 Financial assets

#### (a) Classification

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- (i) those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
- (ii) those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income.

## 39 其他可能具有重大意義的會計政策(續)

### 39.9 非金融資產減值

具無限可使用年期或尚未可供使用的資產毋須進行攤銷，而於每年或更為頻繁(倘有事故發生或情況變動表明其可能減值)進行減值測試。其他資產須於事故發生或情況變動表明其賬面值可能無法收回時進行減值檢討。減值虧損按資產的賬面值超出其可收回金額的差額予以確認。可收回金額以資產的公允價值扣除出售成本及使用價值兩者的較高者為準。於評估減值時，資產將按其可識別現金流量(現金產生單位)的最低水平分類。非金融資產(商譽除外)在各報告期末就減值是否有可能撥回進行檢討。

### 39.10 金融資產

#### (a) 分類

本集團將其金融資產分類為以下計量類別：

- (i) 其後將按公允價值(計入其他全面收益或計入損益)計量的類別；及
- (ii) 將按攤銷成本計量的類別。

該分類取決於該實體管理金融資產的業務模式及現金流量的合約期限。

對於按公允價值計量的資產，收益及虧損將計入損益或其他全面收益。

## 39 SUMMARY OF OTHER POTENTIALLY MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(Continued)

### 39.10 Financial assets (Continued)

#### (b) Recognition and measurement

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

#### Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Group classifies its debt instruments:

**Amortised cost:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

## 39 其他可能具有重大意義的會計政策(續)

### 39.10 金融資產(續)

#### (b) 確認及計量

初始確認時，本集團按公允價值加(倘屬並非按公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益的金融資產)收購金融資產直接應佔交易成本計量金融資產。按公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益的金融資產的交易成本於損益內支銷。

#### 債務工具

債務工具的後續計量視乎本集團管理資產的業務模式及該資產的現金流量特徵而定。本集團將債務工具分類為三個計量類別：

**攤銷成本：**倘為收取合約現金流量而持有的資產的現金流量僅為支付本金及利息，則該等資產按攤銷成本計量。該等金融資產的利息收入按實際利率法計入其他收入。終止確認產生的任何收益或虧損直接於損益確認。減值虧損於綜合全面收益表以單獨條目呈列。



### 39 SUMMARY OF OTHER POTENTIALLY MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(Continued)

#### 39.10 Financial assets (Continued)

##### (b) Recognition and measurement (Continued)

###### Debt instruments (Continued)

Fair value through other comprehensive income: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in finance costs and impairment expenses are presented as separate line item in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Fair value through profit or loss: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVPL is recognised in profit or loss.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVPL are recognised in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income as applicable.

### 39 其他可能具有重大意義的會計政策(續)

#### 39.10 金融資產(續)

##### (b) 確認及計量(續)

###### 債務工具(續)

按公允價值計入其他全面收益：倘為收取合約現金流量及出售金融資產而持有的資產的現金流量僅為支付本金及利息，則該等資產按公允價值計入其他全面收益計量。賬面值變動計入其他全面收益，惟於損益確認的減值收益或虧損、利息收入及外匯收益及虧損的確認除外。終止確認金融資產時，先前於其他全面收益確認的累計收益或虧損由權益重新分類至損益。該等金融資產的利息收入按實際利率法計入財務收入。外匯收益及虧損於財務成本呈列，而減值開支於綜合全面收益表以單獨條目呈列。

按公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益：未達攤銷成本或按公允價值計入其他全面收益標準的資產按公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益計量。後續按公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益的債務投資的收益或虧損於損益確認。

按公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益的金融資產的公允價值變動於綜合全面收益表確認(如適用)。

## 39 SUMMARY OF OTHER POTENTIALLY MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(Continued)

### 39.11 Impairment of financial asset

The Group assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables, the Group applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

### 39.12 Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection of trade and other receivables is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognised at fair value. The Group holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For impairment of trade receivables, refer to Note 39.11.

## 39 其他可能具有重大意義的會計政策(續)

### 39.11 金融資產減值

本集團按前瞻性基準評估按攤銷成本計量的債務工具的相關預期信用虧損。所應用減值方法視乎信用風險是否有重大升幅而定。

就貿易應收款項而言，本集團應用國際財務報告準則第9號允許的簡化方法，規定自初步確認應收款項起確認全期預期虧損。

### 39.12 貿易及其他應收款項

貿易應收款項指於正常業務過程中就售出貨品或所提供服務應收客戶的款項。倘貿易及其他應收款項預期於一年或更短期(或在正常業務經營週期內的更長期)內收回，則分類為流動資產，否則按非流動資產呈列。

當以公允價值確認時，在無條件收取代價後初步確認貿易應收款項(包含重大融資成分則除外)。本集團持有貿易應收款項，並旨在收取合約現金流量，因此其後會以實際利率法按攤銷成本計量。有關貿易應收款項減值，請參閱附註39.11。

## 39 SUMMARY OF OTHER POTENTIALLY MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(Continued)

### 39.13 Cash and cash equivalents

In the consolidated statement of cash flow, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits held at banks, and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

### 39.14 Trade and other payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade and other payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

### 39.15 Government grants

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Group will comply with all attached conditions.

Government grants relating to past expenses are recognised directly in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Government grants relating to future costs are deferred and recognised in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income over the period necessary to match them with the costs they are intended to compensate.

## 39 其他可能具有重大意義的會計政策(續)

### 39.13 現金及現金等價物

於綜合現金流量表中，現金及現金等價物包括手頭現金、銀行活期存款及可隨時轉換為已知數額現金且價值變動風險極微的原到期日在三個月或更短期內的其他短期高流動性投資。

### 39.14 貿易及其他應付款項

貿易應付款項是應為供應商在日常業務過程中就購買商品或提供服務而付款的責任。在一年或更短期(或在正常業務經營週期內的更長期)內到期的貿易及其他應付款項分類為流動負債，否則呈列為非流動負債。

貿易及其他應付款項初步按公允價值確認，其後採用實際利率法按攤銷成本計量。

### 39.15 政府補助

當能合理確定將收到政府的補助，而本集團將遵守所有附帶條件時，補助按其公允價值確認。

與以往開支有關的政府補助直接於綜合全面收益表確認。

與未來成本有關的政府補助予以遞延，並在須將其與擬補償成本配對的期間內於綜合全面收益表確認。

## 39 SUMMARY OF OTHER POTENTIALLY MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(Continued)

### 39.15 Government grants (Continued)

Government grants relating to assets are included in non-current liabilities as “Deferred income” and are credited to the consolidated statements of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the related assets.

The recognition period of government grants are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

### 39.16 Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

## 39 其他可能具有重大意義的會計政策(續)

### 39.15 政府補助(續)

與資產有關的政府補助以「遞延收入」計入非流動負債，並在相關資產預期可使用年期內以直線法計入綜合全面收益表。

政府補助的確認期間在各報告期末進行覆核，並在適當時調整。

### 39.16 借款

借款最初乃按公允價值(扣除已產生的交易成本)確認。借款其後按攤銷成本計量。如扣除交易成本之後的所得款項與贖回金額之間出現任何差額，則於借款期內以實際利率法在損益內確認。在貸款將很有可能部分或全部獲提取的情況下，就設立貸款融資支付的費用乃確認為貸款交易成本。在此情況下，該費用將遞延至提取貸款發生時。在並無跡象顯示該貸款將很有可能部分或全部獲提取的情況下，該費用撥充資本作為流動資金服務的預付款項，並於其相關融資期間內予以攤銷。

除非本集團有無條件的權利將債務結算日期遞延至報告期末後至少12個月，否則借款會分類為流動負債。

## 39 SUMMARY OF OTHER POTENTIALLY MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(Continued)

### 39.17 Current and deferred income tax

The income tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred income tax, which is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the income tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or in equity, respectively.

#### (a) Current income tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the Company's subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. When it is not probable, the Group measures its tax balances either based on the most likely amount or the expected value, depending on which method provides a better prediction of the resolution of the uncertainty.

## 39 其他可能具有重大意義的會計政策(續)

### 39.17 即期及遞延所得稅

年內所得稅費用包括即期及遞延所得稅，於綜合全面收益表確認，惟若稅項與在其他全面收益確認或直接於權益確認的項目有關者除外。在此情況下，所得稅亦會分別在其他全面收益或於權益內確認。

#### (a) 即期所得稅

即期所得稅費用乃根據本公司附屬公司、聯營公司及合營企業經營並產生應課稅收入的國家於報告期末已頒佈或實質頒佈的稅法計算。管理層就適用稅務法例受詮釋所規限的情況定期評估報稅表的狀況，並考慮稅務機關是否有可能接受不確定的稅務處理。倘若不太可能，本集團則根據最有可能的金額或預期值計量其稅項結餘，具體取決於哪種方法能對不確定的解決方案作出更佳預測。



### 39 SUMMARY OF OTHER POTENTIALLY MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(Continued)

#### 39.17 Current and deferred income tax (Continued)

##### (b) Deferred income tax

###### Inside basis differences

Deferred income tax is recognised, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss is affected. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available to utilise those temporary differences and tax losses.

### 39 其他可能具有重大意義的會計政策(續)

#### 39.17 即期及遞延所得稅(續)

##### (b) 遞延所得稅

###### 內部基準差額

遞延所得稅利用負債法就資產及負債的稅基與在綜合財務報表的賬面值產生的暫時差額確認。然而，若遞延所得稅來自商譽或在交易(不包括業務合併)中對資產或負債的初步確認，而在交易時不影響會計損益或應課稅收益或虧損，則不作記賬。遞延所得稅採用在報告期末已頒佈或實質頒佈，並在有關遞延所得稅資產變現或遞延所得稅負債結算時預期將會適用的稅率(及法例)而釐定。

遞延所得稅資產僅在可能有未來應課稅溢利可供利用以抵銷暫時差額及稅項虧損時確認。

## 39 SUMMARY OF OTHER POTENTIALLY MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(Continued)

### 39.17 Current and deferred income tax (Continued)

#### (b) Deferred income tax (Continued)

##### Outside basis differences

Deferred income tax liabilities are provided on temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, except for deferred income tax liability where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Generally, the Group is unable to control the reversal of the temporary difference for associates and joint ventures. Only when there is an agreement in place that gives the Group the ability to control the reversal of the temporary difference in the foreseeable future, deferred income tax liability in relation to taxable temporary differences arising from the associates' and joint ventures' undistributed profit is not recognised.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised on deductible temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures only to the extent that it is probable the temporary difference will reverse in the future and there is sufficient taxable profit available against which the temporary difference can be utilized.

#### (c) Offsetting

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset where there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and where the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

## 39 其他可能具有重大意義的會計政策(續)

### 39.17 即期及遞延所得稅(續)

#### (b) 遞延所得稅(續)

##### 外部基準差額

遞延所得稅負債就於附屬公司、聯營公司及合營企業的投資產生的暫時差額計提撥備，但假若本集團可以控制暫時差額的撥回時間，而暫時差額在可預見將來有可能不會撥回的遞延所得稅負債除外。本集團一般無法控制聯營公司及合營企業暫時差額的撥回。僅會在訂有協議給予本集團能力控制暫時差額於可見將來之撥回的情況下，方不會確認聯營公司及合營企業未分派溢利所產生應課稅暫時差額的遞延所得稅負債。

遞延所得稅資產就於附屬公司、聯營公司及合營企業的投資產生的可扣減暫時差額確認，惟僅限於暫時差額很可能在將來撥回，並有充足應課稅溢利可供抵銷暫時差額時進行。

#### (c) 抵銷

當具有將即期稅項資產與即期稅項負債抵銷的合法強制執行權，以及當遞延所得稅資產及負債與同一稅務機關就該應課稅實體或不同應課稅實體徵收的所得稅有關，而有關方面擬按淨額基準清償餘額時，遞延所得稅資產與負債將會抵銷。

## 39 SUMMARY OF OTHER POTENTIALLY MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(Continued)

### 39.18 Employee benefits

The Group entities in Mainland China participate in defined contribution retirement benefit plans organised by relevant government authorities for its employees in Mainland China and contribute to these plans based on certain percentage of the salaries of the employees on a monthly basis, up to a maximum fixed monetary amount, as stipulated by the relevant government authorities. The government authorities undertake to assume the retirement benefit obligations payable to all existing and future retired employees under these plans.

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

The Group has no further obligation for post-retirement benefits beyond the contributions made.

The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due.

## 39 其他可能具有重大意義的會計政策(續)

### 39.18 僱員福利

本集團旗下中國內地實體為其中國內地僱員參與有關政府主管部門舉辦的界定供款退休福利計劃，並每月按僱員薪金的若干百分比向該等計劃供款，上限為有關政府主管部門規定的最高固定金額。政府主管部門承諾承擔根據該等計劃應付予所有現有及未來退休僱員的退休福利責任。

本集團根據《強制性公積金計劃條例》實施一項定額供款強積金退休福利計劃(「強積金計劃」)，對象為合資格參與強積金計劃的香港僱員。供款乃按僱員基本薪金的某百分比計算，並根據強積金計劃的規則於應付時在損益表中扣除。強積金計劃的資產區分於本集團的資產，以獨立管理的基金持有。本集團向強積金計劃供款時，供款即全數歸僱員所有。

除作出供款外，本集團對退休後福利再無進一步責任。

有關供款於產生時確認為僱員福利開支。

### 39 SUMMARY OF OTHER POTENTIALLY MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(Continued)

#### 39.19 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Where any group company purchases the company's equity instruments, for example as the result of a share buy-back or a share-based payment plan, the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs (net of income taxes) is deducted from equity attributable to the Company's equity holders as treasury shares until the shares are cancelled or reissued. Where such ordinary shares are subsequently reissued, any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects, is included in equity attributable to the owners of the Company's equity holders.

Shares held by the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme trust are disclosed as treasury shares and deducted from contributed equity.

### 39 其他可能具有重大意義的會計政策(續)

#### 39.19 股本

普通股分類為股本。

發行新股或購股權直接應佔的遞增成本，於扣除稅項後於權益列賬為所得款項減少。

倘任何集團公司購入公司的權益工具(例如因股份回購或以股份為基礎的支付計劃而購入)，所支付的代價(包括任何直接所佔的增量成本(扣除所得稅後)作為庫存股從本公司權益持有人應佔權益中扣除，直至股份被註銷或重新發行為止。倘股份其後被重新發行，任何已收取代價(扣除任何直接所佔的增量交易成本及相關所得稅影響)計入本公司權益持有人應佔權益。

2020年僱員激勵計劃所持股份乃按庫存股披露並從出資權益中扣減。

## 39 SUMMARY OF OTHER POTENTIALLY MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(Continued)

### 39.20 Share-based payments

Share-based compensation benefits are provided to employees via the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme. Information relating to the scheme is set out in Note 31.

The fair value of awarded shares granted to employees under the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme less amount paid by employees is recognised as an employee benefits expense over the relevant service period, being the vesting period of the shares, and the credit is recognised in equity in the share-based compensation reserve. The fair value of the shares is measured at the grant date. The number of shares expected to vest is estimated based on the service conditions. The estimates are revised at the end of each reporting period and adjustments are recognised in profit or loss and the share-based compensation reserve. Where shares are forfeited due to a failure by the employee to satisfy the service conditions, any expense previously recognised in relation to such shares is reversed effective at the date of the forfeiture.

### 39.21 Borrowing costs

General and specific 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.

## 39 其他可能具有重大意義的會計政策(續)

### 39.20 以股份為基礎的支付

以股份為基礎的薪酬福利通過2020年僱員激勵計劃向僱員提供。與該計劃相關的資料載於附註31。

根據2020年僱員激勵計劃向僱員授予的獎勵股份之公允價值減僱員支付的金額乃確認為相關服務期間(即股份歸屬期)的僱員福利開支，於以股份為基礎的薪酬儲備中確認為權益貸項。該等股份的公允價值乃於授出日期計量。預期歸屬股份數目乃按服務條件估計。該等估計乃於各報告期末進行修改，相關調整則於損益及以股份為基礎的薪酬儲備確認。倘僱員無法滿足服務條件而被沒收股份時，則先前與該等股份有關的任何確認的費用自沒收之日起轉回。

### 39.21 借款成本

收購、建造或生產合資格資產(需經較長時間方可作擬定用途或出售的資產)直接應佔一般及特定借款成本會計入該等資產的成本，直至有關資產大致可作擬定用途或出售為止。

在特定借款撥作合資格資產支出前的暫時投資所賺取的投資收入，須自合資格資本化的借款成本中扣除。

所有其他借款成本於其產生期間的損益內確認。



## 39 SUMMARY OF OTHER POTENTIALLY MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(Continued)

### 39.22 Interest income

Interest income from financial assets at FVPL is included in the net fair value gains/(losses) on these assets.

Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income as part of other income.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for financial assets that subsequently become credit-impaired. For credit-impaired financial assets the effective interest rate is applied to the net carrying amount of the financial asset (after deduction of the loss allowance).

### 39.23 Leases and right-of-use asset

The Group leases properties and land use rights in the PRC as lessee. The consideration paid for lease are treated as right-of-use assets, which are stated at cost less accumulative amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Lease land is amortised over the lease period of 50 years using straight-line method.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (Note 39.9).

Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 6 months to 5 years, but may have extension options. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain various terms and conditions.

## 39 其他可能具有重大意義的會計政策(續)

### 39.22 利息收入

按公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益的金融資產的利息收入計入該等資產的公允價值收益/(虧損)淨額。

採用實際利率法計算的按攤銷成本計量的金融資產的利息收入於綜合全面收益表內確認為部分其他收入。

利息收入通過對金融資產(惟隨後發生信用減值的金融資產除外)的賬面總值應用實際利率計算。對於信用減值的金融資產，將實際利率應用於該金融資產的賬面淨值(扣除虧損撥備後)。

### 39.23 租賃及使用權資產

本集團作為承租人於中國租賃物業及土地使用權。就租賃支付的代價被視為使用權資產，按成本減累計攤銷及累計減值虧損(如有)列賬。租賃土地使用直線法於50年的租賃期內攤銷。

如資產的賬面價值大於其評估的可回收金額，資產的賬面價值應立即減記至其可回收金額(附註39.9)。

租賃合約通常按6個月至5年的固定期限作出，但可能有延期選擇權。租賃條款按個別基準磋商，並載有不同條款及條件。

## 39 SUMMARY OF OTHER POTENTIALLY MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(Continued)

### 39.23 Leases and right-of-use asset (Continued)

Leases are recognised as right-of-use assets and the corresponding liabilities at the date of which the respective leased assets is available for use by the Group. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payment:

- (i) fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- (ii) variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- (iii) amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- (iv) the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- (v) payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

## 39 其他可能具有重大意義的會計政策(續)

### 39.23 租賃及使用權資產(續)

租賃在租賃資產可供本集團使用之日確認為使用權資產及相應負債。每筆租賃付款乃分配至負債及財務成本。財務成本於租賃期內自損益扣除，以計算出各期間負債結餘的固定週期利率。

租賃所產生的資產及負債初始按現值基準計量。租賃負債包括以下租賃付款的淨現值：

- (i) 固定付款(包括實質固定付款)減任何應收租賃優惠；
- (ii) 基於指數或利率並於開始日期按指數或利率初步計量的可變租賃付款；
- (iii) 剩餘價值擔保下的承租人預期應付款項；
- (iv) 購買選擇權的行使價(倘承租人合理確定行使該選擇權)；及
- (v) 支付終止租賃的罰款(倘租賃期反映承租人行使該選擇權)。

根據合理確定延期選擇權作出的租賃付款亦計入負債的計量。

## 39 SUMMARY OF OTHER POTENTIALLY MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(Continued)

### 39.23 Leases and right-of-use asset (Continued)

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Group, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- any initial direct costs
- restoration costs

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the lease term on a straight-line basis. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment (Note 39.9).

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of less than 12 months. Low-value assets comprise small items of machinery.

Lease income from operating leases where the Group is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the underlying asset and recognised as expense over the lease term on the same basis as lease income.

## 39 其他可能具有重大意義的會計政策(續)

### 39.23 租賃及使用權資產(續)

租賃付款採用租賃所隱含的利率予以貼現。倘無法釐定該利率(本集團的租賃一般屬此類情況)，則使用承租人遞增借款利率，即個別承租人在類似經濟環境中按類似條款、抵押及條件借入獲得與使用權資產價值類似的資產所需資金必須支付的利率。

使用權資產按成本計量，包括以下各項：

- 初始計量租賃負債的金額
- 在開始日期或之前作出的任何租賃付款減任何已收租賃優惠
- 任何初始直接成本
- 復原成本

使用權資產通常於租賃期內按直線法進行折舊。使用權資產須計提減值(附註39.9)。

與短期租賃及低價值資產租賃相關的付款按直線法於損益確認為開支。短期租賃指租賃期為12個月以下的租賃。低價值資產包括小型機器。

本集團為出租人的經營租賃的租金收入於租賃期內按直線法確認為收入。取得經營租賃而產生的初始直接成本被加至相關資產的賬面值，並於租賃期內按與租賃收入相同的基準確認為開支。

# FINANCIAL SUMMARY

## 財務概要

### For the year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度

		2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2021 2021年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2020 2020年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 2019年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
<b>Results</b>	<b>業績</b>					
Loss before income tax	除所得稅前虧損	<b>(1,068,861)</b>	(953,284)	(842,095)	(508,228)	(232,577)
Income tax credit/(expense)	所得稅貸項/(費用)	<b>8,041</b>	(1,085)	—	(73)	—
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year attributable to the equity holders of the Company	本公司權益持有人應佔年內虧損及全面虧損總額	<b>(1,060,820)</b>	(954,369)	(842,095)	(508,301)	(232,577)

### As at 31 December 於12月31日

		2023 2023年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2021 2021年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2020 2020年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 2019年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
<b>Assets and liabilities</b>	<b>資產及負債</b>					
Total assets	資產總值	<b>869,232</b>	2,055,136	2,067,989	1,851,475	553,376
Total liabilities	負債總額	<b>411,120</b>	559,948	412,831	343,541	183,712
Total equity	權益總額	<b>458,112</b>	1,495,188	1,655,158	1,507,934	369,664
Equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company	本公司權益持有人應佔權益	<b>458,112</b>	1,495,188	1,655,158	1,507,934	369,664

# DEFINITIONS AND GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

## 釋義及技術詞彙

“2020 Employee Incentive Scheme” 「2020年僱員激勵計劃」	指	the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme of our Company approved and adopted by our Board on 31 March 2020 董事會於2020年3月31日批准並採納的本公司2020年僱員激勵計劃
“ACE2” 「ACE2」	指	angiotensin converting enzyme-2, a protein on the surface of many cell types, which has been identified as the receptor for the SARS-CoV-2 viral entry 血管緊張素轉化酶2抑制劑，許多細胞類型表面的蛋白質，已被識別為SARS-CoV-2病毒進入的接收器
“AGA” 「AGA」或「脫髮」	指	androgenetic alopecia 雄激素性脫髮
“ALK-1” 「ALK-1」	指	activin receptor-like kinase-1, an antagonistic mediator of lateral transforming growth factor-beta/ALK-5 signaling, also known as GT90001 活化素受體樣激酶I，一種側向轉化生長因子β拮抗劑／ALK-5信號，亦稱為GT90001
“AR” 「AR」	指	androgen receptor 雄激素受體
“AR+” 「AR+」	指	androgen receptor positive 雄激素受體陽性
“Audit Committee” 「審核委員會」	指	the audit committee of the Board 董事會審核委員會
“Board” or “Board of Directors” 「董事會」	指	the board of directors of the Company 本公司董事會
“c-Myc” 「c-Myc」	指	MYC proto-oncogene, bHLH transcription factor, a protein that codes for transcription factors MYC原癌基因，bHLH轉錄因子，一種編碼轉錄因子的蛋白質
“CG Code” 「企業管治守則」	指	the Corporate Governance Code as set out in Appendix C1 to the Listing Rules 上市規則附錄C1所載企業管治守則
“China” or “PRC” 「中國」	指	The People's Republic of China, for the purpose of this announcement only, excluding Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan 中華人民共和國，僅就本公告而言，不包括香港、澳門和中國台灣



“CMO(s)”		a company that offers manufacturing services, with volume capabilities ranging from small amounts for preclinical R&D to larger volumes necessary for clinical trials purposes and commercialisation
「CMO」	指	提供生產服務的公司，其生產能力由用於臨床前研發的小量產品至臨床試驗及商業化所需的大量產品
“Company”		Kintor Pharmaceutical Limited, formerly known as KTKM Holdings Inc., an exempted company with limited liability incorporated in the Cayman Islands on 16 May 2018 whose Shares are listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange with stock code 9939
「本公司」	指	Kintor Pharmaceutical Limited，前稱KTKM Holdings Inc.，一家於2018年5月16日在開曼群島註冊成立的獲豁免有限公司，其股份於聯交所主板上市(股份代號：9939)
“Core Products”		has the meaning ascribed to it in Chapter 18A of the Listing Rules; for purposes of this report, our Core Products consist of KX-826, GT20029, Prixelutamide (GT0918)
「核心產品」	指	具有上市規則第十八A章所賦予的涵義；就本報告而言，我們的核心產品包括KX-826、GT20029及普克魯胺(GT0918)
“COVID-19”		coronavirus disease 2019
「COVID-19」	指	新型冠狀病毒肺炎
“CRO(s)”		contract research organisation(s), a company hired by another company or research centre to take over certain parts of running a clinical trial. The company may design, manage, and monitor the trial, and analyse the results
「CRO」	指	合約研究機構，由另一家公司或研究中心僱用，負責臨床試驗的某些部分的公司。該公司可以設計、管理和監控試驗並分析結果
“Director(s)”		director(s) of the Company
「董事」	指	本公司董事
“Dr. TONG”		Dr. Youzhi TONG, one of the co-founders, as executive Director, chairman and chief executive officer of the Company
「童博士」	指	童友之博士，本公司聯合創始人之一、執行董事、主席及行政總裁
“Group”		the Company and its subsidiaries (or our Company and any one or more of its subsidiaries, as the context may require)
「本集團」	指	本公司及其附屬公司(或如文義所指，指本公司及其任何一家或多家附屬公司)

“GT0486”		an inhibitor of the PI3K/mTOR signaling pathway and a second generation mTOR inhibitor under development by our Group primarily for the treatment of metastatic solid tumours such as breast cancer, prostate cancer and liver cancer
[GT0486]	指	一種PI3K/mTOR信號途徑抑制劑，為本集團開發中的第二代mTOR抑制劑，主要用於治療乳腺癌、前列腺癌及肝癌等轉移性實體瘤
“HCC”		hepatocellular carcinoma, a common type of liver cancer
[HCC]	指	肝細胞癌，為一種常見肝癌類型
“Hh”		one of the anticancer targets, when hedgehog is not turned off during adulthood, it promotes the growth of cancer cells
[Hh]	指	抗癌靶標之一，倘於成年時期hedgehog未關閉，則會促進癌細胞生長
“HKD” or “HK\$”		Hong Kong dollar, the lawful currency of Hong Kong
[港元]	指	香港法定貨幣港元
“Hong Kong” or “HK”		the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the PRC
[香港]	指	中國香港特別行政區
“IFRS”		International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board
[國際財務報告會計準則]	指	國際會計準則委員會頒佈的國際財務報告會計準
“IGA”		Investigator’s Global Assessment
[IGA]	指	研究者整體評估
“IND”		investigational new drug
[IND]	指	新藥臨床試驗申請
“IPF”		idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis
[IPF]	指	特發性肺纖維化
“KX-826”		formerly known as “Pyrilutamide”, an AR antagonist under development by our Group as a topical drug for the treatment of AGA and acne vulgaris
[KX-826]	指	前稱「福瑞他恩」，本集團開發中的一種AR拮抗劑，作為治療雄激素性脫髮及痤瘡的外用藥物
“Listing”		the listing of the Shares on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange
[上市]	指	股份於聯交所主板上市

“Listing Rules” [上市規則]	指	the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange, as amended or supplemented from time to time 聯交所證券上市規則，經不時修訂或補充
“mBC” [mBC]	指	metastatic breast cancer 轉移性乳腺癌
“mCRPC” [mCRPC]	指	metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer 轉移性去勢抵抗性前列腺癌
“Model Code” [標準守則]	指	the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed issuers as set out in Appendix C3 to the Listing Rules 上市規則附錄C3所載上市發行人董事進行證券交易的標準守則
“mTOR” [mTOR]	指	mammalian target of rapamycin, a critical effector in cell-signaling pathways commonly deregulated in human cancers 哺乳動物雷帕黴素靶蛋白，一種重要的細胞信號通路效應分子，在人類癌症中通常處於失調狀態
“Nivolumab” [Nivolumab]	指	a human immunoglobulin G4 (IgG4) monoclonal antibody, which targets the negative immunoregulatory human cell surface receptor programmed death-1 (PDI, PCD-1,) with immune checkpoint inhibitory and antineoplastic activities 人類免疫球蛋白G4 (IgG4)單克隆抗體，利用免疫檢查點抑制性及抗腫瘤活性，針對負面免疫調節人類細胞表面受體程序性死亡 — 1(PDI、PCDI)
“NMPA” [國家藥監局]	指	the National Medical Products Administration of the PRC (國家藥品監督管理局), successor to the China Food and Drug Administration according to the Institutional Reform Plan of the State Council 中國國家藥品監督管理局，根據國務院機構改革方案成為中國國家食品藥品監督管理總局的繼任單位
“PD” [PD]	指	Pharmacodynamics 藥效學
“PD-1” or “PCD-1” [PD-1]或[PCD-1]	指	programmed cell death protein 1, a protein in humans is encoded by the programmed cell death 1 (PDCDI) gene 程序性細胞死亡蛋白1，在人體內由程序性細胞死亡1(PDCDI)基因編碼的一種蛋白質

“PI3K”		the acronym of Phosphoinositide 3-kinase, a family of enzymes involved in cellular functions such as cell growth, proliferation, differentiation, motility, survival, and intracellular trafficking, which in turn are involved in cancer
「PI3K」	指	磷酸肌醇3-激酶的縮寫，參與細胞功能如細胞生長、增值、分化、運動、存活和細胞內運輸的一組酶，這些細胞功能又與癌症有關
“PK”		Pharmacokinetics
「PK」	指	藥代動力學
“PROTAC”		proteolysis targeting chimera, a small molecule composed of (i) a recruiting element for a protein of interest; (ii) an E3 ubiquitin ligase recruiting element; and (iii) a linker bounding (i) and (ii)
「PROTAC」	指	蛋白水解靶向嵌合體，為一種小分子，其組成包括(i)靶蛋白的配體；(ii)E3泛素連接酶的配體；及(iii)結合(i)及(ii)的连接器
“Pruxelutamide” or “GT0918”		a small molecule second generation AR antagonist under development by our Group for the treatment of mCRPC and AR+ metastatic breast cancer
「普克魯胺」或「GT0918」	指	本集團開發中的一種小分子二代AR拮抗劑，用於治療mCRPC及AR+轉移性乳腺癌
“R&D”		research and development
「研發」	指	研究及開發
“Reporting Period”		the year ended 31 December 2023
「報告期間」	指	截至2023年12月31日止年度
“RMB”		Renminbi yuan, the lawful currency of the PRC
「人民幣」	指	中國的法定貨幣人民幣
“RSU”		a restricted share unit award granted to a participant under the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme that is subject to such terms and conditions as set forth in the rules of the 2020 Employee Incentive Scheme, and each restricted share unit represents one underlying Share
「受限制股份單位」	指	按照2020年僱員激勵計劃規則所載條款及條件向2020年僱員激勵計劃項下參與者授出的受限制股份單位獎勵，而每份受限制股份單位代表一股相關股份
“SFO”		Securities and Futures Ordinance (Chapter 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong) as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time
「證券及期貨條例」	指	香港法例第571章《證券及期貨條例》(經不時修訂、增補或以其他方式修改)

“Share(s)” 「股份」	指	ordinary share(s) in the share capital of the Company, currently of nominal value US\$0.0001 each 本公司股本中目前每股面值0.0001美元的普通股
“Shareholder(s)” 「股東」	指	holder(s) of the Shares 股份持有人
“SMO” 「SMO」	指	smoothed, a Class Frizzled G protein-coupled receptor that is a component of the hedgehog signaling pathway 一種平滑的捲曲類G蛋白偶聯受體，是hedgehog信號途徑的一個組成部分
“Stock Exchange” 「聯交所」	指	The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited 香港聯合交易所有限公司
“TAHC” 「TAHC」	指	target area hair counts 目標區域內非毳毛數量
“TGF-β” 「TGF-β」	指	a regulatory cytokine that has multifunctional properties that can enhance or inhibit many cellular functions, including interfering with the production of other cytokines and enhancing collagen deposition 一種具有多功能特性的調節細胞因子，可增強或抑制許多細胞功能，包括干擾其他細胞因子的產生及增強膠原沉積
“TMPRSS2” 「TMPRSS2」	指	transmembrane serine protease 2 跨膜絲氨酸蛋白酶 2
“Top-up Placing 2022-I” 「2022年先舊後新配售I」	指	the top-up placing conducted by the Company pursuant to a placing and subscription agreement dated 31 August 2022. Please refer to the announcements of the Company dated 31 August 2022 and 7 September 2022 for further information 本公司根據日期為2022年8月31日的配售及認購協議進行的先舊後新配售。有關進一步資料，請參閱本公司日期為2022年8月31日及2022年9月7日的公告
“Top-up Placing 2022-II” 「2022年先舊後新配售II」	指	the top-up placing conducted by the Company pursuant to a placing and subscription agreement dated 9 December 2022. Please refer to the announcements of the Company dated 11 December 2022 and 16 December 2022 for further information 本公司根據日期為2022年12月9日的配售及認購協議進行的先舊後新配售。有關進一步資料，請參閱本公司日期為2022年12月11日及2022年12月16日的公告



## DEFINITIONS AND GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS 釋義及技術詞彙

“U.S.” or “US” 「美國」	指	the United States of America 美利堅合眾國
“USD” or “US\$” 「美元」	指	U.S. dollars, the lawful currency of the U.S. 美國法定貨幣美元
“U.S. FDA” 「美國FDA」	指	Food and Drug Administration of the U.S. 美國食品藥品監督管理局
“VEGF” 「VEGF」	指	vasoactive endothelial growth factor, a potent angiogenic factor and was first described as an essential growth factor for vascular endothelial cells 血管活性內皮生長因子，一種有效的血管生成因子，最初被描述為血管內皮細胞的必需生長因子
“we”, “us” or “our” 「我們」或「我們的」	指	the Company and, unless the context indicates otherwise, its subsidiaries 本公司及(除文義另有所指外)其附屬公司



開拓藥業有限公司\*

KINTOR PHARMACEUTICAL LIMITED