



Economic Resilience in Global Supply Chain

Pressures and Trends for the Printing Industry in China

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Hung Hing Printing Group Limited

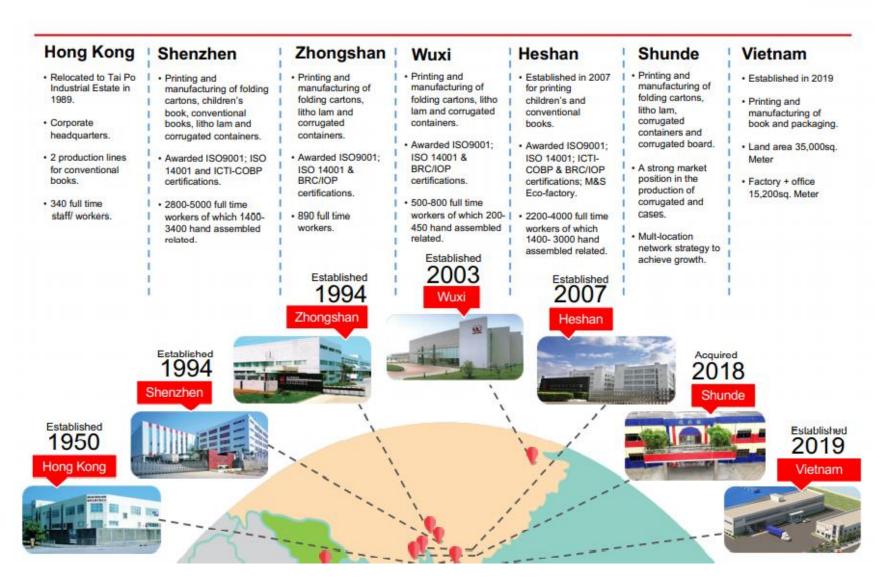
Hung Hing Printing Group at a glance 2020



- 70+ years of history in printing and packaging
- A major exporter of children's & novelties books, as well as trade and picture books.
- More than 55% of the Group's business is exported, major markets being USA (60%), UK & Europe (30%) and Asia Pacific (10%).
- 45% of the Group's business is in domestic China composing of packaging printing, paper trading and corrugated packaging.

Facilities of Hung Hing Printing Group





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Pressures and Trends for the Printing Industry in China

• The manufacturing industry faces many challenges in general, especially during COVID and possibly post-COVID period.



Pressures and Trends for the Printing Industry in China



Three major areas of discussion:

- Paper sources and supply situation
- China's demographic, labor and its future impact
- Environment sustainability opportunities & challenges



Paper Sources and Supply Situation

About Paper - Global Paper Production

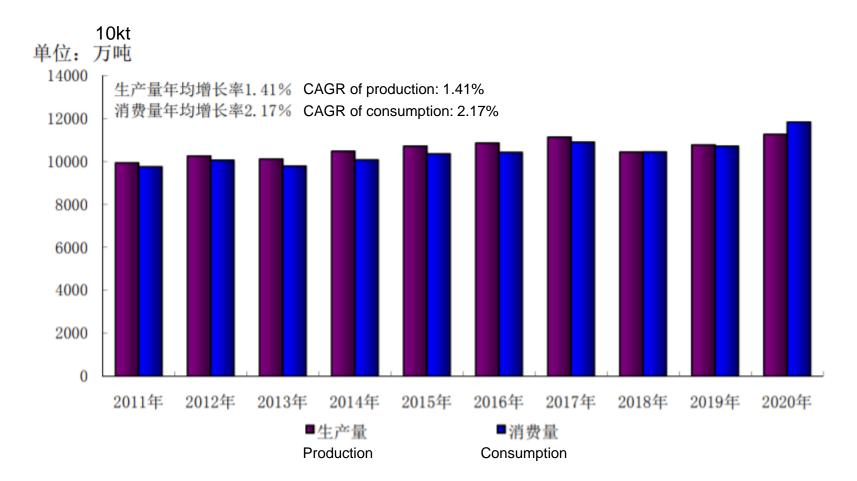


- China is the largest paper producer in the world, currently produces about 110million metric tons/year.
- The USA rank 2nd with about 72 million metric tons/year.
- Global paper production at 420 million metric tons/year.
- → Paper production in Asia dominates, with 47% market share.



About Paper - China Paper Production

China paper and cardboard production and consumption 2011-2020









Grades of paper

- Declining in newsprint, etc.
- Huge increase in packaging type paper, such as corrugated paper and paperboard due to e-commerce
- Printing and writing paper is the 2nd most produced grade



About Paper

Not enough pulp in China

- Large percentage of FSC pulp is imported
- Ban on importation of recycled waste paper
- Supply gaps resulting in wild price fluctuations





About Paper



• Asia paper price has increased 35% to 65% in the last 12 months.



HUNG HING

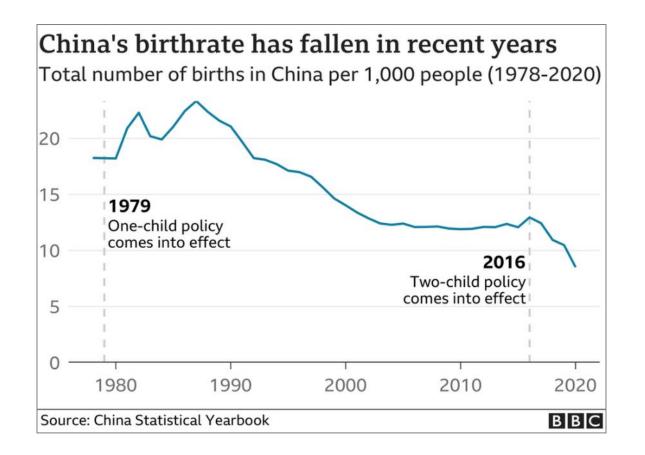
China's challenges in the labor market

- Declining workforce
- Migrant worker
- Structural change in the economy
- Worker demographics
- More choices





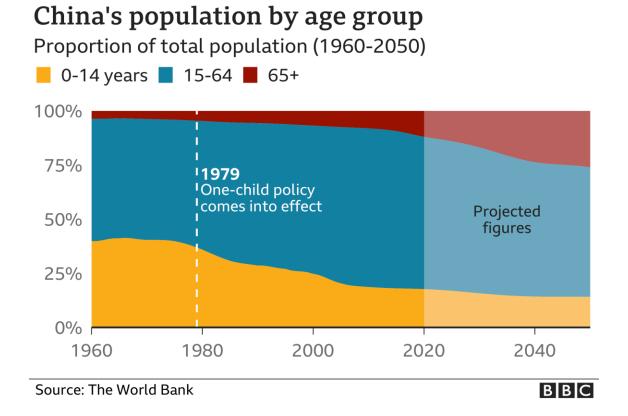
"The average annual growth rate was 0.53% over the past 10 years, down from a rate of 0.57% between 2000 and 2010 - bringing the population to 1.41bn."



Source: bbc.com, China census: Data shows slowest population growth in decades, https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-china-57067180, 11 May 2020.



China's working-age population, aged 16 - 59, has declined by 40 million as compared to the last census in 2010 (880 million).



Source: bbc.com, China census: Data shows slowest population growth in decades, https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-china-57067180, 11 May 2020.



Solutions

- High-tech, high productivity factories
- Automation and robotics
- 97 robots / 10,000 workers in China vs 200 robots / 10,000 workers in developed countries

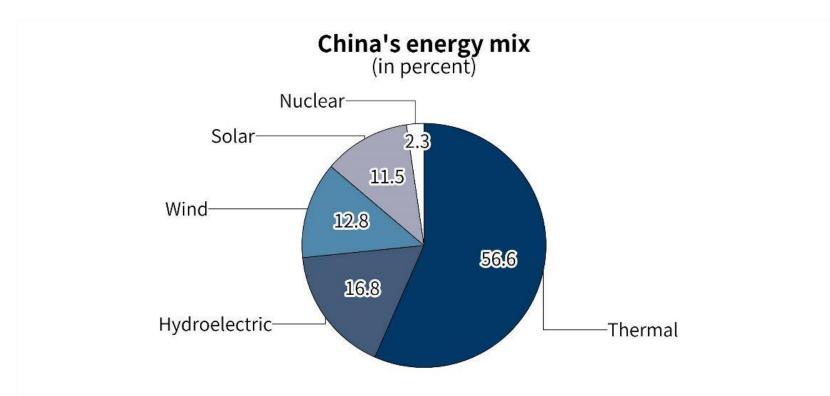


China pushes hard towards environmental-friendly energy

- Paper mills changing from coal energy source to natural gas
- More incentives to install solar power for enterprises
- Cutting back on coal/thermal plants
- In principle, no new thermal plants will be commission after carbon-zero declaration
- Some push towards nuclear power
- Some power shortages in peak months beginning to happen



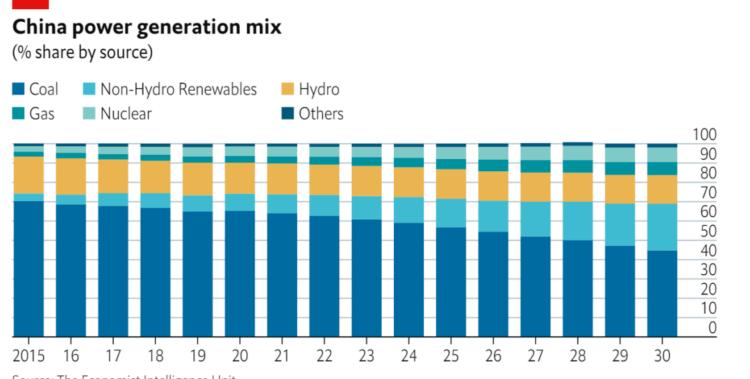




Notes: For 2020, based on generating capacity Source: China's National Energy Administration



China's big push towards environmental-friendly energy



Source: The Economist Intelligence Unit.

Source: eiu.com, China takes modest first step towards carbon neutrality goal, https://www.eiu.com/n/china-takes-modest-first-step-towards-carbon-neutrality-goal/, 24 March 2021



China aims at "carbon neutral" by 2060

- President Xi pledged to bring China's emissions to a peak before 2030 and make the country "carbon neutral" by 2060.
- China will strictly limit the increase in coal consumption over the 14th five-year plan period (2021-2025) and phase it down in the 15th five-year plan period (2026-2030).

China controls stringently on:

- Greenhouse Gas (GHG)
- Volatile Organic Compound (VOC)







China's control on emission:

- Shenzhen government established a carbon trade program and set reduction targets for companies for GHG.
- Classifies conventional printing machines, UV machines, silkscreen machines as VOC emission machines.
- <10% VOC emission machines will need to have centralized exhaustion system, air must be treated before emit to atmosphere.
- City government will impose production stoppages once VOC emission level have exceeded targets.



How the printing industry controls emissions:

- Process Ink changed from solvent based to soy-based inks
- Varnish change to aqueous / water-based
- UV Varnish reduce usage or change to Isopropanol to prepare UV varnish
- Glue change to water-based glues
- Ink prevent wastages by installing central ink distribution system





Everyone plays their part

- In Hung Hing, we reduced VOC emission from 75,200kg (2016) to 24,600 kg (2020).
- Since we joined the Shenzhen government carbon trade program, our Shenzhen factory has been close to or exceed the carbon emissions target.

Hung Hing Printing Group	2016 Audited	2017 Audited	2018 Audited	2019 Audited	2020 Unaudited
Emission index ⁴	0.652	0.628	0.604	0.549	0.531
Emission Target TCO2e	24,936	26,465	22,882	18,211	16,354
Actual emission TCO2e	22,960	22,940	20,430	18,799	16,388
Quota Surplus	1,976	3,525	2,452	-588	-34

⁴ Ton of CO₂ equivalent emission per 10,000RMB value added production

Summary

Everyone plays their part

- Hung Hing has completed the installation of a total of 1,484 solar panels on the rooftop of our Hong Kong headquarters recently.
- The current total generating capacity of the system is 527 kWp, which can produce 562,000 kWh of solar power per year.
- The reduction of carbon dioxide emissions¹ is equivalent to 48,600 trees planted² or is about one-third of our annual electricity consumption in 2020.

1. According to CLP bill - Average CO2 emission per unit of electricity billed in 2019 is 0.51kg.

 $2.\ @5.89 \ \text{kg per tree http://urbanforestrynetwork.org/benefits/air\%20 quality.htm}$





Conclusion





- Paper prices will continue to maintain at a higher level compared to 2-3 years ago – widen choices to include non-FSC requirements.
- Cheap labor will become more scarce re-design books with less hand labor aspect or possible with semi-automation and higher print run.
- Environment trending towards VOC-less production, cutting back on post-press finishes such as UV, PP lamination, silkscreen varnishes. Also moving into sustainable materials, away from plastics to paper, in packaging as well as toy products.

Thank you