
**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F

(Mark One)

REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(B) OR 12(G) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Date of event requiring this shell company report

For the transition period from to

Commission file number 001-38304

Dogness (International) Corporation

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

British Virgin Islands

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

**Tongsha Industrial Estate, East District
Dongguan, Guangdong 523217
People's Republic of China**

(Address of principal executive offices)

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**Tongsha Industrial Estate, East District
Dongguan, Guangdong 523217
People's Republic of China**

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

<u>Title of each class</u>	<u>Name of each exchange on which registered</u>
Common Shares, \$0.002 par value per share	NASDAQ Global Market

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: **None**

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act: **None**

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report: 16,844,631 Class A Common Shares (not including 500,000 Class A Common Shares underlying options granted to management and a consultant, of which 440,005 options have vested as of the date of this report) and 9,069,000 Class B Common Shares.

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or an emerging growth company. See definition of “large accelerated filer,” “accelerated filer,” and “emerging growth company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer
Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company that prepares its financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards† provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

† The term “new or revised financial accounting standard” refers to any update issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board to its Accounting Standards Codification after April 5, 2012.

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

U.S. GAAP

International Financial Reporting Standards as issued
by the International Accounting Standards Board

Other

If “Other” has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow.

Item 17 Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934).

Yes No

(APPLICABLE ONLY TO ISSUERS INVOLVED IN BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Sections 12, 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court.

Yes No

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SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Statements in this annual report with respect to the Company's current plans, estimates, strategies and beliefs and other statements that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements about the future performance of the Company. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, those statements using words such as "believe," "expect," "plans," "strategy," "prospects," "forecast," "estimate," "project," "anticipate," "aim," "intend," "seek," "may," "might," "could" or "should," and words of similar meaning in connection with a discussion of future operations, financial performance, events or conditions. From time to time, oral or written forward-looking statements may also be included in other materials released to the public. These statements are based on management's assumptions, judgments and beliefs in light of the information currently available to it. The Company cautions investors that a number of important risks and uncertainties could cause actual results to differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements, including but not limited to, our ability to continue as a going concern, product and service demand and acceptance, changes in technology, economic conditions, the impact of competition and pricing, government regulation, and other risks contained in reports filed by the company with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Therefore, investors should not place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. Actual results may differ significantly from those set forth in the forward-looking statements.

All such forward-looking statements, whether written or oral, and whether made by or on behalf of the company, are expressly qualified by the cautionary statements and any other cautionary statements which may accompany the forward-looking statements. In addition, the company disclaims any obligation to update any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof.

Part I

Item 1. Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisers

Not applicable for annual reports on Form 20-F.

Item 2. Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable

Not applicable for annual reports on Form 20-F.

Item 3. Key Information

A. Selected Financial Data

In the table below, we provide you with historical selected financial data for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2020, 2019, and 2018. This information is derived from our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report. Historical results are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for any future period. When you read this historical selected financial data, it is important that you read it along with the historical financial statements and related notes and “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects” included elsewhere in this annual report. Our audited consolidated financial statements are prepared and presented in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the United States of America, or U.S. GAAP.

	For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020	For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019	For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018
	US\$ (audited)	US\$ (audited)	US\$ (audited)
Statement of operation data:			
Revenues	19,171,358	\$ 26,216,515	\$ 30,135,295
Gross profit	2,391,370	9,430,005	12,134,587
Operating expenses	11,106,837	8,790,435	6,193,363
(Loss) Income from operations	(8,715,467)	639,570	5,941,224
Other income (expense)	343,079	1,143,904	(412,144)
Provision for income taxes	164,537	380,296	925,372
Net (loss) income	(8,536,925)	\$ 1,403,178	\$ 4,603,708
(Loss) earnings per share, basic and diluted	(0.33)	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.22
Weighted average Ordinary Shares outstanding (basic)	25,913,631	25,913,631	20,800,670

Balance sheet data:

	As of June 30,				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Current assets	\$ 11,627,458	\$ 25,922,624	\$ 46,344,652	\$ 8,669,463	\$ 6,990,693
Total assets	63,551,261	69,023,927	69,708,205	17,518,060	13,256,741
Current liabilities	10,769,734	8,072,423	8,968,673	10,160,919	8,173,074
Total liabilities	12,043,333	8,072,423	8,968,673	10,160,919	8,173,074
Total equity	\$ 51,507,928	\$ 60,951,504	\$ 60,739,532	\$ 7,357,141	\$ 5,083,667

Exchange Rate Information

Our financial information is presented in U.S. dollars. The financial position and results of the operations of HK Dogness, HK Jiasheng, Dongguan Dogness, Dongguan Jiasheng, Meijia and Intelligence Guangzhou are determined using the Chinese Renminbi (“RMB”), the local currency, as the functional currency. Dogness Japan uses Japanese Yen as the functional currency, while Dogness Overseas and Dogness Group use U.S Dollar as their functional currency.

The results of operations and the consolidated statements of cash flows denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the average rate of exchange during the reporting period. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated at the applicable rates of exchange in effect at that date. The equity denominated in the functional currency is translated at the historical rate of exchange at the time of capital contribution. Because cash flows are translated based on the average translation rate, amounts related to assets and liabilities reported on the consolidated statements of cash flows will not necessarily agree with changes in the corresponding balances on the consolidated balance sheets. Translation adjustments arising from the use of different exchange rates from period to period are included as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income included in consolidated statements of changes in equity. Gains and losses from foreign currency transactions are included in the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income.

The relevant exchange rates are listed below:

	June 30, 2020		June 30, 2019		June 30, 2018
Year-end spot rate	US\$1=RMB 7.0721	US\$1=JPY 107.5	US\$1=RMB 6.8657	US\$1=JPY 107.5	US\$1=RMB 6.6181
Average rate	US\$1=RMB 7.0323	US\$1=JPY 107.5	US\$1=RMB 6.8226	US\$1=JPY 111.1	US\$1=RMB 6.5020

We make no representation that any RMB or U.S. dollar amounts could have been, or could be, converted into U.S. dollars or RMB, as the case may be, at any particular rate, or at all. The PRC government imposes control over its foreign currency reserves in part through direct regulation of the conversion of RMB into foreign exchange and through restrictions on foreign trade. We do not currently engage in currency hedging transactions.

The following table sets forth information concerning exchange rates between the RMB and the U.S. dollar for the periods indicated.

Period	Midpoint of Buy and Sell Prices for U.S. Dollar per RMB			
	Period-End	Average	High	Low
2015	6.4917	6.2288	6.4917	6.0933
2016	6.9448	6.6441	7.0672	6.4494
2017	6.5074	6.7578	6.9535	6.4686
2018	6.8776	6.6163	6.9720	6.2660
2019	6.9618	6.9081	7.1786	6.6822
2020 (through October 24, 2020)				
April	7.0648	7.0703	7.0942	7.0351
May	7.1363	7.1023	7.1591	7.0612
June	7.0682	7.0817	7.1297	7.0638
July	6.9796	7.0098	7.0663	6.9793
August	6.8491	6.9293	6.9786	6.8491
September	6.8013	6.8123	6.8415	6.7612
October (through October 24, 2020)	6.6768	6.7272	6.7899	6.6526

As of October 24, 2020, the exchange rate is RMB 6.6768 to \$1.00.

B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable for annual reports on Form 20-F.

C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable for annual reports on Form 20-F.

D. Risk Factors

Before you decide to purchase our Class A Common Shares, you should understand the high degree of risk involved. You should consider carefully the following risks and other information in this report, including our consolidated financial statements and related notes. If any of the following risks actually occur, our business, financial condition and operating results could be adversely affected. As a result, the trading price of our Class A Common Shares could decline, perhaps significantly.

Please also read carefully the section below entitled “Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements.”

Risks Related to Our Business

We face risks related to health epidemics that could impact our sales and operating results.

Our business could be adversely affected by the effects of a widespread outbreak of contagious disease, including the recent outbreak of respiratory illness caused by a novel coronavirus first identified in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China. Any outbreak of contagious diseases, and other adverse public health developments, particularly in China, could have a material and adverse effect on our business operations. These could include disruptions or restrictions on our ability to resume the general shipping agency services, as well as temporary closures of our facilities and ports or the facilities of our customers and third-party service providers. Any disruption or delay of our customers or third-party service providers would likely impact our operating results and the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. In addition, a significant outbreak of contagious diseases in the human population could result in a widespread health crisis that could adversely affect the economies and financial markets of China and many other countries, resulting in an economic downturn that could affect demand for our services and significantly impact our operating results.

The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has had a significant impact on our operations since January 2020 and could materially adversely affect our business and financial results for the remaining months of the 2020 calendar year.

Our ability to manufacture and/or sell our products may be impaired by damage or disruption to our manufacturing, warehousing or distribution capabilities, or to the capabilities of our suppliers, logistics service providers or distributors as a result of the impact from the COVID-19. This damage or disruption could result from events or factors that are impossible to predict or are beyond our control, such as raw material scarcity, pandemics, government shutdowns, disruptions in logistics, supplier capacity constraints, adverse weather conditions, natural disasters, fire, terrorism or other events. In December 2019, COVID-19 emerged in Wuhan, China. In compliance with the government mandates, the Company temporarily closed and its production operations were halted from late January 2020 through the middle of February 2020. During this closure, employees had only limited access to the Company’s facilities, which led to delayed order manufacturing, assembly and fulfillment. While the spread of the disease has gradually returned under control in China, COVID-19 could adversely affect our business and financial results for the remaining months of the year 2020. As a result, there is a possibility that the Company’s revenues and operating cash flows may be significantly lower than expected for fiscal year 2021.

The consolidated financial statements included herein contain disclosures that express substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern, indicating the possibility that we may not be able to operate in the future.

The consolidated financial statements included in this annual report have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that we will continue to operate in the future in the normal course of business.

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, our revenue decreased by approximately \$7.0 million, largely as a result of the continued pressure of the U.S.-China trade and tariff dispute and the outbreak and spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. This caused us to suffer a net loss of approximately \$8.5 million during the fiscal year. In addition, capital expenditures on our construction-in-progress projects decreased our working capital to decrease by approximately \$17.0 million from \$17.9 million to approximately \$0.9 million during the year. At June 30, 2020, we had future minimum capital expenditure commitments of approximately \$5.9 million over the next twelve months.

The decrease in revenues, loss of profitability, significant decrease in working capital and material capital expenditure commitments over the short term have caused uncertainty about our ability to continue as a going concern for the next twelve months from the date of this report.

In light of the foregoing, our independent registered public accounting firm has included an explanatory paragraph expressing substantial doubt relating to our ability to continue as a going concern in its report on our consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2020. The inclusion of a going concern explanatory paragraph may negatively impact the trading price of our securities, have an adverse impact on our relationship with third parties with whom we do business, including our customers, vendors and employees, and could make it challenging and difficult for us to raise additional debt or equity financing to the extent needed, all of which could have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

For additional information on the above-referenced accounting standards and matters affecting our ability to continue as a going concern, see Note 2 of the financial statements included in this report and the discussion included in Item 5 of Part I of this report, respectively.

We may incur liability for unpaid taxes, including interest and penalties.

In the normal course of business, our Company may be subject to challenges from various PRC taxing authorities regarding the amounts of taxes due. PRC taxing authorities may take the position that the Company owes more taxes than it has paid. The Company recorded tax liabilities of \$2.8 million, \$2.9 million and \$2.4 million as of June 30, 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively, for the possible underpayment of income and business taxes. It is possible that the tax liability of the Company for past taxes may be higher than those amounts, if the PRC authorities determine that we are subject to penalties or that we have not paid the correct amount. Although the Company's management believes it may be able to negotiate with local PRC taxing authorities a reduction to any amounts that such authorities may believe are due and a reduction to any interest or penalties thereon, we have no guarantee that we will be able to negotiate such a reduction. To the extent our Company is able to negotiate such amounts, national-level taxing authorities may take the position that localities are without power to reduce such liabilities, and such PRC taxing authorities may attempt to collect unpaid taxes, interest and penalties in amounts greatly exceeding management's estimates.

If our largest customers reduce their orders with us, such revenues would be very difficult to replace.

Although we have also sold our products through distributors and trading companies, some of our largest customers are Petco and Pet Valu, which are by far the largest pet specialty chains in the United States. These three chains have more than 750 stores each; the fourth largest pet specialty store has less than half that number. There is not another brick-and-mortar customer that presents the opportunity that these customers present to us. As a result, if we were to lose these accounts or if these customers purchased less of our products in the future, it would be difficult to replace those lost revenues.

Our smart products have only recently entered distribution.

While we are optimistic that our smart products such as collars, harnesses, feeders and robots will be important products for our company in the future, we only recently begun to sell them and thus do not know whether they will prove popular with consumers. We have exhibited these products at expos in multiple countries and have begun to receive orders, but our revenues for all smart products was approximately \$4.3 million, \$2.1 million and \$60,000 during the years ended June 30, 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively. As a result, we do not have an accurate gauge of how well accepted they will be by consumers. If consumers do not appreciate our smart products, we may not sell enough products to grow our market share in this new industry.

Our smart products are not as well-known as those of our competitors.

There are a variety of competitors providing smart collars, smart feeders and smart treaters for dogs and cats that are more well-known than our products. We are aware of more than a dozen competitors to our smart products, some of which have been on the market for several years. Because smart collars are still a relatively new industry, we do not believe that there is a single leader. Nevertheless, we face competition from more well-known products like the Whistle GPS Pet Tracker and Tractive, as well as products from more well-established, better capitalized companies in the United States such as Garmin, which produces the Delta Smart Dog Tracker. Similarly, companies such as PetSafe, Petnet, Petzi, Petcube, Arf Pets, Gempet, and Furbo market food and treat dispensers with functionalities that in some cases are similar to our products. If we are unable to achieve recognition for our technology or if consumers opt to use products from companies they recognize more than our company, our smart collar and harness products may not be well accepted.

Our smart collars and harnesses are currently between generations.

We debuted our C2 and H2 smart collars and harnesses in 2016. These products were designed to operate over 2G telephone technology. While this platform was sufficient to meet the needs of the products, 2G speeds lag far behind currently available 4G and now 5G technology. As a result, our C2 and H2 products have thus far obtained a very limited customer base. For this reason, we have been researching and developing our next generation of smart collars and harnesses to operate with today's higher internet speeds in mind. Before we are able to bring these products to market, we anticipate that our sales of smart collars and harnesses, along with subscriptions for ongoing cellular services for those products, will be nominal. If and when we are able to introduce our next generation of smart collars and harnesses, we are unable to predict the extent to which consumers will be drawn to such new products.

Our smart collars rely on third-party cellular telephone companies and application developers for functionality.

One of the features of our smart collars is the ability to communicate between the owner's cell phone and the collar, even when the two are too far away to communicate directly. We achieve this by having a SIM card in the smart collar so that, so long as the collar has a cell phone signal, it will communicate with the telephone. We cooperate with cell phone companies in our target markets to provide cellular service to these SIM cards. If this cooperation were to end or if the cellular service we receive is not reliable or more expensive than we anticipate, the market for our products could be harmed.

In addition, the Dogness smartphone App on which our smart collars rely are still under development and test by a company, Dogness Network Technology Co., Ltd ("Dogness Network"), in which we have a minority interest. Our company owns 10% of Dogness Network. Dogness Network plans to derive its revenues from subscriptions for services provided through the Dogness smartphone App in the near future, and we will purchase such products from Dogness Network and resell to our customers. We may benefit only by virtue of our 10% interest in Dogness Network. To date, such subscription revenues have been nominal for Dogness Network, and we have not sold such products to customers in fiscal year 2020. If Dogness Network were to stop supporting the application or impair its functionality, our smart collars and harnesses could become unusable or have decreased value to end users.

To the extent we were unable to cooperate with such third parties in the future, we would need to locate and cooperate with other service providers, and we cannot guarantee that we would be able to do so under terms that are satisfactory to us, if at all.

Our software platform may not interface with applications consumers want to be integrated.

In the connected home, consumers are increasingly aware of the interconnection among applications and devices, such as speakers that can turn on lights or adjust the temperature. Some customers purchase products based on how they will interact with other services and products that the customers already use. If we are unable to anticipate and accommodate these desires, customers may choose other products that do interact with their preferred services. Although we may incorporate such functionality in future generations of our products, none of our current products other than our Dogness App feeder integrate into Apple's, Google's or Amazon's smart home platforms. Our Dogness App feeder works with Amazon Alexa.

We are also dependent on third party application stores that may prevent us from timely updating our current products or uploading new products. In addition, our products interoperate with servers, mobile devices and software applications predominantly through the use of protocols, many of which are created and maintained by third parties. We therefore depend on the interoperability of our products with such third-party services, mobile devices and mobile operating systems, as well as cloud-enabled hardware, software, networking, browsers, database technologies and protocols that we do not control. Any changes in such technologies that degrade the functionality of our products or give preferential treatment to competitive services could adversely affect adoption and usage of our platform. Also, we may not be successful in developing or maintaining relationships with key participants in the mobile industry or in developing products that operate effectively with a range of operating systems, networks, devices, browsers, protocols and standards. In addition, we may face different fraud, security and regulatory risks from transactions sent from mobile devices than we do from personal computers. If we are unable to effectively anticipate and manage these risks, or if it is difficult for our customers to access and use our platform, our business, results of operations and financial condition may be harmed.

Our online platform may not be attractive to third party vendors.

We are currently developing an online platform on Chinese retail websites that will allow pet owners to purchase products from vendors that advertise and sell their products through our application. While we are hopeful that we will be able to develop a product that is appealing to vendors, we have not yet obtained any commitments from any third-party vendors to make use of the platform. Because our ultimate success in making this platform a vibrant social and shopping site depends on pet owners making use of it, is impossible to foresee whether the platform will be successful in attracting vendors and pet owners.

Price increases in raw materials and sourced products could harm the Company's financial results.

Our primary raw materials are plastic, leather, nylon, polyester, chemical fiber blended fabric, metal, GPPS and HIPS, most of which are extracted from crude oil. These raw materials are subject to price volatility and inflationary pressures. Our success is dependent, in part, on our continued ability to reduce our exposure to increases in those costs through a variety of programs, including sales price adjustments based on adjustments in such raw material costs, while maintaining and improving margins and market share. We also rely on third-party manufacturers as a source for a minor portion of components for our products. These manufacturers are also subject to price volatility and labor cost and other inflationary pressures, which may, in turn, result in an increase in the amount we pay for sourced products. Raw material and sourced product price increases may more than offset our productivity gains and price increases and may adversely impact our financial results.

Our plan to vertically integrate our production may not provide the benefits we foresee.

Over the last several years, we have increasingly produced our products in-house. We have made this strategic decision because of our belief that it will facilitate our control over the costs of components in our products. The price of components is extremely important where the per-unit sales price is as low as it is in our industry. Thus, we believe it is important to control costs as much as possible.

That being said, when we produce components in-house that we previously purchased from a third-party supplier, we may not benefit from the economies of scale that a dedicated third-party supplier could see. Moreover, we invest in infrastructure for such production, such as buying machines and leasing additional facility space; in the event new technology is developed to produce components of our products more cheaply than we can with our existing infrastructure, we could find that our operating results are negatively impacted, compared with what we would see if we were purchasing from third parties. In such case, our products could be more expensive than those of our competitors that purchase from third-party suppliers, which could make our products less attractive to customers.

Our reliance on third party logistics providers may put us at risk of service failures for our customers.

We rely on third parties to ship our products from China to our customers. We compete based on price, quality and reliability, so a failure to deliver our products on time to our large customers could harm our reputation. To the extent we are unable to meet their demand for products or do not deliver products on time, we stand a substantial risk of losing key accounts. Because we rely on third parties for logistics services, we may be unable to avoid supply chain failures, even if we are able to meet our manufacturing obligations to customers.

If we fail to protect our intellectual property rights, it could harm our business and competitive position.

We rely on a combination of patent, trademark, domain name and trade secret laws and non-disclosure agreements and other methods to protect our intellectual property rights. Our Chinese subsidiaries own 135 patents and 162 trademarks in China and 48 patents and 19 trademarks outside China, all of which have been properly registered with regulatory agencies such as the State Intellectual Property Office and Trademark Office of China's State Administration for Industry and Commerce ("SAIC"). This intellectual property has allowed our products to earn market share in the pet products industry.

The process of seeking patent protection can be lengthy and expensive, our patent applications may fail to result in patents being issued, and our existing and future patents may be insufficient to provide us with meaningful protection or commercial advantage. Our patents and patent applications may also be challenged, invalidated or circumvented.

We also rely on trade secret rights to protect our business through non-disclosure provisions in employment agreements with employees. If our employees breach their non-disclosure obligations, we may not have adequate remedies in China, and our trade secrets may become known to our competitors.

In accordance with Chinese intellectual property laws and regulations, we will have to renew our trademarks once the terms expire. However, patents are not renewable. Some of our patents, particularly utility mode and design patents, have only 10 years of protection and will end in the near future. Once these patents expire, our products may lose some market share if they are copied by our competitors. Then, our business revenue might suffer some loss as well.

Implementation of PRC intellectual property-related laws has historically been lacking, primarily because of ambiguities in the PRC laws and enforcement difficulties. Accordingly, intellectual property rights and confidentiality protections in China may not be as effective as in the United States or other western countries. Furthermore, policing unauthorized use of proprietary technology is difficult and expensive, and we may need to resort to litigation to enforce or defend patents issued to us or to determine the enforceability, scope and validity of our proprietary rights or those of others. Such litigation and an adverse determination in any such litigation, if any, could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and management attention, which could harm our business and competitive position.

Our Chinese patents and registered marks may not be protected outside of China due to territorial limitations on enforceability.

In general, patent and trademark rights have territorial limitations in law and are valid only within the countries in which they are registered.

At present, Chinese enterprises may register their trademarks overseas through two methods. One is to file an application for trademark registration in each single country or region in which protection is desired, while the other is to apply via the Madrid system for international trademark registration. By the second way, under the provisions of the Madrid Agreement concerning the International Registration of Marks (the “Madrid Agreement”) or the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement concerning the International Registration of Marks (the “Madrid Protocol”), applicants may designate their marks in one or more member countries via the Madrid system for international registration.

As of the date of the filing, we have registered 162 trademarks in China. We have also registered our key trademarks in Japan, Australia, Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan and the United States.

Similar with trademarks, Chinese enterprises may also register their patents overseas through two methods. One is to file an application for patent registration in each single country or region, and the other is to file international application with the China Intellectual Property Office or the International Bureau of World Intellectual Property Organization under the Patent Cooperation Treaty. However, such international application may relate to invention or utility model patents, but does not include industrial design patents.

Currently, most of our patents and trademarks are registered in China. If we do not register them in other jurisdictions, they may not be protected outside of China. As a result, our business and competitive position could be harmed.

We may be exposed to intellectual property infringement and other claims by third parties which, if successful, could disrupt our business and have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our success depends, in large part, on our ability to use and develop our technology and know-how without infringing third party intellectual property rights. If we sell our branded products internationally, and as litigation becomes more common in China, we face a higher risk of being the subject of claims for intellectual property infringement, invalidity or indemnification relating to other parties' proprietary rights. Our current or potential competitors, many of which have substantial resources and have made substantial investments in competing technologies, may have or may obtain patents that will prevent, limit or interfere with our ability to make, use or sell our branded products in either China or other countries, including the United States and other countries in Asia. The validity and scope of claims relating to patents in our industry involve complex scientific, legal and factual questions and analysis and, as a result, may be highly uncertain. In addition, the defense of intellectual property suits, including patent infringement suits, and related legal and administrative proceedings can be both costly and time consuming and may significantly divert the efforts and resources of our technical and management personnel. Furthermore, an adverse determination in any such litigation or proceedings to which we may become a party could cause us to:

- pay damage awards;
- seek licenses from third parties;
- pay ongoing royalties;
- redesign our branded products; or
- be restricted by injunctions,

each of which could effectively prevent us from pursuing some or all of our business and result in our customers or potential customers deferring or limiting their purchase or use of our products, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Outstanding bank loans may reduce our available funds.

As of June 30, 2020, we had approximately \$5.2 million in outstanding bank loans, with expected repayment of approximately \$5.1 million within one year and \$73,300 between one and three years. The loans are held at four banks, and approximately \$4.2 million are personally guaranteed by our Chief Executive Officer and certain of his family members. While we believe we have sufficient capital resources to repay these bank loans with support from Mr. Silong Chen, our Chief Executive Officer, there can be no guarantee that we will be able to pay all amounts when due or to refinance the amounts on terms that are acceptable to us or at all. If we are unable to make our payments when due or to refinance such amounts, our property could be foreclosed and our business could be negatively affected.

While we do not believe they will impact our liquidity, the terms of the debt agreements impose significant operating and financial restrictions on us. These restrictions could also have a negative impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations by significantly limiting or prohibiting us from engaging in certain transactions, including but not limited to: incurring or guaranteeing additional indebtedness; transferring or selling assets currently held by us; and transferring ownership interests in certain of our subsidiaries. The failure to comply with any of these covenants could cause a default under our other debt agreements. Any of these defaults, if not waived, could result in the acceleration of all of our debt, in which case the debt would become immediately due and payable. If this occurs, we may not be able to repay our debt or borrow sufficient funds to refinance it on favorable terms, if any.

If the village cooperative from which we rent our factory in Dongguan fails to provide ownership certificates or construction approvals on demand, our ability to use our facilities may be impaired.

We lease our production facility from Dongguan Dongcheng District Tongsha Huanggongkeng Co-op ("Huanggongkeng"). We understand that, as is not uncommon in our area, Huanggongkeng did not obtain prior government approval before constructing the facilities and thus may be unable to provide evidence of government approval. If the local authority were to request proof of such approval, operations at our facility could be interrupted until Huanggongkeng was able to provide evidence of such approvals. If Huanggongkeng were unable to rectify this issue, we could find our operations halted indefinitely.

If the value of our property decreases, we may not be able to refinance our current debt.

All of our current debt is secured by either mortgages on real and other business property or guarantees by some of our shareholders. If the value of our real property decreases, we may find that banks are unwilling to loan money to us secured by our business property. A drop in property value could also prevent us from being able to refinance that loan when it becomes due on acceptable terms or at all.

Our new facilities in Zhangzhou and Dongguan may be more expensive than anticipated to complete.

In March 2018, we purchased (a) all of the equity interests in Zhangzhou Meijia Metal Product Co., Ltd (“Meijia”), for a total cash consideration of approximately \$10.0 million (RMB 71.0 million) (“Acquisition Cost”), which has been fully paid upon consummation of the Meijia acquisition transaction. Because Meijia had no substantial operations and its property consisted of a land use right and factory and office buildings, we accounted for the acquisition as a purchase of assets. After the acquisition, we started building our own facilities and office spaces to expand the production capacity in order to fulfill increased customer orders. Total original budgeted capital expenditure on decoration and purchase of equipment and machinery to bring Meijia manufacturing facility into use amounted to approximately RMB 110 million (\$15.6 million). Such costs were adjusted based on additional work required for waterproofing, sewage pipeline and hazardous waste leakage prevention, causing actual costs incurred as of June 30, 2020 to be RMB 118.1 million (\$16.7 million). As of June 30, 2020, we had future capital expenditure commitment of approximately RMB 460,000 (\$65,044) on Meijia plant facilities. Our Meijia plant began normal production in December 2019 upon passing the final inspection conducted by local government. We expect that the Meijia plant will reach its designed production capacity by June 2021.

In addition to our Zhangzhou facility, we are also building a warehouse and a new manufacturing facility and office in Dongguan. The budget for the Dongguan warehouse was estimated at RMB 75 million (\$10.6 million). The original budgeted cost for the construction of the main bodies of the warehouse, employee dormitory, office building and manufacturing facilities amounted to RMB 75 million (\$10.6 million). The budget was later adjusted and revised to RMB 231.1 million (\$32.7 million) to add costs associated with interior and exterior decoration, parking lots construction, and road and landscaping on top of the original budget. During the year ended June 30, 2020, the Company has spent RMB 73.6 million (\$10.4 million) and completed the construction of the main body of the warehouse, employee dormitory, office building and has set up the new manufacturing facilities. As of June 30, 2020, the Company still had future minimum capital expenditure commitment of RMB 157.5 million (\$22.3 million) on the decoration of the second floor of the office building, construction of the stone wall and parking lots, and improvement of the landscaping, which is expected to be invested into the CIP project within the next five years whenever the Company has available fund. The project is expected to be fully completed by 2025.

As a result of the above, the Company’s future capital expenditure commitment on Meijia facility and Dongguan warehouse construction projects amounted to approximately \$22.3 million as of June 30, 2020. Subsequently, from July 2020 to September 2020, the Company made payment of RMB 31.5 million (\$4.4 million) on the above-mentioned construction projects. As a result, the Company’s future capital expenditure commitment on CIP has been lowered down from approximately \$22.3 million as of June 30, 2020 to approximately \$17.9 million as of the date of this report.

We may find in the course of development that construction costs come in above budget, that we exceed projected timelines, and that we face other challenges and inconveniences that make our development plans less successful than we expect. If these were to occur, we could find the costs and effort of development distract our management from our business development strategies and that our financial results are negatively affected as a result.

We may require additional financing in the future and our operations could be curtailed if we are unable to obtain required additional financing when needed.

We may need to obtain additional debt or equity financing to fund future capital expenditures and initiatives. Additional debt financing may include conditions that would restrict our freedom to operate our business, such as conditions that:

- limit our ability to pay dividends or require us to seek consent for the payment of dividends;
- increase our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions;
- require us to dedicate a portion of our cash flow from operations to payments on our debt, thereby reducing the availability of our cash flow to fund capital expenditures, working capital and other general corporate purposes; and
- limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and our industry.

We cannot guarantee that we will be able to obtain any additional financing on terms that are acceptable to us, or at all.

The loss of any of our key customers could reduce our revenues and our profitability.

Our key customers are principally retail pet specialty stores and mass merchandisers. For the year ended June 30, 2020, sales to our three largest customers amounted in the aggregate to approximately 38.5% of our total revenue. For the year ended June 30, 2019, sales to our three largest customers amounted in the aggregate to approximately 47.2% of our total revenue. For the year ended June 30, 2018, sales to our three largest customers accounted for 46.3% of the Company's total revenue. There can be no assurance that we will maintain or improve the relationships with these customers, or that we will be able to continue to supply these customers at current levels or at all. Any failure to pay by these customers could have a material negative effect on our company's business. In addition, having a relatively small number of customers may cause our quarterly results to be inconsistent, depending upon when these customers pay for outstanding invoices. During the years ended June 30, 2020, 2019 and 2018, we had one, two and two customers that accounted for 10% or more of our revenues.

Our bank accounts are not fully insured or protected against loss.

We maintain our cash with various banks and trust companies located in mainland China. Our cash accounts in the PRC are not insured or otherwise protected. Should any bank or trust company holding our cash deposits become insolvent, or if we are otherwise unable to withdraw funds, we would lose the cash on deposit with that particular bank or trust company.

We are substantially dependent upon our senior management and key research and development personnel.

We are highly dependent on our senior management to manage our business and operations and our key research and development personnel for the development of new products and the enhancement of our existing products and technologies. In particular, we rely substantially on our Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Silong Chen.

While we provide the legally required personal insurance for the benefit of our employees, we do not maintain key person life insurance on any of our senior management or key personnel. The loss of any one of them would have a material adverse effect on our business and operations. Competition for senior management and our other key personnel is intense, and the pool of suitable candidates is limited. We may be unable to quickly locate a suitable replacement for any senior management or key personnel that we lose. In addition, if any member of our senior management or key personnel joins a competitor or forms a competing company, they may compete with us for customers, business partners and other key professionals and staff members of our company. Although each of our senior management and key personnel has signed a confidentiality and non-competition agreement in connection with his employment with us, we cannot assure you that we will be able to successfully enforce these provisions in the event of a dispute between us and any member of our senior management or key personnel.

In our efforts to develop new products, we compete for qualified personnel with technology companies and research institutions. Although we have our own research and development team, we also rely heavily on our cooperation with another software development company, which has been helping us develop our high-tech products. This relationship has become an important part of our company's business development. If this relationship becomes unstable or is terminated in the future, we may be unable to meet our business and financial goals.

Failure to manage our growth could strain our management, operational and other resources, which could materially and adversely affect our business and prospects.

Our growth strategy includes increasing market penetration of our existing products, developing new products and increasing the number and size of customers we serve. Pursuing these strategies has resulted in, and will continue to result in, substantial demands on management resources. In particular, the management of our growth will require, among other things:

- continued enhancement of our research and development capabilities;
- stringent cost controls and sufficient liquidity;
- strengthening of financial and management controls;
- increased marketing, sales and support activities; and
- hiring and training of new personnel.

If we are not able to manage our growth successfully, our business and prospects would be materially and adversely affected.

Because we rely on Hong Kong entities to fulfill orders from many of our customers, we may be exposed to claims of value-added tax underreporting.

Many of our international customers order our products by placing an order with HK Jiasheng or HK Dogness, our Hong Kong subsidiaries. These subsidiaries then procure the products from our mainland China operating companies. When these products are sold from our China operating company to our Hong Kong trading company, the price paid is set at what we believe to be a fair value. Further, we have informed the applicable tax bureaus of the pricing of products. Nevertheless, the tax bureau in the future may claim that we have engaged in transfer pricing to avoid payment of value-added tax (“VAT”) because the price our Hong Kong subsidiary charges to the customer may be higher than the price our China subsidiary charges to our Hong Kong subsidiary. Under PRC law, the VAT is refundable on export, so we believe there is limited risk in the event that we were called upon to pay VAT on such transfers from China to Hong Kong, but a failure to report proper VAT payable could expose us to penalties and interest for failing to pay it on time.

We may be subject to penalties under relevant PRC laws and regulations due to failure to make full social security and housing fund contributions for some of our employees.

In the past, contributions by some of our PRC subsidiaries for some of their employees to the social security and housing funds may not have been in compliance with relevant PRC regulations. Pursuant to the Regulation on the Administration of Housing Accumulation Funds, as amended in 2002, the relevant housing fund authority may order an enterprise to pay outstanding contributions within a prescribed time limit. Pursuant to the PRC Social Insurance Law promulgated in 2010, the social security authority may order an enterprise to pay the outstanding contributions within a prescribed time limit, and may impose penalties if there is a failure to do so. To the extent the relevant authorities determine we have underpaid, some of our PRC subsidiaries may be required to pay outstanding contributions and penalties to the extent they did not make full contributions to the social security housing funds.

Risks Related to Doing Business in China

Increased taxes, duties, tariffs or other restrictions on trade (including Section 301 tariffs imposed by the United States Trade Representative on imported Chinese goods), could adversely affect our financial performance.

In August 2017, the U.S. President directed the United States Trade Representative (“USTR”) to consider investigating China’s laws, policies, practices or actions affecting U.S. intellectual property and forced technology transfers. Based on the findings of the USTR in March 2018 that China’s policies are “unreasonable or discriminatory, and burden or restrict U.S. commerce”, the U.S. President signed a memorandum proposing, among other things, to implement tariffs on certain Chinese imports under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974. Since the announcement in May 2018 of a 25% tariff on \$50 billion worth of Chinese imports to the U.S., the United States has made multiple announcements of increases in the scope of tariffs covered and the rate of tariffs charged. Current tariffs cover approximately \$550 billion of Chinese products imported to the United States and have tariff rates of between 15% and 25%, with proposals to increase to up to 30%.

The U.S. government has taken a variety of actions that may lead to potential changes to U.S. and international trade policies, including recently-imposed tariffs affecting certain products manufactured in China. During the year ended June 30, 2020, our Company paid more than \$53,000 in connection with such U.S. imposed tariffs. It is unknown whether and to what extent new tariffs (or other new laws or regulations) will be adopted, or the effect that any such actions would have on us or our industry and customers. Although we currently sell our products FOB Shenzhen and thus complete our sales outside the United States, any unfavorable government policies on international trade, such as capital controls or tariffs, may affect the demand for our products and services, impact the competitive position of our products or prevent us from being able to sell products in certain countries. If any new tariffs, legislation and/or regulations are implemented, or if existing trade agreements are renegotiated or, in particular, if the U.S. government takes retaliatory trade actions due to the recent U.S.-China trade tension, such changes could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations.

Labor laws in the PRC may adversely affect our results of operations.

On June 29, 2007, the PRC government promulgated the Labor Contract Law of the PRC, which became effective on January 1, 2008 and was further amended on December 28, 2012 (effective July 1, 2013). The Labor Contract Law imposes greater liabilities on employers and significantly affects the cost of an employer's decision to reduce its workforce. Further, it requires certain terminations be based upon seniority and not merit. In the event we decide to significantly change or decrease our workforce, the Labor Contract Law could adversely affect our ability to enact such changes in a manner that is most advantageous to our business or in a timely and cost-effective manner, thus materially and adversely affecting our financial condition and results of operations. The Labor Contract Law also mandates that employers provide social welfare packages to all employees, increasing our labor costs. Under the Regulations on the Administration of Housing Fund effective in 1999, as amended in 2002, PRC companies must register with applicable housing fund management centers and establish a special housing fund account in an entrusted bank. Both PRC companies and their employees are required to contribute to the housing funds. To the extent competitors from outside China are not affected by such requirements, we could be at a comparative disadvantage.

Moreover, although our Chinese subsidiaries have been actively complying with China's Labor Contract Law, some of our employees have voluntarily requested that we not provide social welfare packages to them because they do not want their salaries and bonus to be deducted proportionally as required by law. These employees are mostly migrant laborers and historically have very high turnover rates. Thus, some of our Chinese subsidiaries' practices do not strictly comply with Labor Contract Law, even though these practices are very common and popular in many labor-intensive companies of China. Although the aggregate amount we pay these employees as salary exceeds the amount (including social welfare payment) we would be required to pay under applicable minimum wage laws, if a regulatory agency determined that this practice violated the Labor Contract Law, we may be required to pay additional compensation to affected employees.

Under the Enterprise Income Tax Law, we may be classified as a "Resident Enterprise" of China. Such classification will likely result in unfavorable tax consequences to us and our non-PRC shareholders.

China passed an Enterprise Income Tax Law (the "EIT Law") and implementing rules, both of which became effective on January 1, 2008. Under the EIT Law, resident enterprises pay income tax at the rate of 25% for their worldwide income while non-resident enterprises pay 20% for their income generated from China. As far as the definition of resident enterprises, according to the EIT Law, an enterprise established outside of China with "de facto management bodies" within China is considered a "resident enterprise." The implementing rules of the EIT Law define de facto management as "substantial and overall management and control over the production and operations, personnel, accounting, and properties" of the enterprise.

On April 22, 2009, the State Administration of Taxation of China issued the Notification 82 Concerning Relevant Issues Regarding Cognizance of Chinese Investment Controlled Enterprises Incorporated Offshore as Resident Enterprises pursuant to Criteria of De Facto Management Bodies (“Notification 82”) further interpreting the application of the EIT Law and its implementation to offshore entities controlled by a Chinese enterprise or group. Pursuant to the Notification 82, an enterprise incorporated in an offshore jurisdiction and controlled by a Chinese enterprise or group will be classified as a “non-domestically incorporated resident enterprise” if (i) its senior management in charge of daily operations reside or perform their duties mainly in China; (ii) its financial or personnel decisions are made or approved by bodies or persons in China; (iii) its substantial assets and properties, accounting books, corporate stamps, board and stockholder minutes are kept in China; and (iv) at least half of its directors with voting rights or senior management are often resident in China. A resident enterprise would have to pay a withholding tax at a rate of 10% when paying dividends to its non-PRC stockholders.

While some of our businesses are conducted in Hong Kong, Dogness International Corporate does have a PRC individual as our primary controlling shareholder. Although Notification 82 did not mention offshore companies incorporated by Chinese individuals, Notification 82 did mention that the facts-oriented recognition is more important than format in the case of recognizing de facto management. Therefore, it is highly likely that we will be classified as a Chinese-controlled offshore incorporated enterprise within the meaning of Notification 82, so we believe Notification 82 will likely apply to us.

As for our Hong Kong businesses, we do not believe that we meet some of the conditions outlined. As trading companies, the key assets and records of HK Jiasheng and HK Dogness including the resolutions and meeting minutes of our board of directors and the resolutions and meeting minutes of our shareholders, are located and maintained outside the PRC. Accordingly, we believe that HK Jiasheng and HK Dogness should not be treated as a “resident enterprise” for PRC tax purposes if the criteria for “de facto management body” as set forth in Notification 82 were deemed applicable to us. However, as the tax residency status of an enterprise is subject to determination by the PRC tax authorities and uncertainties remain with respect to the interpretation of the term “de facto management body” as applicable to our offshore entities, we will continue to monitor our tax status.

If the PRC tax authorities determine that we are a “resident enterprise” for PRC enterprise income tax purposes, a number of unfavorable PRC tax consequences could follow. First, we may be subject to the enterprise income tax at a rate of 25% on our worldwide taxable income as well as PRC enterprise income tax reporting obligations. In our case, this would mean that income such as non-China source income would be subject to PRC enterprise income tax at a rate of 25%. Second, under the EIT Law and its implementing rules, dividends paid to us from our PRC subsidiaries would qualify as “tax-exempt income.” Finally, it is possible that future guidance issued with respect to the new “resident enterprise” classification could result in a situation in which a 10% withholding tax is imposed on dividends we pay to our non-PRC stockholders and with respect to gains derived by our non-PRC stockholders from transferring our shares.

We may be exposed to liabilities under the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and Chinese anti-corruption law.

We may be subject to the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (“FCPA”), and other laws that prohibit improper payments or offers of payments to foreign governments and their officials and political parties by U.S. persons and issuers as defined by the statute for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. We are also subject to Chinese anti-corruption laws, which strictly prohibit the payment of bribes to government officials. We have operations, agreements with third parties, and make sales in China, which may experience corruption. Our activities in China create the risk of unauthorized payments or offers of payments by one of the employees, consultants or distributors of our company, because these parties are not always subject to our control. We are in process of implementing an anticorruption program, which prohibits the offering or giving of anything of value to foreign officials, directly or indirectly, for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. The anticorruption program also requires that clauses mandating compliance with our policy be included in all contracts with foreign sales agents, sales consultants and distributors and that they certify their compliance with our policy annually. It further requires that all hospitality involving promotion of sales to foreign governments and government-owned or controlled entities be in accordance with specified guidelines. In the meantime, we believe to date we have complied in all material respects with the provisions of the FCPA and Chinese anti-corruption laws.

However, our existing safeguards and any future improvements may prove to be less than effective, and the employees, consultants or distributors of our Company may engage in conduct for which we might be held responsible. Violations of the FCPA or Chinese anti-corruption laws may result in severe criminal or civil sanctions, and we may be subject to other liabilities, which could negatively affect our business, operating results and financial condition. In addition, the government may seek to hold our Company liable for successor liability FCPA violations committed by companies in which we invest or that we acquire.

Adverse changes in political and economic policies of the PRC government could have a material adverse effect on the overall economic growth of China, which could reduce the demand for our products and materially and adversely affect our competitive position.

Substantially all of our business operations are conducted in China. Accordingly, our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects are subject to economic, political and legal developments in China. Although China claims that the Chinese economy is no longer a planned economy, the PRC government continues to exercise significant control over China's economic growth through direct allocation of resources, monetary and tax policies, and a host of other government policies such as those that encourage or restrict investment in certain industries by foreign investors, control the exchange between RMB and foreign currencies, and regulate the growth of the general or specific market. These government involvements have been instrumental in China's significant growth in the past 30 years. In response to the recent global and Chinese economic downturn, the PRC government has adopted policy measures aimed at stimulating the economic growth in China. If the PRC government's current or future policies fail to help the Chinese economy achieve further growth or if any aspect of the PRC government's policies limits the growth of our industry or otherwise negatively affects our business, our growth rate or strategy, our results of operations could be adversely affected as a result.

Governmental control of currency conversion may affect the value of your investment.

The PRC government imposes controls on the convertibility of the RMB into foreign currencies and, in certain cases, the remittance of currency out of China. We receive substantially most of our revenues in RMB. Under our current corporate structure, our income is primarily derived from dividend payments from our PRC subsidiaries. Shortages in the availability of foreign currency may restrict the ability of our PRC subsidiaries to remit sufficient foreign currency to pay dividends or other payments to us, or otherwise satisfy their foreign currency denominated obligations. Under existing PRC foreign exchange regulations, payments of current account items, including profit distributions, interest payments and expenditures from trade-related transactions can be made in foreign currencies without prior approval from SAFE by complying with certain procedural requirements. However, approval from appropriate government authorities is required where RMB is to be converted into foreign currency and remitted out of China to pay capital expenses such as the repayment of loans denominated in foreign currencies. The PRC government may also at its discretion restrict access in the future to foreign currencies for current account transactions. If the foreign exchange control system prevents us from obtaining sufficient foreign currency to satisfy our currency demands, we may not be able to pay dividends in foreign currencies to our security-holders.

We are a holding company and we rely for funding on dividend payments from our subsidiaries, some of which are subject to restrictions under PRC laws.

We are a holding company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands, and we operate our core businesses through our subsidiaries in the PRC, Hong Kong and the United States. The availability of funds for us to pay dividends to our shareholders and to service our indebtedness depends largely upon dividends received from the PRC Subsidiaries. If the PRC Subsidiaries incur debt or losses, their ability to pay dividends or other distributions to us may be impaired. As a result, our ability to pay dividends and to repay our indebtedness will be restricted. PRC laws require that dividends be paid only out of the after-tax profit of the PRC Subsidiaries calculated according to PRC accounting principles, which differ in many aspects from generally accepted accounting principles in other jurisdictions. PRC laws also require enterprises established in the PRC to set aside part of their after-tax profits as statutory reserves. These statutory reserves are not available for distribution as cash dividends. In addition, restrictive covenants in bank credit facilities or other agreements that we or our subsidiaries may enter into in the future may also restrict the ability of our subsidiaries to pay dividends to us. These restrictions on the availability of our funding may impact our ability to pay dividends to our shareholders and to service our indebtedness.

Our business may be materially and adversely affected if any of the PRC Subsidiaries declares bankruptcy or becomes subject to a dissolution or liquidation proceeding.

The Enterprise Bankruptcy Law of the PRC, or the Bankruptcy Law, came into effect on June 1, 2007. The Bankruptcy Law provides that an enterprise will be liquidated if the enterprise fails to settle its debts as and when they fall due and if the enterprise's assets are, or are demonstrably, insufficient to clear such debts.

The PRC Subsidiaries hold certain assets that are important to our business operations. If any of the PRC Subsidiaries undergoes a voluntary or involuntary liquidation proceeding, unrelated third-party creditors may claim rights to some or all of these assets, thereby hindering our ability to operate our business, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

According to the SAFE's Notice of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange on Further Improving and Adjusting Foreign Exchange Administration Policies for Direct Investment, effective on December 17, 2012, and the Provisions for Administration of Foreign Exchange Relating to Inbound Direct Investment by Foreign Investors, effective May 13, 2013, if any of the PRC Subsidiaries undergoes a voluntary or involuntary liquidation proceeding, prior approval from the SAFE for remittance of foreign exchange to our shareholders abroad is no longer required, but we still need to conduct a registration process with the SAFE local branch. It is not clear whether "registration" is a mere formality or involves the kind of substantive review process undertaken by SAFE and its relevant branches in the past.

Our subsidiaries' financial statements are prepared under different accounting standards than our consolidated financial statements.

We prepare the financial statements for each of our subsidiaries that are PRC legal entities in accordance with the requirements of generally accepted accounting principles in China, or PRC GAAP. These financial statements drive how we calculate the taxes payable for operations of these subsidiaries. By contrast, we prepare the consolidated financial statements for Dogness in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States, or U.S. GAAP. The process of consolidating the financial statements and changing from PRC GAAP to U.S. GAAP requires us to make certain adjustments on consolidation. This can result in some discrepancies between the financial statements used to prepare our tax filings in China and the financial statements audited by our independent registered accounting firm and subsequently filed with the SEC. To the extent the discrepancies between PRC GAAP and U.S. GAAP are material, we could find, for example, that a PRC subsidiary shows taxable income for which payment of taxes is due, while our U.S. GAAP-audited financial statements show taxable loss.

Fluctuations in exchange rates could adversely affect our business and the value of our securities.

Changes in the value of the RMB against the U.S. dollar, Euro and other foreign currencies are affected by, among other things, changes in China's political and economic conditions. Any significant revaluation of the RMB may have a material adverse effect on our revenues and financial condition, and the value of, and any dividends payable on our shares in U.S. dollar terms. For example, to the extent that we need to convert U.S. dollars we receive from any securities offering in the United States into RMB for our operations, appreciation of the RMB against the U.S. dollar would have an adverse effect on RMB amount we would receive from the conversion. Conversely, if we decide to convert our RMB into U.S. dollars for the purpose of paying dividends on our Common Shares or for other business purposes, appreciation of the U.S. dollar against the RMB would have a negative effect on the U.S. dollar amount available to us. In addition, fluctuations of the RMB against other currencies may increase or decrease the cost of imports and exports, and thus affect the price-competitiveness of our products against products of foreign manufacturers or products relying on foreign inputs.

Since July 2005, the RMB is no longer pegged to the U.S. dollar. Although the People's Bank of China regularly intervenes in the foreign exchange market to prevent significant short-term fluctuations in the exchange rate, the RMB may appreciate or depreciate significantly in value against the U.S. dollar in the medium to long term. Moreover, it is possible that in the future PRC authorities may lift restrictions on fluctuations in the RMB exchange rate and lessen intervention in the foreign exchange market.

Since our major operations and assets are located in the PRC, shareholders may find it difficult to enforce a U.S. judgment against the assets of our company, our directors and executive officers.

Part of our business is located in Hong Kong, but major operations and assets are located in the PRC. In addition, most of our executive officers and directors are non-residents of the U.S., and substantially all the assets of such persons are located outside the U.S. As a result, it could be difficult for investors to effect service of process in the U.S., or to enforce a judgment obtained in the U.S. against us or any of these persons. See “Enforceability of Civil Liabilities.”

Uncertainties with respect to the PRC legal system could adversely affect us.

We conduct most of our business through our subsidiaries in Hong Kong and Mainland China. Our operations in Mainland China are governed by PRC laws and regulations. Our PRC subsidiaries are generally subject to laws and regulations applicable to foreign investments in China and, in particular, laws and regulations applicable to wholly foreign-owned enterprises. The PRC legal system is based on statutes. Prior court decisions may be cited for reference but have limited precedential value. Even so, there is still high uncertainty regarding the application of law toward foreign investments.

Since 1979 when China started its reform and opening policy, PRC legislation and regulations have significantly enhanced the protections afforded to various forms of foreign investments in China. However, the interpretation and enforcement of these laws and regulations involve uncertainties due to its ruling party’s political influence. As a result, laws and regulations may vary from time to time and especially some may be subject to political interpretation. This uncertainty may bring about laws and regulations changes unfavorable to foreign investment.

If we become directly subject to the recent scrutiny, criticism and negative publicity involving U.S.-listed Chinese companies, we may have to expend significant resources to investigate and resolve the matter which could harm our business operations and our reputation and could result in a loss of your investment in our shares, especially if such matter cannot be addressed and resolved favorably.

Recently, U.S. public companies that have substantially all of their operations in China, have been the subject of intense scrutiny, criticism and negative publicity by investors, financial commentators and regulatory agencies, such as the SEC. Much of the scrutiny, criticism and negative publicity has centered around financial and accounting irregularities, a lack of effective internal controls over financial accounting, inadequate corporate governance policies or a lack of adherence thereto and, in some cases, allegations of fraud. As a result of the scrutiny, criticism and negative publicity, the publicly traded stock of many U.S. listed Chinese companies has sharply decreased in value and, in some cases, has become virtually worthless. Many of these companies are now subject to shareholder lawsuits and SEC enforcement actions and are conducting internal and external investigations into the allegations. It is not clear what effect this sector-wide scrutiny, criticism and negative publicity will have on our company and our business. If we become the subject of any unfavorable allegations, whether such allegations are proven to be true or untrue, we will have to expend significant resources to investigate such allegations and/or defend the Company. This situation may be a major distraction to our management. If such allegations are not proven to be groundless, our company and business operations will be severely hampered and your investment in our shares could be rendered worthless.

PRC regulations relating to the establishment of offshore special purpose companies by PRC residents may subject our PRC resident shareholders to penalties and limit our ability to inject capital into our PRC subsidiaries, limit our PRC subsidiaries’ ability to distribute profits to us, or otherwise adversely affect us.

The SAFE promulgated the Notice on Relevant Issues Relating to Domestic Resident’s Investment and Financing and Roundtrip Investment through Special Purpose Vehicles, or Notice 37, in July 2014 that requires PRC residents or entities to register with SAFE or its local branch in connection with their establishment or control of an offshore entity established for the purpose of overseas investment or financing. In addition, such PRC residents or entities must update their SAFE registrations when the offshore special purpose vehicle undergoes material events relating to material change of capitalization or structure of the PRC resident itself (such as capital increase, capital reduction, share transfer or exchange, merger or spin off).

Of our current shareholders, five pre-IPO shareholders are individual Chinese residents to whom Notice 37 applies. The remaining pre-IPO shareholders are enterprises and Hong Kong residents, to whom Notice 37 does not apply; provided, however, that to the extent the shareholders of such enterprises are themselves Chinese residents, Notice 37 would apply to such individuals. As of the date of this report, none of the shareholders who are Chinese residents who hold such shares directly or through a Hong Kong enterprise has submitted registration under Notice 37. Although such individuals have promised to complete registration at the time they pay the company's capital contribution prior to completion of this offering, there can be no assurance such registration will be completed in a timely manner.

We have requested PRC residents whom we know hold direct or indirect interests in our company to make the necessary applications, filings and amendments as required under Notice 37 and other related rules. However, we cannot assure you that the registration will be duly and timely completed with the local SAFE branch or qualified banks. In addition, we may not be informed of the identities of all of the PRC residents holding direct or indirect interests in our company. As a result, we cannot assure you that all of our shareholders or beneficial owners who are PRC residents or entities have complied with, and will in the future make or obtain any applicable registrations or approvals required by, SAFE regulations. Failure by such shareholders or beneficial owners to comply with SAFE regulations, or failure by us to amend the foreign exchange registrations of our PRC subsidiary, could subject us to fines or legal sanctions, restrict our overseas or cross-border investment activities, limit our subsidiaries' ability to make distributions or pay dividends or affect our ownership structure, which could adversely affect our business and prospects.

Failure to comply with the Individual Foreign Exchange Rules relating to the overseas direct investment or the engagement in the issuance or trading of securities overseas by our PRC resident stockholders may subject such stockholders to fines or other liabilities.

Other than Notice 37, our ability to conduct foreign exchange activities in the PRC may be subject to the interpretation and enforcement of the Implementation Rules of the Administrative Measures for Individual Foreign Exchange promulgated by SAFE in January 2007 (as amended and supplemented, the "Individual Foreign Exchange Rules"). Under the Individual Foreign Exchange Rules, any PRC individual seeking to make a direct investment overseas or engage in the issuance or trading of negotiable securities or derivatives overseas must make the appropriate registrations in accordance with SAFE provisions. PRC individuals who fail to make such registrations may be subject to warnings, fines or other liabilities.

We may not be fully informed of the identities of all our beneficial owners who are PRC residents. For example, because the investment in or trading of our shares will happen in an overseas public or secondary market where shares are often held with brokers in brokerage accounts, it is unlikely that we will know the identity of all of our beneficial owners who are PRC residents. Furthermore, we have no control over any of our future beneficial owners and we cannot assure you that such PRC residents will be able to complete the necessary approval and registration procedures required by the Individual Foreign Exchange Rules.

It is uncertain how the Individual Foreign Exchange Rules will be interpreted or enforced and whether such interpretation or enforcement will affect our ability to conduct foreign exchange transactions. Because of this uncertainty, we cannot be sure whether the failure by any of our PRC resident stockholders to make the required registration will subject our PRC subsidiaries to fines or legal sanctions on their operations, restriction on remittance of dividends or other punitive actions that would have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

China's proposed foreign investment law may impose new burdens on our company.

On January 19, 2015, MOFCOM released the draft Foreign Investment Law for public comment (the "Draft FI Law"). The Draft FI Law proposed fundamental changes to the existing foreign investment legal regime in China. If implemented in its current status, the Draft FI Law, once effective, will require the PRC Subsidiaries to submit an annual report to the foreign investment authority. The information required by the annual report may be extensive and burdensome, such as the foreign invested company's main products, import and export, employment, financial status, transactions with our affiliates and material disputes. If we fail to make such reporting timely or if there is any concealment in such reporting, we may be subject to fines or other regulatory sanctions.

Chinese economic growth slowdown may harm our business.

Since 2014, Chinese economic growth has been slowing down from double-digit GDP speed. This situation has impacted many types of service industries, such as restaurant and tourism, and some manufacturing industry. Our business operations in China mainly rely on pet products, which are influenced by economic growth slowdown. Therefore, if China's economic growth continues to slow down, then our products will be adversely affected due to the slow expansion or shrinkage of the pet products industry.

Land-use rights policy may cause significantly adverse effect to our operation.

China has very conservative land ownership and land use policy. All the lands in China belong either to the nation or collective units. Many of our PRC entities' current office and factory buildings are leased from the local village, which is a collective unit and legal owner of the land acknowledged by the local government. However, under PRC laws obtaining the land use rights is not easy and there is no guarantee that we will successfully obtain a piece of ideal land even if we have enough capital. So, if we are unable to obtain the land use rights in a timely manner, or even if we do obtain a piece of land in time, but the location is not convenient for our business, our development may be unstable and our business operations and plans will be adversely affected.

If we were to lose our certification as a National High Tech Enterprise, we could face higher tax rates than we currently pay for much of our revenues.

In October 2015, Dongguan Jiasheng was approved as a National High Tech Enterprise. This certification entitles Dongguan Jiasheng to favorable tax rates of 15%, rather than the unified rate of 25% that Dongguan Jiasheng would pay if it was not so certified. For the years ended June 30, 2020, 2019 and 2018, the total taxes payable by Dongguan Jiasheng would have increased by \$Nil, \$3,003 and \$545,805, respectively if Dongguan Jiasheng was not certified as a National High Tech Enterprise. In the event Dongguan Jiasheng were to lose the benefit of the favorable tax rate in the future, we could see significant increases in the amount of taxes we pay, meaning that our operating results could be materially harmed, even in the absence of a decrease in our operations.

Risks Related to Our Corporate Structure and Operation

Our dual class structure concentrate a majority of voting power in our Chief Executive Officer, who is the only owner of our Class B Common Shares.

Our Class B Common Shares have three votes per share, and our Class A Common Shares have one vote per share. Our directors, executive officers, and their affiliates, hold in the aggregate approximately 61.8% of the voting power of our capital stock. Because of the three-to-one voting ratio between our Class B and Class A Common Shares, the holder of our Class B Common Shares collectively control a majority of the combined voting power of our Common Shares and therefore is able to control all matters submitted to our shareholders for approval. The sole owner of such Class B Common Shares is our Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Silong Chen, who owns 9,069,000 Class B Common Shares through Fine victory holding company Limited. This concentrated control may limit or preclude your ability to influence corporate matters for the foreseeable future, including the election of directors, amendments of our organizational documents, and any merger, consolidation, sale of all or substantially all of our assets, or other major corporate transaction requiring shareholder approval. In addition, this may prevent or discourage unsolicited acquisition proposals or offers for our capital stock that you may feel are in your best interest as one of our shareholders.

Future transfers by holders of Class B Common Shares will generally result in those shares converting to Class A Common Shares, subject to limited exceptions, such as certain transfers effected for estate planning purposes. The conversion of Class B Common Shares to Class A Common Shares will have the effect, over time, of increasing the relative voting power of those holders of Class B Common Shares who retain their shares in the long term.

The obligation to disclose information publicly may put us at a disadvantage to competitors that are private companies.

As a publicly listed company in the United States, we are required to file periodic reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission upon the occurrence of matters that are material to our company and shareholders. In some cases, we will need to disclose material agreements or results of financial operations that we would not be required to disclose if we were a private company. Our competitors may have access to this information, which would otherwise be confidential. This may give them advantages in competing with our company. Similarly, as a U.S.-listed public company, we will be governed by U.S. laws that our non-publicly traded competitors are not required to follow. To the extent compliance with U.S. laws increases our expenses or decreases our competitiveness against such companies, our public listing could affect our results of operations.

We are a “foreign private issuer,” and our disclosure obligations differ from those of U.S. domestic reporting companies. As a result, we may not provide you the same information as U.S. domestic reporting companies or we may provide information at different times, which may make it more difficult for you to evaluate our performance and prospects.

We are a foreign private issuer and, as a result, we are not subject to the same requirements as U.S. domestic issuers. Under the Exchange Act, we will be subject to reporting obligations that, to some extent, are more lenient and less frequent than those of U.S. domestic reporting companies. For example, we are not required to issue quarterly reports or proxy statements. We are not required to disclose detailed individual executive compensation information. Furthermore, our directors and executive officers will not be required to report equity holdings under Section 16 of the Exchange Act and will not be subject to the insider short-swing profit disclosure and recovery regime.

As a foreign private issuer, we are exempt from the requirements of Regulation FD (Fair Disclosure) which, generally, are meant to ensure that select groups of investors are not privy to specific information about an issuer before other investors. However, we are still subject to the anti-fraud and anti-manipulation rules of the SEC, such as Rule 10b-5 under the Exchange Act. Since many of the disclosure obligations imposed on us as a foreign private issuer differ from those imposed on U.S. domestic reporting companies, you should not expect to receive the same information about us and at the same time as the information provided by U.S. domestic reporting companies.

As a foreign private issuer, we are permitted to rely on exemptions from certain Nasdaq corporate governance standards applicable to U.S. issuers, including the requirement that a majority of an issuer’s directors consist of independent directors. If we opt to rely on such exemptions in the future, such decision might afford less protection to holders of our Class A Common Shares.

Section 5605(b)(1) of the Nasdaq Listing Rules requires listed companies to have, among other things, a majority of its board members to be independent, and Section 5605(d) and 5605(e) require listed companies to have independent director oversight of executive compensation and nomination of directors. As a foreign private issuer, however, we are permitted to follow home country practice in lieu of the above requirements. Our Board of Directors could make such a decision to depart from such requirements by ordinary resolution.

The corporate governance practice in our home country, the British Virgin Islands, does not require a majority of our board to consist of independent directors or the implementation of a nominating and corporate governance committee. Since a majority of our board of directors would not consist of independent directors if we relied on the foreign private issuer exemption, fewer board members would be exercising independent judgment and the level of board oversight on the management of our company might decrease as a result. In addition, we could opt to follow British Virgin Islands law instead of the Nasdaq requirements that mandate that we obtain shareholder approval for certain dilutive events, such as an issuance that will result in a change of control, certain transactions other than a public offering involving issuances of 20% or greater interests in the company and certain acquisitions of the shares or assets of another company. For a description of the material corporate governance differences between the Nasdaq requirements and British Virgin Islands law, see “Description of Share Capital — Differences in Corporate Law”.

An insufficient amount of insurance could expose us to significant costs and business disruption.

While we have purchased insurance, including export transportation, product liability and account receivable insurance, to cover certain assets and property of our business, the amounts and scope of coverage could leave our business inadequately protected from loss. For example, our subsidiaries do not have coverage of business interruption insurance. If we were to incur substantial losses or liabilities due to fire, explosions, floods, other natural disasters or accidents or business interruption, our results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. For the scope of coverage of our insurance, see “BUSINESS — Our Insurance Coverage”.

Risks Related to Ownership of Our Class A Common Shares

We are an “emerging growth company,” and we cannot be certain whether the reduced reporting requirements applicable to emerging growth companies will make our Class A Common Shares less attractive to investors.

We are an “emerging growth company,” as defined in the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act, or the JOBS Act. For as long as we continue to be an emerging growth company, we may take advantage of exemptions from various reporting requirements that are applicable to other public companies that are not emerging growth companies, including not being required to comply with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation in our periodic reports and exemptions from the requirements of holding a nonbinding advisory vote on executive compensation and shareholder approval of any golden parachute payments not previously approved. We could be an emerging growth company for up to five years, although we could lose that status sooner if our revenues reach \$1.07 billion, if we issue \$1.07 billion or more in non-convertible debt in a three year period, or if the market value of our Class A Common Shares held by non-affiliates exceeds \$700 million as of any December 31 before that time, in which case we would no longer be an emerging growth company as of the following June 30. We cannot predict if investors will find our Class A Common Shares less attractive because we may rely on these exemptions. If some investors find our Class A Common Shares less attractive as a result, there may be a less active trading market for our Class A Common Shares and our share price may be more volatile. Under the JOBS Act, emerging growth companies can also delay adopting new or revised accounting standards until such time as those standards apply to private companies.

Because we have elected to use the extended transition period for complying with new or revised accounting standards for an “emerging growth company” our financial statements may not be comparable to companies that comply with these accounting standards as of the public company effective dates.

We have elected to use the extended transition period for complying with new or revised accounting standards under Section 107(b) of the JOBS Act. This election allows us to delay the adoption of new or revised accounting standards that have different effective dates for public and private companies until those standards apply to private companies. As a result of this election, our financial statements may not be comparable to companies that comply with these accounting standards as of the public company effective dates. Consequently, our financial statements may not be comparable to companies that comply with public company effective dates. Because our financial statements may not be comparable to companies that comply with public company effective dates, investors may have difficulty evaluating or comparing our business, performance or prospects in comparison to other public companies, which may have a negative impact on the value and liquidity of our Class A Common Shares. We cannot predict if investors will find our Class A Common Shares less attractive because we plan to rely on this exemption. If some investors find our Class A Common Shares less attractive as a result, there may be a less active trading market for our Class A Common Shares and our share price may be more volatile.

If we are unable to implement and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting in the future, investors may lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports and the market price of our Class A Common Shares may decline.

Prior to our initial public offering in 2017, we were a private company with limited accounting personnel and other resources with which to address our internal controls and procedures. Our independent registered public accounting firm has not conducted an audit of our internal control over financial reporting. However, in preparing our consolidated financial statements in connection with this annual report, we and our independent registered public accounting firm identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting, as defined in the standards established by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board of the United States, or PCAOB, and other control deficiencies. One material weakness identified relates to (i) a lack of full-time accounting and financial reporting personnel with appropriate knowledge of U.S. GAAP and SEC reporting and compliance requirements; (ii) a lack of an effective review process by management, which led to material audit adjustments for the year ended June 30, 2020 and (iii) lack of risk assessment in accordance with the requirement of COSO 2013 framework. Following the identification of the material weaknesses and control deficiencies, we have taken and plan to continue to take remedial measures, including (i) engaging a Chief Financial Officer who holds a Ph.D in accounting and a CPA license in the United States and hiring external financial consultants with experience in U.S. GAAP and SEC reporting obligations (ii) hiring more qualified accounting personnel with relevant U.S. GAAP and SEC reporting experience and qualifications to strengthen the financial reporting function and to set up a financial and system control framework; (iii) implementing regular and continuous U.S. GAAP accounting and financial reporting training programs for our accounting and financial reporting personnel; (iv) setting up an internal audit function as well as engaging an external consulting firm to assist us with assessment of Sarbanes-Oxley compliance requirements and improvement of overall internal control;. However, the implementation of these measures may not fully address the material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting. Our failure to correct the material weaknesses or our failure to discover and address any other material weaknesses or control deficiencies could result in inaccuracies in our financial statements and could also impair our ability to comply with applicable financial reporting requirements and related regulatory filings on a timely basis. Moreover, ineffective internal control over financial reporting significantly hinders our ability to prevent fraud.

As a public company, we will be required to maintain internal control over financial reporting and to report any material weaknesses in such internal control. In addition, we are required to furnish a report by management on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. As of the date of this report, management has concluded that such controls are ineffective.

In addition, our independent registered public accounting firm will be required to attest to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting beginning with our annual report on Form 20-F following the date on which we are no longer an “emerging growth company,” which may be up to five full years following the date of our initial public offering. If we identify material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting, if we are unable to comply with the requirements of Section 404 in a timely manner or assert that our internal control over financial reporting is effective, or if our independent registered public accounting firm is unable to express an opinion as to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting when required, investors may lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports and the market price of our Class A Common Shares could be negatively affected, and we could become subject to investigations by the stock exchange on which our securities are listed, the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC, or other regulatory authorities, which could require additional financial and management resources.

Our management team has limited experience in managing a U.S. public company and complying with laws applicable to such company, the failure of which may adversely affect our business, financial conditions and results of operations.

Our current management team has limited experience in managing a U.S. publicly traded company, interacting with public company investors and complying with the increasingly complex laws pertaining to U.S. public companies. Prior to the completion of our initial public offering, we mainly operated our businesses as a private company in the PRC. As a result of our IPO, our company became subject to significant regulatory oversight and reporting obligations under the federal securities laws and the scrutiny of securities analysts and investors, and our management currently has no experience in complying with such laws, regulations and obligations. Our management team may not successfully or efficiently manage our transition to becoming a U.S. public company. These new obligations and constituents will require significant attention from our senior management and could divert their attention away from the day-to-day management of our business, which could adversely affect our business, financial conditions and results of operations.

The requirements of being a public company may strain our resources and divert management’s attention.

As a public company, we are subject to the reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, the Dodd-Frank Act, the listing requirements of the securities exchange on which we list, and other applicable securities rules and regulations. Despite recent reforms made possible by the JOBS Act, compliance with these rules and regulations will nonetheless increase our legal and financial compliance costs, make some activities more difficult, time-consuming or costly and increase demand on our systems and resources, particularly after we are no longer an “emerging growth company.” The Exchange Act requires, among other things, that we file annual and current reports with respect to our business and operating results. In addition, as long as we are listed on the Nasdaq Global Market, we are also required to file semi-annual financial statements.

We expect these new rules and regulations to increase our legal, accounting and financial compliance costs and to make certain corporate activities more time-consuming and costly. In addition, we will incur additional costs associated with our public company reporting requirements. While it is impossible to determine the amounts of such expenses in advance, we expect that we will incur expenses of between \$500,000 and \$1 million per year that we did not experience prior to commencement of our initial public offering.

As a result of disclosure of information in filings required of a public company, our business and financial condition will become more visible, which we believe may result in threatened or actual litigation, including by competitors and other third parties. If such claims are successful, our business and operating results could be harmed, and even if the claims do not result in litigation or are resolved in our favor, these claims, and the time and resources necessary to resolve them, could divert the resources of our management and adversely affect our business, brand and reputation and results of operations.

We also expect that being a public company and these rules and regulations will make it more expensive for us to obtain director and officer liability insurance, and we may be required to accept reduced coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain coverage. These factors could also make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified members of our board of directors, particularly to serve on our audit committee and compensation committee, and qualified executive officers.

The market price of our Class A Common Shares may be volatile or may decline regardless of our operating performance.

If you purchase our Class A Common Shares, you may not be able to resell those shares at or above your purchase price. The market price of our Class A Common Shares may fluctuate significantly in response to numerous factors, many of which are beyond our control, including:

- actual or anticipated fluctuations in our revenue and other operating results;
- the financial projections we may provide to the public, any changes in these projections or our failure to meet these projections;
- actions of securities analysts who initiate or maintain coverage of us, changes in financial estimates by any securities analysts who follow our company, or our failure to meet these estimates or the expectations of investors;
- announcements by us or our competitors of significant products or features, technical innovations, acquisitions, strategic partnerships, joint ventures, or capital commitments;
- price and volume fluctuations in the overall stock market, including as a result of trends in the economy as a whole;
- lawsuits threatened or filed against us; and
- other events or factors, including those resulting from war or incidents of terrorism, or responses to these events.

In addition, the stock markets have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have affected and continue to affect the market prices of equity securities of many companies. Stock prices of many companies have fluctuated in a manner unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of those companies. In the past, stockholders have filed securities class action litigation following periods of market volatility. If we were to become involved in securities litigation, it could subject us to substantial costs, divert resources and the attention of management from our business, and adversely affect our business.

We do not intend to pay dividends for the foreseeable future.

We currently intend to retain any future earnings to finance the operation and expansion of our business, and we do not expect to declare or pay any dividends in the foreseeable future. As a result, you may only receive a return on your investment in our Class A Common Shares if the market price of our Class A Common Shares increases.

There may not be an active, liquid trading market for our Class A Common Shares.

Prior to our initial public offering, there was no public market for our Class A Common Shares. An active trading market for our Class A Common Shares may not be sustained. You may not be able to sell your shares at the market price, if at all, if trading in our shares is not active. The initial public offering price was determined by negotiations between us and the underwriters based upon a number of factors which are described in the “Plan of Distribution” section. The initial public offering price may not be indicative of prices that will prevail in the trading market.

We are subject to liability risks stemming from our foreign status, which could make it more difficult for investors to sue or enforce judgments against our company.

Most of our operations and assets are located in the PRC. In addition, most of our executive officers and directors are non-residents of the U.S., and much of the assets of such persons are located outside the U.S. As a result, it could be difficult for investors to effect service of process in the U.S., or to enforce a judgment obtained in the U.S. against us or any of these persons.

In addition, British Virgin Islands companies may not have standing to initiate a shareholder derivative action in a federal court of the United States. The circumstances in which any such action may be brought, and the procedures and defenses that may be available in respect to any such action, may result in the rights of shareholders of a British Virgin Islands company being more limited than those of shareholders of a company organized in the United States. Accordingly, shareholders may have fewer alternatives available to them if they believe that corporate wrongdoing has occurred. The British Virgin Islands courts are also unlikely to recognize or enforce against us judgments of courts in the United States based on certain liability provisions of U.S. securities law; and to impose liabilities against us, in original actions brought in the British Virgin Islands, based on certain liability provisions of U.S. securities laws that are penal in nature. There is no statutory recognition in the British Virgin Islands of judgments obtained in the United States, although the courts of the British Virgin Islands will generally recognize and enforce the non-penal judgment of a foreign court of competent jurisdiction without retrial on the merits. This means that even if shareholders were to sue us successfully, they may not be able to recover anything to make up for the losses suffered.

Lastly, under the law of the British Virgin Islands, there is little statutory law for the protection of minority shareholders. The principal protection under statutory law is that shareholders may bring an action to enforce the constituent documents of the corporation, our Memorandum and Articles of Association. Shareholders are entitled to have the affairs of the company conducted in accordance with the general law and the Articles and Memorandum.

There are common law rights for the protection of shareholders that may be invoked, largely dependent on English company law, since the common law of the British Virgin Islands for business companies is limited. Under the general rule pursuant to English company law known as the rule in *Foss v. Harbottle*, a court will generally refuse to interfere with the management of a company at the insistence of a minority of its shareholders who express dissatisfaction with the conduct of the company’s affairs by the majority or the board of directors. However, every shareholder is entitled to have the affairs of the company conducted properly according to law and the constituent documents of the corporation. As such, if those who control the company have persistently disregarded the requirements of company law or the provisions of the company’s Memorandum and Articles of Association, then the courts will grant relief. Generally, the areas in which the courts will intervene are the following: (1) an act complained of which is outside the scope of the authorized business or is illegal or not capable of ratification by the majority; (2) acts that constitute fraud on the minority where the wrongdoers control the company; (3) acts that infringe on the personal rights of the shareholders, such as the right to vote; and (4) where the company has not complied with provisions requiring approval of a special or extraordinary majority of shareholders, which are more limited than the rights afforded minority shareholders under the laws of many states in the United States.

Our board of directors may decline to register transfers of Class A Common Shares in certain circumstances.

Our board of directors may, in its sole discretion, decline to register any transfer of any Class A Common Share which is not fully paid up or on which we have a lien. Our directors may also decline to register any transfer of any share unless (i) the instrument of transfer is lodged with us, accompanied by the certificate for the shares to which it relates and such other evidence as our board of directors may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer; (ii) the instrument of transfer is in respect of only one class of shares; (iii) the instrument of transfer is properly stamped, if required; (iv) in the case of a transfer to joint holders, the number of joint holders to whom the share is to be transferred does not exceed four; (v) the shares concerned are free of any lien in favor of us; or (vi) a fee of such maximum sum as Nasdaq may determine to be payable, or such lesser sum as our board of directors may from time to time require, is paid to us in respect thereof.

If our directors refuse to register a transfer they shall, within one month after the date on which the instrument of transfer was lodged, send to each of the transferor and the transferee notice of such refusal. The registration of transfers may, on 14 days' notice being given by advertisement in such one or more newspapers or by electronic means, be suspended and the register closed at such times and for such periods as our board of directors may from time to time determine, provided, however, that the registration of transfers shall not be suspended nor the register closed for more than 30 days in any year.

You may be unable to present proposals before general meetings or extraordinary general meetings not called by shareholders.

British Virgin Islands law provides shareholders with only limited rights to requisition a general meeting and does not provide shareholders with any right to put any proposal before a general meeting. However, these rights may be provided in a company's articles of association. Our Articles of Association allow our shareholders holding shares representing in aggregate not less than 30% of our voting share capital in issue, to requisition an extraordinary general meeting of our shareholders, in which case our directors are obliged to call such meeting and to put the resolutions so requisitioned to a vote at such meeting.

Although our Articles of Association do not provide our shareholders with any right to put any proposals before annual general meetings or extraordinary general meetings not called by such shareholders, any shareholder may submit a proposal to our Board of Directors for consideration of inclusion in a proxy statement. Advance notice of at least seven (7) calendar days is required for the convening of our annual general shareholders' meeting and any other general meeting of our shareholders. A quorum required for a meeting of shareholders consists of at least one shareholder present in person or by proxy, representing not less than one-half of the total issued voting power of our company. In the event we do not have quorum at the time set for the meeting, we are required to adjourn the meeting until the following week, at which time quorum will be satisfied if shares representing at least one-third of the total issued voting power of our company are present in person or by proxy. Because our Class A Common Shares are entitled to one (1) vote and our Class B Common Shares are entitled to three (3) votes, the presence of holders of the Class B Common Shares will have a significant impact on whether any meeting of shareholders has quorum.

Item 4. Information on the Company

A. History and Development of the Company

Dogness (International) Corporation ("Dogness") was incorporated as a British Virgin Islands company limited by shares under the BVI Business Companies Act, 2004, on July 11, 2016. Dogness has an indefinite term. Dogness was established to operate principally as a holding company. Dogness and its subsidiaries (collectively the "Company") are principally engaged in the design and manufacture of pet products, including leashes and smart products, and lanyards in the People's Republic of China ("PRC" or "China"). Most products are exported to the U.S. and Europe and sold to pet stores, including major pet store chains. The share capital of Dogness is US\$200,000, divided into 100,000,000 Common Shares of par value US\$0.002 each. In connection with the formation of Dogness, 15,000,000 Common Shares were issued to Silong Chen, Dogness' founder and Chief Executive Officer.

Mr. Silong Chen, the founding shareholder of the Company, sold 5,931,000 of his Common Shares to a total of nine (9) unrelated private investors for aggregated proceeds of \$18,843,000, at a weighted average price of \$3.18 per share. After the sale, Mr. Silong Chen, the founding shareholder of the Company owned 60.46% equity interest of the Company.

After such Common Shares were sold, the shareholders unanimously agreed to establish two classes of Common Shares: (a) 90,931,000 authorized Class A Common shares, of which 16,844,631 Class A Common Shares are issued and outstanding, (b) 9,069,000 authorized Class B Common Shares, all of which are issued and outstanding. Mr. Chen, through Fine victory holding company Limited, is the only holder of Class B Common Shares.

Dogness (Hongkong) Pet's Products Co., Limited ("HK Dogness") was incorporated in Hong Kong on March 10, 2009 as a private company limited by shares. In a private company limited by shares — which is the most common way to establish a limited company in Hong Kong — the liability of members is limited by the articles of association to the amount unpaid on the shares held by such members. By comparison, in a company limited by guarantee, no share capital is required and member liability is limited by the articles of association to the amount that the members respectively undertake to contribute in the event the company is wound up; this type of limited company is more common for non-profit organizations.

HK Dogness was established to operate principally as a trading company. The share capital of HK Dogness is HK\$10,000, divided into 10,000 shares of HK\$1.00 each. In connection with the formation of HK Dogness, all 10,000 shares were issued to Silong Chen, Dogness' founder and Chief Executive Officer. On August 15, 2016, Silong Chen transferred his shares in HK Dogness to a third party who held on Mr. Chen's behalf in preparation for the subsequent transfer to Dogness; however, Silong Chen continued to control such shares. After such interim transfer, the shares in HK Dogness were transferred to Dogness on January 9, 2017.

Jiasheng Enterprise (Hongkong) Co., Limited ("HK Jiasheng") was incorporated in Hong Kong on July 12, 2007 as a private company limited by shares. HK Jiasheng was established to operate principally as a trading company. The share capital of HK Jiasheng is HK\$10,000, divided into 10,000 shares of HK\$1.00 each. In connection with the formation of HK Jiasheng, all 10,000 shares were issued to Silong Chen, Dogness' founder and Chief Executive Officer.

Dogness Intelligent Technology (Dongguan) Co., Ltd. ("Dongguan Dogness") was incorporated in China on October 26, 2016. Dongguan Dogness was established to operate principally as a holding company. Dongguan Dogness has RMB 10 million in registered capital. In connection with the formation of Dongguan Dogness, Silong Chen, Dogness' founder and Chief Executive Officer, became the sole shareholder of Dongguan Dogness.

Dongguan Jiasheng Enterprise Co., Ltd. ("Dongguan Jiasheng") was incorporated in China on May 15, 2009. Dongguan Jiasheng was established to develop and manufacture pet leash and lanyard products. Dongguan Jiasheng has RMB 10,000,000 in registered capital. In connection with the formation of Dongguan Jiasheng, Silong Chen, Dogness' founder and Chief Executive Officer, became the sole shareholder of Dongguan Dogness.

The reorganization of the legal structure was completed on January 9, 2017. The reorganization involved the incorporation of Dogness, a BVI holding company, and Dongguan Dogness, a PRC holding company; and the transfer of HK Dogness, HK Jiasheng, and Dongguan Jiasheng (collectively, the "Transferred Entities") from the Controlling Shareholder to Dogness and Dongguan Dogness. Prior to the reorganization, the Transferred Entities' equity interests were 100% controlled by the Controlling Shareholder.

On November 24, 2016, the Controlling Shareholder transferred his 100% ownership interest in Dongguan Jiasheng to Dongguan Dogness, which is 100% owned by HK Dogness and considered a wholly foreign-owned entity ("WFOE") in PRC. On January 9, 2017, the Controlling Shareholder transferred his 100% equity interests in HK Dogness and HK Jiasheng to Dogness. After the reorganization, Dogness owns 100% equity interests of subsidiaries listed above.

In January 2018, the Company formed a Delaware limited liability company, Dogness Group LLC ("Dogness Group"), with its operation focusing primarily on product sales in the U.S. In February 2018, Dogness Overseas Ltd ("Dogness Overseas") was established in the British Virgin Islands as a holding company, which owns all of the interests in Dogness Group. All of the equity of Dogness Overseas is owned by Dogness (International) Corporation.

On March 16, 2018, the Dongguan Dogness entered into a share purchase agreement to acquire 100% of the equity interests in Zhangzhou Meijia Metal Product Co., Ltd ("Meijia") from its original shareholder, Long Kai (Shenzhen) Industrial Co., Ltd ("Longkai"), for a total cash consideration of approximately \$10.7 million (or RMB 71.0 million). After the acquisition, Meijia became Dongguan Dogness' wholly-owned subsidiary. The acquisition of Meijia enabled the Company to build its own facility instead of leasing manufacturing facilities and to expand its production capacity sustainably to meet increased customer demand. The facilities are expected to be ready for production before December 31, 2019 and the Company expects to utilize this facility in the first half of 2020.

On July 6, 2018, a new entity called Dogness Intelligence Technology Co., Ltd. (“Intelligence Guangzhou”), was incorporated under the laws of the People’s Republic of China in Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province, China with a total registered capital of RMB 80 million (approximately \$11.8 million). One of the Company’s subsidiaries, Dongguan Jiasheng, owns 58% of Intelligence, which means that Dongguan Jiasheng will need to contribute RMB 46,400,000 (approximately \$6.8 million) of capital to this new entity. As of the date of this report, Dongguan Jiasheng has not yet made the payment of the registered capital. Intelligence Guangzhou will be the research and manufacturing facility for the Company’s fast growing intelligent pet products.

Dogness Pet Culture (Dongguan) Co., Ltd. (“Dogness Culture”) was incorporated on December 14, 2018 with registered capital of RMB 10 million (approximately \$1.4 million). The capital was not paid and there were no active business operations. On January 15, 2020, the Company’s subsidiary, Dongguan Dogness, entered into an agreement with one of the original shareholders of Dogness Culture, who is related to Mr. Silong Chen, the Chief Executive Officer, to acquire 51.2% ownership interest of Dogness Culture for a nominal fee. Dongguan Dogness thereafter contributed cash consideration of RMB 5.12 million (approximately \$0.73 million) on April 16, 2020 along with other shareholders’ capital contributions of RMB 4.88 million (approximately \$0.67 million). Dogness Culture will mainly focus on developing and expanding pet food market in China in the near future.

On February 5, 2019, in order to expand into the Japanese market and expedite the development of new smart pet products, Dogness Japan Co. Ltd. (“Dogness Japan”) was incorporated in Japan. The Company invested \$250,000 for 51% ownership interest in Dogness Japan, with the remaining 49% owned by an unrelated individual.

At the completion of these transactions, (i) Dogness holds 100% of the equity of each of Dogness Overseas, HK Jiasheng and HK Dogness; (ii) Dogness Overseas owns 100% of the equity of Dogness Group and 51% of Dogness Japan, (iii) HK Dogness holds 100% of the equity of Dongguan Dogness; (iv) Dongguan Dogness holds 100% of the equity of Dongguan Jiasheng, Meijia and Dogness Culture; and (v) Dongguan Jiasheng owns 58% of the equity of Intelligence and. By virtue of these ownership relationships, Dogness is the parent, directly or indirectly, of each of Meijia, HK Jiasheng, HK Dogness, Dongguan Dogness, Dogness Culture, Dogness Group, Dongguan Jiasheng, Intelligence Guangzhou and Dogness Japan, and such entities’ financial results are consolidated with those of Dogness; provided that only 58% of the equity of Intelligence Guangzhou, 51.2% of the equity of Dogness Culture and 51% of the equity of Dogness Japan are so consolidated.

B. Business Overview

Overview

Technology can bring pets and their caregivers closer together. At Dogness we combine our research and development expertise with customer feedback to make products that improve pets’ lives. We create and manufacture fun, useful and high-quality products for everyone to experience. We believe that high technology pet products must be accessible and reliable to capture pet lovers’ imagination and to enhance their pets’ lives.

Dogness has been making the highest quality collars, harnesses, and traditional and retractable leashes since 2003, featuring stylish design and rugged engineering. Beginning with smart collars and harnesses in 2016, based on the belief that internet-connected products could improve the lives of pets and their caregivers, Dogness developed a suite of smart products, moving past these first products into smart feeders, fountains, treat dispensers and robots to interact with pets.

Dogness focuses on connected pet care, to link pets and pet caregivers and ultimately to integrate the “Smart Pet Ecosystem” into a single cohesive platform that integrates smart technology into pets’ lives. The Smart Pet Ecosystem has four major areas: smart pet technology, pet care, leashes and collars, and pet health and wellness.

Smart Pet Technology

Through a single platform, the Dogness mobile app, the Company’s smart products allow pet owners to remotely see, hear, speak, feed, play, and interact with their pets in different ways. We accomplish all of this with a tool the owner likely already has, a smart phone. The Dogness app is available for both Android and iOS and communicates with the smart product anywhere the phone and smart product both have wifi or cellular service. If your dog will listen to you from across the room, you can tell her to roll over from around the world

Dogness Smart Wearables: Our smart wearable collars and harnesses feature integrated electronics, which allows us to pair high quality collars with a lightweight smart component and LED lights. We have focused on the important details for dog owners, allowing owners to locate their pets, direct their pets' movements, communicate with their dogs, provide tailored instantaneous feedback to problem barking and keep track of exercise and other biodata.

Dogness Smart iPet Robot: Pet owners will be able to see their pets through a camera, hear their pets through a built-in microphone, interact with their pets by feeding them treats, and play with their pets through an interactive laser pointer. Pet owners have full control over the 360-degree mobility of the robot through the Dogness app and can securely take and save pictures and videos of their dogs.

Dogness Mini Treat Robot: Space-conscious pet owners can see their pets through a stationary tilting camera that securely records photo and video, hear their pets through a built-in microphone, interact with their pets by feeding them treats, and play with them through an interactive laser pointer.

Dogness Smart CAM Feeder: Pet owners can now ensure that their pets are well-fed and on-schedule. Able to hold around 6.5 pounds of dry food, the smart feeder helps pet owners ensure the health of their pets, even when away from home. Pet owners can see their pets' eating habits night and day through a built-in camera with night vision and call their pets to the feeder through a voice recording that can be programmed to be played at meal times.

Dogness Smart Fountain: The smart fountain ensures that pets stay hydrated with a source of clean filtered water from a patented filtering technology. Additional features include an oxygenating, free-falling, recirculating water stream for optimal freshness, the ability to increase or decrease the flow of water, a replaceable carbon water filter and a nano filter to maintain water freshness, a submersible pump for quiet operation, dishwasher-safe material, and an easily assembled and disassembled design.

Dogness Smart Fountain Mini and Smart Fountain Plus: In addition to our Smart Fountain, we have developed the Smart Fountain Mini (1L capacity) and Smart Fountain Plus (3.2L capacity) for additional options for pet owners. The Smart Fountain Mini enables our products to be used in smaller spaces, while the Smart Fountain Plus ensures an even larger reservoir for pets. Both fountains maintain a constant flow of water, so pets can drink water that is as fresh as from the faucet. The Smart Fountains have a three-stage filtering system, which ensures the water flowing out is filtered, fresh and clean.

Dogness Smart CAM Treater: Allows pet owners to see their pets night and day through a 160-degree full HD camera with night vision, hear their pets through a built-in microphone, interact with their pets by speaking to them through a built-in speaker, and play with their pets by tossing them treats.

Dogness App Feeder and App Feeder Mini: Pet owners can ensure that their pets are well-fed and on-schedule. Able to hold around 6.5 pounds of dry food, the App feeder enables pet owners to set up their pet's feeding schedule from the App via their mobile phone, even when away from home. App Feeder Mini holds around 2.0 pounds of dry food and is suitable for cats and small dogs.

Pet Care

Our pet care products currently focus on high quality pet shampoos. We launched these shampoo products in August 2018.

We have two lines of shampoos, which are focused on and tailored to Chinese online and offline consumption. Our One on One Service line is focused on consumer purchasers and consists of dog and cat shampoo products that feature natural plant and amino acid composition. In addition to universal-purpose products, we have also developed seven breed-tailored shampoo products for golden retrievers, poodles, huskies, bulldogs, border collies and corgis. Our Professional Bathing & Spa line is focused on professional purchasers, like dog and cat groomers. These products consist of bathing products, hair conditioners and essential oil products.

Leashes and Collars

Traditional Product Lines: We produce collars, harnesses and leashes in seven main series (Classic, Elegance, Luxury, LED, Holiday, Special Function, and Cat series). Given the choices available to customers, we currently manufacture between 500 and 600 traditional products and can add additional options to meet customer preferences. Our traditional product lines use leather, nylon, Teflon-coated fabrics and other materials to suit consumer preferences. Not only do we produce these products; we also design fabric patterns and invent improved components such as a comfort curved buckle for collars and locking closing mechanism for leashes.

Retractable Leashes: In addition to our newest smart products, we have devoted significant effort to designing and manufacturing some of the finest retractable leashes available. Retractable leashes balance freedom for the dog with control for the owner. If used well, a retractable leash promotes good communication between the two, as the dog has exactly as much room to roam as the owner permits, and this amount can be adjusted to suit the environment and circumstances. Dogness also offers an updated retractable leash to enhance the pet walking experience. The new leash allows pet owners to attach Dogness accessories to their retractable leashes, which currently include an LED light for better visibility in low light settings; a convenience box to store items such as doggie bags, treats, or keys; and a Bluetooth speaker to listen to music or answer calls.

Other Products: In addition to collars, leashes and harnesses, we also produce lanyards for use by humans and ornaments that attach to collars. As to the lanyards, we produce such lanyards using our fabric weaving machines. Because we have our production in-house, we can design lanyards that match a customer's need, in terms of color, size, quantity and pattern. Our hanging ornament series uses high-quality electroplating techniques to create fashionable accents for pet collars. We make a variety of patterns in bright and vibrant colors, as well as custom bells for cat collars.

Pet Health and Wellness

One of our new research areas is pet-focused health and wellness products. While we do not currently offer these products for sale, we are currently developing supplements and nutrition products in consultation with veterinarians and pharmacists and anticipate introducing these products in the near term.

Operations

Dogness has marketing and sales networks all over the world and has businesses in Dallas, Dongguan, Hong Kong and Zhangzhou. In addition, Dogness is the process of registering an office in Tokyo. Senior management, R&D and production, marketing, customer service and finance operate from Dogness' headquarters in Dongguan, Guangdong Province, which also serves as the manufacturing base for smart products and dog leashes. Dogness Group LLC in Dallas, Texas, USA serves as the sales and service center for all international markets and R&D center for pet health and wellness. The company's factory in Zhangzhou, Fujian serves as a material production base, responsible for sample dyeing, ribbon dyeing and electroplating. One of Dogness' competitive advantages comes from integrating the whole industrial chain, including retraction ropes, textiles, printing and dyeing, mold development, and hardware and plastics. In addition, Dogness' subsidiaries in the United States and Japan have R&D and design centers for pet smart products, forming a complete supply chain system with manufacturing bases in China. We benefit from vertically integrated manufacturing operations, which allow us to design, machine and assemble the vast majority of our products in house, so we can easily incorporate improvements in design.

Market Background

Our company's primary market is mainland China, with approximately 51.0%, 57.5% and 49.8% of our products being sold in China in fiscal 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

In terms of export sales, our company's primary market is the United States, with approximately 25.7%, 21.1% and 33.7% of our products being sold in America in fiscal 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The United States has one of the highest pet ownership rates in the world, with approximately 65% of U.S. households, or approximately 79.7 million homes, owning a pet. Of these, roughly 54.4 million own at least one dog and 42.9 million own at least one cat. Approximately 42% of pet owners own more than one pet.

Pet owners in the United States have increasingly seen their pets as extended members of the family. Accordingly, spending on pets has increased steadily over the last decade. Moreover, since pets are four-legged members of the family, spending on pet necessities and accessories has been resilient even in the face of economic downturns. On average, U.S. households spend about \$500 per year on their pets, or approximately 1% of their total household spending.

We sell the majority of our products through specialty pet store chain retailers and mass market retailers. Although there are more than 13,000 pet stores in the United States, the vast majority of pet stores are small operations, but a significant proportion of sales come from the top few specialty retail chains, Petco and Pet Valu. Annual growth in pet store revenues from 2011 through 2016 was approximately 4.5%, and future growth is estimated at 2.4% annually through 2021. This has led to estimated aggregate revenues of approximately \$19.1 billion, with approximately 40.6% coming from the pet supplies segment, which our products occupy.

Mass retailers like Target and Wal-Mart also play a key role in pet supply sales, including in particular staples like pet food. These retailers have courted pet owners with the offer of one-stop-shopping, as compared with making a special trip to a pet store.

Finally, pet owners have increasingly turned to internet sites to purchase pet supplies. The number of people in the U.S. who said they had purchased pet supplies online in the prior twelve months in 2008 more than doubled by 2016. In addition to selling our products to many of the largest specialty and mass retailers in the U.S., we are exploring opportunities to drive online sales as well.

Competitive Strengths

We believe we have the following competitive strengths. Some of our competitors may have these or other competitive strengths.

- *Advanced technology.* We have developed and made use of 104 patents in producing premium pet products.
- *Strong research and development.* We have leveraged our cooperation with and investments in Dogness Network Technology Co., Ltd (“Dogness Network”), Nanjing Rootaya Intelligence Technology Co., Ltd. (“Nanjing Rootaya”), Linsun Smart Technology Co., Ltd (“Linsun”) and our own in-house research and development efforts to design high tech pet products for our customers. Dogness Network, in which we have a 10% ownership interest, develops the smartphone apps that power our connected products, including our collars, harnesses, feeders, treaters and robots. Nanjing Rootaya, in which we have a 10% ownership interest, has designed our smart pet toys and innovative water and food bowl. Linsun, in which we have a 13% ownership interest, helped create our smart feeders and treaters. Our subsidiary Dongguan Jiasheng is responsible for the technology underlying our connected leashes and related accessories.
- *Vertically integrated production.* We are increasingly manufacturing as much of our products internally and reducing reliance on third party vendors. This allows us to control costs and ensure quality.
- *Economies of scale.* We are pleased to provide products to a variety of customers and to fill large orders for a number of those customers. These large orders allow us to increase our efficiency, reduce costs and deliver high quality products quickly and to our customers’ exacting demands.
- *Strong reputation in pet products industry.* Our customer list is filled with sophisticated, multinational purchasers of pet

Research and Development

Our R&D team has 16 dedicated employees who are focused on product development and design. Quality control has 10 employees and is an important aspect of the teams’ work and ensuring quality at every stage of the process has been a key driver in maintaining and developing brand value for our Company.

Beginning in 2016, we have been researching and testing new, more ecologically friendly materials, which we hope to use in place of PVC in certain plastic applications.

As a result of these efforts, we became certified as a National High-Tech Enterprise by the State Intellectual Property Office in March 2015, and we renewed this certification in 2019. This certification entitles us to favorable tax rates of 15%, rather than the unified rate of 25% we would pay if we were not certified.

Our research and development expenses were \$1,528,062 in fiscal 2020, \$673,131 in fiscal 2019 and \$580,379 in fiscal 2018, representing 8.0%, 2.6% and 1.9% of our total revenues for 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively. We expect our R&D expenses to continue to increase, as we continue to conduct research and development activities, especially seeking to increase the use of environmentally-friendly materials, and develop more new products to meet customer demands.

Intellectual Property

We use a combination of trade secret, copyright, trademark, patent and other rights to protect our intellectual property and our brand. We have completed registration of 90 patents with the China State Intellectual Property Office. In addition, we have registered 20 patents in Germany, 20 in Japan, 5 in the United States and 3 in the European Union. As of the date of this report, we have successfully obtained 135 patents (including 87 in China), which includes 15 invention patents, 50 utility patents, and 70 appearance patents.

We have completed registration of 162 trademarks, with the Trademark Office of the State Administration for Industry & Commerce of the PRC. In addition, we have registered our key trademark for Dogness in Japan, Australia, Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan and the United States. We have registered all of our patents and trademarks under Dongguan Jiasheng. Our trademarks will expire at various dates through November 12, 2030.

Our key brands and logos are below:



Our website is located at www.dogness.com.

REGULATIONS

Regulations on Foreign Exchange

We are subject to a variety of PRC and foreign laws, rules and regulations across a number of aspects of our business. This section summarizes the principal PRC laws, rules and regulations relevant to our business and operations. Areas in which we are subject to laws, rules and regulations outside of the PRC include intellectual property, competition, taxation, anti-money laundering and anti-corruption. While there have been relatively few changes in applicable laws and regulations in recent years, law enforcement and regulatory agencies such as SAFE have been tightening up their implementation. Some of the practices that were not following governmental procedure or requirements, which many companies and individual persons had taken before but not been investigated or punished, are now under the close watch of agencies and even been punished.

Laws and Regulations in China Regarding Manufacturing, Producing, and Processing

Laws regulating pet products manufacturing, producing, and processing cover a broad range of subjects, particularly in the area of occupational safety and health. We must comply with all levels of laws and regulations relating to matters such as safe working conditions, manufacturing practices, environmental protection and discharging hazard control. Specifically, the major laws that apply to our PRC subsidiaries are as follows:

- Company Law (amended in 2014), governing, among other matters, company registration, existence and business operation;
- Contract Law (1999), governing business practices with all other market participants;
- Labor Contract Law (amended in 2013), governing the relationship between company as an employer and its employees;
- Product Quality Law (amended in 2009), governing the relationship between company as a products provider and consumers in the market.

We believe we are in compliance with these laws and related regulations in all material respects. So far, our business does not belong to special type of industry that requires operation license from government so that we do not need to get special license or approval for our business operation. However, unanticipated changes in existing regulatory requirements or adoption of new requirements may force us to incur more cost to maintain the licenses and failure to do so could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Regulation on Product Liability

China's Product Quality Law was published in 1993 and amended in 2000 and 2009. Under this law, producers and vendors of defective products may incur liability for losses and injuries caused by such products. There are only three conditions by which producers or vendors can have immunity from the defective product liability: 1) the defective products never be put into the market; 2) the defects do not exist when the products are put into the market; 3) the exam techniques and skills are not able to find out the defects when the products be put into the market. So far, our products quality is in conformity with the national requirements and we have passed the regulatory agency's examination and also successfully obtained the certificate of ISO 9001:2015 system.

In addition to Product Quality Law, there are also other Chinese laws that apply to the product liability. Under the Civil Laws of the PRC, which became effective on January 1, 1987 and were amended on August 27, 2009, manufacturers or retailers of defective products that cause property damage or physical injury to any person will be subject to civil liability. The Law on the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Consumers (as amended in 2009), which was enacted to protect the legitimate rights and interests of end-users and consumers and to strengthen the supervision and control of the quality of products. Although we are highly confident with our product quality, some defective product may not be detected in time by us and accidentally put into the market. If so, our defective products cause any personal injuries or damage to assets, our customers have the right to claim compensation from us.

Also, the PRC Tort Law has been effective from July 1, 2010. Under this law, a customer who suffers injury from a defective product can claim damages from either the manufacturer or vendor of the defective device. Pursuant to the PRC Tort Law, where a personal injury is caused by a tort, the tortfeasor shall compensate the victim for the reasonable costs and expenses for treatment and rehabilitation, as well as death compensation and funeral costs and expenses if it causes the death of the victim. There is no cap on monetary damages the plaintiffs may seek under the PRC Tort Law.

Regulation on Foreign Exchange Control

In 1996, China published The Foreign Currency Administration Regulations, and late on amended on January 14, 1997 and August 5, 2008. This Regulation has been the major one governing the foreign exchange activities in China. Under this Regulation, the Renminbi is convertible for foreign currency account items, including the distribution of dividends, interest payments and trade and service-related foreign exchange transactions. Conversion of Renminbi into foreign currency for capital account items, such as, loans, investment in securities and repatriation of investments, however, is subject to the registration of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange ("SAFE") or its local counterparts.

In recent years, China has become more open to foreign currency exchange. Individual persons are allowed to buy 50,000 dollars each year, but for companies there are still control policies. Under the Regulation and relevant rules, foreign-invested enterprises may buy, sell and remit foreign currencies at banks authorized to conduct foreign exchange transactions for settlement of currency account transactions after providing valid commercial documents and, in the case of capital account item transactions, only after registration with the SAFE and, as the case may be, other relevant PRC government authorities as required by law.

According to recently passed Administrative Rule "Overseas Investment Regulation" in 2014, capital investments directed outside of China by domestic or foreign-invested enterprises are also subject to restrictions, which include registration filing with Ministry of Commerce, even though another administrative rule passed in February of 2014 by SAFE ("No. 2 Notice") has made domestic enterprises much easier releasing foreign currency overseas to foreign companies including connected companies.

The conversion of Renminbi into foreign currencies, including U.S. dollars, has been based on rates set by the People's Bank of China. On July 21, 2005, the PRC government changed its policy of pegging the value of the Renminbi to the U.S. dollar. Under the new policy, the Renminbi will be permitted to fluctuate within a band against a basket of certain foreign currencies. We receive a significant portion of our revenue in Renminbi, which is not a freely convertible currency. Under our current structure, our income will be primarily derived from dividend payments from our subsidiaries in China. Even though we may remit the income from China to anywhere we want, the fluctuation of exchange rate may be a disadvantage to us if Renminbi depreciated.

Regulation on Foreign Exchange Registration of Offshore Investment by PRC Residents

In October of 2005, SAFE promulgated a Notification known as "Notification 75", in which SAFE requires PRC residents to register their direct establishment or indirect control of an offshore entity (referred to in Notice 37 as "special purpose vehicle."), where such offshore entity are established for the purpose of overseas financing, provided that PRC residents contribute their legally owned assets or equity into such entity. In July of 2014, this Notification was replaced by Notification 37, "Notification on Relevant Issues Concerning Foreign Exchange Control on Domestic Residents' Offshore Investment and Financing and Returning Investment through Special Purpose Vehicles", which expanded SAFE oversight scope to include overseas investment registration as well. Meanwhile, Notification 37 also covers more areas such as PRC residents paying capital contribution with overseas assets or equity. Furthermore, Notification 37 requires amendment to the registration where any significant changes with respect to the special purpose vehicle capitalization or structure of the PRC resident itself (such as capital increase, capital reduction, share transfer or exchange, merger or spin off). Our shareholders including natural persons or legal persons/institutes have been in compliance with such registration.

Regulation on Dividend Distributions

Our PRC subsidiaries, Dongguan Dogness and Dongguan Jiasheng, are wholly foreign-owned enterprises under the PRC law. The principal regulations governing the distribution of dividends paid by wholly foreign-owned enterprises include: Corporate Law (1993) as amended in 2005 and 2013; The Wholly Foreign-Owned Enterprise Law (1986), as amended in 2000; The Wholly Foreign-Owned Enterprise Law Implementation Regulations (1990), as amended in 2001 and 2014; and the Enterprise Income Tax Law (2007) and its Implementation Regulations (2007).

Under these regulations, wholly foreign-owned and joint venture enterprises in China may pay dividends only out of their accumulated profits, if any, as determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. In addition, an enterprise in China is required to set aside at least 10% of its after-tax profit based on PRC accounting standards each year to its general reserves until its cumulative total reserve funds reaches 50% of its registered capital. Our Company's reserve fund has not yet reached this level. The board of directors of a wholly foreign-owned enterprise has the discretion to allocate a portion of its after-tax profits to its employee welfare and bonus funds. These reserve funds, however, may not be distributed as cash dividends.

On March 16, 2007, the National People's Congress enacted the Enterprise Income Tax Law, and on December 6, 2007, the State Council issued the Implementation Regulations on the Enterprise Income Tax Law, both of which became effective on January 1, 2008. Under this law and its implementation regulations, dividends payable by a foreign-invested enterprise in the PRC to its foreign investor who is a non-resident enterprise will be subject to a 10% (5% for Hong Kong residents) withholding tax, unless any such foreign investor's jurisdiction of incorporation has a tax treaty with the PRC that provides for a lower withholding tax rate.

M&A Rules and Regulation on Overseas Listings

On August 8, 2006, six PRC regulatory agencies, Ministry of Commerce, the State Assets Supervision and Administration Commission, the State Administration for Taxation, the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, Chinese Securities.

Regulatory Commission (“CSRC”) and SAFE, jointly adopted the Regulation on Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors, or so called the M&A Rules. The M&A Rules purport, among other things, to require that offshore SPVs that are controlled by PRC companies or individuals and that have been formed for overseas listing purposes through acquisitions of PRC domestic interests held by such PRC companies or individuals, obtain the approval of the CSRC prior to publicly listing their securities on an overseas stock exchange.

While the application of the M&A Rules remains unclear, our PRC counsel, Guangdong Jiamao Law Firm, have advised us that, based on their understanding of the current PRC laws and regulations as well as the notice announced on September 21, 2006: the CSRC currently has not issued any definitive rule or interpretation concerning whether offerings such as our offering are subject to the CSRC approval procedures under the M&A Rules; and despite the lack of any definitive rule or interpretation from CSRC, the main purpose of the M&A rule is for national security and national industrial policy and so far none of the Chinese companies that have completed their public listing in the U.S. have obtained such approval; and Our business operations in China do not belong to a prohibited industry by foreign investment; and Our M&A to our Chinese subsidiary companies have all properly registered with local governmental authorizations.

Our PRC counsel also advises us, however, that there is still uncertainty as to how the M&A Rules will be interpreted and implemented. If the CSRC or other PRC regulatory agencies, subsequently determine that CSRC approval was required for our initial public offering, we may need to apply for remedial approval from the CSRC and we may be subject to penalties and administrative sanctions administered by these regulatory agencies. These regulatory agencies may impose fines and penalties on our operations in the PRC, limit our operating privileges in the PRC, delay or restrict the repatriation of the proceeds from our initial public offering into the PRC, or take other actions that could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, reputation and prospects, as well as the trading price of our Class A Common Shares.

In addition, if the CSRC later requires that we obtain its approval for our initial public offering, we may be unable to obtain a waiver of the CSRC approval requirements, if and when procedures are established to obtain such a waiver. Any uncertainties or negative publicity regarding the CSRC approval requirements could have a material adverse effect on the trading price of our Class A Common Shares.

Restriction on Foreign Ownership

The principal regulation governing foreign ownership of businesses in the PRC is Guidance Catalogue for Industrial Structure Adjustments (2011 edition, revised in 2013) (the “Catalogue”). The Catalogue classifies the various industries into three categories: encouraged, restricted and prohibited. Our company’s primary industry is the pet products industry. We are not engaged in any activities placing us in the restricted or prohibited categories and so it could be inferred that we are engaged in a permitted industry for foreign investment. Such a designation offers businesses certain advantages. For example, businesses engaged in permitted industries are not subject to restrictions on foreign investment, and, as such, foreigners can own a majority interest in Sino-foreign joint ventures or establish wholly-owned foreign enterprises in the PRC; provided such business has total investment of less than \$100 million, are subject to regional (not central) government examination which is generally more efficient and less time-consuming. Our current total investment is less than \$100 million.

The National Development and Reform Commission and MOFCOM periodically jointly revise the Foreign Investment Industrial Guidance Catalogue (2017 edition). As such, there is a possibility that our company’s business may fall outside the scope of the definition of a permitted industry in the future. Should this occur, we would no longer benefit from such designation.

On January 19, 2015, China’s Ministry of Commerce issued a draft Foreign Investment Law. The effective date of the official publication of the law is yet unknown. In the draft, foreign investment in China will be classified into three categories: prohibited, restricted, and others. This idea of classification is similar as previously published Catalogue. If the foreign investment falls in the areas that are closely related to national security, then it will be prohibited; if the investment may have some impact on national security but could be controlled through conditions, then it can be done with restrictions or qualifications; if the investment falls outside of those two categories, then it will not need approval from China government to operate in China.

According to the current Catalogue, our company's business does not fall in any prohibited or restricted industries. If China's Ministry of Commerce adopts a list as same as the Catalogue along with the draft, the draft will have very limited impact on our business, if any. The probability that our business will be classified as prohibited or restricted industry is very low. However, if China's Ministry of Commerce adopts a list by which our business is prohibited or restricted, we may face certain restrictions or even be prohibited to conduct business in China.

Regulations on Offshore Parent Holding Companies' Direct Investment in and Loans to Their PRC Subsidiaries

China has been very open to foreign direct and indirect investments. An offshore company may invest in a PRC company. Such investment is subject to a series of laws and regulations, which include the Wholly Foreign Owned Enterprise Law, the Sino-foreign Equity Joint Venture Enterprise Law, the Sino-foreign Contractual Joint Venture Enterprise Law, all as amended most recently in September of 2016, and their respective implementing rules. Under these laws and regulations, foreign investments no longer need to be approved by Chinese government, but only need to register the investment with Chinese regulatory agency.

However, Chinese government still has foreign exchange control policy. The money transfer in or out of China is still under tight control. So, shareholder loans made by offshore parent holding companies to their PRC subsidiaries are regarded as foreign debts in China for regulatory purposes, which debts are subject to a number of PRC laws and regulations, including the PRC Foreign Exchange Administration Regulations, Administration Rules on the Settlement, Sale and Payment of Foreign Exchange, and Administration of Foreign Debts Tentative Procedures.

Under these regulations, the shareholder loans made by offshore parent holding companies to their PRC subsidiaries shall be registered with SAFE. Furthermore, the total amount of foreign debts that can be incurred by such PRC subsidiaries, including any shareholder loans, shall not exceed the difference between the total investment amount and the registered capital amount of the PRC subsidiaries, both of which are subject to governmental approval.

Employment Laws

In accordance with the PRC National Labor Law, which became effective in January 1995, and the PRC Labor Contract Law, which became effective in January 2008, as amended subsequently in December 2012, employers must enter into written labor contracts with full-time employees in order to establish an employment relationship. All employers must pay their employees at least with the local minimum wage standards. All employers are required to establish a work environment of safety and sanitation, strictly abide by state rules and standards, and provide employees with appropriate workplace safety training. In addition, employers are obliged to pay contributions to the social insurance plan and the housing fund plan for employees.

We have entered into employment agreements with all of our full-time employees. We have contributed to the basic and minimum social insurance plan. Due to a high employee turnover rate in our industry, however, it is difficult for us to comply fully with the law. Some of our employees even make a petition to us, voluntarily requiring not participating in the social insurance plan because they do not want us to make deduction on their salaries.

While we believe we have made adequate provision of such outstanding amounts of contributions to such plans in our financial statements, any failure to make sufficient payments to such plans would be in violation of applicable PRC laws and regulations and, if we are found to be in violation of such laws and regulations, we could be required to make up the contributions for such plans as well as to pay late fees and fines.

PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law and Individual Income Tax Law

In 2007 China published Enterprise Income Tax Law ("EIT Law") and its Implementation Rule, both of which came into effect since January 1, 2008. Under the EIT Law and its Rule, enterprises are classified as resident enterprises and non-resident enterprises. PRC resident enterprises typically pay an enterprise income tax at the rate of 25%. An enterprise established outside of the PRC with its "de facto management bodies" located within the PRC is considered a "resident enterprise," meaning that it can be treated in a manner similar to a PRC domestic enterprise for enterprise income tax purposes. The Rule defines "de facto management body" as a managing body that in practice exercises "substantial and overall management and control over the production and operations, personnel, accounting, and properties" of the enterprise.

On the other hand, the State Administration of Taxation provides certain specific criteria for determining whether the “de facto management body” of a PRC-controlled offshore enterprise is located in China. Simply speaking, the criteria is more focused on substantive rather than format. Pursuant to its Circular 82 of 2009, the criteria to determine “de facto management body” include: (a) the senior management and core management departments in charge of its daily operations function have their presence mainly in the PRC; (b) its financial and human resources decisions are subject to determination or approval by persons or bodies in the PRC; (c) its major assets, accounting books, company seals, and minutes and files of its board and shareholders’ meetings are located or kept in the PRC; and (d) more than half of the enterprise’s directors or senior management with voting rights habitually reside in the PRC. Furthermore, the SAT published Bulletin 45 in September 2011, which provides more guidance on the implementation of the definition and provides for procedures and administration details on determining resident status and administration on post-determination matters.

However, the SAT Circular 82 and Bulletin 45 only apply to offshore enterprises controlled by PRC enterprises or PRC enterprise groups rather than those controlled by PRC individuals or foreign individuals. So far there is no further criteria passed yet and no applicable legal precedents either, therefore it remains unclear how the PRC tax authorities will determine the PRC tax resident treatment of a foreign company controlled by individuals. Under these existing criteria, it is possible that we will be classified as a PRC “resident enterprise” for PRC enterprise income tax purposes. If so, it would likely result in unfavorable tax consequences to our non-PRC shareholders and have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and the value of your investment.

Regulations on Intellectual Property

China joined WTO in 2001 and signed the treaty of TRIPS (Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights), therefore China’s IP laws are very much close to TRIPS.

Trademarks

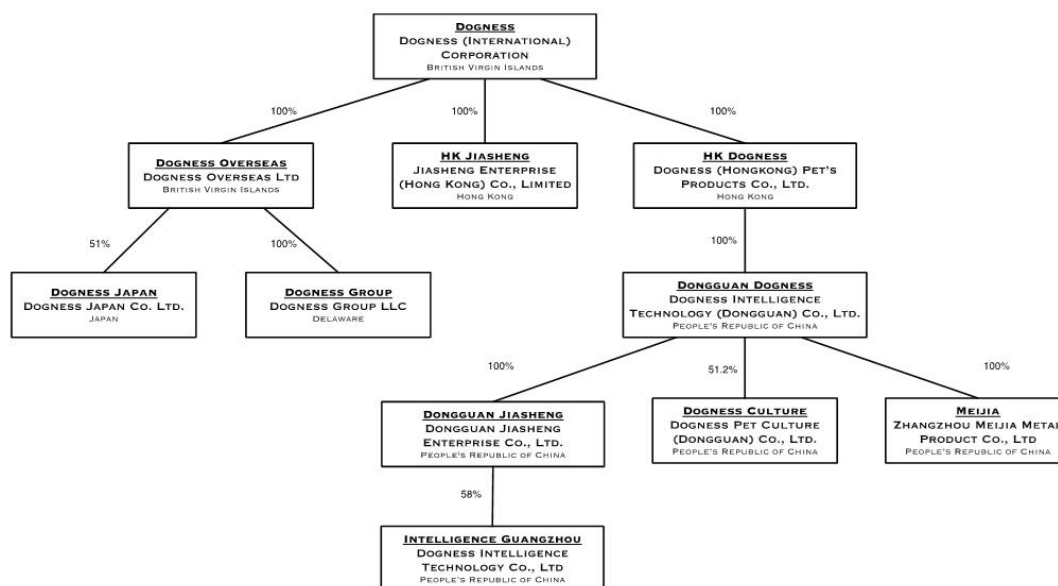
Trademarks are protected by the PRC Trademark Law adopted in 1982 and lastly amended in 2013 as well as the Implementation Regulation of the PRC Trademark Law adopted by the State Council in 2002 and amended in 2014. The Trademark Office under the State Administration for Industry and Commerce (“SAIC”) handles trademark registrations. Trademarks can be registered for a term of ten years and can be repeatedly extended for another ten-year term at the time of expiry. The PRC Trademark Law has adopted a “first-to-file” principle with respect to trademark registration. As of the date of this report, we have registered 181 trademarks (including 162 trademarks in China), all of which are fully owned and in use by us. According to Chinese Trademark Law, if anyone has a dispute the officially registered trademarks, he can file a petition to the review board of the Trademark Office, requesting a comprehensive review that may result in the revoking the registered trademarks. So far, we have not received any such kind of petition and we strongly believe there will not be such petition because our trademarks are firstly used as well as firstly registered by us.

Patents

Inventions, utility models, and designs with the features of novelty, inventiveness and practical applicability, are three kinds of patent defined and protected under China’s Patent Law. The State Intellectual Property Office is responsible for examining and approving patent applications. Once the application is approved, the applicants can have their patent under Chinese legal protection for a long term since its application date, which is 20 years for invention and ten years for utility models and designs. As of the date of this report, we have successfully obtained 135 patents (including 87 in China), which includes 15 invention patents, 50 utility patents, and 70 appearance patents.

C. Organizational Structure

Below is a chart representing our current corporate structure:



Our registered office in the British Virgin Islands is at AMS Trustees Limited, Sea Meadow House, Blackburne Highway, P.O. Box 116, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands, telephone +1 (284) 494-3399.

D. Property, Plants and Equipment

There is no private land ownership in China. Individuals and entities are permitted to acquire land use rights for specific purposes. The land use rights to the property on which our facilities are situated are held by the parties from which we lease such property.

At our facility in Dongguan, our company leases the factory building, office building, guard booth, power room and dormitory from Dongguan Dongcheng District Tongsha Huanggongkeng Co-op, an unrelated third party. The total leased area spans 10,292 square meters. The lease commenced May 1, 2009 has been renewed twice; the current expiration date is April 30, 2027. We estimate that the productive capacity of our main factory is 8,500,000 pieces per year, and our current utilization rate is approximately 97%.

The registered office of Dogness Intelligent Technology (Dongguan) Co., LTD. is leased from Dongguan Jiasheng and consists of 500 square meters on the site of our facility in Dongguan.

On March 14, 2018, Dogness Group purchased an office building of 6,373 square feet for \$1.37 million in Dallas, Texas, which serves as the office, quality control, testing area and drop shipment location for Dogness Group.

On March 16, 2018, the Company acquired all of the equity of Zhangzhou Meijia Metal Product Co., Ltd (“Meijia”). The Company paid total consideration of approximately \$10.0 million in connection with the acquisition of equity of Meijia. Meijia owns the land use right to a land parcel of 19,144.54 square meters and a factory and office buildings of an aggregate of 18,912.38 square meters. Except for holding the land use right and the buildings, Meijia has no substantial business operations, nor has it had any production or sales activities since its inception. The Company plans to use this land use right and buildings as a production facility. The Company originally budgeted approximately RMB 110 million (\$15.6 million) to develop the facility. The actual costs were adjusted based on additional work required for waterproofing, sewage pipeline and hazardous waste leakage prevention. As a result, total actual costs incurred as of June 30, 2020, amounted to RMB 118.1 million (\$16.7 million). As of June 30, 2020, the Company had future capital expenditure commitment of approximately RMB 460,000 (\$65,044). The Meijia plant started test operations in August 2019 and started normal production in December 2019 upon passing the final inspection conducted by the local government. The Company expects that the Meijia plant will reach its designed production capacity by June 2021.

In July 2018, the Company entered a long-term lease that expires October 14, 2038 for 7,026 square meters of land and 5,000 square meters of buildings in Dongguan city. The Company plans to use this new property as a warehousing facility, given limited storage capacity at its other facilities. Lease expenses for this property were approximately \$4.5 million, which amount was paid in full on October 9, 2018. The Company originally budgeted approximately RMB 75 million (\$10.6 million) to develop the facility. The budget was later adjusted and revised to RMB 231.1 million (\$32.7 million) to add costs associated with interior and exterior decoration, parking lots construction, and road and landscaping on top of the original budget. During the year ended June 30, 2020, the Company spent RMB 73.6 million (\$10.4 million) and completed the construction of the main body of the warehouse, employee dormitory, office building and set up the new manufacturing facilities. As of June 30, 2020, the Company still had future minimum capital expenditure commitment of RMB 157.5 million (\$22.3 million) on the decoration of the second floor of the office building, construction of the stone wall and parking lots, and improvement of the landscaping, which is expected to be invested into the CIP project within the next five years whenever the Company has available fund. The project is expected to be fully completed by 2025.

Fixed assets at our properties consist of office equipment, buildings, structures, ancillary facilities, and equipment for production of metal, plastic and nylon components of leashes, collars and lanyards, including jacquard machines, injection modeling equipment, die casting machines, dyeing machines, and computerized sewing machines.

None of our property is affected by any environmental issues that may affect our use of the property.

Item 4A. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes that appear in this report. In addition to historical consolidated financial information, the following discussion contains forward-looking statements that reflect our plans, estimates, and beliefs. Our actual results could differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to these differences include those discussed below and elsewhere in this report, particularly in “Risk Factors.”

Overview of Company

Dogness (International) Corporation (“Dogness” or the “Company”), is a company limited by shares established under the laws of the British Virgin Islands (“BVI”) on July 11, 2016 as a holding company. The Company, through its subsidiaries, is primarily engaged in the design, manufacturing and sales of various types of pet leashes, pet collars, pet harnesses, intelligent pet products and retractable leashes with products being sold all over the world mainly through distributions by large retailers.

A reorganization of the legal structure was completed on January 9, 2017. Reorganization involved the incorporation of Dogness, a BVI holding company; and Dogness Intelligent Technology (Dongguan) Co., Ltd. (“Dongguan Dogness”), a holding company established under the laws of the People’s Republic of China (“PRC”); and the transfer of HK Dogness, HK Jiasheng and Dongguan Jiasheng Enterprise Co., Ltd. (“Dongguan Jiasheng”; collectively, the “Transferred Entities”) from the Controlling Shareholder to Dogness and Dongguan Dogness. Prior to the reorganization, the Transferred Entities’ equity interests were 100% controlled by our founder and Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Silong Chen (the “Controlling Shareholder”).

On November 24, 2016, the Controlling Shareholder transferred his 100% ownership interest in Dongguan Jiasheng to Dongguan Dogness, which is 100% owned by HK Dogness and considered a wholly foreign-owned entity (“WFOE”) in PRC. On January 9, 2017, the Controlling Shareholder transferred his 100% equity interests in HK Dogness and HK Jiasheng to Dogness. After the reorganization, Dogness ultimately owns 100% of the equity interests of the entities mentioned above.

Dongguan Jiasheng Enterprise Co., Ltd. (“Dongguan Jiasheng”) was established on May 15, 2009 under the laws of the PRC, with registered capital of RMB 10 million (approximately \$1.5 million) contributed by individual shareholder Mr. Silong Chen. Dongguan Jiasheng is the main operating entity and is engaged in the research and development, manufacturing and distribution of various types of gift suspenders, pet belts ribbon, lace, elastic belt, computer jacquard ribbon and high-grade textile lace.

Since the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries were effectively controlled by the same Controlling Shareholder before and after the reorganization, they are considered under common control. The above-mentioned transactions were accounted for as a recapitalization. The consolidation of the Company and its subsidiaries has been accounted for at historical cost and prepared on the basis as if the aforementioned transactions had become effective as of the beginning of the first period presented in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

In January 2018, the Company formed a Delaware limited liability company, Dogness Group LLC, with its operation focusing primarily on promoting the Company’s pet products sales in the United States. In February 2018, Dogness Overseas Ltd, which is wholly owned by the Company, was established in the British Virgin Islands as a holding company. Dogness Overseas Ltd owns all of the interests in Dogness Group LLC.

On March 16, 2018 (the “Acquisition Date”), the Company entered into a share purchase agreement to acquire 100% of the equity interests in Zhangzhou Meijia Metal Product Co., Ltd (“Meijia”) from its original shareholder, Long Kai (Shenzhen) Industrial Co., Ltd (“Longkai”), for a total cash consideration of approximately \$10.7 million (or RMB 71.0 million). After the acquisition, Meijia became the Company’s wholly-owned subsidiary. Meijia owns the land use right to a land parcel of 19,144.54 square meters and a factory and office buildings of an aggregate of 18,912.38 square meters. This Acquisition enables the Company to build its own facility instead of leasing manufacturing facilities and expand its production capacity sustainably to meet increased customer demand. Total budgeted capital expenditure to bring Meijia manufacturing facility into use was originally estimated to be completed at a cost of RMB 110 million (\$15.6 million). The actual costs have been adjusted based on additional works required for waterproofing, sewage pipeline and hazardous waste leakage prevention. As a result, total actual costs incurred as of June 30, 2020, amounted to RMB 118.1 million (\$16.7 million). As of June 30, 2020, the Company had future capital expenditure commitment of approximately RMB 460,000 (\$65,044). Meijia plant started test operations in August 2019, and has started normal production in December 2019 upon passing the final inspection conducted by the local government. The Company expects that the Meijia plant will reach its designed production capacity by June 2021.

On July 6, 2018, Dogness Intelligence Technology Co., Ltd. (“Intelligence Guangzhou”) was incorporated under the laws of the People’s Republic of China in Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province, China with a total registered capital of RMB 80 million (approximately \$11.3 million). One of the Company’s subsidiaries, Dongguan Jiasheng, owns 58% of Intelligence Guangzhou, with the remaining 42% of ownership interest owned by two unrelated entities. As of the date of this report, Dongguan Jiasheng has not made the capital contribution. Intelligence Guangzhou has had immaterial operation since its inception.

On February 5, 2019, in order to expand into the Japanese market and expedite the development of new smart pet products, the Company invested \$250,000 for 51% ownership interest in Dogness Japan Co. Ltd. (“Dogness Japan”), with the remaining 49% ownership interest owned by an unrelated individual.

Dogness Pet Culture (Dongguan) Co., Ltd. (“Dogness Culture”) was incorporated on December 14, 2018 with registered capital of RMB 10 million (approximately \$1.4 million). The capital was not paid and there were no active business operations. On January 15, 2020, the Company’s subsidiary, Dongguan Dogness, entered into an agreement with the original shareholder of Dogness Culture, who is related to Mr. Silong Chen, our Chief Executive Officer, to acquire 51.2% ownership interest of Dogness Culture for a nominal fee. The remaining equity interest of 48.8% was also transferred to other two third parties for a nominal fee. Dongguan Dogness thereafter contributed cash consideration of RMB 5.12 million (approximately \$0.73 million) on April 16, 2020 along with other two shareholders’ capital contributions of RMB 4.88 million (approximately \$0.67 million). Dogness Culture will mainly focus on developing and expanding pet food market in China in the near future.

In recent years, we have invested large amounts of funds, to establish an environmentally friendly ribbon dyeing process, computer jacquard department, screen printing department and thermal transfer printing department. The adoption of ISO 9001:2015 international quality system enables us to be more effective in the various production processes to guarantee product quality, and ensure stable and efficient production. We also have an in-house testing laboratory and frequently perform tests on all of our products to maintain a high level of quality in both materials and workmanship.

Our primary raw materials in production of our products are plastic, leather, nylon, polyester, chemical fiber blended fabric, metal, GPPS and HIPS, most of which are extracted from crude oil. Thus, our cost of raw material is highly impacted by fluctuations in the price of oil. Cost of revenues mainly includes costs of raw materials, costs of direct labor, utilities, depreciation expenses and other overhead.

Our major products include pet leashes, pet collars, gift suspenders, pet harnesses, intelligent pet products, retractable dog leashes, and other pet accessories, such as mouth covers and pet charms. Revenues by product categories are summarized below:

Product category	For the Years ended June 30,					
	2020		2019		2018	
	Revenue	% of total Revenue	Revenue	% of total Revenue	Revenue	% of total Revenue
Pet leashes	\$ 4,009,167	20.9%	\$ 6,266,952	23.9%	\$ 7,102,233	23.6%
Pet collars	3,142,731	16.4%	6,188,672	23.6%	10,684,908	35.5%
Gift suspenders	2,979,365	15.5%	4,058,229	15.5%	3,481,500	11.6%
Pet harnesses	1,415,411	7.4%	3,587,128	13.7%	4,980,771	16.5%
Intelligent pet products	4,328,918	22.6%	2,103,523	8.0%	59,719	0.1%
Other pet accessories	1,019,080	5.3%	2,024,742	7.7%	1,175,232	3.9%
Retractable dog leashes	643,010	3.4%	1,771,805	6.8%	2,650,932	8.8%
Climbing hooks	1,633,676	8.5%	215,464	0.8%	-	-
Total	\$ 19,171,358	100.0%	\$ 26,216,515	100.0%	\$ 30,135,295	100.0%

During the year ended June 30, 2020, our products were sold in 39 countries. Our major customers include, Anyi trading, Ruisheng, Petgo, Trendspark, PetSmart, Petco, Pet Value, Walmart, Target, IKEA, SimplyShe, Pets at Home, PETZL, and Petmate. With the fast-growing online shopping, we also sold our products via popular online shopping sites, including Amazon, Chewy, JD, Tmall and Taobao, and from live streaming sales platforms hosted by influencers. Export sales accounted for 49.0%, 42.5% and 50.2% of the total sales for the years ended June 30, 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively, while China domestic sales accounted for 51.0%, 57.5% and 49.8% for the years ended June 30, 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The breakdown of the sales by geographic areas is shown below:

Geographic location	For the year ended June 30, 2020		For the year ended June 30, 2019		For the year ended June 30, 2018	
	Revenue	% of total Revenue	Revenue	% of total Revenue	Revenue	% of total Revenue
Sales to international markets	\$ 9,399,228	49.0%	\$ 11,134,072	42.5%	\$ 15,269,355	50.7%
Sales in China domestic market	9,772,130	51.0%	15,082,443	57.5%	14,865,940	49.3%
Total	<u>\$ 19,171,358</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$ 26,216,515</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$ 30,135,295</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the Company's three largest customers accounted for 27.6%, 6.5% and 4.4% of the Company's total revenue, respectively. For the year ended June 30, 2019, the Company's three largest customers accounted for 28.1%, 13.5% and 5.6% of the Company's total revenue, respectively. For the year ended June 30, 2018, the Company's three largest customers accounted for 24.9%, 14.0% and 7.4% of the Company's total revenue, respectively.

	For the years ended June 30,		
	2020	2019	2018
	% of total revenue		
Dongguan Anyi Trading Co., Ltd.	27.6%	28.1%	24.9%
Petco	6.5%	13.5%	14.0%
Dogness Network Technology Co., Ltd	4.4%	-	-
Dongguan Ruisheng Development Co., Ltd.	-	5.6%	-
IKEA	-	-	7.4%

Our Growth Strategy

We are committed to enhancing profitability and cash flows through the following strategies:

Develop innovative products and services. We focus on developing and strengthening our brand identity and emphasizing our unique offerings for customers and promoting our strong value proposition. Through extensive and on-going customer research, we are gaining valuable insights into the wants and needs of our customers and we are developing solutions and communication strategies to address them. We continually seek opportunities to strengthen our merchandising capabilities, which allow us to provide a differentiated product assortment, including our exclusive smart pet specialty products and our proprietary brand offerings, to deliver innovative solutions and value to our customers. We believe developing innovative products will further differentiate us from our competitors, allow us to forge a strong relationship with our customers, build loyalty, enhance our market position, increase transaction size and enhance operating margins.

Mergers and Acquisitions. When capital permits, we intend to capitalize on the challenges that smaller companies are encountering in our industry by acquiring complementary companies at favorable prices. We believe that acquiring rather than building capacity is an option that may be more beneficial to us if replacement costs are higher than purchase prices. We continue to look into acquiring smaller pet product manufacturers in China as part of our expansion plans. Some of the companies we may seek to acquire are suppliers of the raw materials or components we purchase to manufacture our products to further expand and integrate the industrial chain. If we do acquire such companies, we will have greater control over our manufacturing cost. Our expansion strategy includes increasing our share in existing pet specialty products markets, penetrating new markets and achieving operating efficiencies and economies of scale in merchandising, distribution, information systems, procurement, and marketing, while providing a return on investment to our stockholders.

Supply Chain Efficiencies and Scale. We intend to streamline our supply chain process and leverage our economies of scale. We seek suppliers that will strategically partner with us to create long-term shareholder value. We also aim to scale our supply chain to accommodate growth, cut costs and improve efficiency and drive continuous improvement, mitigate supply chain risks, and develop innovative approaches to product development.

Although in fiscal 2020, we had significant decrease in sales due to reduced sales orders affected by intense China-U.S. trade dispute, as well as the outbreak and spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, we expect such decrease is temporary. From a long-term perspective, we believe the above-mentioned strategic initiatives will still help our future sales growth. Through continuous endeavor for product innovation, better management our capital expenditure and leveraging costs, we expect that we could recover from current net loss, improve product margins to produce profitability and return on investment for our stockholders in the near future.

Market outlook

Based on assessment of current market conditions, economic environment, customer demand and sales trend, we expect that the ongoing trade dispute between China and the United States will continue to have an adverse effect on our business operations. In addition, the outbreak and prolonged spread of the COVID-19 pandemic will continue to disrupt businesses, reduce the business interactions between China and international markets. As a result, our export sales may continue to decrease in the coming months.

To mitigate the impact from the trade dispute and the COVID-19, the Company is now trying to initiate more cost saving measures,, improve production efficiency, further diversify the Company's product offerings to better meet the customers' needs, and utilize on-line shopping channels to gain access to more potential customers, especially to attract the younger generations who are more interested in our smart pet products.

Results of Operations

Comparison of Operation Results for the Years Ended June 30, 2020 and 2019

The following table summarizes the results of our operations for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively, and provides information regarding the dollar and percentage increase or (decrease) during such periods.

	Year ended June 30, 2020		Year ended June 30, 2019		Amount Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Increase (Decrease)
	Amount	As % of Sales	Amount	As % of Sales		
Revenues	\$19,171,358	100.0%	\$26,216,515	100.0%	\$ (7,045,157)	(26.9)%
Cost of revenues	16,779,988	87.5%	16,786,510	64.0%	(6,522)	(0.0)%
Gross profit	2,391,370	12.5%	9,430,005	36.0%	(7,038,635)	(74.6)%
Operating expenses						
Selling expenses	2,336,229	12.2%	2,101,403	8.0%	234,826	11.2%
General and administrative expenses	5,746,812	30.0%	6,015,901	22.9%	(269,089)	(4.5)%
R&D expense	1,528,062	8.0%	673,131	2.6%	854,931	127.0%
Loss from disposal of fixed assets	1,036,304	5.4%	-	-	1,036,304	-
Impairment of fixed assets	281,680	1.5%	-	-	281,680	-
Impairment of investment in equity investees	177,750	0.9%	-	-	177,750	-
Total operating expenses	11,106,837	57.9%	8,790,435	33.5%	2,316,402	26.4%
(Loss) income from operations	(8,715,467)	(45.5)%	639,570	2.4%	(9,355,037)	(1462.7)%
Other income (expenses)						
Interest income (expense), net	15,560	0.1%	616,878	2.4%	(601,318)	(97.5)%
Foreign exchange gain	214,171	1.1%	503,528	1.9%	(289,357)	(57.5)%
Other income	113,348	0.6%	23,498	0.1%	89,850	382.4%
Total other income	343,079	1.8%	1,143,904	4.4%	(800,825)	(70.0)%
(Loss) income before income taxes	(8,372,388)	(43.7)%	1,783,474	6.8%	(10,155,862)	(569.4)%
Provision for income taxes	164,537	0.9%	380,296	1.5%	(215,759)	(56.7)%
Net (loss) income	<u>\$(8,536,925)</u>	<u>(44.5)%</u>	<u>\$ 1,403,178</u>	<u>5.4%</u>	<u>\$(9,940,103)</u>	<u>(708.4)%</u>

Revenues. Revenues decreased by approximately \$7.0 million, or 26.9%, to approximately \$19.2 million for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 from approximately \$26.2 million for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. The decrease in revenue was primarily due to the decrease in sales volume by 34.0% for the year ended June 30, 2020, offset by an increase in average selling price of approximately \$0.1 per unit or 11% as compared to fiscal 2019.

The decrease in sales volume was mainly due to following reasons:

- (1) During fiscal year 2020, in order to improve some lower margin traditional products from our current product offering structure, we started to upgrade our traditional pet leashes, pet collars, pet harnesses, gift suspenders, and other pet accessory products, while shifting our focus and resources to produce and promote the sales of higher margin intelligent pet products. As sales efforts shifted from certain traditional pet leashes, pet collars and pet harnesses products to these intelligent pet products, our sales volume of our pet leashes, pet collars, pet harnesses, other pet accessories, gift suspenders and retractable dog leashes decreased.
- (2) Our business operation has been negatively impacted by the recent and ongoing outbreak of COVID-19 coronavirus outbreak. From late January 2020 to the middle of February 2020, manufacturing activities were temporarily suspended due to government restrictions. The difficulties arising from the travel bans, quarantines and transportation inconvenience has led to some delayed fulfillment of the sales orders in China as well as across border. In addition, some of customers may experience financial distress, delay or default on their orders, reduce the scale of their business, or suffer disruptions in their business due to the outbreak. As a result, our sales decreased approximately \$5.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2020 as compared to the same period in fiscal 2019, including approximately \$3.8 million decreased sales from domestic market and approximately \$1.9 million decreased sales from overseas market, mainly from the customers located in Canada, Europe and the United States because of the reduced sales orders under this difficult circumstance.

- (3) Due to the negative impact from the ongoing trade dispute between China and the United States, several of our major customers located in the United States reduced their purchase orders from us during fiscal 2020. The China-US trade dispute started in September 2018 and the tariff for some products has jumped from 10% to 25%, since May 10, 2019. Such tariffs have affected the pricing of affected products as well, as we have historically absorbed such tariff costs within the price of products we sell. As a result, the Company's export sales to customers located in the United States decreased by 10.9% in fiscal 2020 as compared to fiscal 2019. We anticipate a further reduction of our export sales to the United States in the coming months due to uncertainties arising from the China-US continuous dispute on the trade deals as well as the negative impact from the COVID-19 outbreak and spread.

The increase in our average selling price by \$0.1 per unit or 11% during fiscal year 2020 as compared to fiscal year 2019 was largely due to increased sales volume of our intelligent pet products, which were sold at higher average selling prices than our traditional products. Our sales of intelligent pet products account for approximately 23.0% of the total sales during fiscal year 2020, as compared to approximately 8.0% in fiscal year 2019.

Revenue by Product Type

The following table sets forth the breakdown of our revenue by product type for the year ended June 30, 2020 and 2019:

Product category	For the Years ended June 30,					
	2020		2019		Variance	Variance %
	Revenue	% of total Revenue	Revenue	% of total Revenue		
Pet leashes	\$ 4,009,167	20.9%	\$ 6,266,952	23.9%	\$ (2,257,785)	(36.0)%
Pet collars	3,142,731	16.4%	6,188,672	23.6%	(3,045,941)	(49.2)%
Gift suspenders	2,979,365	15.5%	4,058,229	15.5%	(1,078,864)	(26.6)%
Pet harnesses	1,415,411	7.4%	3,587,128	13.7%	(2,171,717)	(60.5)%
Intelligent pet products	4,328,918	22.6%	2,103,523	8.0%	2,225,395	105.8%
Other pet accessories	1,019,080	5.3%	2,024,742	7.7%	(1,005,662)	(49.7)%
Retractable dog leashes	643,010	3.4%	1,771,805	6.8%	(1,128,795)	(63.7)%
Climbing hooks	1,633,676	8.5%	215,464	0.8%	1,418,212	658.2%
Total	\$ 19,171,358	100.0%	\$ 26,216,515	100.0%	\$ (7,045,157)	(26.9)%

Product category	Total Revenue for years ended June 30,		Units sold in 2020	Units sold in 2019	Variance in Units sold	% of units variance	Average unit price		Price Difference
	2020	2019					2020	2019	
Pet leashes	\$ 4,009,167	\$ 6,266,952	1,098,802	2,168,053	(1,069,251)	(49.3)%	\$ 3.6	\$ 2.9	\$ 0.7
Pet collars	3,142,731	6,188,672	1,926,460	3,899,123	(1,972,663)	(50.6)%	1.6	1.6	-
Gift suspender	2,979,365	4,058,229	7,439,767	10,158,692	(2,718,925)	(26.8)%	0.4	0.4	-
Pet harnesses	1,415,411	3,587,128	602,581	1,534,041	(931,460)	(60.7)%	2.3	2.3	-
Intelligent pet products	4,328,918	2,103,523	147,225	45,562	101,663	223.1%	29.4	46.2	(16.8)
Other pet accessories	1,019,080	2,024,742	1,134,529	2,300,131	(1,165,602)	(50.7)%	0.9	0.9	-
Retractable dog leashes	643,010	1,771,805	125,487	361,187	(235,700)	(65.3)%	5.1	4.9	0.2
Climbing hooks	1,633,676	215,464	1,113,775	137,019	976,756	712.9%	1.5	1.6	(0.1)
Total	\$19,171,358	\$26,216,515	13,588,626	20,603,808	(7,015,182)	(34.0)%	\$ 1.4	\$ 1.3	\$ 0.1

Pet leashes

Revenue from pet leashes decreased by approximately \$2.3 million, or 36.0%, from approximately \$6.3 million in fiscal 2019 to approximately \$4.0 million in fiscal 2020. The decrease was mainly driven by a 49.3% decrease in sales volume during fiscal 2020 compared to fiscal 2019 mainly due to the impact of the COVID-19. The COVID-19 outbreak and spread in China and around the world since January 2020 led to significant reduced customers' orders under this difficult circumstance and our delayed fulfillment of certain sales orders. In addition, due to our business strategy shifts from the sales of traditional pet products to intelligent pet products, we reduced the manufacturing and the sales of some low-end pet leash products made of fabric. Furthermore, we had reduced purchase orders from major customers located in the United States as a result of ongoing trade dispute between China and the United States. The decrease in sales volume of pet leashes was partially offset by an increase in average unit price of \$0.7 per unit or 26.2% because we sold more customized leather dog leashes in order to meet the specific needs from several large customers which enabled us to charge higher selling price to fulfill customized sales orders.

Pet collars

Revenue from pet collars decreased by approximately \$3.0 million or 49.2%, from approximately \$6.2 million in fiscal 2019 to approximately \$3.1 million in fiscal 2020. The decrease was mainly driven by a 50.6% decrease in sales volume during fiscal 2020 compared to fiscal 2019 due to the significant impact of the COVID-19 which reduced the sales orders from both domestic and international markets. In addition, our reduced production and sales of traditional pet products, as well as the reduced sales orders received from several large customers in the United States affected by the ongoing trade dispute between China and the United States, also contributed to the significant decrease of our sales from pet collars. The average selling price for pet collars remained consistent in fiscal 2020 as compared to fiscal 2019.

Gift suspenders

Gift suspenders include various ribbons and belts used in badges, name tags and gift bags. Revenue from gift suspenders decreased by approximately \$1.1 million or 26.6%, from approximately \$4.1 million in fiscal 2019 to approximately \$3.0 million in fiscal 2020. The decrease was mainly driven by a 26.8% decrease in sales volume during fiscal 2020 as compared to fiscal 2019 when we reduced the manufacturing and sales low-end gift suspender products primarily made of fabric, as well as the significant impact of the COVID-19 and the ongoing trade dispute. The average selling price for gift suspenders remained consistent in fiscal 2020 as compared to fiscal 2019.

Pet harnesses

Revenue from pet harnesses decreased by approximately \$2.2 million or 60.5%, from approximately \$3.6 million in fiscal year 2019 to approximately \$1.4 million in fiscal year 2020. The decrease was mainly driven by a 60.7% decrease in sales volume during fiscal 2020 compared to fiscal 2019 due to the significant impact of the COVID-19 which reduced the sales orders from both domestic and international markets. In addition, our reduced production and sales of traditional pet products, as well as the reduced sales orders received from several large customers in the United States affected by the ongoing trade dispute between China and the United States, also contributed to the significant decrease of our sales from pet harnesses. The average selling price for pet harnesses remained consistent in fiscal 2020 as compared to fiscal 2019.

Intelligent pet products

Revenue from intelligent pet products increased by approximately \$2.2 million or 105.8%, from approximately \$2.1 million in fiscal 2019 to approximately \$4.3 million in fiscal 2020. The increase was mainly driven by an 223.1% increase in sales volume during fiscal 2020 compared to fiscal 2019, and offset by the decreased average selling price of \$16.8 per unit in fiscal 2020 compared to fiscal 2019. Among the total revenue increase, \$0.8 million increase was from sales to customers in China domestic market and remaining \$1.4 million increase was from sales to customers in overseas market. The decreased average selling price of \$16.8 per unit for our intelligent pet products was mainly because we lowered down our selling price of certain intelligent pet products to promote our sales to targeted customers during the second half of fiscal 2020 in response to the COVID-19 outbreak and spread.

We launched our intelligent pet products in March 2018, which include App-controlled pet feeders, pet water fountains, and smart pet toys. Comparing with other products, intelligent pet products typically have higher selling price. As part of our strategic changes, we have shifted our focus and resources from traditional pet products to new, smart, and high value innovative smart pet products. We have seen significant increase of sales during the year ended June 30, 2020 and are expected the sales of intelligent pet products will continue to be one of the primary sources of revenue in the near future.

Other pet accessories

Other pet accessories include various dog comfort wrap harnesses, pet muzzles, metal chain traffic leashes, pet belts and ropes, and other miscellaneous products, which are normally customized to fulfill customers' purchase orders. Revenue from other pet accessories decreased by approximately \$1.0 million or 49.7%, from approximately \$2.0 million in fiscal 2019 to approximately \$1.0 million in fiscal 2020. The decrease was mainly driven by a 50.7% decrease in sales volume during fiscal 2020 compared to fiscal 2019 due to the significant impact of the COVID-19 which reduced the sales orders from both domestic and international markets, as well as the reduced sales orders received from several large customers in the United States affected by the ongoing trade dispute. The average selling price for pet harnesses remained consistent in fiscal 2020 compared to fiscal 2019.

Retractable dog leashes

Revenue from retractable dog leashes decreased by approximately \$1.1 million or 63.7%, from approximately \$1.8 million in fiscal 2019 to approximately \$0.6 million in fiscal 2020. The decrease was mainly driven by a 65.3% decrease in sales volume due to the significant impact of the COVID-19 which reduced the sales orders from both domestic and international markets, as well as the reduced sales orders received from several large customers in the United States affected by the ongoing trade dispute. The average selling price for retractable dog leashes increased by \$0.2 per unit in fiscal 2020 compared to fiscal 2019 because we sold more Dogness brand products instead of OEM products, and more customized retractable leather dog leashes to customers in fiscal 2020.

Climbing hooks

Revenue from climbing hooks increased by approximately \$1.4 million from approximately \$0.2 million in fiscal 2019 to approximately \$1.6 million in fiscal 2020. The increase was mainly driven by a 712.9% increase in sales volume due to the growing demand for outdoor equipment. The increased revenue was offset by the slight decrease of the average selling price of \$0.1 per unit for fiscal 2020 as compared to fiscal 2019 because we lowered down the selling price to stimulate customer purchase in response to the COVID-19 outbreak and spread. We expect the sales for the climbing hooks and gears will continue to increase due to the growth trend of participating the outdoors activities both domestically and globally.

Sales to related parties

During the year ended June 30, 2019, we acquired 10% of the ownership interest in Dogness Network Technology Co., Ltd ("Dogness Network") and 13% of the ownership interest in Linsun Smart Technology Co., Ltd ("Linsun"), for the purpose of working together to develop new products and new technologies in smart pet tech area.

We sold certain intelligent pet products to Dogness Network and Linsun, and accordingly reported related party sales of \$ 909,651 and \$ 328,567, which accounted for 4.7% and 1.2% of our total revenue for the year ended June 30, 2020 and 2019.

Cost of revenue associated with the sales to these two related parties amounted to \$633,132 and \$202,606 for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Revenue by Geographic Area

The following table sets forth the breakdown of our revenue by geographic areas for the year ended June 30, 2020 and 2019:

Country and Region	For the Years Ended June 30,					
	2020		2019		Variance	Variance %
	Revenue	% of total Revenue	Revenue	% of total Revenue		
Mainland China	\$ 9,772,130	51.0%	\$ 15,082,443	57.5%	(5,310,313)	(35.2)%
United States	4,918,400	25.7%	5,522,008	21.1%	(603,608)	(10.9)%
Europe	1,699,231	8.9%	2,510,190	9.6%	(810,959)	(32.3)%
Japan and other Asian countries and regions	1,636,362	8.5%	1,703,102	6.5%	(66,740)	(3.9)%
Australia	564,550	2.9%	216,993	0.8%	347,557	160.2%
Canada	482,057	2.5%	950,353	3.6%	(468,296)	(49.3)%
Central and South America	98,628	0.5%	231,426	0.9%	(132,798)	(57.4)%
Total	\$ 19,171,358	100%	\$ 26,216,515	100%	\$ (7,045,157)	(26.9)%

The breakdown of sales by product types in international markets is as follows:

International sales by product type

Product category	For the Years ended June 30,					
	2020		2019		Change	
	Revenue	% of total revenue	Revenue	% of total revenue	Amount	%
Pet leashes	\$ 1,713,532	18.2%	\$ 2,655,508	23.9%	\$ (941,976)	(35.5)%
Pet collars	1,488,685	15.8%	2,630,186	23.6%	(1,141,501)	(43.4)%
Gift suspenders	2,056,727	21.9%	1,724,747	15.5%	331,980	19.2%
Pet harnesses	520,838	5.5%	1,524,529	13.7%	(1,003,691)	(65.8)%
Intelligent pet products	2,289,677	24.4%	893,997	8.0%	1,395,680	156.1%
Other pet accessories	270,617	2.9%	736,624	6.6%	(466,007)	(63.3)%
Retractable dog leashes	298,929	3.2%	753,017	6.8%	(454,088)	(60.3)%
Climbing hook	760,223	8.1%	215,464	1.9%	544,759	252.8%
Total international sales	\$ 9,399,228	100.0%	\$ 11,134,072	100.0%	\$ (1,734,844)	(15.6)%

Our total sales in international markets decreased by approximately \$1.7 million or 15.6% from approximately \$11.1 million in fiscal 2019 to approximately \$9.4 million in fiscal year 2020. Due to the ongoing negative impact of the China-US tariff dispute, and the outbreak and spread of COVID-19 around the world, we received decreased sales orders from customers located in the United States, Europe, Canada, Japan and other Asian countries and regions. Also, the COVID-19 outbreak and spread led to travel ban, quarantine and restrictions of transportation and logistics, which also delayed our fulfillment of some of customer sales orders on a timely basis. All these factors led to our decreased export sales in fiscal year 2020.

In terms of our international sales by product type and mix, sales of our traditional pet leashes, pet collars, pet harnesses, other pet accessories, and retractable dog leashes decreased by approximately 35.5%, 43.4%, 65.8%, 63.3% and 60.3%, respectively, in fiscal 2020 as compared to fiscal 2019. However, our sale of intelligent pet products increased approximately \$1.4 million or 156.1%, our gift suspenders increased by \$0.3 million or 19.2% and our climbing hooks increased by approximately \$0.5 million or 252.8%, respectively, in fiscal 2020 as compared to fiscal 2019.

In fiscal 2020, we have started working with large retail chains in the US and Canada for the distribution of their smart pet products under the Company's own brand rather than just serving as an OEM supplier. In addition, we started expanding our sales on online shopping platforms, such as Amazon and Chewy to access more potential customers in a safely and timely manner. We expect that the revenue to be generated from these efforts could mitigate, at least in part, offset the decreased OEM sales in the United States and Canada and the mitigate the impact of the COVID-19. We also expect that the newly developed intelligent pet products will become the leading revenue source for our international sales, as we have also seen a clear trend in both our domestic and international market.

The breakdown of sales by product types in China's domestic market is as follows:

Domestic sales by product type

Product category	For the Years ended June 30,					
	2020		2019		Changes	
	Revenue	% of total revenue	Revenue	% of total revenue	Amount	%
Pet leashes	\$2,295,635	23.5%	\$ 3,611,444	23.9%	\$(1,315,809)	(36.4)%
Pet collars	1,654,046	16.9%	3,558,486	23.6%	(1,904,440)	(53.5)%
Gift suspenders	922,638	9.4%	2,333,482	15.5%	(1,410,844)	(60.5)%
Pet harnesses	894,573	9.2%	2,062,599	13.7%	(1,168,026)	(56.6)%
Intelligent pet products	2,039,241	20.9%	1,209,526	8.0%	829,715	68.6%
Other pet accessories	748,463	7.7%	1,288,118	8.5%	(539,655)	(41.9)%
Retractable dog leashes	344,081	3.5%	1,018,788	6.8%	(674,707)	(66.2)%
Climbing hook	873,453	8.9%	-	-%	873,453	-%
Total sales in China domestic market	\$9,772,130	100.0%	\$15,082,443	100.0%	\$(5,310,313)	(35.2)%

Our domestic sales decreased approximately \$5.3 million or 35.2% from approximately \$15.1 million in fiscal 2019 to approximately \$9.8 million in fiscal 2020. The decrease was mainly due to reduced customer orders of our traditional pet products. As a result of our business strategy shifts from focusing on sales of traditional pet products to focusing on promoting the sales of our intelligent pet products, we reduced the manufacturing and sales of some low-end pet leash products made of fabric. In addition, the COVID-19 outbreak and spread in China led to significant reduced customers' orders under this difficult circumstance and our delayed fulfillment of sales orders due to travel ban, quarantine and restrictions of transportation and logistics. As a result, our sales of pet leashes, pet collars, gift suspenders, pet harnesses, other pet accessories and retractable dog leashes, decreased approximately \$1.3 million, \$1.9 million, \$1.4 million, \$1.2 million, \$0.5 million and \$0.7 million, respectively, in fiscal 2020 as compared to fiscal 2019. However, our sales of intelligent pet products increased approximately \$0.8 million or 68.6% as compared to fiscal 2019 because we adjusted and lowered down the selling price of certain intelligent pet products to stimulate customer purchase in response to the COVID-19 impact. Our outdoor sports accessories sales, mainly climbing hooks, also increased by approximately \$0.9 million in China's domestic market during the year ended June 30, 2020 due to more popularity of outdoor activities in China.

With the booming of pet culture in China, more and more young consumers have become pet owners in Mainland China. There are growing demands for smart pet products, including App-controlled smart pet food feeders, pet water fountains, pet tracking devices and smart pet toys. In addition, the shopping channels are diversified due to the rapid change of technology and lifestyle. The younger generations are more tech savvy and more willing to purchase products from popular online shopping sites, including Amazon, Chewy, JD, Tmall and Taobao, and from live streaming sales platforms hosted by influencers. Therefore, during the year ended June 30, 2020, we increased our marketing activities and sales efforts in domestic market, especially on those online shopping sites and channels. This led to the increase of our domestic sales of intelligent pet products in fiscal 2020.

Cost of revenues

Cost of revenues was approximately \$16.8 million in both fiscal 2020 and 2019. As a percentage of revenues, the cost of goods sold increased by approximately 23.5 percentage points to 87.5% in fiscal 2020 from 64.0% in fiscal 2019. This was mainly because of: 1) increased costs associated with our intelligent pet products and increased costs associated with the fulfillment of customized orders for our leather pet collars and leashes products. 2) the production facilities in Meijia started operating in Fiscal 2019, which resulted in a significant increase of depreciation costs as compared to fiscal 2019. 3) In connection with the relocation of our new warehouse and manufacturing facilities under Dongguan Jiasheng in June 2020, as well as upgrading our product structures, we assessed our obsolete and slow-moving inventory balance and recorded an one-time inventory reserve of approximately \$1.2 million which increased the cost of sales as a percentage of revenue. As a result, average unit cost associated with the sales volume for fiscal year 2020 increased by 51.6% from approximately \$0.81 per unit in fiscal 2019 to approximately \$1.23 per unit in fiscal 2020.

Gross profit

Our gross profit decreased by approximately \$7.0 million or 74.6%, to approximately \$2.4 million in fiscal 2020 from approximately \$9.4 million in fiscal 2019 primarily attributable to decreased sales volume of our traditional pet products and increased costs associated with our intelligent pet products and leather pet collars and leashes. In addition, in response to the COVID-19 outbreak and spread, in order to promote our sales of intelligent pet products and climbing hook products, we lowered down the selling price to stimulate customer purchase. The change in selling price also reduced our profitability to certain extent. Furthermore, as discussed above, in connection with the relocation of our new warehouse and manufacturing facilities under Dongguan Jiasheng in June 2020, as well as upgrading our product structures, we assessed our obsolete and slow-moving inventory balance and recorded an one-time inventory reserve of approximately \$1.2 million which increased the cost of revenues. Our average unit cost associated with the sales volume for fiscal year 2020 increased by 51.6% from approximately \$0.81 per unit in fiscal 2019 to approximately \$1.23 per unit in fiscal 2020.

As a result, overall gross profit margin was 12.5%, a decrease of 23.5 percentage points, as compared to 36.0% in fiscal 2019.

Gross profit by Product Type

The following table presents the gross profit by product types for the year ended June 30, 2020 and 2019 as follows:

Product category	For the Year ended June 30,					
	2020		2019		Variance in Gross profit	Variance in Gross profit Pct.
Gross profit	Gross profit %	Gross profit	Gross profit %			
Pet leashes	\$ (519,691)	(13.0)%	\$ 2,148,933	34.3%	\$ (2,668,624)	(47.3)pct.
Pet collars	564,552	18.0%	2,227,627	36.0%	(1,663,075)	(18.0)pct.
Gift suspender	932,664	31.3%	1,370,296	33.8%	(437,632)	(2.5)pct.
Pet harnesses	254,398	18.0%	1,412,014	39.4%	(1,157,616)	(21.4)pct.
Intelligent pet products	723,005	16.7%	824,572	39.2%	(101,567)	(22.5)pct.
Other pet accessories	116,692	11.5%	690,838	34.1%	(574,146)	(22.7)pct.
Retractable dog leashes	(153,259)	(23.8)%	685,519	38.7%	(838,778)	(62.5)pct.
Climbing hook	473,009	29.0%	70,206	32.6%	402,803	(3.6)pct.
Total	\$ 2,391,370	12.5%	\$ 9,430,005	36.0%	\$ (7,038,635)	(23.5)pct.

Gross profit for pet leashes, pet collars, gift suspender, pet harnesses, other pet accessories and retractable dog leashes decreased by approximately \$2.7 million, \$1.7 million \$0.4 million, \$1.2 million, \$0.6 million and \$0.8 million, respectively, in fiscal year 2020 as compared to fiscal year 2019. The decrease was mainly due to the increased raw material costs because we produced more leather products instead of fabric products to fulfill customized orders as compared to fiscal 2019. In addition, in connection with the relocation of our new warehouse and manufacturing facilities, as well as upgrading our product structures as discussed above, we recorded approximately \$1.2 million inventory reserve for obsolete and slow-moving traditional pet products which increased the cost of revenues and reduced our gross profit on these traditional pet products.

Gross profit for intelligent pet products decreased by \$101,567 from \$824,572 in fiscal 2019 to \$723,005 in fiscal 2020. Gross profit margin decreased by 22.5 percentage point from 39.2% in fiscal 2019 to 16.7% in fiscal 2020, mainly because we lowered down the selling price of certain intelligent pet products to stimulate customer purchase in response to the COVID-19 outbreak, as discussed above.

Gross profit for climbing hook increased by \$402,803 from \$70,206 in fiscal 2019 to \$473,009 in fiscal 2020, mainly driven by an 712.9% increase in sales volume during fiscal 2020 compared to fiscal 2019, offset by the average unit selling price decreased to \$1.5 per unit in fiscal 2020 from \$1.6 in fiscal 2019 due to we lowed the selling price to promote the sales. Overall gross margin for climbing hook decreased by 3.6 percentage points from 32.6% in fiscal 2019 to 29.0% in fiscal 2020.

Expenses

	Years ended June 30,				Changes (\$)	Changes (%)
	2020 (\$)	2020 (%)	2019 (\$)	2019 (%)		
Selling expenses	2,336,229	21.0	2,101,403	23.9	234,826	11.2
General and administrative expenses	5,746,812	51.7	6,015,901	68.4	(269,089)	(4.5)
Research and development expenses	1,528,062	13.8	673,131	7.7	854,931	127.0
Loss from disposal of fixed assets	1,036,304	9.4	-	-	1,036,304	-
Impairment of fixed assets	281,680	2.5	-	-	281,680	-
Impairment of investment in equity investees	177,750	1.6	-	-	177,750	-
Total operating expenses	11,106,837	100	8,790,435	100	2,316,402	26.4

Selling expenses. Selling expenses primarily included expenses incurred for participating in various trade shows to promote product sales, salary and sales commission expenses paid to the Company's sales personnel, customs clearance charges for product exports, and shipping and delivery expenses. Selling expenses increased by \$0.2 million, or 11.2% from approximately \$2.1 million in fiscal 2019 to approximately \$2.3 million in fiscal 2020. The increase in selling expense was primarily due to increased marketing promotion fess of \$354,499, increased Amazon online sales promotion fee of \$171,072, as well as the increased social media marketing expenses of \$95,093, offset by the decreased exhibition fees and transportation expense by approximately \$0.4 million. Due to the impact of COVID-19 and the China-US trade dispute, we attended seven trade shows in fiscal 2020 as compared to nine trade shows in fiscal 2019. As a percentage of sales, our selling expenses were 12.2% and 8.0% of our total revenues for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

General and administrative expenses. Our general and administrative expenses primarily include employee salary, welfare and insurance expenses, depreciation and bad debt expenses as well as consulting expense. General and administrative expenses decreased by approximately \$0.3 million or 4.5% from approximately \$6.0 million in fiscal 2019 to approximately \$5.7 million in fiscal 2020. The decrease was mainly due to decreased consulting and professional fees of approximately \$0.7 million, decreased share based compensation of \$0.3 million, decreased salaries and social benefits of \$0.3 million, offset by the increased depreciation and amortization expenses of \$0.2 million as a result of our Zhangzhou Meijia facility has started normal production since December 2019 upon passing the final inspection conducted by the local government and increased bad debt reserve of \$0.8 million on uncollectible accounts receivable. As a percentage of sales, our general and administrative expenses were 30.0% and 22.9% of our total revenues for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Research and development expenses. Our research and development expenses increased by \$0.8 million or 127.0% from \$0.7 million in fiscal 2019 to \$1.5 million in fiscal 2020. As a percentage of sales, our research and development expenses were 8.0% and 2.6% of our total revenues for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The increase was due to the Company's continued efforts to develop cutting edge smart wearable devices for pets, as well as to improve some of the functions and exterior designs of our existing products in order to meet customer demands. We expect R&D expenses to continue to increase, as we continue to expand our research and development activities to increase the use of environmentally-friendly materials, and develop more new high-tech products to meet customer demands.

Impairment of fixed assets. During the year ended June 30, 2020, given the Company's net loss position, the management assessed that the expected future cash flow generated from certain machinery and equipment used to manufacture low-end pet products would not recover the carrying value, as a result, we recorded an impairment of \$281,680 on these fixed assets as of June 30, 2020.

Disposition of fixed assets. In connection with the relocation from old factory to new warehouse and manufacturing facilities in Dongguan Jiasheng as discussed above, we disposed some old fashioned or outdated molding machinery and equipment, which resulted in approximately \$1.0 million loss from disposition of fixed assets in fiscal 2020.

Impairment of investment in equity investees. In fiscal 2020, we recorded a full impairment loss of \$177,750 for the equity investment in Nanjing Rootaya. In July 2018, we invested RMB 1.25 million (\$177,750) for 10% ownership interest in Nanjing Rootaya in order to establish cooperative business with this investee to jointly develop and distribute the Company's intelligent smart pet products. However, as of June 30, 2020, based on the financial condition and operating performance of Nanjing Rootaya, it reported significant net loss and working capital deficit, and is unable to generate positive cash flow in the foreseeable future. As a result, a full impairment of \$177,750 has been applied against this investment.

Other expense (income). Other expense (income) primarily included interest income or expenses, foreign exchange gain or loss and other expenses. For the year ended June 30, 2020, the Company had other income of approximately \$0.3 million, as compared to other income of approximately \$1.1 million for fiscal 2019. The decrease of other income was mainly attributable to: 1) interest income decreased \$0.6 million in fiscal 2020 as compared to fiscal 2019. In fiscal 2019, we had \$0.6 million in interest income generated from our short-term investments when we used the IPO proceeds to purchase interest-bearing wealth management financial products from banks. During fiscal 2020, we used these investments upon maturity as working capital when needed, which reduced the short-term investments balance from \$11.1 million as of June 30, 2019 to \$3.5 million as of June 30, 2020. 2) we had \$0.3 million less foreign exchange gain in fiscal 2020 as compared to fiscal 2019 due to less favorable USD, Euro, and other currency exchange rates against RMB on our foreign currency denominated account receivables.

Income tax expense. Income tax expense decreased by approximately \$0.2 million or 56.7%, from income tax expense approximately \$0.4 million in fiscal 2019, to income tax expense approximately \$0.2 million in fiscal 2020. The decrease was mainly due to decreased taxable income.

We had accrued tax liabilities of approximately \$2.8 million and \$2.9 million as of June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively, mostly related to our unpaid income tax and business tax in China. According to PRC taxation regulation, if tax has not been fully paid, tax authorities may impose tax and late payment penalties within three years. In practice, since all of the taxes owed are local taxes, the local tax authority is typically more flexible and willing to provide incentives or settlements with local small and medium-size businesses to relieve their burden and to stimulate the local economy. Management has discussed with local tax authorities regarding the outstanding tax payable balance after the Company successfully completed its IPO and is in the process of negotiating a settlement plan agreement. Management believes it is likely that the Company can reach an agreement with the local tax authority to fully settle its tax liabilities within fiscal 2021 but cannot guarantee such settlement will ultimately occur.

Net (loss) income. Net loss was approximately \$8.5 million for the years ended June 30, 2020, a decrease of \$9.9 million from net income of \$1.4 million in fiscal 2019. The net loss was the result of decreased sales and gross profit, and increased operating expenses as discussed above.

Other comprehensive (loss) income. Foreign currency translation adjustments amounted to a loss of \$1,893,665 and \$2,009,549 for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The balance sheet amounts with the exception of equity at June 30, 2020 were translated at 7.0721 RMB to 1.00 USD as compared to 6.8657 RMB to 1.00 USD at June 30, 2019. The equity accounts were stated at their historical rate. The average translation rates applied to the income statements accounts for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019 were 7.0323 RMB to 1.00 USD and 6.8226 RMB to 1.00 USD, respectively. The change in the value of the RMB relative to the U.S. dollar may affect our financial results reported in the U.S. dollar terms without giving effect to any underlying change in our business or results of operation. The impact attributable to changes in revenue and expenses due to foreign currency translation are summarized as follows.

	Year ended June 30, 2020	Year ended June 30, 2019
Impact on revenue	\$ 107,856	\$ 160,947
Impact on operating expenses	\$ 55,570	\$ 53,966
Impact on net income	\$ (48,028)	\$ 8,319

For the year ended June 30, 2020, if using the RMB7.0721 to \$1.00 (foreign exchange rate as of June 30, 2020), rather than the average exchange rate for the year ended June 30, 2020, to translate our revenue, operating expense and net income, our reported revenue, operation expense and net income would increase by \$107,856, \$55,570 and negative \$48,028, respectively.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, if using the RMB 6.8657 to \$1.00 (foreign exchange rate as of June 30, 2019), rather than the average exchange rate for the year ended June 30, 2019, to translate our revenue, operating expense and net income, our reported revenue, operation expense and net income would increase by \$160,947, \$53,966 and \$8,319, respectively. The total foreign currency translation adjustments amounted to a deficit \$2,009,549 and a deficit of \$1,762,729 for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Comparison of Operation Results for the Years Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

The following table summarizes the results of our operations for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and provides information regarding the dollar and percentage increase or (decrease) during such periods.

	<u>Year ended June 30, 2019</u>		<u>Year ended June 30, 2018</u>		<u>Amount Increase (Decrease)</u>	<u>Percentage Increase (Decrease)</u>
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>As % of Sales</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>As % of Sales</u>		
Sales	\$ 26,216,515	100.0%	\$ 30,135,295	100.0%	\$ (3,918,780)	(13.0)%
Cost of sales	16,786,510	64.0%	18,000,708	59.7%	1,214,198	(6.7)%
Gross profit	9,430,005	36.0%	12,134,587	40.3%	(2,704,582)	(22.3)%
Operating expenses						
Selling expenses	2,101,403	8.0%	1,654,629	5.5%	446,774	27.0%
General and administrative expenses	6,015,901	22.9%	3,958,355	13.1%	2,057,546	52.0%
R&D expense	673,131	2.6%	580,379	1.9%	92,752	16.0%
Total operating expenses	8,790,435	33.5%	6,193,363	20.5%	2,597,072	41.9%
Income from operations	639,570	2.4%	5,941,224	19.8%	(5,301,654)	(89.2)%
Other income (expenses)						
Interest income (expense), net	616,878	2.4%	(23,961)	(0.1)%	640,839	(2674.5)%
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	503,528	1.9%	(381,773)	(1.3)%	885,301	(231.9)%
Other income (expenses)	23,498	0.1%	(6,410)	0.0%	29,908	(466.6)%
Total other income (expenses)	1,143,904	4.4%	(412,144)	(1.4)%	1,556,048	(377.5)%
Income before income taxes	1,783,474	6.8%	5,529,080	18.4%	(3,745,606)	(67.7)%
Provision for income taxes	380,296	1.5%	925,372	3.1%	(545,076)	(58.9)%
Net income	\$ 1,403,178	5.4%	\$ 4,603,708	15.3%	\$ (3,200,530)	(69.5)%

Revenues. Revenues decreased by approximately \$3.9 million, or 13.0%, to approximately \$26.2 million for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 from approximately \$30.1 million for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. The decrease in revenue was primarily due to the decrease in unit sales volume by 24.1% for the year ended June 30, 2019 as compared to the same period for 2018. The decrease in unit sales volume was mainly due to the negative impact of increased tariff on some of our products exported to the United States during the year ended June 30, 2019 as a result of the trade war between China and the United States started since September 2018, which led to reduced purchase orders from several of our major customers located in the United States. Starting on May 10, 2019, the tariff increased from 10% to 25%, and we are anticipating a further reduction of export sales to the United States in the coming months due to uncertainties arising from the China-US trade war.

Revenue by Product Type

The following table sets forth the breakdown of our revenue by product type for the year ended June 30, 2019 and 2018:

Product category	For the Years ended June 30,					
	2019		2018		Variance	Variance %
	Revenue	% of total Revenue	Revenue	% of total Revenue		
Pet leashes	\$ 6,266,952	23.9%	\$ 7,102,233	23.6%	\$ (835,281)	(11.8)%
Pet collars	6,188,672	23.6%	10,684,908	35.5%	(4,496,236)	(42.1)%
Gift suspenders	4,058,229	15.5%	3,481,500	11.6%	576,729	16.6%
Pet harnesses	3,587,128	13.7%	4,980,771	16.5%	(1,393,643)	(28.0)%
Intelligent pet products	2,103,523	8.0%	59,719	0.2%	2,043,804	3,422.4%
Other pet accessories	2,024,742	7.7%	1,175,232	3.9%	849,510	72.3%
Retractable dog leashes	1,771,805	6.8%	2,650,932	8.8%	(879,127)	(33.2)%
Climbing hooks	215,464	0.8%	-	-	215,464	-
Total	\$ 26,216,515	100.0%	\$ 30,135,295	100.0%	\$ (3,918,780)	(13.0)%

Product category	Total Revenue for years ended June 30,		Units sold in 2019	Units sold in 2018	Variance in Units sold	% of units variance	Average unit price		Price Difference
	2019	2018					2019	2018	
	Pet leashes	\$ 6,266,952					\$ 7,102,233	2,168,053	
Pet collars	6,188,672	10,684,908	3,899,123	7,261,898	(3,362,775)	(46.3)%	1.6	1.5	0.1
Gift suspender	4,058,229	3,481,500	10,158,692	9,370,826	787,866	8.4%	0.4	0.4	0.0
Pet harnesses	3,587,128	4,980,771	1,534,041	2,163,376	(629,335)	(29.1)%	2.3	2.3	0.0
Intelligent pet products	2,103,523	59,719	45,562	1,222	44,340	3,628.5%	46.2	48.9	(2.7)
Other pet accessories	2,024,742	1,175,232	2,300,131	4,222,312	(1,922,181)	(45.5)%	0.9	0.3	0.6
Retractable dog leashes	1,771,805	2,650,932	361,187	534,577	(173,390)	(32.4)%	4.9	5.0	(0.1)
Climbing hooks	215,464	-	137,019	-	137,019	-	1.6	-	-
Total	\$26,216,515	\$30,135,295	20,603,808	27,139,761	(6,535,953)	(24.1)%	\$ 1.3	\$ 1.1	\$ 0.2

Pet leashes

Revenue from pet leashes decreased by approximately \$0.8 million, or 11.8%, from approximately \$7.1 million in fiscal 2018 to approximately \$6.3 million in fiscal 2019. The decrease was mainly driven by a 39.5% decrease in sales volume during fiscal 2019 compared to fiscal 2018 due to reduced purchase orders from major customers located in the United States as a result of the increased tariffs related to the ongoing trade dispute between China and the United States. The decrease in sales volume of pet leashes was partially offset by an increase in average unit price of \$0.9 per unit or 45% because we charged higher selling prices to customers when more of the higher-cost leather dog leashes were sold.

Pet collars

Revenue from pet collars decreased by approximately \$4.5 million or 42.1%, from approximately \$10.7 million in fiscal 2018 to approximately \$6.2 million in fiscal 2019. The decrease was mainly driven by a 46.3% decrease in sales volume during fiscal 2019 compared to fiscal 2018 due to reduced purchase orders from major customers located in the United States as a result of the increased tariffs related to the ongoing trade dispute between China and the United States. The average selling price for pet collars slightly increased by \$0.1 per unit in fiscal 2019 compared to fiscal 2018 largely because our new product design and material improvements allowed us to charge higher selling prices.

Gift suspenders

Gift suspenders include various ribbons and belts used in badges, name tags and gift bags. Revenue from gift suspenders increased by approximately \$0.6 million or 16.6%, from approximately \$3.5 million in fiscal 2018 to approximately \$4.0 million in fiscal 2019. The increase was mainly driven by an 8.4% increase in sales volume during fiscal 2019 as compared to fiscal 2018. The average selling price for gift suspenders remained consistent in fiscal 2019 compared to fiscal 2018.

Pet harnesses

Revenue from pet harnesses decreased by approximately \$1.4 million or 28.0%, from approximately \$5.0 million in fiscal year 2018 to approximately \$3.6 million in fiscal year 2019. The decrease was mainly driven by a 29.1% decrease in sales volume during fiscal 2019 compared to fiscal 2018 due to reduced purchase orders from major customers located in the United States as a result of the increased tariffs related to the ongoing trade dispute between China and the United States. The average selling price for pet harnesses remained consistent in fiscal 2019 compared to fiscal 2018.

Intelligent pet products

Revenue from intelligent pet products increased by approximately \$2.0 million or 3,422.4%, from approximately \$60 thousand in fiscal 2018 to approximately \$2.1 million in fiscal 2019. The increase was mainly driven by an 3,628.5% increase in sales volume during fiscal 2019 compared to fiscal 2018. We launched our intelligent pet products in March 2018, which include APP-controlled pet feeders, pet water fountains, and smart pet toys. As compared with other products, intelligent pet products typically have higher selling price. We are shifting the focus from traditional pet products to new, smart and innovative pet products and expect the sales of intelligent pet products will continue to increase in the near future.

Other pet accessories

Other pet accessories include various dog comfort wrap harnesses, pet muzzles, metal chain traffic leashes, pet belts and ropes, and other miscellaneous products, which are normally customized to fulfill customers' purchase orders. Revenue from other pet accessories increased by approximately \$0.8 million or 72.3%, from approximately \$1.2 million in fiscal 2018 to approximately \$2.0 million in fiscal 2019. The increase in revenue from other pet accessories was mainly attributable to the increased average selling price from \$0.3 per unit in fiscal 2018 to approximately \$0.9 per unit in fiscal 2019, representing an increase of 200% from fiscal 2018 as a result of new product design and material improvements which led us to charge higher selling price. The impact of the increased average selling price was partially offset by the decreased sales volume. The sales volume decreased by 1.9 million units or 45.5% from 4.2 million units in fiscal 2018 to 2.3 million units in fiscal 2019 due to reduced sales orders from major customers in the United States.

Retractable dog leashes

Revenue from retractable dog leashes decreased by approximately \$0.9 million or 33.2%, from approximately \$2.7 million in fiscal 2018 to approximately \$1.8 million in fiscal 2019. The decrease was mainly driven by a 32.4% decrease in sales volume due to reduced purchase orders from major customers located in the United States during fiscal 2019 compared to fiscal 2018. The average selling price for retractable dog leashes decreased by \$0.1 per unit in fiscal 2019 compared to fiscal 2018 because we lowered the selling price on several retractable dog leashes in order to promote sales to customers.

Climbing hooks

To meet the increasing market demand for outdoor equipment, we produced climbing hooks for international sport companies in the second half of fiscal 2019. Revenue from climbing hooks was \$0.2 million for fiscal 2019. We did not have material climbing hooks sales in fiscal 2018. We expect the sales for the climbing hooks and gears will increase due to strong market demand.

Sales to related parties

During the year ended June 30, 2019, we acquired 10% of the ownership interest in Dogness Network Technology Co., Ltd (“Dogness Network”) and 13% of the ownership interest in Linsun Smart Technology Co., Ltd (“Linsun”), for the purpose of working together to develop new products and new technologies in smart pet tech area.

We sold certain intelligent pet products to Dogness Network and Linsun, and accordingly reported related party sales of \$328,567, which accounted for 1.2% of our total revenue for the year ended June 30, 2019. As of the date of this filing, we have fully received payment from Dogness Network and Linsun. There were no such related party sales in the same period of last fiscal year.

Revenue by Geographic Area

The following table sets forth the breakdown of our revenue by geographic areas for the year ended June 30, 2019 and 2018:

Country and Region	For the Years Ended June 30,					
	2019		2018		Variance	Variance %
Revenue	% of total Revenue	Revenue	% of total Revenue			
Mainland China	\$ 15,082,443	57.5%	\$ 14,865,940	49.8%	216,503	1.5%
United States	5,522,008	21.1%	10,168,945	33.7%	(4,646,937)	(45.7)%
Europe	2,510,190	9.6%	1,994,085	6.6%	516,105	25.9%
Australia	216,993	0.8%	223,463	0.7%	(6,470)	(2.9)%
Canada	950,353	3.6%	128,320	0.4%	811,033	582.1%
Central and South America	231,426	0.9%	106,098	0.4%	125,328	118.1%
Japan and other Asian countries and regions	1,703,102	6.5%	2,637,444	8.3%	(934,342)	(35.4)%
Total	<u>\$ 26,216,515</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$ 30,135,295</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$ (3,918,780)</u>	<u>(13.0)%</u>

The breakdown of sales by product types in international markets is as follows:

International sales by product type

Product category	For the Years ended June 30,					
	2019		2018		Change	
	Revenue	% of total revenue	Revenue	% of total revenue	Amount	%
Pet leashes	\$ 2,655,508	23.9%	\$ 3,706,758	24.3%	\$ (1,051,250)	(28.4)%
Pet collars	2,630,186	23.6%	5,363,824	35.1%	(2,733,638)	(51.0)%
Gift suspenders	1,724,747	15.5%	1,747,713	11.4%	(22,966)	(1.3)%
Pet harnesses	1,524,529	13.7%	2,500,347	16.4%	(975,818)	(39.0)%
Intelligent pet products	893,997	8.0%	29,979	0.2%	864,018	2882.1%
Other pet accessories	736,624	6.6%	589,966	3.9%	146,658	24.9%
Retractable dog leashes	753,017	6.8%	1,330,768	8.7%	(577,751)	(43.4)%
Climbing hook	215,464	1.9%	-	-%	215,464	-%
Total international sales	\$ 11,134,072	100.0%	\$ 15,269,355	100.0%	\$ (4,135,283)	(27.1)%

Our total sales in international markets decreased by approximately \$4.1 million or 27.1% from approximately \$15.2 million in fiscal 2018 to approximately \$11.1 million in fiscal year 2019. The decrease was primarily affected by decreased export sales to the United States of approximately \$4.6 million or 45.7% from approximately \$10.2 million in fiscal 2018 to approximately \$5.5 million in fiscal 2019. Sales volume of pet leashes, pet collars, pet harnesses and retractable dog leashes exported to the United States decreased by approximately 62%, 66%, 56% and 58%, respectively, when comparing fiscal year 2019 to fiscal year 2018. Due to the uncertainties and higher tariffs created by the China-U.S. trade dispute, several major (mainly OEM) customers in the United States reduced their purchase orders from us by approximately \$4.6 million as compared to fiscal 2018. On the other hand, we expanded our sales to Canada and European countries, such as Germany, Poland, Greece, Bulgaria and Ireland during fiscal 2019. Our export sales to Canada increased by \$811,033 or 582.1% in fiscal 2019 as compared to fiscal 2018. Our export sales to Europe increased by \$516,105 or 25.9% in fiscal 2019 as compared to fiscal 2018, while our export sales to other Asian countries decreased by approximately \$0.9 million. The overall decrease in export sales to international market reflected the above-mentioned factors.

Although the Company's revenue decreased in fiscal year 2019 due to decreased export sales to the United States affected by increased tariffs and trade war between China and the United States, the Company has adjusted its sales strategy to increase its sales and marketing efforts to target China's domestic market, Europe, Australia and other countries. Our increase in sales in China, Europe and Canada partially offset the decreased sales in the United States. At the same time, Company's US subsidiary has made progress and entered into agreements with large retail chains in the US and Canada for the distribution of their smart pet products under the Company's own brand rather than just serving as an OEM supplier. The Company expects the revenues to be generated from these efforts to mitigate, at least in part, decreased OEM sales in the United States. Management is also hopeful that its newly developed intelligent pet products may provide significant new revenues and income opportunities.

The breakdown of sales by product types in China's domestic market is as follows:

Domestic sales by product type

Product category	For the Years ended June 30,					
	2019		2018		Changes	
	Revenue	% of total revenue	Revenue	% of total revenue	Amount	%
Pet leashes	\$ 3,611,444	23.9%	\$ 3,395,475	23.5%	\$ 215,969	6.4%
Pet collars	3,558,486	23.6%	5,321,084	35.5%	(1,762,598)	(33.1)%
Gift suspenders	2,333,482	15.5%	1,733,787	11.6%	599,695	34.6%
Pet harnesses	2,062,599	13.7%	2,480,424	16.5%	(417,825)	(16.8)%
Intelligent pet products	1,209,526	8.0%	29,740	0.2%	1,179,786	3967.0%
Other pet accessories	1,288,118	8.5%	585,266	3.9%	702,852	120.1%
Retractable dog leashes	1,018,788	6.8%	1,320,164	8.8%	(301,376)	(22.8)%
Total sales in China domestic market	\$ 15,082,443	100.0%	\$ 14,865,940	100.0%	\$ 216,503	1.5%

Our domestic sales increased approximately \$0.2 million or 1.5% from approximately \$14.9 million in fiscal 2018 to approximately \$15.1 million in fiscal 2019. In terms of sales by product type and mix, pet leashes, gift suspenders, intelligent pet products increased by 6.4%, 34.6% and 3,967.0%, respectively, when comparing fiscal year 2019 to fiscal year 2018, while sales of pet collars and pet harnesses decreased by 33.1% and 16.8%, respectively. During fiscal year 2019, with more pet ordinances and regulations being enforced by local authorities, Chinese pet owners are required to keep dogs on leashes in public. The increase in our domestic sales was mainly because we allocated more resources to strengthen our sales efforts in the domestic market to develop new clients and market our own brand offerings. As the Chinese pet market has grown recently and retains significant market potential for further growth, we will continue increasing our focus on the Chinese market in 2020 and beyond when we expand our factory facilities.

Cost of revenues. Cost of revenues decreased by approximately \$1.2 million or 6.7% to approximately \$16.8 million in fiscal 2019 from approximately \$18.0 million in fiscal 2018. The decrease in our cost of revenues was mainly due to the decrease of sales volume by 24.1% in fiscal 2019 and accordingly corresponding costs associated with raw materials, labors and manufacturing overhead reduced. As a percentage of revenues, the cost of goods sold increased by approximately 4.3% to 64.0% in fiscal 2019 from 59.7% in fiscal 2018. This was mainly because more higher cost leather materials instead of fabric materials have been used in the production in order to fulfill customer purchase orders of our pet leashes and pet collars in fiscal 2019, which increased our related production cost to a certain extent. In addition, overall labor costs also increased due to the adjustment of base salary for worker compensation to reflect inflation. As a result, average unit cost associated with the sales volume for fiscal year 2019 increased by 22.7% from approximately \$0.66 per unit in fiscal 2018 to approximately \$0.81 per unit in fiscal 2019.

Gross profit. Our gross profit decreased by approximately \$2.7 million or 22.3%, to approximately \$9.4 million in fiscal 2019 from approximately \$12.1 million in fiscal 2018 primarily attributable to decreased sales volume of our pet leashes, pet collars, pet harnesses, retractable dog leashes and other pet accessories, and increased average unit costs associated with higher cost leather materials instead of fabric materials used in production to fulfill customer purchase orders. Overall gross profit margin was 36.0%, a decrease of 4.3 percentage points, as compared to 40.3% in fiscal 2018.

Gross profit by Product Type

The following table presents the gross profit by product types for the year ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 as follows:

Product category	For the Year ended June 30,					
	2019		2018		Variance in Gross profit	Variance in Gross profit Pct. Pt.
	Gross profit	Gross profit %	Gross profit	Gross profit %		
Pet leashes	\$ 2,148,933	34.3%	\$ 2,781,880	39.2%	\$ (632,947)	(4.9) pct.
Pet collars	2,227,627	36.0%	4,326,569	40.5%	(2,098,942)	(4.5) pct.
Gift suspender	1,370,296	33.8%	1,383,940	39.8%	(13,644)	(6.0) pct.
Pet harnesses	1,412,014	39.4%	2,132,201	42.8%	(720,187)	(3.4) pct.
Intelligent pet products	824,572	39.2%	22,763	38.1%	801,809	1.1 pct.
Other pet accessories	690,838	34.1%	420,700	35.8%	270,138	(1.7) pct.
Retractable dog leashes	685,519	38.7%	1,066,534	40.2%	(381,015)	(1.5) pct.
Climbing hook	70,206	32.6%	-	-%	70,206	-pct
Total	\$ 9,430,005	36.0%	\$ 12,134,587	40.3%	\$ (2,704,581)	(4.3) pct.

Gross profit for pet leashes, pet collars, pet harnesses and retractable dog leashes decreased by approximately \$0.6 million, \$2.1 million, \$0.7 million and \$0.4 million, respectively, in fiscal year 2019 as compared to fiscal year 2018, mainly due to the decreased sales volume by 39.5%, 46.3%, 29.1% and 32.4%, respectively as a result of reduced purchase orders from major customers located in the United States, affected by increased tariffs due to China and U.S trade disputes. On the other hand, cost of revenue associated with pet leashes, pet collars, pet harnesses and retractable dog leashes increased due to increased labor costs and increased raw material costs when more of higher cost leather materials have been used to fulfill customer orders. As a result, gross margin for pet leashes, pet collars, pet harnesses and retractable dog leashes decreased by 4.9%, 4.5%, 3.4%, and 1.5%, respectively, in fiscal year 2019 as compared to fiscal year 2018.

Gross profit for gift suspenders decreased by \$13,644 from \$1,383,940 in fiscal 2018 to \$1,370,296 in 2019 mainly due to increased material costs and labor costs, offset by the increase in sales volume. Overall gross margin for gift suspenders decreased by 6.0 percentage points from 39.8% in fiscal 2018 to 33.8% in fiscal 2019.

Gross profit for intelligent pet products increased by \$810,809 from \$22,763 in fiscal 2018 to \$824,572 in fiscal 2019 primarily due to increased sales volume by 44,340 units. Gross profit margin increased by 1.1 percentage point from 38.1% in fiscal 2018 to 39.2% in fiscal 2019. We are able to charge much higher average unit selling price for intelligent pet products than for our traditional pet products. The gross margin for intelligent pet products is within our expectation.

Gross profit for other pet accessories increased by \$270,138 from \$420,700 in fiscal 2018 to \$690,838 in fiscal 2019, mainly due to increased average unit selling price of \$0.6 per unit in fiscal 2019, offset by decreased sales volume of 1.8 million units. Overall gross margin for other pet accessories slightly decreased by 1.7 percentage points from 35.8% in fiscal 2018 to 34.1% in fiscal 2019.

Expenses

	Years ended June 30,				Changes (\$)	Changes (%)
	2019 (\$)	2019 (%)	2018 (\$)	2018 (%)		
Selling expenses	2,101,403	23.9	1,654,629	26.8	446,774	27.0
General and administrative expenses	6,015,901	68.4	3,958,355	63.8	2,057,546	52.0
Research and development expenses	673,131	7.7	580,379	9.4	92,752	16.0
Total operating expenses	8,790,435	100	6,178,693	100	2,597,072	42.0

Selling expenses. Selling expenses primarily included expenses incurred for participating in various trade shows to promote product sales, salary and sales commission expenses paid to the Company's sales personnel, customs clearance charges for product exports, and shipping and delivery expenses. Selling expenses increased by \$0.5 million, or 27.0% from approximately \$1.6 million in fiscal 2018 to approximately \$2.1 million in fiscal 2019. The increase in selling expense was primarily due to increased travel and marketing expenses by \$171,143, and increased salary and bonus paid to our sales personnel by \$320,102. Due to our decreased export sales to the United States as a result of the higher tariff, in order to promote the sales to European market and other countries, we initiated more promotion activities to these targeted markets and we participated in some trade shows in these markets. As our total number of trade shows increased from seven trade shows in fiscal 2018 to nine trade shows in fiscal 2019, our travel and marketing expenses, as well as salary and bonus paid to sales personnel increased. On the other hand, our advertising expense through social media increased by \$45,112 and our duty and customs declaration and transportation expense decreased by \$67,154 due to reduced export sales to the United States in fiscal 2019 compared to fiscal 2018. As a percentage of sales, our selling expenses were 8.0% and 5.5% of our total revenues for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

General and administrative expenses. Our general and administrative expenses primarily include employee salary, welfare and insurance expenses, depreciation and bad debt expenses as well as consulting expense. General and administrative expenses increased by approximately \$2.0 million or 52.0% from approximately \$4.0 million in fiscal 2018 to approximately \$6.0 million in fiscal 2019. The increase was mainly due to increased depreciation and amortization expenses of \$0.5 million as a result of increased purchase of machinery and production equipment for our Zhangzhou Meijia manufacturing plant in preparation for utilizing this new manufacturing plant for future production, increased public company maintenance expenses by \$0.9 million, such as auditing fees, IR fees, legal counsel fees, capital market advisory fees as well as notarization fees, increased bad debt expenses of \$0.1 million, increased share based compensation for services of \$0.3 million, and increased lease expenses of \$0.2 million. As a percentage of sales, our general and administrative expenses were 22.9% and 13.1% of our total revenues for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Research and development expenses. Our research and development expenses increased by \$0.1 million or 16.0% from \$0.6 million in fiscal 2018 to \$0.7 million in fiscal 2019. As a percentage of sales, our research and development expenses were 2.6% and 1.9% of our total revenues for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The increase was due to the Company's continued efforts to develop cutting edge smart wearable devices for pets, as well as to improve some of the functions and exterior designs of our existing products in order to meet customer demands. We expect R&D expenses to continue to increase, as we continue to expand our research and development activities to increase the use of environmentally-friendly materials, and develop more new high-tech products to meet customer demands.

Other income (expense). Other income (expense) primarily included interest income or expense and foreign exchange gain or loss. For the year ended June 30, 2019, the Company had other income of approximately \$1.1 million, as compared to other expense of \$0.4 million for fiscal 2018. The increase of other income was mainly attributable to \$0.6 million in interest income generated from our short-term investments when we used the IPO proceeds to purchase interest-bearing wealth management financial products from banks. Such short-term investments have maturities ranging from one to three months and are highly liquid upon maturity and can be used as working capital when needed. In addition, we reported foreign exchange gain of \$0.5 million in fiscal 2019 as compared to a foreign exchange loss of approximately \$0.4 Million in fiscal 2018, due to the favorable USD, Euro, and other currency exchange rates against RMB on our foreign currency denominated account receivables.

Income tax. Income tax expense decreased by approximately \$0.5 million or 58.9%, from approximately \$0.9 million in fiscal 2018, to approximately \$0.4 million in fiscal 2019. The decrease was mainly due to decreased taxable income.

We had accrued tax liabilities of approximately \$2.9 million and \$2.4 million as of June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively, mostly related to our unpaid income tax and business tax in China. According to PRC taxation regulation, if tax has not been fully paid, tax authorities may impose tax and late payment penalties within three years. In practice, since all of the taxes owed are local taxes, the local tax authority is typically more flexible and willing to provide incentives or settlements with local small and medium-size businesses to relieve their burden and to stimulate the local economy. Management has discussed with local tax authorities regarding the outstanding tax payable balance after the Company successfully completed its IPO and is in the process of negotiating a settlement plan agreement. Management believes it is likely that the Company can reach an agreement with the local tax authority to fully settle its tax liabilities within fiscal 2020 but cannot guarantee such settlement will ultimately occur.

Net Income. Net income was approximately \$1.4 million for the years ended June 30, 2019, a decrease of \$3.2 million from \$4.6 million in fiscal 2018. The decrease in net income was the result of decreased sales and gross profit, and increased operating expenses as discussed above.

Other comprehensive income. Foreign currency translation adjustments amounted to a loss of \$2,009,549 and \$1,762,729 for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The balance sheet amounts with the exception of equity at June 30, 2019 were translated at 6.8657 RMB to 1.00 USD as compared to 6.6181 RMB to 1.00 USD at June 30, 2018. The equity accounts were stated at their historical rate. The average translation rates applied to the income statements accounts for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 were 6.8226 RMB to 1.00 USD and 6.5020 RMB to 1.00 USD, respectively. The change in the value of the RMB relative to the U.S. dollar may affect our financial results reported in the U.S. dollar terms without giving effect to any underlying change in our business or results of operation. The impact attributable to changes in revenue and expenses due to foreign currency translation are summarized as follows.

	Year ended June 30, 2019	Year ended June 30, 2018
Impact on revenue	\$ 160,947	\$ 210,847
Impact on operating expenses	\$ 53,966	\$ 42,113
Impact on net income	\$ 8,319	\$ 32,329

For the year ended June 30, 2019, if using the RMB 6.8657 to \$1.00 (foreign exchange rate as of June 30, 2019), rather than the average exchange rate for the year ended June 30, 2019, to translate our revenue, operating expense and net income, our reported revenue, operation expense and net income would increase by \$160,947, \$53,966 and \$8,319, respectively.

For the year ended June 30, 2018, if using the RMB 6.6181 to \$1.00 (foreign exchange rate as of June 30, 2018), rather than the average exchange rate for the year ended June 30, 2018, to translate our revenue, operating expense and net income, our reported revenue, operation expense and net income would increase by \$210,847, \$42,113 and \$32,329, respectively. The total foreign currency translation adjustments amounted to a deficit \$1,762,729 and a deficit of \$142,519 for the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

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

	For the Years Ended June 30,		
	2020	2019	2018
Net cash used in (provided by) operating activities	\$ (2,212,271)	\$ (1,268,951)	\$ 3,514,385
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,457,921)	(1,622,638)	(44,260,971)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	3,041,584	(1,648,119)	47,612,781
Effect of exchange rate change on cash	345,329	4,625	(1,285,556)
Net increase (decrease) in cash	(1,283,279)	(4,535,083)	5,580,639
Cash, beginning of year	2,550,152	7,085,235	1,504,596
Cash, end of year	<u>\$ 1,266,873</u>	<u>\$ 2,550,152</u>	<u>\$ 7,085,235</u>

Operating Activities

Net cash used in operating activities was approximately \$2.2 million in fiscal 2020, including net loss of \$8.5 million, offset adjusted for non-cash items for approximately \$6.7 million (including depreciation and amortization of \$2.3 million, loss from disposal of fixed assets of \$1.0 million, change in inventory reserve of \$1.2 million, changes in bad debt reserve of \$0.8 million, amortization of ROU assets of \$0.4 million, impairment of long-term investment in equity investee of \$0.2 million, and stock-based compensation of \$0.4 million) and adjustments for changes in working capital around negative \$0.4 million. The adjustments for changes in working capital mainly included decrease in accounts payable of \$2.8 million due to decreased purchase and stockpile of raw material inventory to tailor decreased sales orders, and decrease in accounts receivable of \$1.6 million because of the decreased sales in fiscal 2020 affected by the COVID-19 impact and the U.S.–China trade and tariff dispute. In addition, our inventories decreased \$1.2 million.

Net cash used in operating activities was approximately \$1.3 million in fiscal 2019, including net income of \$1.4 million, adjusted for non-cash items for approximately \$1.9 million offset adjustments for changes in working capital around \$4.6 million. The adjustments for changes in working capital mainly included an increase in prepayment and other assets of \$4.4 million because we made a repayment to a landlord to lease a piece of land on which we plan to build a new warehouse, an increase in inventories of \$1.4 million because we increased the stockpile of finished goods inventories in anticipation to fulfill increased customer orders in the upcoming months, and decreased in accrued expense and other liabilities of \$0.4 million in fiscal 2019.

Net cash provided by operating activities was approximately \$3.5 million in fiscal 2018, including net income of \$4.6 million, adjusted for non-cash items for approximately \$0.9 million and adjustments for changes in working capital around \$2.4 million. The adjustments for changes in working capital mainly included an increase in accounts receivable of \$1,462,024 due to increased credit sales in fiscal 2018, an increase in inventory of \$1,235,858 in order to stockpile sufficient inventory to fulfill future sales orders and meet the increased sales trend, and offset with increase in accrued expense \$780,610 and tax payable of \$753,832 in fiscal 2018.

Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities was approximately \$2.5 million in fiscal 2020, as compared to net cash used in investing activities of \$1.6 million in fiscal 2019, primarily due to purchased approximately \$0.8 million machinery and equipment to improve our production capacity, spent approximately \$8.6 million on our construction-in-progress projects for improvement of our manufacturing facilities and warehouse. We also paid additional capital contributions of approximately \$0.3 million to two of our long-term equity investees. On the other hand, we decreased purchase in short-term investment of \$7.2 million when we collected the investment upon maturity of these interest-bearing wealth management financial products and used such cash to invest on our construction-in-progress projects.

Net cash used in investing activities was approximately \$1.6 million in fiscal 2019, as compared to net cash used in investing activities of \$44.2 million in fiscal 2018, primarily due to decrease in short-term investment \$16.3 million when we collected the investment upon maturity of these interest-bearing wealth management financial products. On the other hand, we purchased approximately \$3.1 million machinery and equipment to improve our production capacity, spent approximately \$13.5 million on construction and improvement of our manufacturing facilities and warehouse, and we also made equity investments of approximately \$1.1 million in fiscal 2019 in three enterprises in order to establish cooperative business with them to jointly develop and sell our intelligent smart pet products.

Net cash used in investing activities was approximately \$44.3 million in fiscal 2018, as compared to net cash used in investing activities of \$3.6 million in fiscal 2017, primarily due to increase in short-term investment \$28.8 million, purchase of land use right of approximately \$2.1 million and our improvements to the production facility and purchase of equipment to increase our production capacity of \$13.4 million in fiscal 2018.

Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities was approximately \$3.0 million in fiscal 2020. During fiscal 2020, we had proceeds from short-term bank loan were approximately \$5.2 million and our repayments of short-term bank loans upon maturity were approximately \$2.9 million. We also received capital contribution of approximately \$0.6 million from non-controlling shareholders in Dogness Culture.

Net cash used in financing activities was approximately \$1.6 million in fiscal 2019. During fiscal 2019, we had proceeds from short-term bank loan were approximately \$2.9 million and our repayments of short-term bank loans upon maturity were approximately \$4.7 million.

Net cash provided by financing activities was approximately \$47.6 million in fiscal 2018. During fiscal 2018, we received cash in net proceeds from initial public offering approximately \$50.2 million, proceeds from short-term bank loan were approximately \$6.1 million and our repayments of short-term bank loans upon maturity were approximately \$4.9 million, proceeds from (repayment of) related party loans approximately \$1.4 million.

Commitments and Contractual Obligations

The following table sets forth our contractual obligations and commercial commitments as of June 30, 2020:

Contractual Obligations	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Operating lease commitment (1)	\$ 1,373,015	\$ 172,716	\$ 346,641	\$ 407,817	\$ 445,841
Repayment of bank loan (2)	5,215,300	5,142,000	73,300	-	-
Equity investments obligation (3)	509,040	509,040	-	-	-
Capital injection obligation (4)	10,817,100	-	-	-	10,817,100
Capital expenditure commitment on Meijia (5)	65,044	65,044	-	-	-
Capital expenditures on Dongguan Jiasheng (6)	22,276,135	5,796,736	8,708,330	7,771,069	-
Total	\$ 40,255,634	\$ 11,685,536	\$ 9,128,271	\$ 8,178,886	\$ 11,262,941

- (1) The Company's subsidiary Dogness Jiasheng leases manufacturing facilities and administration office spaces under multiple operating lease agreements. We adopted ASU No. 2016-02—Leases (Topic 842) on July 1, 2019, using a modified retrospective transition method. This transition approach provides a method for recording existing leases only at the date of adoption and does not require previously reported balances to be adjusted. In addition, we elected the package of practical expedients permitted under the transition guidance within the new standard, which among other things, allowed us to carry forward the historical lease classification. Adoption of the new standard resulted in the recording of lease assets and lease liabilities of approximately \$5.1 million and \$1.4 million, respectively, as of June 30, 2020.
- (2) As of June 30, 2020, the Company had a loan balance of RMB 18 million (\$2,545,200) borrowed from Bank of Communications of China. The loan has a term of one year from August 28, 2019 to August 7, 2020 with effective interest rate of 5.655% per annum. The loan was fully repaid upon maturity in July 2020.

As of June 30, 2020, the Company had a loan balance of RMB 12 million (\$1,696,800) borrowed from Industrial and Commercial Bank of China. The loan has a term of one year from August 9, 2019 to August 8, 2020 with effective interest rate of 5.655% per annum. The loan was fully repaid upon maturity in July 2020.

As of June 30, 2020, the Company had a loan balance of \$900,000 borrowed from Cathay Bank. The loan has a term of two years from February 6, 2020 to February 6, 2023 with the U.S. prime rate. The Company's intention is to repay the loan within one year, therefore, recorded as current liability on the balance sheet.

As of June 30, 2020, the Company had a loan balance of \$73,300 under the U.S. Small Business Administration ("SBA") Paycheck Protection Program ("PPP"). The loan accrues interest at a rate of 1% and any portion of the principal and accrued interest that is not forgiven is required to be repaid by May 11, 2022.

- (3) In November 2018, the Company entered into an equity investment agreement with Dogness Network Technology Co., Ltd ("Network") to invest RMB 8.0 million (\$1,131,200) to acquire 10% of the shares of Network. As of June 30, 2020, the Company made capital contribution of RMB 4.4 million (approximately \$0.6 million) to Dogness Network. Subsequently, in August 2020, the Company made additional capital contribution of RMB 1.6 million (\$0.2 million). As of the date of this report, the Company is obligated to make additional capital contribution of RMB 2.0 million (\$0.3 million) to Dogness Network before December 31, 2020.

- (4) On July 6, 2018, a new entity named Dogness Intelligence Technology Co., Ltd. (“Intelligence”), was incorporated under the laws of the People’s Republic of China in Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province, China with a total registered capital of RMB 80 million (approximately \$11.3 million). One of the Company’s subsidiaries, Dongguan Jiasheng, owns 58% of Intelligence, which means that Dongguan Jiasheng will need to contribute RMB 46,400,000 (approximately \$6.6 million) of capital to this new entity. As of the date of this report, Dongguan Jiasheng has not made the capital contribution. Pursuant to the article of incorporation of Intelligence, the Company is required to complete the capital contribution before May 22, 2038.

The Company is also obligated to make registered capital contributions to its subsidiary Zhangzhou Meijia Metal Product Ltd. (“Meijia”) and Dongguan Jiasheng Enterprise Ltd. (“Dongguan Jiasheng”) to meet the requirement of State Administration for Industry and Commerce (“SAIC”) of China. As of June 30, 2020, future registered capital contribution commitments for Meijia and Dongguan Jiasheng was RMB 19.1 million (\$2.7 million) and RMB 11.0 million (\$1.6 million), respectively. During July to September 2020, the Company made additional capital contribution of RMB 1.3 million (\$0.2 million) into Meijia, and RMB 11.0 million (\$1.6 million) into Dongguan Jiasheng. As a result, as of the date of this filing, future capital contribution to Meijia has been lowered down to approximately \$2.5 million, which is required to complete the capital injection before 2025, and Dongguan Jiasheng has completed all of the capital injection.

- (5) The Company acquired Meijia in 2018. After the acquisition, the Company started building its own facilities and office spaces to expand the production capacity in order to fulfill increased customer orders. Total budgeted capital expenditure to bring Meijia manufacturing facility into use was originally estimated to be completed at a cost of RMB 110 million (\$15.6 million). The actual costs have been adjusted based on additional works required for waterproof, sewage pipeline and hazardous waste leakage prevention. As a result, total actual costs incurred as of June 30, 2020, amounted to RMB 118.1 million (\$16.7 million). As of June 30, 2020, the Company had future capital expenditure commitment of approximately RMB 460,000 (\$65,044). Meijia plant started test operations in August 2019, and has started normal production since December 2019 upon passing the final inspection conducted by the local government. The Company expects that the Meijia plant will reach its designed production capacity by June 2021.
- (6) Dongguan Jiasheng is also working on a capital project which expanding from the original plan of building a warehouse, to build new manufacturing and operating facilities, which including workshops, office building, security gate, employee apartment building, electrical transformer station and exhibition hall, etc. The original budgeted cost for the construction of the main bodies of the warehouse, employee dormitory, office building and manufacturing facilities amounted to RMB 75 million (\$10.6 million). The budget has been later adjusted and revised to RMB 231.1 million (\$32.7 million) to add costs associated with interior and exterior decoration, parking lots construction, and road and landscaping on top of the original budget. During the year ended June 30, 2020, the Company has spent RMB 73.6 million (\$10.4 million) and completed the construction of the main body of the warehouse, employee dormitory, office building and has set up the new manufacturing facilities. As of June 30, 2020, the Company still had future minimum capital expenditure commitment of RMB 157.5 million (\$22.3 million) on the decoration of the second floor of the office building, construction of the stone wall and parking lots, and improvement of the landscaping, which is expected to be invested into the CIP project within the next five years whenever the Company has available fund. The project is expected to be fully completed by 2025.

In connection with the Company’s construction-in-progress (“CIP”) projects on Meijia and Dongguan Jiasheng, from July 2020 to September 2020, the Company made payments of RMB 31.5 million (\$4.4 million) on these projects. The budget related to these CIP projects may also be adjusted based on available cash and there is no assurance that CIP investment plan may be carried out as scheduled.

Also, in July 2020, the Company repaid RMB 18 million (\$2.5 million) loans to Bank of Communications and RMB 12 million (\$1.7 million) loans to Industrial and Commercial Bank of China upon maturity.

On July 17, 2020, the Company entered into multiple loan agreements with Dongguan Rural Commercial Bank to borrow an aggregate of RMB 50 million (\$7.1 million) loans to support the construction of the Company’s current CIP projects. The loans have terms of eight years with a maturity date on July 16, 2028. As of the report date, the Company had received the total amount of RMB 50 million (\$7.1 million) from the above loans.

As a result of the subsequent payments for the registered capital injection to meet the SAIC requirement, capital expenditure on the CIP project and subsequent changes in the loan balance as discussed above, the Company's material contractual obligations as of the date of this filing has been lowered down to the following:

Contractual Obligations	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Operating lease commitment	\$ 1,373,015	\$ 172,716	\$ 346,641	\$ 407,817	\$ 445,841
Repayment of bank loan	9,569,069	1,592,990	2,848,822	3,626,313	1,500,944
Equity investments obligation	282,800	282,800	-	-	-
Capital injection obligation	9,077,880	-	-	-	9,077,880
Capital expenditure commitment on Meijia	25,452	25,452	-	-	-
Capital expenditures on Dongguan Jiasheng	17,862,847	1,383,448	8,708,330	7,771,069	-
Total	\$ 38,191,063	\$ 3,457,406	\$ 11,903,793	\$ 11,805,199	\$ 11,024,665

As reflected in the Company's consolidated financial statements, for the year ended June 30, 2020, the Company's revenue decreased by approximately \$7.0 million due to reduced sales orders as affected by the intense China-U.S. trade and tariff dispute, which became more fragile due to the outbreak and spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, the Company suffered a net loss of approximately \$8.5 million. In addition, the Company's working capital decreased significantly by approximately \$17.0 million from approximately \$17.9 million as of June 30, 2019 to only approximately \$0.9 million as of June 30, 2020 because of large capital expenditures on the Company's construction-in-progress projects during the year. As of June 30, 2020, the Company still had future minimum capital expenditure commitment on its construction-in-progress projects of approximately \$5.9 million within the next twelve months. Furthermore, the outbreak and spread of the COVID-19 throughout China and worldwide has caused significant volatility in the PRC and international markets. There is significant uncertainty around the breadth and duration of business disruptions related to COVID-19, as well as its impact on the PRC and international economies. To reduce the spread of the COVID-19, the Chinese government has employed measures including city lockdowns, quarantines, travel restrictions, suspension of business activities and school closures. Due to difficulties and challenges resulting from the COVID-19 outbreak, the Company temporarily closed its facilities and operations to until late March 2020. During this temporary business closure period, there was limited support from the Company's employees, delayed access to raw material supplies, reduced customer sales orders, and the Company's inability to promote the sales to customers on a timely basis. Based on assessment of current economic environment, customer demand and sales trend, and the negative impact from COVID-19 outbreak and spread, there is an uncertainty that the Company's revenue and operating cash flows may be significantly lower than expected for fiscal year 2021 and the Company may not be able to fund its capital expenditure on its CIP projects as planned. The above-mentioned facts raised substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for the next 12 months from the date of this filing.

In assessing its liquidity, management monitors and analyzes the Company's cash on-hand, its ability to generate sufficient revenue sources in the future, and its operating and capital expenditure commitments. The Company currently plans to fund its operations mainly through cash flow from its operations, remaining cash from its 2017 IPO proceeds, renewal of bank borrowings and equity financing, if necessary, to ensure sufficient working capital.

As of June 30, 2020, the Company had cash of approximately \$1.3 million, the Company also had short-term investments of approximately \$3.6 million using the 2017 remaining IPO proceeds to purchase interest-bearing wealth management financial products from the banks and such short-term investments have maturities ranging from one to three months. These short-term investments are highly liquid and can be used as working capital when needed. In addition, the Company also had outstanding accounts receivable of approximately \$2.5 million, of which approximately \$2.2 million or 89% has been subsequently collected back during July to September 2020 (including \$1.8 million accounts receivable collected from third party customers and \$0.4 million accounts received collected from related party customers), and become available for use as working capital.

As of June 30, 2020, the Company had outstanding bank loans of approximately \$5.2 million from PRC banks. Management expects that it would be able to renew all of its existing bank loans upon their maturity based on past experience and the Company's good credit history. In addition to the current borrowings, subsequently in July 2020, the Company repaid total bank loans of RMB 30 million (\$4.4 million) to the banks upon maturity, while at the same time, secured another RMB 50 million (approximately \$7.1 million) long-term loan from Dongguan Rural Commercial Bank to support the construction of the Company's current CIP projects.

Currently, the Company is working to improve its liquidity and capital source mainly through cash flow from its operations, remaining cash from its 2017 IPO proceeds, renewal of bank borrowings and equity financing. In order to fully implement its business plan and sustain continued growth, the Company may also seek equity financing from outside investors. At the present time, however, the Company does not have commitments of funds from any potential investors. No assurance can be given that additional financing, if required, would be available on favorable terms or at all.

Based on above reasons, there is a substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for the next 12 months from the date of this filing.

Loan Facilities

As of June 30, 2020, and 2019, the details of all our short-term bank loans are as follows:

	As of June 30,	
	2020	2019
Bank of Communications of China ("BCC"):		
Effective interest rate at 5.655%, due on August 20, 2019 (1)	\$ 2,545,200	\$ 2,914,000
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China ("ICBC"):		
Effective interest rate at 5.655%, due on January 10, 2019 (2)	1,696,800	-
Cathay Bank		
Effective interest rate at 4.25%, due on February 6, 2022 (3)	900,000	-
Total	<u>\$ 5,142,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,914,000</u>

- (1) On August 17, 2018, Dongguan Jiasheng entered into a line of credit agreement with BCC, Dongguan Branch to allow the Company to borrow RMB 30 million (\$4.2 million) for one year with a maturity date on August 13, 2019. The Company had drawn down RMB 20 million (\$2.9 million) of the loan to purchase raw materials on August 21, 2018. On August 20, 2019, the Company repaid the loan upon maturity.

In August 2019, the Company entered into two loan agreements with Bank of Communications to borrow total of RMB 18 million (\$2.5 million) as working capital for one year. The loans bear a variable interest rate based on the prime interest rate set by the People's Bank of China at the time of borrowing, plus 1.405 basis points. The Company pledged the land use right of approximately \$2.1 million and buildings of approximately \$8.2 million acquired from Meijia as collateral to secure this loan. Mr. Silong Chen, the CEO of the Company, provided personal guarantee for the loans. The Company fully repaid the loan in July 2020.

- (2) On August 9, 2019, Dongguan Jiasheng entered into a loan agreement with ICBC to borrow RMB 12 million (\$1.7 million) as working capital for one year. The loan bears a variable interest rate based on the prime interest rate set by the People's Bank of China at the time of borrowing, plus 1.345 basis points. Mr. Silong Chen, pledged his personal assets as the collateral to secure this loan. Related parties, Mr. Junqiang Chen and Ms. Caiyuan He, the relatives of Mr. Silong Chen, and Dongguan Dogness also provided the joint guarantee to this loan. The Company fully repaid the loan in July 2020.

- (3) On February 6, 2020, one of the Company’s subsidiaries in the U.S., Dogness Group, obtained a line of credit from Cathay Bank, pursuant to which, Dogness Group has the availability to borrow a maximum \$1.2 million out of this line of credit for two years at the U.S. prime rate. The loan is secured by a general security agreement covering any property belonging to Dogness Group. The purpose of this loan is to expand the business operation and increase the marketing and sales activities in the United States and other international markets. During the year ended June 30, 2020, Dogness Group borrowed total of \$945,000 and made repayment of \$45,000. As of June 30, 2020, the outstanding balance was \$900,000, which was recorded as current liabilities because Dogness Group plans to repay this loan within one year.

Long-term loan consisted of the following:

	As of June 30,	
	2020	2019
Southwestern National Bank		
Paycheck Protection Program Loan (PPP) Loan	\$ 73,300	\$ -
Total	\$ 73,300	\$ -

On May 11, 2020, Dogness Group, applied for and received funding for a loan totaling \$73,300 under the U.S. Small Business Administration (“SBA”) Paycheck Protection Program (“PPP”), which is part of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (“CARES”), enacted on March 27, 2020. Under the terms of the SBA PPP loan, up to 100% of the principal and accrued interest may be forgiven if certain criteria are met and the loan proceeds are used for qualifying expenses such as payroll costs, benefits, rent, and utilities as described in the CARES Act. The loan accrues interest at a rate of 1% and any portion of the principal and accrued interest that is not forgiven is required to be repaid by May 11, 2022.

Impact of COVID-19

The COVID-19 continues to have a severe and negative impact on China and the global economy. The Company’s results of operations for the first half of 2020 have been adversely affected, and there would be continuing impacts on subsequent periods as the pandemic and the resulting disruption could be extended over a prolonged period if the global spread of COVID-19 cannot be contained.

As COVID-19 was gradually contained in China, travel restrictions have gradually reopened and China economy has gradually recovered in the meantime. The Company’s production and delivery timing have been gradually returning to normal. To further mitigated the impact from COVID-19, the Company also conducted a stronger measure of cost reduction. However, the business disruptions caused by COVID-19 pandemic and the impact of trade conflicts, continued to reduce commerce activities in China and globally, which lead to continued weak demands for the Company’s pet products in both domestic and export markets.

Our sales decreased approximately \$5.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2020 as compared to the same period in fiscal 2019, including approximately \$3.8 million decreased sales from domestic market and approximately \$1.9 million decreased sales from overseas market, mainly from the customers located in Canada, Europe and the United States because of the reduced sales orders under this difficult circumstance. In light of the current circumstances and available information, the Company estimated that for the months of July and August 2020, the Company’s revenues could be approximately 33% lower as compared to the same period of last year.

As of the date of this report, the pandemic continues in other parts of the world and there is also slight rebound in China from time to time. In the event that this pandemic cannot be effectively and timely contained, the Company’s result of operations and financial performance for the fiscal year 2021 will be adversely affected to the extent that COVID-19 exerts long-term negative impact on China and the global economy.

Impact of Inflation

We do not believe the impact of inflation on our company is material. Our operations are in China and China's inflation rates have been relatively stable in the last three years: 2.5% for the first six months in calendar 2020, 2.2% in calendar 2019 and 1.6% in calendar 2018.

Impact of Foreign Currency Fluctuations

Although all our raw material and production cost and expense were denominated in RMB, almost all our revenues were generated under agreements denominated in U.S. dollars. Export sales represent 49% and 54.7% of our revenue for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively. Moreover, for the next few years we expect that the substantial majority of our revenues from international sales will continue to be denominated in U.S. dollars. Having the substantial portion of our revenues contracts denominated in U.S. dollars while having most of our raw material and production costs and expenses denominated in RMB exposes us to risk, associated with exchange rate fluctuations vis-à-vis the U.S. dollar.

A devaluation of the RMB in relation to the U.S. dollar has the effect of reducing the U.S. dollar amount of our expenses or payables that are payable in RMB. Conversely, any appreciation of the RMB in relation to the U.S. dollar has the effect of increasing the U.S. dollar value of our RMB raw material and productions and expenses, which would have a negative impact on our profit margins. In fiscal 2020, the value of the RMB depreciated in relation to the U.S. dollar by approximately 3.01%. In fiscal 2019, the value of the RMB depreciated in relation to the U.S. dollar by approximately 2.86%. Because exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and the RMB fluctuate continuously, such fluctuations have an impact on our results and period-to-period comparisons of our results.

	RMB against the USD (%)
2019	3.01%
2018	2.86%
2017	2.47%

We will continue to monitor exposure to currency fluctuations. We have not engaged in any currency hedging activities in order to reduce our exposure to currency fluctuations.

Off-balance Sheet Commitments and Arrangements

There were no off-balance sheet arrangements for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019 that have or that in the opinion of management are likely to have, a current or future material effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

Critical Accounting Policies

We prepare our financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted by the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP"), which requires us to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect our reported amount of assets, liabilities, revenue, costs and expenses, and any related disclosures. Although there were no material changes made to the accounting estimates and assumptions in the past three years, we continually evaluate these estimates and assumptions based on the most recently available information, our own historical experience and various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Since the use of estimates is an integral component of the financial reporting process, actual results could differ from our expectations as a result of changes in our estimates.

We believe that the following accounting policies involve a higher degree of judgment and complexity in their application and require us to make significant accounting estimates. Accordingly, these are the policies we believe are the most critical to understanding and evaluating our consolidated financial condition and results of operations.

Use of Estimates

In preparing the consolidated financial statements in conformity with US GAAP, management makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. These estimates are based on information as of the date of the consolidated financial statements. Significant estimates required to be made by management include, but are not limited to, the valuation of accounts receivable, inventories, advances to suppliers, useful lives of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, the recoverability of long-lived assets, provision necessary for contingent liabilities, revenue recognition and realization of deferred tax assets. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Revenue recognition

On July 1, 2018, the Company adopted ASC 606 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, using the modified retrospective approach. ASC 606 establishes principles for reporting information about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from the entity's contracts to provide goods or services to customers. The core principle requires an entity to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration that it expects to be entitled to receive in exchange for those goods or services recognized as performance obligations are satisfied.

To determine revenue recognition for contracts with customers, the Company performs the following five steps: (i) identify the contract with the customer, (ii) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (iii) determine the transaction price, including variable consideration to the extent that it is probable that a significant future reversal will *not* occur, (iv) allocate the transaction price to the respective performance obligations in the contract, and (v) recognize revenue when (or as) the Company satisfies the performance obligation.

Revenue is recognized when obligations under the terms of a contract with the Company's customers are satisfied. Satisfaction of contract terms occur with the transfer of title of the Company's products to the customers. Net sale is measured as the amount of consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for transferring the goods to the wholesaler and retailers.

The amount of consideration the Company expects to receive consists of the sales price adjusted for any incentives if applicable. Such incentives do not represent a standalone value and are accounted for as a reduction of revenue in accordance with ASC 606. For the years ended June 30, 2020, 2019 and 2018, the Company did not provide any sales incentives to its customers.

Incidental promotional items that are immaterial in the context of the contract are recognized as expense. Fees charged to customers for shipping and handling are included in net sales and the related costs incurred by the Company are included in cost of goods sold. In applying judgment, the Company considered customer expectations of performance, materiality and the core principles of ASC Topic 606. The Company's performance obligations are generally transferred to the customer at a point in time. The Company's contracts with customers generally do not include any variable consideration.

The Company's revenue is primarily generated from the sales of pet products, including leashes, accessories, collars, harnesses and intelligent smart pet products, to wholesalers and retailers. Revenue is recognized when the merchandise is delivered, title is transferred and the Company's performance obligations to fulfill the customer contracts have been satisfied. Revenue is reported net of all value added taxes ("VAT"). The Company does not routinely permit customers to return products and historically, customer returns have been immaterial.

Contract Assets and Liabilities

Payment terms are established on the Company's pre-established credit requirements based upon an evaluation of customers' credit quality. Contract assets are recognized for in related accounts receivable. Contract liabilities are recognized for contracts where payment has been received in advance of delivery. The contract liability balance can vary significantly depending on the timing of when an order is placed and when shipment or delivery occurs.

As of June 30, 2020 and 2019, other than accounts receivable and advances from customers, the Company had no other material contract assets, contract liabilities or deferred contract costs recorded on its consolidated balance sheet. Costs of fulfilling customers' purchase orders, such as shipping, handling and delivery, which occur prior to the transfer of control, are recognized in selling, general and administrative expense when incurred.

Disaggregation of Revenues

The Company disaggregates its revenue from contracts by product types and geographic areas, as the Company believes it best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of the revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors. The Company's disaggregation of revenues for the years ended June 30, 2020, 2019 and 2018 are disclosed in notes of this consolidation financial statements.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are presented net of allowance for doubtful accounts. The Company usually determines the adequacy of reserves for doubtful accounts based on individual account analysis and historical collection trends. The Company establishes a provision for doubtful receivables when there is objective evidence that the Company may not be able to collect amounts due. The allowance is based on management's best estimates of specific losses on individual exposures, as well as a provision on historical trends of collections. The provision is recorded against accounts receivables balances, with a corresponding charge recorded in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income (loss). Delinquent account balances are written off against the allowance for doubtful accounts after management has determined that the likelihood of collection is not probable.

Inventories, net

Inventories are stated at net realizable value using the weighted average method. Costs include the cost of raw materials, freight, direct labor and related production overhead. Any excess of the cost over the net realizable value of each item of inventories is recognized as a provision for diminution in the value of inventories.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the normal course of business less any costs to complete and sell products. The Company evaluates inventories on a quarterly basis for its net realizable value adjustments, and reduces the carrying value of those inventories that are obsolete or in excess of the forecasted usage to their estimated net realizable value based on various factors including aging and future demand of each type of inventories.

Leases

The Company adopted ASU No. 2016-02—Leases (Topic 842) since July 1, 2019, using a modified retrospective transition method permitted under ASU No. 2018-11. This transition approach provides a method for recording existing leases only at the date of adoption and does not require previously reported balances to be adjusted. In addition, we elected the package of practical expedients permitted under the transition guidance within the new standard, which among other things, allowed us to carry forward the historical lease classification. Adoption of the new standard resulted in the recording of additional lease assets and lease liabilities of approximately \$5.1 million and \$1.4 million, respectively, as of June 30, 2020. The standard did not materially impact our consolidated net earnings and cash flows.

Income Tax

The Company accounts for current income taxes in accordance with the laws of the relevant tax authorities. Deferred income taxes are recognized when temporary differences exist between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their reported amounts in the consolidated financial statements. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period including the enactment date. Valuation allowances are established, when necessary, to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized.

An uncertain tax position is recognized as a benefit only if it is “more likely than not” that the tax position would be sustained in a tax examination. The amount recognized is the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized on examination. For tax positions not meeting the “more likely than not” test, no tax benefit is recorded. Penalties and interest incurred related to underpayment of income tax are classified as income tax expense in the period incurred. No significant penalties or interest relating to income taxes have been incurred during the years ended June 30, 2020, 2019 and 2018. As of June 30, 2020, all of the Company’s tax returns of its PRC Subsidiaries and U.S subsidiary remain open for statutory examination by relevant tax authorities.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

The Company considers the applicability and impact of all accounting standards updates (“ASUs”). Management periodically reviews new accounting standards that are issued.

In June 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2016-13, Financial Instruments-Credit Losses (Topic 326), which requires entities to measure all expected credit losses for financial assets held at the reporting date based on historical experience, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts. This replaces the existing incurred loss model and is applicable to the measurement of credit losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost. ASU 2016-13 was subsequently amended by Accounting Standards Update 2018-19, Accounting Standards Update 2019-04, Accounting Standards Update 2019-05. In January 2020, the FASB issued ASU 2020-2, “Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326) and Leases (Topic 842): Amendments to SEC Paragraphs Pursuant to SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 119 and Update to SEC Section on Effective Date Related to Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842), February 2020” (“ASU 2020-02”). ASU 2020-02 added and amended SEC paragraphs in the Accounting Standards Codification to reflect the issuance of SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 119, related to the new credit losses standard, and comments by the SEC staff related to the revised effective date of the new standard. For public entities, ASU 2016-13 and its amendments is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2019. For all other entities, this guidance and its amendments will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2022, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early application will be permitted for all entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2018. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting ASU 2016-13 on its consolidated financial statements.

In August 2018, the FASB Accounting Standards Board issued ASU No. 2018-13, “Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Disclosure Framework Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement” (“ASU 2018-13”). ASU 2018-13 modifies the disclosure requirements on fair value measurements. ASU 2018-13 is effective for all entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, with early adoption permitted for any removed or modified disclosures. The removed and modified disclosures will be adopted on a retrospective basis and the new disclosures will be adopted on a prospective basis. The Company does not expect this guidance will have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In December 2019, the FASB issued ASU No. 2019-12, Income Taxes (Topic 740)—Simplifying the Accounting for Income Taxes. ASU 2019-12 is intended to simplify accounting for income taxes. It removes certain exceptions to the general principles in Topic 740 and amends existing guidance to improve consistent application. ASU 2019-12 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020 and interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption permitted. The Company does not expect adoption of the new guidance to have a significant impact on our financial statements.

In January 2020, the FASB issued ASU 2020-01, Investments - Equity Securities (Topic 321), Investments - Equity Method and Joint Ventures (Topic 323), and Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815) (“ASU 2020-01”), which is intended to clarify the interaction of the accounting for equity securities under Topic 321 and investments accounted for under the equity method of accounting in Topic 323 and the accounting for certain forward contracts and purchased options accounted for under Topic 815. ASU 2020-01 is effective for the Company beginning January 1, 2021. The Company is currently evaluating the effect of adopting this ASU on the Group’s financial statements.

Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees

A. Directors and Senior Management

Executive Officers and Directors

The following table sets forth our executive officers and directors, their ages and the positions held by them:

Name	Age	Position Held
Silong Chen	39	Chief Executive Officer and Director
Yunhao Chen	44	Chief Financial Officer and Director
Qingshen Liu	47	Independent Director
Zhiqiang Shao	46	Independent Director (Audit Committee Chair)
Changqing Shi	38	Independent Director

The business address of all such senior management and directors is Tongsha Industrial Estate, East District, Dongguan, Guangdong, People's Republic of China 523217.

Silong Chen, Chief Executive Officer Director since 2017

Mr. Chen serves as our Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of our Board of Directors. Mr. Chen founded our Chinese subsidiary in 2003 and has more than 15 years of experience in the pet products industry. Mr. Chen created the brand Dogness in 2008. Since 2017, Mr. Chen has served as the executive director of the Guangdong Province Economic Research Institute. We have chosen Mr. Chen to serve as a director because of his expertise and experience in the pet supply industry.

Yunhao Chen, Chief Financial Officer Director since 2019

Dr. Chen serves as our Chief Financial Officer. Prior to joining our company, Dr. Chen served as the CFO for a US company since 2014, where she directed and managed the company's financial reporting and accounting functions. With a Ph.D. in Accounting and an MBA from the University of Minnesota, and a BE degree from University of International Business and Economics of China, Dr. Chen has also been active in the academic area. From 2007 to 2014, Dr. Chen has been a faculty member at Florida International University and University of Miami. From 2011 till present, she has been teaching at Southern Medical University as a Visiting Professor (Healthcare MBA). We have chosen Dr. Chen as our Chief Financial Officer because of her knowledge and experience with U.S. GAAP and SEC reporting and compliance requirements. She holds a CPA license and has conducted analyses and research of a large amount of formal filings of SEC registrants, with focuses on financial disclosure, capital market anomaly, business valuation, internal control and auditing, corporate tax avoidance, and earnings-returns relation. Dr. Chen also published research results in both accounting and finance journals such as Journal of American Tax Association, Journal of Information System, and Financial Management. We have chosen Dr. Chen to serve as a director because of her experience with financial matters and her knowledge of our company's operations.

Qingshen Liu Director since 2018

Dr. Liu has been an independent director since 2018. He is an associate professor in the Faculty of Animal Science at South China Agriculture University. He has many years of experience in teaching, research, and social services and focuses on commercial animal breeding, nutrition, and biotechnology. Dr. Liu's vast industry involvement includes senior roles at the Chinese Association of Animal Science and Veterinary Medicine, the Guangdong Zoological Society, the Guangdong Association of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine, the Guangdong Pet Industry Technology Innovation Alliance, the Guangdong Vocational Education Strategic Alliance for the pet industry, and the China Native Dog Protection Association. He is also a consultant for the China Pet Health Nutrition Association, the Dongguan Pet Industry Association, and the Guangdong Province Science and Technology Project. He is an editor of Kennel Technology and the Guangdong Journal of Animal and Veterinary Science. Dr. Qingshen Liu holds a Ph.D in animal nutrition and feed science from South China Agricultural University. We have appointed Dr. Liu because of his expertise in animal science and knowledge of research, product development and education.

Zhiqiang Shao
Director since 2017

Mr. Shao has been an independent director since 2017. Since May 2015, Mr. Shao has been the Vice Risk Control Officer in Paisheng Technology Group Co., Ltd, where he is responsible for implementing the company's corporate risk control strategy. From March 2010 through April 2015, Mr. Shao was the Financial and Risk Control Director at Dongguan Xiangbang Credit Guarantee Ltd. From November 2006 through February 2010, Mr. Shao was the Financial and Risk Control Manager at China Zhongkezhong Guarantee Group Co., Ltd, Dongguan Branch. From July 1996 to October 2006, Mr. Shao worked as the Financial Manager for Huiyang Wanli Plastic Products Co., Ltd/Dongguan Wanjia Toys Co., Ltd. In July 1996, he graduated from a three-year college in Accounting, Shanghai Lixin Institute of Accounting and Finance (formerly Shanghai Lixin College of Accounting), and earned his Bachelor in Financial Management from South China Normal University in May 2017. We believe Mr. Shao's experience with accounting and risk management make him a qualified member of our Board of Directors.

Changqing Shi
Director since 2020

Mr. Shi has been an independent director since April 2020. Since September 2019, Mr. Shi has been the Deputy General Manager of Dongguan Newspaper Culture Communication Co., Ltd. From May 2018 through August 2019, he was Executive Dean of Duowei Training Institute. From April 2017 through April 2018, Mr. Shi was Vice Principal of Guangdong School of Science and Technology. From September 2016 through March 2017, he was Vice Principal of Dongguan Yuehua School. From May 2014 through August 2016, Mr. Shi was the Chief Counselor of the Dongguan Youth Leadership Program. Mr. Shi earned his B.A. from Yantai Normal University and is studying for a master's degree in cultural industry management from Peking University. We believe Mr. Shi is a qualified member of our Board of Directors due to his media experience and corporate governance experience, which we are hopeful will benefit Dogness' efforts to promote its products and brand and to further Dogness' efforts to grow as a public company.

Election of Officers

Our executive officers are elected by, and serve at the discretion of, our board of directors. There are no familial relationships among any members of the executive officers.

B. Employment Agreements

In accordance with the PRC National Labor Law, which became effective in January 1995, and the PRC Labor Contract Law, which became effective in January 2008, as amended subsequently in 2012, employers must execute written labor contracts with full-time employees of the Chinese entity in order to establish an employment relationship.

In China, all employers must compensate their employees equal to at least the local minimum wage standards. Our employees are all entitled to receive payment of at least RMB 1,720 per month for full-time workers and RMB 16.4 per hour for part-time employees, with overtime calculated at 1.5 times normal rate for weekday overtime, 2 times normal rate for weekends and 3 times normal rate for holidays. Our employment agreements typically begin with a one month trial period.

All employers are required to establish a system for labor safety and sanitation, strictly abide by state rules and standards and provide employees with appropriate workplace safety training. In addition, employers in China are obliged to pay contributions to the social insurance plan and the housing fund plan for employees. Accordingly, all of our employees, including management, have executed their employment agreements. Our employment agreements with our executives provide the amount of each executive officer's salary and establish their eligibility to receive a bonus. We believe our labor relationships are good.

Our employment agreements with our executive officers generally provide for a salary to be paid monthly. The agreements also provide that executive officers are to work full time for our company and are entitled to all legal holidays as well as other paid leave in accordance with PRC laws and regulations and our internal work policies. The employment agreements also provide that we will pay for all mandatory social insurance programs for our executive officers in accordance with PRC regulations. In addition, our employment agreements with our executive officers prevent them from rendering services for our competitors for so long as they are employed.

Other than the salary, bonuses, equity grants and necessary social benefits required by the government, which are defined in the employment agreements, we currently do not provide other benefits to the officers. Our executive officers are not entitled to severance payments upon the termination of their employment agreement or following a change in control. We are not aware of any arrangement that may at a subsequent date, result in a change of control of our company.

We have not provided retirement benefits (other than a state pension scheme in which all of our employees in China participate) or severance or change of control benefits to our named executive officers.

Under Chinese law, we may terminate an employment agreement without penalty by providing the employee thirty days' prior written notice or one month's wages in lieu of notice if the employee is incompetent or remains incompetent after training or adjustment of the employee's position in other limited cases. If we wish to terminate an employment agreement in the absence of cause, then we are obligated to pay the employee one month's salary for each year we have employed the employee. We are, however, permitted to terminate an employee for cause without penalty to our company, where the employee has committed a crime or the employee's actions or inactions have resulted in a material adverse effect to us.

Silong Chen

On May 28, 2017, we entered a written employment agreement with Mr. Chen. Under the terms of Mr. Chen's employment agreement, he is entitled to base compensation of \$10,000 per month. Mr. Chen received options to purchase 360,000 Class A Common Shares for a purchase price of \$1.50 per share, which options will vest monthly at a rate of 10,000 per month for the next three years following the completion of our initial public offering, with the first tranche vesting one month after completion of the offering. On October 31, 2019, Mr. Chen voluntarily waived the remaining unvested 140,000; as a result, Mr. Chen holds a total of 220,000 vested options. Mr. Chen's employment agreement has no expiration date but may be terminated immediately for cause or at any time by either party upon presentation of 30 days' prior notice in the event he is unable to perform assigned tasks or the parties are unable to agree to changes to his employment agreement.

Yunhao Chen

Effective May 28, 2017, we entered a written employment agreement with Dr. Chen to serve as our Chief Financial Officer. Under the terms of Dr. Chen's employment agreement, she was entitled to base compensation of \$10,000 per month through December 31, 2017. Beginning in January 2018, Dr. Chen's salary increased to \$150,000 per year. Effective as of the closing of our initial public offering, Dr. Chen received options to purchase 120,000 Class A Common Shares for a purchase price of \$1.50 per share, which options vested monthly at a rate of 5,000 per month for the next two years following the completion of the offering, with the first tranche vesting one month after completion of the offering. Dr. Chen's employment agreement was for a term of two years initially and renewed in 2019 and may be terminated immediately for cause or at any time by either party upon presentation of 30 days' prior notice in the event she is unable to perform assigned tasks or the parties are unable to agree to changes to her employment agreement.

Director Compensation

The following section presents information regarding the compensation paid during fiscal 2020, 2019 and 2018 to members of our Board of Directors who are not also our employees (referred to herein as “Non-Employee Directors”). As of each of June 30, 2020, 2019 and 2018, we had five (5) directors. Other than Qingshen Liu, who received approximately \$8,000 for services in each of 2020 and 2019 and \$4,000 for services in 2018 and Changqing Shi, who received approximately RMB 5,000 for services in fiscal 2020, none of the Non-Employee Directors received any compensation in 2018 or 2019, and Mr. Silong Chen and Dr. Yunhao Chen did not receive any compensation other than as employees of our company.

Non-Employee Directors

Historically, we have not paid our directors for acting as such, as our only director prior to 2017 was our Chief Executive Officer. We pay our independent directors an annual cash retainer to be determined from time to time by our board of directors, currently around \$8,000 per year, depending on the committee responsibilities of the director. We may also provide stock option equity-based incentives to our directors for their service. We also plan to reimburse our directors for any out-of-pocket expenses incurred by them in connection with their services provided in such capacity. Pursuant to our service agreements with our directors, neither we nor our subsidiaries will provide benefits to directors upon termination of employment.

C. Board Practice

Board of Directors and Board Committees

Our Board of Directors currently consists of five (5) directors. A majority of our directors (namely, Messers Liu, Shi and Shao) are independent, as such term is defined by the Nasdaq Global Market.

A director may vote in respect of any contract or transaction in which he is interested, provided, however that the nature of the interest of any director in any such contract or transaction shall be disclosed by him at or prior to its consideration and any vote on that matter. A general notice or disclosure to the directors or otherwise contained in the minutes of a meeting or a written resolution of the directors or any committee thereof of the nature of a director’s interest shall be sufficient disclosure and after such general notice, it shall not be necessary to give special notice relating to any particular transaction. A director may be counted for a quorum upon a motion in respect of any contract or arrangement which he shall make with our company, or in which he is so interested and may vote on such motion.

Mr. Silong Chen currently holds both the positions of Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board. These two positions have not been consolidated into one position; Mr. Chen simply holds both positions at this time. We do not have a lead independent director, and we do not anticipate having a lead independent director because we will encourage our independent directors to freely voice their opinions on a relatively small company board. We believe this leadership structure is appropriate because we are a relatively small company in the process of listing on a public exchange. Our Board of Directors plays a key role in our risk oversight. The Board of Directors makes all relevant Company decisions. As a smaller company with a small board of directors, we believe it is appropriate to have the involvement and input of all of our directors in risk oversight matters.

Board Committees

We have established three standing committees under the board: the audit committee, the compensation committee and the nominating committee. Each committee has three members, and each member is independent, as such term is defined by the Nasdaq Global Market. The audit committee is responsible for overseeing the accounting and financial reporting processes of our company and audits of the financial statements of our company, including the appointment, compensation and oversight of the work of our independent auditors. The compensation committee of the board of directors reviews and makes recommendations to the board regarding our compensation policies for our officers and all forms of compensation, and also administers and has authority to make grants under our incentive compensation plans and equity-based plans (but our board will retain the authority to interpret those plans). The nominating committee of the board of directors is responsible for the assessment of the performance of the board, considering and making recommendations to the board with respect to the nominations or elections of directors and other governance issues. The nominating committee considers diversity of opinion and experience when nominating directors.

The members of the audit committee, the compensation committee and the nominating committee are set forth below. All such members qualify as independent under the rules of the Nasdaq Global Market.

<u>Director Name</u>	<u>Audit Committee</u>	<u>Compensation Committee</u>	<u>Nominating Committee</u>
Zhiqiang Shao	(1)(2)(3)	(1)	(1)
Changqing Shi	(1)	(1)	(1)(2)
Qingshen Liu	(1)	(1)(2)	(1)

- (1) Committee member
(2) Committee chair
(3) Audit committee financial expert

Duties of Directors

Under British Virgin Islands law, our directors have a duty to act honestly, in good faith and with a view to our best interests. Our directors also have a duty to exercise the care, diligence and skills that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in comparable circumstances. See “Description of Share Capital — Differences in Corporate Law” for additional information on our directors’ fiduciary duties under British Virgin Islands law. In fulfilling their duty of care to us, our directors must ensure compliance with our Memorandum and Articles of Association. We have the right to seek damages if a duty owed by our directors is breached.

The functions and powers of our board of directors include, among others:

- appointing officers and determining the term of office of the officers;
- authorizing the payment of donations to religious, charitable, public or other bodies, clubs, funds or associations as deemed advisable;
- exercising the borrowing powers of the company and mortgaging the property of the company;
- executing checks, promissory notes and other negotiable instruments on behalf of the company; and
- maintaining or registering a register of mortgages, charges or other encumbrances of the company.

Interested Transactions

A director may vote, attend a board meeting or, presuming that the director is an officer and that it has been approved, sign a document on our behalf with respect to any contract or transaction in which he or she is interested. We require directors to promptly disclose the interest to all other directors after becoming aware of the fact that he or she is interested in a transaction we have entered into or are to enter into. A general notice or disclosure to the board or otherwise contained in the minutes of a meeting or a written resolution of the board or any committee of the board that a director is a shareholder, director, officer or trustee of any specified firm or company and is to be regarded as interested in any transaction with such firm or company will be sufficient disclosure, and, after such general notice, it will not be necessary to give special notice relating to any particular transaction.

Compensation and Borrowing

The directors may receive such remuneration as our board of directors may determine or change from time to time. The compensation committee will assist the directors in reviewing and approving the compensation structure for the directors. Our board of directors may exercise all the powers of the company to borrow money and to mortgage or charge our undertakings and property or any part thereof, to issue debentures, debenture stock and other securities whenever money is borrowed or as security for any debt, liability or obligation of the company or of any third party.

Qualification

A majority of our Board of Directors is required to be independent. There are no membership qualifications for directors. Further, there are no share ownership qualifications for directors unless so fixed by us in a general meeting, and this has not been so fixed as of the date of this report. There are no other arrangements or understandings pursuant to which our directors are selected or nominated.

Director Compensation

All directors hold office until the next annual meeting of shareholders at which they are re-elected and until their successors have been duly elected and qualified. Officers are elected by and serve at the discretion of the Board of Directors. Employee directors do not receive any compensation for their services. Non-employee directors will be entitled to receive such remuneration as our board of directors may determine or change from time to time for serving as directors and may receive incentive option grants from our company. In addition, each non-employee director is entitled to be repaid or prepaid all traveling, hotel and incidental expenses reasonably incurred or expected to be incurred in attending meetings of our board of directors or committees of our board of directors or shareholder meetings or otherwise in connection with the discharge of his or her duties as a director.

Limitation of Director and Officer Liability

Under British Virgin Islands law, each of our directors and officers, in performing his or her functions, is required to act honestly and in good faith with a view to our best interests and exercise the care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in comparable circumstances. British Virgin Islands law does not limit the extent to which a company's memorandum and articles of association may provide for indemnification of officers and directors, except to the extent any such provision may be held by the British Virgin Islands courts to be contrary to public policy, such as to provide indemnification against civil fraud or the consequences of committing a crime.

Under our Memorandum and Articles of Association, we may indemnify our directors, officers and liquidators against all expenses, including legal fees, and against all judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement and reasonably incurred in connection with civil, criminal, administrative or investigative proceedings to which they are party or are threatened to be made a party by reason of their acting as our director, officer or liquidator. To be entitled to indemnification, these persons must have acted honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interest of the company and, in the case of criminal proceedings, they must have had no reasonable cause to believe their conduct was unlawful. Such limitation of liability does not affect the availability of equitable remedies such as injunctive relief or rescission. These provisions will not limit the liability of directors under United States federal securities laws.

We may indemnify any of our directors or anyone serving at our request as a director of another entity against all expenses, including legal fees, and against all judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement and reasonably incurred in connection with legal, administrative or investigative proceedings. We may only indemnify a director if he or she acted honestly and in good faith with the view to our best interests and, in the case of criminal proceedings, the director had no reasonable cause to believe that his or her conduct was unlawful. The decision of our board of directors as to whether the director acted honestly and in good faith with a view to our best interests and as to whether the director had no reasonable cause to believe that his or her conduct was unlawful, is in the absence of fraud sufficient for the purposes of indemnification, unless a question of law is involved. The termination of any proceedings by any judgment, order, settlement, conviction or the entry of no plea does not, by itself, create a presumption that a director did not act honestly and in good faith and with a view to our best interests or that the director had reasonable cause to believe that his or her conduct was unlawful. If a director to be indemnified has been successful in defense of any proceedings referred to above, the director is entitled to be indemnified against all expenses, including legal fees, and against all judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement and reasonably incurred by the director or officer in connection with the proceedings.

We may purchase and maintain insurance in relation to any of our directors or officers against any liability asserted against the directors or officers and incurred by the directors or officers in that capacity, whether or not we have or would have had the power to indemnify the directors or officers against the liability as provided in our Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted for our directors, officers or persons controlling our company under the foregoing provisions, we have been informed that in the opinion of the SEC, such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is therefore unenforceable.

Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings

To the best of our knowledge, none of our directors or officers has been convicted in a criminal proceeding, excluding traffic violations or similar misdemeanors, nor has been a party to any judicial or administrative proceeding during the past five years that resulted in a judgment, decree or final order enjoining the person from future violations of, or prohibiting activities subject to, federal or state securities laws, or a finding of any violation of federal or state securities laws, except for matters that were dismissed without sanction or settlement. Except as set forth in our discussion below in “Related Party Transactions,” our directors and officers have not been involved in any transactions with us or any of our affiliates or associates which are required to be disclosed pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC.

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

We have adopted a code of business conduct and ethics applicable to our directors, officers and employees in connection with our application to list on the Nasdaq Global Market. Our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics requires us to comply with applicable laws, regulations and rules; keep accurate corporate records; avoid conflicts of interest; maintain corporate confidentiality; refrain from insider trading, corruption, harassment and other inappropriate behavior; and encourage reporting of any known or suspected violations without fear of reprisal.

D. Employees

As of October 30, 2020, we employed a total of 197 full-time and 98 part-time employees. As of June 30, 2020, we employed a total of 197 full-time and 83 part-time employees. As of June 30, 2019, we employed a total of 225 full-time and 130 part-time employees. As of June 30, 2018, we employed a total of 324 full-time and 57 part-time employees. As of June 30, 2017, we employed a total of 268 full-time and 137 part-time employees. Other than as noted in the table, all employees are full-time employees.

Department	October 30, 2020	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
Senior Management	10	12	11	12
Human Resources & Administration	12	12	25	26
Finance	10	11	11	10
Research & Development	16	17	14	17
Production & Procurement (full time)	133	126	140	234
Production & Procurement (part time)	98	83	130	57
Sales & Marketing	16	19	24	25
Total	295	280	355	381

All but five (5) of our total employees are employed in China. Our employees are not represented by a labor organization or covered by a collective bargaining agreement. We have not experienced any work stoppages.

We are required under PRC law to make contributions to employee benefit plans at specified percentages of our after-tax profit. In addition, we are required by PRC law to cover employees in China with various types of social insurance and housing funds. In fiscal 2020, we contributed in aggregate approximately \$0.1 million to the employee benefit plans and social insurance but did not provide housing funds. In fiscal 2019, we contributed in aggregate approximately \$0.4 million to the employee benefit plans and social insurance but did not provide housing funds. In fiscal 2018, we contributed in aggregate approximately \$0.3 million to the employee benefit plans and social insurance but did not provide housing funds. The effect on our liquidity by the payments for these contributions is immaterial. We believe that we are in material compliance with the relevant PRC employment laws.

E. Share Ownership

There are no membership qualifications for directors. Further, there are no share ownership qualifications for directors unless so fixed by us in a general meeting, and this has not been so fixed as of the date of this report. There are no other arrangements or understandings pursuant to which our directors are selected or nominated.

Description of Share Capital

Dogness is a British Virgin Islands company limited by shares and our affairs are governed by our Memorandum and Articles of Association, and the BVI Business Companies Act, 2004. We were registered and filed as No. 1918432. As set forth in article 5 of our Memorandum of Association, the objects for which our Company is established are unrestricted.

As of the date of this report, we have authorized 100,000,000 Common Shares, of \$0.002 par value per share, of which 25,913,631 Common Shares are issued and outstanding. Our Common Shares consist of (a) 90,931,000 authorized Class A Common shares, of which 16,844,631 Class A Common Shares are issued and outstanding, (b) 9,069,000 authorized Class B Common Shares, all of which are issued and outstanding.

The following are summaries of the material provisions of our Memorandum and Articles of Association, insofar as they relate to the material terms of our Common Shares. The forms of our Memorandum and Articles of Association are filed as exhibits to this report.

Share and Share Options

Incentive Securities Pool

We have established a pool for shares and options for our employees that contain shares and options to purchase our Class A Common Shares equal to ten percent (10%) of the number of Common Shares (including both Class A and B Common Shares) issued and outstanding at the conclusion of our initial public offering. Subject to approval by the Compensation Committee of our Board of Directors, we may grant options in any percentage determined for a particular grant. We may grant the award of options to existing employees, officers and consultants. We may also grant the award of restricted stock as a hiring incentive to employees, officers and directors and to non-employee directors on an ongoing basis.

Unless otherwise provided in the grant, any options granted will vest at a rate of one third (1/3) per year for three (3) years and have a per share exercise price equal to the fair market value of one of our Common Shares on the date of grant. As of June 30, 2020, we had outstanding options to purchase an aggregate of 500,000 Class A Common Shares that are exercisable at a purchase price of \$1.50 per share, of which 413,337 options were vested. We may grant options under this pool to certain other employees in the future. We have not yet determined the recipients of any such grants.

Common Shares

General

All of our outstanding Common Shares are fully paid and non-assessable. Our Common Shares are issued in registered form and are issued when registered in our register of members. Our shareholders who are non-residents of the British Virgin Islands may freely hold and vote their Common Shares. Our Memorandum and Articles of Association do not permit us to issue bearer shares. As of the date of this report, we have (a) 9,069,000 Class B Common shares and (b) 16,844,631 Class A Common Shares issued and outstanding.

Distributions

The holders of our Class A and Class B Common Shares are entitled to an equal share in such dividends or distributions as may be declared by our board of directors subject to the BVI Business Companies Act.

Conversion of Class B Common Shares

Class B Common Shares may be converted at the request of the shareholder into an equal number of Class A Common Shares at any time. Class A Common Shares are not convertible into Class B Common Shares. In addition, Class B Common Shares automatically and immediately convert into the same number of Class A Common Shares upon any direct or indirect sale, transfer, assignment or disposition. In the event Silong Chen directly or indirectly owns less than 453,450 Class B Common Shares, all remaining Class B Common Shares will automatically be converted into Class A Common Shares.

Voting

Any action required or permitted to be taken by the shareholders must be effected at a duly called annual or special meeting of the shareholders entitled to vote on such action and may be effected by a resolution in writing. At each general meeting, each Class A Holder who is present in person or by proxy (or, in the case of a shareholder being a corporation, by its duly authorized representative) will have one vote for each Class A Common Share which such shareholder holds and each Class B Holder who is present in person or by proxy (or, in the case of a shareholder being a corporation, by its duly authorized representative) will have three votes for each Class B Common Share which such shareholder holds.

Listing

Our Class A Common Shares are listed on the Nasdaq Global Market under the symbol "DOGZ."

Transfer agent and registrar

The transfer agent and registrar for the Class A Common Shares is Transhare Corporation, 2849 Executive Drive, Suite 200 Clearwater, Florida 33762.

Election of directors

Delaware law permits cumulative voting for the election of directors only if expressly authorized in the certificate of incorporation. The laws of the British Virgin Islands, however, do not specifically prohibit or restrict the creation of cumulative voting rights for the election of our directors. Cumulative voting is not a concept that is accepted as a common practice in the British Virgin Islands, and we have made no provisions in our Memorandum and Articles of Association to allow cumulative voting for elections of directors.

Meetings

We must provide written notice of all meetings of shareholders, stating the time, place and, in the case of a special meeting of shareholders, the purpose or purposes thereof, at least 7 days before the date of the proposed meeting to those persons whose names appear as shareholders in the register of members on the date of the notice and are entitled to vote at the meeting. Our board of directors shall call a special meeting upon the written request of shareholders holding at least 30% of our outstanding voting shares. In addition, our board of directors may call a special meeting of shareholders on its own motion. A meeting of shareholders held in contravention of the requirement to give notice is valid if shareholders holding at least 90 percent of the total voting rights on all the matters to be considered at the meeting have waived notice of the meeting and, for this purpose, the presence of a shareholder at the meeting shall constitute waiver in relation to all the shares which that shareholder holds.

Our company's management is entrusted to our board of directors, who will make corporate decisions by board resolution. Our directors are free to meet at such times and in such manner and places within or outside the BVI as the directors determine to be necessary or desirable. A 3 days' notice of a meeting of directors must be given. At any meeting of directors, a quorum will be present if half of the total number of directors is present, unless there are only 2 directors in which case the quorum is 2. If a quorum is not present, the meeting will be dissolved. If a quorum is present, votes of half of present directors are required to pass a resolution of directors.

As few as one-third of our outstanding shares may be sufficient to hold a shareholder meeting. Although our Memorandum and Articles of Association require that holders of at least one-half of our outstanding shares appear in person or by proxy to hold a shareholder meeting, to the extent we fail to have quorum on this initial meeting date, we will reschedule the meeting for the next week, at which second meeting the holders of one-third or more of our outstanding shares will constitute a quorum. As mentioned, at the initial date set for any meeting of shareholders, a quorum will be present if there are shareholders present in person or by proxy representing not less than one-half of the issued Common Shares entitled to vote on the resolutions to be considered at the meeting. A quorum may comprise a single shareholder or proxy and then such person may pass a resolution of shareholders and a certificate signed by such person accompanied where such person be a proxy by a copy of the proxy instrument shall constitute a valid resolution of shareholder. If within thirty minutes from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened upon the requisition of shareholders, shall be dissolved; in any other case it shall stand adjourned to the next week in the jurisdiction in which the meeting was to have been held at the same time and place or to such other time and place as the directors may determine, and if at the adjourned meeting there are present within one hour from the time appointed for the meeting in person or by proxy not less than one-third of the votes of the shares or each class or series of shares entitle to vote on the matter to be considered by the meeting, those present shall constitute a quorum but otherwise the meeting shall be dissolved. No business may be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum is present at the commencement of business. If present, the chair of our board of directors shall be the chair presiding at any meeting of the shareholders.

A corporation that is a shareholder shall be deemed for the purpose of our Memorandum and Articles of Association to be present in person if represented by its duly authorized representative. This duly authorized representative shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the corporation which he represents as that corporation could exercise if it were our individual shareholder.

Protection of minority shareholders

We would normally expect British Virgin Islands courts to follow English case law precedents, which permit a minority shareholder to commence a representative action, or derivative actions in our name, to challenge (1) an act which is *ultra vires* or illegal, (2) an act which constitutes a fraud against the minority by parties in control of us, (3) the act complained of constitutes an infringement of individual rights of shareholders, such as the right to vote and pre-emptive rights and (4) an irregularity in the passing of a resolution which requires a special or extraordinary majority of the shareholders.

Pre-emptive rights

There are no pre-emptive rights applicable to the issue by us of new Common Shares under either British Virgin Islands law or our Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Transfer of Common Shares

Subject to the restrictions in our Memorandum and Articles of Association and applicable securities laws, any of our shareholders may transfer all or any of his or her Common Shares by written instrument of transfer signed by the transferor and containing the name and address of the transferee. Our board of directors may resolve by resolution to refuse or delay the registration of the transfer of any Common Share. If our board of directors resolves to refuse or delay any transfer, it shall specify the reasons for such refusal in the resolution. Our directors may not resolve or refuse or delay the transfer of a Common Share unless: (a) the person transferring the shares has failed to pay any amount due in respect of any of those shares; or (b) such refusal or delay is deemed necessary or advisable in our view or that of our legal counsel in order to avoid violation of, or in order to ensure compliance with, any applicable, corporate, securities and other laws and regulations.

Liquidation

If we are wound up and the assets available for distribution among our shareholders are more than sufficient to repay all amounts paid to us on account of the issue of shares immediately prior to the winding up, the excess shall be distributable *pari passu* among those shareholders in proportion to the amount paid up immediately prior to the winding up on the shares held by them, respectively. If we are wound up and the assets available for distribution among the shareholders as such are insufficient to repay the whole of the amounts paid to us on account of the issue of shares, those assets shall be distributed so that, to the greatest extent possible, the losses shall be borne by the shareholders in proportion to the amounts paid up immediately prior to the winding up on the shares held by them, respectively. If we are wound up, the liquidator appointed by us may, in accordance with the BVI Business Companies Act, divide among our shareholders in specie or kind the whole or any part of our assets (whether they shall consist of property of the same kind or not) and may, for such purpose, set such value as the liquidator deems fair upon any property to be divided and may determine how such division shall be carried out as between the shareholders or different classes of shareholders.

Calls on Common Shares and forfeiture of Common Shares

Our board of directors may from time to time make calls upon shareholders for any amounts unpaid on their Common Shares in a notice served to such shareholders at least 14 days prior to the specified time of payment. The Common Shares that have been called upon and remain unpaid are subject to forfeiture.

Redemption of Common Shares

Subject to the provisions of the BVI Business Companies Act, we may issue shares on terms that are subject to redemption, at our option or at the option of the holders, on such terms and in such manner as may be determined by our Memorandum and Articles of Association and subject to any applicable requirements imposed from time to time by, the BVI Business Companies Act, the SEC, the Nasdaq Global Market, or by any recognized stock exchange on which our securities are listed.

Modifications of rights

All or any of the special rights attached to any class of shares may, subject to the provisions of the BVI Business Companies Act, be amended only pursuant to a resolution passed at a meeting by a majority of the votes cast by those entitled to vote at a meeting of the holders of the shares of that class.

Changes in the number of shares we are authorized to issue and those in issue

We may from time to time by resolution of our board of directors:

- amend our Memorandum of Association to increase or decrease the maximum number of shares we are authorized to issue;
- subject to our Memorandum, divide our authorized and issued shares into a larger number of shares; and
- subject to our Memorandum, combine our authorized and issued shares into a smaller number of shares.

Untraceable shareholders

We are entitled to sell any shares of a shareholder who is untraceable, provided that:

- all checks or warrants in respect of dividends of these shares, not being less than three in number, for any sums payable in cash to the holder of such shares have remained uncashed for a period of twelve years prior to the publication of the notice and during the three months referred to in the third bullet point below;
- we have not during that time received any indication of the whereabouts or existence of the shareholder or person entitled to these shares by death, bankruptcy or operation of law; and
- we have caused a notice to be published in newspapers in the manner stipulated by our Memorandum and Articles of Association, giving notice of our intention to sell these shares, and a period of three months has elapsed since such notice.
- The net proceeds of any such sale shall belong to us, and when we receive these net proceeds we shall become indebted to the former shareholder for an amount equal to the net proceeds.

Inspection of books and records

Under British Virgin Islands Law, holders of our Common Shares are entitled, upon giving written notice to us, to inspect (i) our Memorandum and Articles of Association, (ii) the register of members, (iii) the register of directors and (iv) minutes of meetings and resolutions of members, and to make copies and take extracts from the documents and records. However, our directors can refuse access if they are satisfied that to allow such access would be contrary to our interests.

Rights of non-resident or foreign shareholders

There are no limitations imposed by our Memorandum and Articles of Association on the rights of non-resident or foreign shareholders to hold or exercise voting rights on our shares. In addition, there are no provisions in our Memorandum and Articles of Association governing the ownership threshold above which shareholder ownership must be disclosed.

Issuance of additional Common Shares

Our Memorandum and Articles of Association authorizes our board of directors to issue additional Common Shares from authorized but unissued shares, to the extent available, from time to time as our board of directors shall determine.

Differences in corporate law

The BVI Business Companies Act and the laws of the British Virgin Islands affecting British Virgin Islands companies like us and our shareholders differ from laws applicable to U.S. corporations and their shareholders. Set forth below is a summary of the material differences between the provisions of the laws of the British Virgin Islands applicable to us and the laws applicable to companies incorporated in the United States and their shareholders.

Mergers and similar arrangements

Under the laws of the British Virgin Islands, two or more companies may merge or consolidate in accordance with Section 170 of the BVI Business Companies Act. A merger means the merging of two or more constituent companies into one of the constituent companies and a consolidation means the uniting of two or more constituent companies into a new company. In order to merge or consolidate, the directors of each constituent company must approve a written plan of merger or consolidation, which must be authorized by a resolution of shareholders.

While a director may vote on the plan of merger or consolidation even if he has a financial interest in the plan, the interested director must disclose the interest to all other directors of the company promptly upon becoming aware of the fact that he is interested in a transaction entered into or to be entered into by the company.

A transaction entered into by our company in respect of which a director is interested (including a merger or consolidation) is voidable by us unless the director's interest was (a) disclosed to the board prior to the transaction or (b) the transaction is (i) between the director and the company and (ii) the transaction is in the ordinary course of the company's business and on usual terms and conditions. Notwithstanding the above, a transaction entered into by the company is not voidable if the material facts of the interest are known to the shareholders and they approve or ratify it or the company received fair value for the transaction.

Shareholders not otherwise entitled to vote on the merger or consolidation may still acquire the right to vote if the plan of merger or consolidation contains any provision which, if proposed as an amendment to the memorandum or articles of association, would entitle them to vote as a class or series on the proposed amendment. In any event, all shareholders must be given a copy of the plan of merger or consolidation irrespective of whether they are entitled to vote at the meeting to approve the plan of merger or consolidation.

The shareholders of the constituent companies are not required to receive shares of the surviving or consolidated company but may receive debt obligations or other securities of the surviving or consolidated company, other assets, or a combination thereof. Further, some or all of the shares of a class or series may be converted into a kind of asset while the other shares of the same class or series may receive a different kind of asset. As such, not all the shares of a class or series must receive the same kind of consideration.

After the plan of merger or consolidation has been approved by the directors and authorized by a resolution of the shareholders, articles of merger or consolidation are executed by each company and filed with the Registrar of Corporate Affairs in the British Virgin Islands.

A shareholder may dissent from a mandatory redemption of his shares, an arrangement (if permitted by the court), a merger (unless the shareholder was a shareholder of the surviving company prior to the merger and continues to hold the same or similar shares after the merger) or a consolidation. A shareholder properly exercising his dissent rights is entitled to a cash payment equal to the fair value of his shares.

A shareholder dissenting from a merger or consolidation must object in writing to the merger or consolidation before the vote by the shareholders on the merger or consolidation, unless notice of the meeting was not given to the shareholder. If the merger or consolidation is approved by the shareholders, the company must give notice of this fact to each shareholder within 20 days who gave written objection. These shareholders then have 20 days to give to the company their written election in the form specified by the BVI Business Companies Act to dissent from the merger or consolidation, provided that in the case of a merger, the 20 days starts when the plan of merger is delivered to the shareholder.

Upon giving notice of his election to dissent, a shareholder ceases to have any shareholder rights except the right to be paid the fair value of his shares. As such, the merger or consolidation may proceed in the ordinary course notwithstanding his dissent.

Within seven days of the later of the delivery of the notice of election to dissent and the effective date of the merger or consolidation, the company must make a written offer to each dissenting shareholder to purchase his shares at a specified price per share that the company determines to be the fair value of the shares. The company and the shareholder then have 30 days to agree upon the price. If the company and a shareholder fail to agree on the price within the 30 days, then the company and the shareholder shall, within 20 days immediately following the expiration of the 30-day period, each designate an appraiser and these two appraisers shall designate a third appraiser. These three appraisers shall fix the fair value of the shares as of the close of business on the day prior to the shareholders' approval of the transaction without taking into account any change in value as a result of the transaction.

Shareholders' suits

There are both statutory and common law remedies available to our shareholders as a matter of British Virgin Islands law. These are summarized below:

Prejudiced members

A shareholder who considers that the affairs of the company have been, are being, or are likely to be, conducted in a manner that is, or any act or acts of the company have been, or are, likely to be oppressive, unfairly discriminatory or unfairly prejudicial to him in that capacity, can apply to the court under Section 184I of the BVI Business Companies Act, inter alia, for an order that his shares be acquired, that he be provided compensation, that the Court regulate the future conduct of the company, or that any decision of the company which contravenes the BVI Business Companies Act or our Memorandum and Articles of Association be set aside.

Derivative actions

Section 184C of the BVI Business Companies Act provides that a shareholder of a company may, with the leave of the Court, bring an action in the name of the company to redress any wrong done to it.

Just and equitable winding up

In addition to the statutory remedies outlined above, shareholders can also petition for the winding up of a company on the grounds that it is just and equitable for the court to so order. Save in exceptional circumstances, this remedy is only available where the company has been operated as a quasi partnership and trust and confidence between the partners has broken down.

Indemnification of directors and executive officers and limitation of liability

British Virgin Islands law does not limit the extent to which a company's articles of association may provide for indemnification of officers and directors, except to the extent any provision providing indemnification may be held by the British Virgin Islands courts to be contrary to public policy, such as to provide indemnification against civil fraud or the consequences of committing a crime.

Under our Memorandum and Articles of Association, we indemnify against all expenses, including legal fees, and against all judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement and reasonably incurred in connection with legal, administrative or investigative proceedings for any person who:

- is or was a party or is threatened to be made a party to any threatened, pending or completed proceedings, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative, by reason of the fact that the person is or was our director; or
- is or was, at our request, serving as a director or officer of, or in any other capacity is or was acting for, another body corporate or a partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise.

These indemnities only apply if the person acted honestly and in good faith with a view to our best interests and, in the case of criminal proceedings, the person had no reasonable cause to believe that his conduct was unlawful. This standard of conduct is generally the same as permitted under the Delaware General Corporation Law for a Delaware corporation.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to our directors, officers or persons controlling us under the foregoing provisions, we have been advised that in the opinion of the SEC, such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is therefore unenforceable.

Anti-takeover provisions in our Memorandum and Articles of Association

Some provisions of our Memorandum and Articles of Association may discourage, delay or prevent a change in control of our company or management that shareholders may consider favorable, including provisions that provide for a staggered board of directors and prevent shareholders from taking an action by written consent in lieu of a meeting. However, under British Virgin Islands law, our directors may only exercise the rights and powers granted to them under our Memorandum and Articles of Association, as amended and restated from time to time, as they believe in good faith to be in the best interests of our company.

Directors' fiduciary duties

Under Delaware corporate law, a director of a Delaware corporation has a fiduciary duty to the corporation and its shareholders. This duty has two components: the duty of care and the duty of loyalty. The duty of care requires that a director act in good faith, with the care that an ordinarily prudent person would exercise under similar circumstances. Under this duty, a director must inform himself of, and disclose to shareholders, all material information reasonably available regarding a transaction that is material to the company. The duty of loyalty requires that a director act in a manner he reasonably believes to be in the best interests of the corporation. He must not use his corporate position for personal gain or advantage. This duty prohibits self-dealing by a director and mandates that the best interest of the corporation and its shareholders take precedence over any interest possessed by a director, officer or controlling shareholder and not shared by the shareholders generally. In general, actions of a director are presumed to have been made on an informed basis, in good faith and in the honest belief that the action taken was in the best interests of the corporation. However, this presumption may be rebutted by evidence of a breach of one of the fiduciary duties. Should such evidence be presented concerning a transaction by a director, a director must prove the procedural fairness of the transaction and that the transaction was of fair value to the corporation.

Under British Virgin Islands law, our directors owe the company certain statutory and fiduciary duties including, among others, a duty to act honestly, in good faith, for a proper purpose and with a view to what the directors believe to be in the best interests of the company. Our directors are also required, when exercising powers or performing duties as a director, to exercise the care, diligence and skill that a reasonable director would exercise in comparable circumstances, taking into account without limitation, the nature of the company, the nature of the decision and the position of the director and the nature of the responsibilities undertaken. In the exercise of their powers, our directors must ensure neither they nor the company acts in a manner which contravenes the BVI Business Companies Act or our Memorandum and Articles of Association, as amended and re-stated from time to time. A shareholder has the right to seek damages for breaches of duties owed to us by our directors.

Shareholder action by written consent

Under the Delaware General Corporation Law, a corporation may eliminate the right of shareholders to act by written consent by amendment to its certificate of incorporation. British Virgin Islands law provides that shareholders may approve corporate matters by way of a written resolution without a meeting signed by or on behalf of shareholders sufficient to constitute the requisite majority of shareholders who would have been entitled to vote on such matter at a general meeting; provided that if the consent is less than unanimous, notice must be given to all non-consenting shareholders. Our Memorandum and Articles of Association permit shareholders to act by written consent.

Shareholder proposals

Under the Delaware General Corporation Law, a shareholder has the right to put any proposal before the annual meeting of shareholders, provided it complies with the notice provisions in the governing documents. A special meeting may be called by the board of directors or any other person authorized to do so in the governing documents, but shareholders may be precluded from calling special meetings. British Virgin Islands law and our Memorandum and Articles of Association allow our shareholders holding not less than 30% of the votes of the outstanding voting shares to requisition a shareholders' meeting. We are not obliged by law to call shareholders' annual general meetings, but our Memorandum and Articles of Association do permit the directors to call such a meeting. The location of any shareholders' meeting can be determined by the board of directors and can be held anywhere in the world.

Cumulative voting

Under the Delaware General Corporation Law, cumulative voting for elections of directors is not permitted unless the corporation's certificate of incorporation specifically provides for it. Cumulative voting potentially facilitates the representation of minority shareholders on a board of directors since it permits the minority shareholder to cast all the votes to which the shareholder is entitled on a single director, which increases the shareholder's voting power with respect to electing such director. As permitted under British Virgin Islands law, our Memorandum and Articles of Association do not provide for cumulative voting. As a result, our shareholders are not afforded any less protections or rights on this issue than shareholders of a Delaware corporation.

Removal of directors

Under the Delaware General Corporation Law, a director of a corporation with a classified board may be removed only for cause with the approval of a majority of the outstanding shares entitled to vote, unless the certificate of incorporation provides otherwise. Under our Memorandum and Articles of Association, directors can be removed from office, with cause, by a resolution of shareholders or by a resolution of directors passed at a meeting of directors called for the purpose of removing the director or for purposes including the removal of the director.

Transactions with interested shareholders

The Delaware General Corporation Law contains a business combination statute applicable to Delaware public corporations whereby, unless the corporation has specifically elected not to be governed by such statute by amendment to its certificate of incorporation, it is prohibited from engaging in certain business combinations with an "interested shareholder" for three years following the date that such person becomes an interested shareholder. An interested shareholder generally is a person or group who or which owns or owned 15% or more of the target's outstanding voting shares within the past three years. This has the effect of limiting the ability of a potential acquirer to make a two-tiered bid for the target in which all shareholders would not be treated equally. The statute does not apply if, among other things, prior to the date on which such shareholder becomes an interested shareholder, the board of directors approves either the business combination or the transaction which resulted in the person becoming an interested shareholder. This encourages any potential acquirer of a Delaware public corporation to negotiate the terms of any acquisition transaction with the target's board of directors. British Virgin Islands law has no comparable statute.

Dissolution; winding up

Under the Delaware General Corporation Law, unless the board of directors approves the proposal to dissolve, dissolution must be approved by shareholders holding 100% of the total voting power of the corporation. Only if the dissolution is initiated by the board of directors may it be approved by a simple majority of the corporation's outstanding shares. Delaware law allows a Delaware corporation to include in its certificate of incorporation a supermajority voting requirement in connection with dissolutions initiated by the board. Under the BVI Business Companies Act and our Memorandum and Articles of Association, we may appoint a voluntary liquidator by a resolution of the shareholders or by resolution of directors.

Variation of rights of shares

Under the Delaware General Corporation Law, a corporation may vary the rights of a class of shares with the approval of a majority of the outstanding shares of such class, unless the certificate of incorporation provides otherwise. Under our Memorandum and Articles of Association, if at any time our shares are divided into different classes of shares, the rights attached to any class may only be varied, whether or not our company is in liquidation, with the consent in writing of or by a resolution passed at a meeting by the holders of not less than 50 percent of the issued shares in that class.

Amendment of governing documents

Under the Delaware General Corporation Law, a corporation's governing documents may be amended with the approval of a majority of the outstanding shares entitled to vote, unless the certificate of incorporation provides otherwise. As permitted by British Virgin Islands law, our Memorandum and Articles of Association may be amended by a resolution of shareholders and, subject to certain exceptions, by a resolution of directors. Any amendment is effective from the date it is registered at the Registry of Corporate Affairs in the British Virgin Islands.

Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions

A. Major Shareholders

The following table sets forth information with respect to beneficial ownership of our Common Shares as of October 30, 2020 by:

- Each person who is known by us to beneficially own 5% or more of our outstanding Common Shares;
- Each of our directors and named executive officers; and
- All directors and named executive officers as a group.

The number and percentage of Common Shares beneficially owned are based on 25,913,631 Common Shares outstanding as of October 30, 2020. Information with respect to beneficial ownership has been furnished by each director, officer or beneficial owner of 5% or more of our Common Shares. Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC and generally requires that such person have voting or investment power with respect to securities. In computing the number of Common Shares beneficially owned by a person listed below and the percentage ownership of such person, Common Shares underlying options, warrants or convertible securities held by each such person that are exercisable or convertible within 60 days of October 30, 2020 are deemed outstanding, but are not deemed outstanding for computing the percentage ownership of any other person. Except as otherwise indicated in the footnotes to this table, or as required by applicable community property laws, all persons listed have sole voting and investment power for all Common Shares shown as beneficially owned by them. Unless otherwise indicated in the footnotes, the address for each principal shareholder is in the care of our Company at Tongsha Industrial Estate, East District, Dongguan, Guangdong, People's Republic of China 523217. As of the date of the report, we have approximately 7 shareholders of record. This does not include shareholders who hold their shares in "street name". A majority of our Common Shares are held outside the United States, and none of our directors is located in the United States.

	Shares Beneficially Owned (1)		Percentage of Voting Power(2)
	Number	Percent	
Named Executive Officers and Directors:			
Silong Chen ⁽³⁾	9,289,000	35.3%	62.3%
Zhiqiang Shao	0	0%	
Changqing Shi	0	0%	
Qingshen Liu	0	0%	
Yunhao Chen ⁽⁵⁾	120,000	*	*
5% or Greater Shareholders			
Fine victory holding company Limited ⁽³⁾	9,069,000	35.3%	62.3%

* Less than 1%

(1) Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC and includes voting or investment power with respect to the Common Shares. All shares represent Class A and Class B Common Shares and granted options to the extent such options will vest within 60 days after October 30, 2020.

(2) Class A Common Shares have one vote per share. Class B Common Shares have three votes per share.

(3) Consists of 9,069,000 Class B Common Shares held by Fine victory holding company Limited, of which Silong Chen may be deemed to have voting and dispositive power and vested options to purchase 220,000 Class A Common Shares. Mr. Chen waived his right to 140,000 options on October 31, 2019. Due to his ownership of all outstanding Class B Common Shares (which have three votes per share rather than one vote like Class A Common Shares), Mr. Silong Chen has substantial control over Dogness.

(4) Consists of vested options to purchase 120,000 Class A Common Shares.

B. Related party transactions

In addition to the executive officer and director compensation arrangements discussed in “Executive Compensation,” below we describe transactions since July 1, 2017, to which we have been a participant, in which the amount involved in the transactions is material to us or the related party.

(1) Accounts receivable from related parties

As of June 30, 2020, 2019 and 2018, accounts receivable balances due from related parties were as follows:

Accounts receivable - related parties, net:	As of June 30,		
	2020	2019	2018
Linsun Smart Technology Co., Ltd (“Linsun”)	\$ -	\$ 92,563	\$ -
Dogness Network Technology Co., Ltd (“Dogness Network”)	559,465	152,201	-
	<u>\$ 559,465</u>	<u>\$ 244,764</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

As of June 30, 2020, total accounts receivable from these two related parties amounted to \$559,465, of which \$434,098 has been collected as of the date of this report.

(2) Due to a related party

Amounts Payable - related parties, net:	As of June 30,		
	2020	2019	2018
Loan Payable to Mr. Silong Chen	\$ 25,462	\$ -	\$ -

Mr. Silong Chen periodically provides working capital loans to support the Company's operations when needed. Such advance was non-interest bearing and due on demand.

(3) Accounts payable to related parties

Accounts payables to related parties consisted of the following

Accounts payable - related parties:	As of June 30,	
	2020	2019
-Linsun	\$ 301,555	\$ -
-Dogness Network	3,660	-
Total	\$ 305,215	\$ -

(4) Sales to related parties

Revenue from related parties consisted of the following:

Name	For the years ended June 30,		
	2020	2019	2018
Linsun	\$ 72,987	\$ 185,126	\$ -
Dogness Network	836,664	143,441	-
Total	\$ 909,651	\$ 328,567	\$ -

Cost of revenue associated with the sales to these two related parties amounted to \$633,132, \$202,606 and Nil for the years ended June 30, 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

(5) Purchase from related parties

During the year ended June 30, 2020, the Company also purchased certain pet product components and parts, such as smart pet water and food feeding devices, from Linsun and Dogness Network. Total purchases from Linsun and Dogness Network amounted to \$2,191,458 and \$3,362 in fiscal 2020, respectively.

During the year ended June 30, 2020, the Company also purchased total of \$205,328 pet shampoo from Guangdong Dogness Biotechnology Co., Ltd., an entity related to one of the Company's shareholders.

(6) Lease arrangement with related party

On January 2, 2020, Dongguan Jiasheng signed a lease agreement with Linsun, which enabled Linsun to lease part of Dongguan Jiasheng's new production facilities of approximately 8,460 square meters for ten years. Annual lease payment from Linsun amounted to approximately \$230,000 and is subject to a 15% adjustment every three years. For the year ended June 30, 2020, the Company recorded rent income of \$89,411 as other income through lease the manufacturing facilities to Linsun.

(7) Loan guarantee provided by related parties

In connection with the Company's bank borrowings, Mr. Silong Chen pledged his personal assets as collateral and signed guarantee agreements to provide guarantee to the Company's short-term bank loans. Related parties, Mr. Junqiang Chen and Ms. Caiyuan He, the relatives of Mr. Silong Chen, also jointly provided guarantee to the Company's borrowings from ICBC bank.

Future Related Party Transactions

The Corporate Governance Committee of our Board of Directors must approve all related party transactions. All related party transactions will be made or entered into on terms that are no less favorable to use than can be obtained from unaffiliated third parties. Related party transactions that we have previously entered into were not approved by independent directors, as we had no independent directors at that time.

C. Interests of experts and counsel

Not applicable for annual reports on Form 20-F.

Item 8. Financial Information

A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information

Please refer to Item 18.

Legal and Administrative Proceedings

We are currently not a party to any material legal or administrative proceedings and are not aware of any pending or threatened material legal or administrative proceedings against us. We may from time to time become a party to various legal or administrative proceedings arising in the ordinary course of our business.

Dividend Policy

In connection with our reorganization, on November 15, 2016 and December 30, 2016, the board of our subsidiary Dongguan Jiasheng approved a dividend of approximately \$2.8 million in aggregate to its founding shareholder, Mr. Silong Chen. Other than this dividend, we have not declared or paid any cash dividends in the last two years. Those dividends were paid in RMB in China. We anticipate that we will retain any earnings to support operations and to finance the growth and development of our business. Therefore, we do not expect to pay cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Any future determination relating to our dividend policy will be made at the discretion of our Board of Directors and will depend on a number of factors, including future earnings, capital requirements, financial conditions and future prospects and other factors the Board of Directors may deem relevant.

Under British Virgin Islands law, we may only pay dividends from surplus (the excess, if any, at the time of the determination of the total assets of our company over the sum of our liabilities, as shown in our books of account, plus our capital), and we must be solvent before and after the dividend payment in the sense that we will be able to satisfy our liabilities as they become due in the ordinary course of business; and the realizable value of assets of our company will not be less than the sum of our total liabilities, other than deferred taxes as shown on our books of account, and our capital.

If we determine to pay dividends on any of our Common Shares in the future, as a holding company, we will be dependent on receipt of funds from our Hong Kong subsidiaries, HK Jiasheng and HK Dogness. Current PRC regulations permit the PRC Subsidiaries to pay dividends to HK Dogness only out of their accumulated profits, if any, determined in accordance with Chinese accounting standards and regulations. In addition, each of our subsidiaries in China is required to set aside at least 10% of its after-tax profits each year, if any, to fund a statutory reserve until such reserve reaches 50% of its registered capital. Each of such entity in China is also required to further set aside a portion of its after-tax profits to fund the employee welfare fund, although the amount to be set aside, if any, is determined at the discretion of its board of directors. Although the statutory reserves can be used, among other ways, to increase the registered capital and eliminate future losses in excess of retained earnings of the respective companies, the reserve funds are not distributable as cash dividends except in the event of liquidation.

In addition, pursuant to the EIT Law and its implementation rules, dividends generated after January 1, 2008 and distributed to us by our PRC subsidiaries are subject to withholding tax at a rate of 10% unless otherwise exempted or reduced according to treaties or arrangements between the PRC central government and governments of other countries or regions where the non-PRC-resident enterprises are incorporated.

Under existing PRC foreign exchange regulations, payments of current account items, including profit distributions, interest payments and trade and service-related foreign exchange transactions, can be made in foreign currencies without prior approval of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange, or SAFE, by complying with certain procedural requirements. Specifically, under the existing exchange restrictions, without prior approval of SAFE, cash generated from operations in China may be used to pay dividends to our company. The PRC Subsidiaries may go to a licensed bank to remit their after-tax profits out of China. Nevertheless, the bank will require the PRC Subsidiaries to produce the following documents for verification before they may transfer the dividends to an overseas bank account of their parent company, HK Dogness, or indirect parent, Dogness: (1) tax payment statement and tax return; (2) auditor's report issued by a Chinese certified public accounting firm confirming the availability of profits and dividends for distribution in the current year; (3) the Board minutes authorizing the distribution of dividends to its shareholders; (4) the foreign exchange registration certificate issued by SAFE; (5) the capital verification report issued by a Chinese certified public accounting firm; (6) if the declared dividends will be distributed out of accumulated profits earned in prior years, the PRC Subsidiaries must appoint a Chinese certified public accounting firm to issue an auditors' report to the bank to certify the PRC Subsidiaries' financial position during the years from which the profits arose; and (7) other information as required by SAFE.

B. Significant Changes

We have not experienced any significant changes since the date of our audited consolidated financial statements included in this annual report.

Item 9. The Offer and Listing

A. Offer and listing details

We completed our initial public offering on December 18, 2017. Our Class A Common Shares trade under the trading symbol "DOGZ" on the NASDAQ Global Market.

As of October 30, 2020, there were approximately 7 holders of record of our Class A Common Shares. This excludes our Class A Common Shares owned by shareholders holding Class A Common Shares under nominee security position listings. On October 29, 2020, the last sales price of our Class A Common Shares as reported on the NASDAQ Global Market was \$2.45 per common share.

B. Plan of distribution

Not applicable for annual reports on Form 20-F.

C. Markets

Our Class A Common Shares are listed on the Nasdaq Global Market under the symbol "DOGZ."

D. Selling shareholders

Not applicable for annual reports on Form 20-F.

E. Dilution

Not applicable for annual reports on Form 20-F.

F. Expenses of the issue

Not applicable for annual reports on Form 20-F.

Item 10. Additional Information

A. Share capital

Not applicable for annual reports on Form 20-F.

B. Memorandum and articles of association

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to the material headed “Description of Share Capital” in our Registration Statement on Form F-1, File no. 333-220547, filed with the SEC on September 20, 2017, as amended.

C. Material contracts

We have not entered into any material contracts other than in the ordinary course of business and otherwise described elsewhere in this annual report.

D. Exchange controls

Foreign Currency Exchange

The principal regulations governing foreign currency exchange in China are the Foreign Exchange Administration Regulations. Under the PRC foreign exchange regulations, payments of current account items, such as profit distributions and trade and service-related foreign exchange transactions, may be made in foreign currencies without prior approval from SAFE by complying with certain procedural requirements. By contrast, approval from or registration with appropriate government authorities is required where RMB is to be converted into foreign currency and remitted out of China to pay capital expenses such as the repayment of foreign currency-denominated loans or foreign currency is to be remitted into China under the capital account, such as a capital increase or foreign currency loans to our PRC subsidiaries.

In August 2008, SAFE issued the Circular on the Relevant Operating Issues Concerning the Improvement of the Administration of the Payment and Settlement of Foreign Currency Capital of Foreign-Invested Enterprises, or SAFE Circular 142, regulating the conversion by a foreign-invested enterprise of foreign currency-registered capital into RMB by restricting how the converted RMB may be used. In addition, SAFE promulgated Circular 45 on November 9, 2011 in order to clarify the application of SAFE Circular 142. Under SAFE Circular 142 and Circular 45, the RMB capital converted from foreign currency registered capital of a foreign-invested enterprise may only be used for purposes within the business scope approved by the applicable government authority and may not be used for equity investments within the PRC. In addition, SAFE strengthened its oversight of the flow and use of the RMB capital converted from foreign currency registered capital of foreign-invested enterprises. The use of such RMB capital may not be changed without SAFE’s approval, and such RMB capital may not in any case be used to repay RMB loans if the proceeds of such loans have not been used.

In November 2012, SAFE promulgated the Circular of Further Improving and Adjusting Foreign Exchange Administration Policies on Foreign Direct Investment, which substantially amends and simplifies the current foreign exchange procedure. Pursuant to this circular, the opening of various special purpose foreign exchange accounts, such as pre-establishment expenses accounts, foreign exchange capital accounts and guarantee accounts, the reinvestment of RMB proceeds by foreign investors in the PRC, and remittance of foreign exchange profits and dividends by a foreign-invested enterprise to its foreign shareholders no longer require the approval or verification of SAFE, and multiple capital accounts for the same entity may be opened in different provinces, which was not possible previously. In addition, SAFE promulgated the Circular on Printing and Distributing the Provisions on Foreign Exchange Administration over Domestic Direct Investment by Foreign Investors and the Supporting Documents in May 2013, which specifies that the administration by SAFE or its local branches over direct investment by foreign investors in the PRC shall be conducted by way of registration and banks shall process foreign exchange business relating to the direct investment in the PRC based on the registration information provided by SAFE and its branches.

We typically do not need to use our offshore foreign currency to fund our PRC operations. In the event we need to do so, we will apply to obtain the relevant approvals of SAFE and other PRC government authorities as necessary.

Regulation of Dividend Distribution

The principal laws, rules and regulations governing dividend distribution by foreign-invested enterprises in the PRC are the Company Law of the PRC, as amended, the Wholly Foreign-owned Enterprise Law and its implementation regulations and the Equity Joint Venture Law and its implementation regulations. Under these laws, rules and regulations, foreign-invested enterprises may pay dividends only out of their accumulated profit, if any, as determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. Both PRC domestic companies and wholly-foreign owned PRC enterprises are required to set aside as general reserves at least 10% of their after-tax profit, until the cumulative amount of such reserves reaches 50% of their registered capital. A PRC company is not permitted to distribute any profits until any losses from prior fiscal years have been offset. Profits retained from prior fiscal years may be distributed together with distributable profits from the current fiscal year.

E. Taxation

The following sets forth the material British Virgin Islands, Chinese and U.S. federal income tax consequences related to an investment in our Class A Common Shares. It is directed to U.S. Holders (as defined below) of our Class A Common Shares and is based upon laws and relevant interpretations thereof in effect as of the date of this report, all of which are subject to change. This description does not deal with all possible tax consequences relating to an investment in our Class A Common Shares, such as the tax consequences under state, local and other tax laws.

The following brief description applies only to U.S. Holders (defined below) that hold Class A Common Shares as capital assets and that have the U.S. dollar as their functional currency. This brief description is based on the tax laws of the United States in effect as of the date of this report and on U.S. Treasury regulations in effect or, in some cases, proposed, as of the date of this report, as well as judicial and administrative interpretations thereof available on or before such date. All of the foregoing authorities are subject to change, which change could apply retroactively and could affect the tax consequences described below.

The brief description below of the U.S. federal income tax consequences to “U.S. Holders” will apply to you if you are a beneficial owner of shares and you are, for U.S. federal income tax purposes,

- an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States;
- a corporation (or other entity taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) organized under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia;
- an estate whose income is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- a trust that (1) is subject to the primary supervision of a court within the United States and the control of one or more U.S. persons for all substantial decisions or (2) has a valid election in effect under applicable U.S. Treasury regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

WE URGE POTENTIAL PURCHASERS OF OUR SHARES TO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS CONCERNING THE U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL AND NON-U.S. TAX CONSEQUENCES OF PURCHASING, OWNING AND DISPOSING OF OUR SHARES.

Generally

Dogness is a tax-exempt company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands. HK Dogness and HK Jiasheng are subject to Hong Kong profits tax rates. Dongguan Dogness and Dongguan Jiasheng are governed by PRC laws.

Our company pays PRC enterprise income taxes, value added taxes and business taxes in China for revenues from Dongguan Dogness and Dongguan Jiasheng. The Business Tax has been incorporated into VAT since May 1st of 2016. British Virgin Islands tax laws apply to Dogness.

People's Republic of China Enterprise Taxation

The following brief description of Chinese enterprise laws is designed to highlight the enterprise-level taxation on our earnings, which will affect the amount of dividends, if any, we are ultimately able to pay to our shareholders. See "Dividend Policy."

PRC enterprise income tax is calculated based on taxable income determined under PRC accounting principles. The Enterprise Income Tax Law (the "EIT Law"), effective as of January 1, 2008, enterprises pay a unified income tax rate of 25% and unified tax deduction standards are applied equally to both domestic-invested enterprises and foreign-invested enterprises. Under the EIT Law, an enterprise established outside of the PRC with "de facto management bodies" within the PRC is considered a resident enterprise and will normally be subject to the enterprise income tax at the rate of 25% on its global income. If the PRC tax authorities subsequently determine that we, HK Jiasheng, HK Dogness or any future non-PRC subsidiary should be classified as a PRC resident enterprise, then such entity's global income will be subject to PRC income tax at a tax rate of 25%. In addition, under the EIT Law, payments from HK Jiasheng or HK Dogness to us may be subject to a withholding tax. The EIT Law currently provides for a withholding tax rate of 20%. If Dogness, HK Jiasheng or HK Dogness is deemed to be a non-resident enterprise, then it will be subject to a withholding tax at the rate of 10% on any dividends paid by its Chinese subsidiaries to such entity. In practice, the tax authorities typically impose the withholding tax rate of 10% rate, as prescribed in the implementation regulations; however, there can be no guarantee that this practice will continue as more guidance is provided by relevant government authorities. We are actively monitoring the proposed withholding tax and are evaluating appropriate organizational changes to minimize the corresponding tax impact.

According to the Sino-U.S. Tax Treaty which was effective on January 1, 1987 and aimed to avoid double taxation disadvantage, income that is incurred in one nation should be taxed by that nation and credited by the other nation, but for the dividend that is generated in China and distributed to foreigner in other nations, a rate 10% tax will be charged.

Our company will have to withhold that tax when we are distributing dividends to our foreign investors. If we do not fulfill this duty, we will receive a fine up to five times of the amount we are supposed to pay as tax or other administrative penalties from government. The worst case could be criminal charge of tax evasion to responsible persons. The criminal penalty for this offense depends on the tax amount the offender evaded, and the maximum penalty will be 3 – 7 years imprisonment plus fine.

PRC Value Added Tax

Pursuant to the Provisional Regulation of China on Value Added Tax and its implementing rules, issued in December 1993, all entities and individuals that are engaged in the businesses of sales of goods, provision of repair and placement services and importation of goods into China are generally subject to a VAT at a rate of 17% (with the exception of certain goods which are subject to a rate of 13%) of the gross sales proceeds received, less any VAT already paid or borne by the taxpayer on the goods or services purchased by it and utilized in the production of goods or provisions of services that have generated the gross sales proceeds.

PRC Business Tax

Companies in China are generally subject to business tax and related surcharges by various local tax authorities at rates ranging from 3% to 20% on revenue generated from providing services and revenue generated from the transfer of intangibles. However, since May 1, 2016, the Business Tax has been incorporated into Value Added Tax in China, which means there will be no more Business Tax and accordingly some business operations previously taxed in the name of Business Tax will be taxed in the manner of VAT thereafter. In general, this newly implemented policy is intended to relieve many companies from heavy taxes under currently slowing down economy. In the case of our Chinese subsidiaries, Dongguan Dogness and Dongguan Jiasheng, even though the VAT rate is 17%, with the deductibles the company may get in the business process, it will bear less burden than previous Business Tax.

British Virgin Islands Taxation

Under the BVI Business Companies Act as currently in effect, a holder of Common Shares who is not a resident of the British Virgin Islands is exempt from British Virgin Islands income tax on dividends paid with respect to the Common Shares and all holders of Common Shares are not liable to the British Virgin Islands for income tax on gains realized during that year on sale or disposal of such shares. The British Virgin Islands does not impose a withholding tax on dividends paid by a company incorporated or re-registered under the BVI Business Companies Act.

There are no capital gains, gift or inheritance taxes levied by the British Virgin Islands on companies incorporated or re-registered under the BVI Business Companies Act. In addition, shares of companies incorporated or re-registered under the BVI Business Companies Act are not subject to transfer taxes, stamp duties or similar charges.

There is no income tax treaty or convention currently in effect between the United States and the British Virgin Islands or between China and the British Virgin Islands.

United States Federal Income Taxation

The following does not address the tax consequences to any particular investor or to persons in special tax situations such as:

- banks;
- financial institutions;
- insurance companies;
- regulated investment companies;
- real estate investment trusts;
- broker-dealers;
- traders that elect to mark-to-market;
- U.S. expatriates;
- tax-exempt entities;
- persons liable for alternative minimum tax;
- persons holding our Common Shares as part of a straddle, hedging, conversion or integrated transaction;
- persons that actually or constructively own 10% or more of our voting shares;
- persons who acquired our Common Shares pursuant to the exercise of any employee share option or otherwise as consideration;

or

- persons holding our Common Shares through partnerships or other pass-through entities.

Prospective purchasers are urged to consult their own tax advisors about the application of the U.S. Federal tax rules to their particular circumstances as well as the state, local, foreign and other tax consequences to them of the purchase, ownership and disposition of our Common Shares.

Taxation of Dividends and Other Distributions on our Common Shares

Subject to the passive foreign investment company rules discussed below, the gross amount of distributions made by us to you with respect to the Common Shares (including the amount of any taxes withheld therefrom) will generally be includable in your gross income as dividend income on the date of receipt by you, but only to the extent that the distribution is paid out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles). With respect to corporate U.S. Holders, the dividends will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction allowed to corporations in respect of dividends received from other U.S. corporations.

With respect to non-corporate U.S. Holders, including individual U.S. Holders, dividends will be taxed at the lower capital gains rate applicable to qualified dividend income, provided that (1) the Common Shares are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States, or we are eligible for the benefits of an approved qualifying income tax treaty with the United States that includes an exchange of information program, (2) we are not a passive foreign investment company (as discussed below) for either our taxable year in which the dividend is paid or the preceding taxable year, and (3) certain holding period requirements are met. Under U.S. Internal Revenue Service authority, Common Shares are considered for purpose of clause (1) above to be readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States if they are listed on the Nasdaq Global Market. You are urged to consult your tax advisors regarding the availability of the lower rate for dividends paid with respect to our Common Shares, including the effects of any change in law after the date of this report.

Dividends will constitute foreign source income for foreign tax credit limitation purposes. If the dividends are taxed as qualified dividend income (as discussed above), the amount of the dividend taken into account for purposes of calculating the foreign tax credit limitation will be limited to the gross amount of the dividend, multiplied by the reduced rate divided by the highest rate of tax normally applicable to dividends. The limitation on foreign taxes eligible for credit is calculated separately with respect to specific classes of income. For this purpose, dividends distributed by us with respect to our Common Shares will constitute “passive category income” but could, in the case of certain U.S. Holders, constitute “general category income.”

To the extent that the amount of the distribution exceeds our current and accumulated earnings and profits (as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles), it will be treated first as a tax-free return of your tax basis in your Class A Common Shares, and to the extent the amount of the distribution exceeds your tax basis, the excess will be taxed as capital gain. We do not intend to calculate our earnings and profits under U.S. federal income tax principles. Therefore, a U.S. Holder should expect that a distribution will be treated as a dividend even if that distribution would otherwise be treated as a non-taxable return of capital or as capital gain under the rules described above.

Taxation of Dispositions of Common Shares

Subject to the passive foreign investment company rules discussed below, you will recognize taxable gain or loss on any sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of a share equal to the difference between the amount realized (in U.S. dollars) for the share and your tax basis (in U.S. dollars) in the Class A Common Shares. The gain or loss will be capital gain or loss. If you are a non-corporate U.S. Holder, including an individual U.S. Holder, who has held the Class A Common Shares for more than one year, you will be eligible for (a) reduced tax rates of 0% (for individuals in the 10% or 15% tax brackets), (b) higher tax rates of 20% (for individuals in the 39.6% tax bracket) or (c) 15% for all other individuals. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations. Any such gain or loss that you recognize will generally be treated as United States source income or loss for foreign tax credit limitation purposes.

Passive Foreign Investment Company

Based on our current and anticipated operations and the composition of our assets, we do not expect to be a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, for U.S. federal income tax purposes for our current taxable year ending June 30, 2017. Our actual PFIC status for the current taxable year ending June 30, 2017 will not be determinable until the close of such taxable year and, accordingly, there is no guarantee that we will not be a PFIC for the current taxable year. Because PFIC status is a factual determination for each taxable year which cannot be made until the close of the taxable year. A non-U.S. corporation is considered a PFIC for any taxable year if either:

- at least 75% of its gross income is passive income; or
- at least 50% of the value of its assets (based on an average of the quarterly values of the assets during a taxable year) is attributable to assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income (the “asset test”).

We will be treated as owning our proportionate share of the assets and earning our proportionate share of the income of any other corporation in which we own, directly or indirectly, at least 25% (by value) of the stock.

We must make a separate determination each year as to whether we are a PFIC. As a result, our PFIC status may change from no to yes. In particular, because the value of our assets for purposes of the asset test will generally be determined based on the market price of our Common Shares, our PFIC status will depend in large part on the market price of our Common Shares. Accordingly, fluctuations in the market price of the Common Shares may cause us to become a PFIC. In addition, the application of the PFIC rules is subject to uncertainty in several respects and the composition of our income and assets will be affected by how, and how quickly, we spend the cash we raised in our initial public offering. If we are a PFIC for any year during which you hold Common Shares, we will continue to be treated as a PFIC for all succeeding years during which you hold Common Shares. However, if we cease to be a PFIC, you may avoid some of the adverse effects of the PFIC regime by making a “deemed sale” election with respect to the Common Shares.

If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which you hold Common Shares, you will be subject to special tax rules with respect to any “excess distribution” that you receive and any gain you realize from a sale or other disposition (including a pledge) of the Common Shares, unless you make a “mark-to-market” election as discussed below. Distributions you receive in a taxable year that are greater than 125% of the average annual distributions you received during the shorter of the three preceding taxable years or your holding period for the Common Shares will be treated as an excess distribution. Under these special tax rules:

the excess distribution or gain will be allocated ratably over your holding period for the Common Shares;

- the amount allocated to the current taxable year, and any taxable year prior to the first taxable year in which we were a PFIC, will be treated as ordinary income, and
- the amount allocated to each other year will be subject to the highest tax rate in effect for that year and the interest charge generally applicable to underpayments of tax will be imposed on the resulting tax attributable to each such year.

The tax liability for amounts allocated to years prior to the year of disposition or “excess distribution” cannot be offset by any net operating losses for such years, and gains (but not losses) realized on the sale of the Common Shares cannot be treated as capital, even if you hold the Common Shares as capital assets.

A U.S. Holder of “marketable stock” (as defined below) in a PFIC may make a mark-to-market election for such stock to elect out of the tax treatment discussed above. If you make a mark-to-market election for the Common Shares, you will include in income each year an amount equal to the excess, if any, of the fair market value of the Common Shares as of the close of your taxable year over your adjusted basis in such Common Shares. You are allowed a deduction for the excess, if any, of the adjusted basis of the Common Shares over their fair market value as of the close of the taxable year. However, deductions are allowable only to the extent of any net mark-to-market gains on the Common Shares included in your income for prior taxable years. Amounts included in your income under a mark-to-market election, as well as gain on the actual sale or other disposition of the Common Shares, are treated as ordinary income. Ordinary loss treatment also applies to the deductible portion of any mark-to-market loss on the Common Shares, as well as to any loss realized on the actual sale or disposition of the Common Shares, to the extent that the amount of such loss does not exceed the net mark-to-market gains previously included for such Common Shares. Your basis in the Common Shares will be adjusted to reflect any such income or loss amounts. If you make a valid mark-to-market election, the tax rules that apply to distributions by corporations which are not PFICs would apply to distributions by us, except that the lower applicable capital gains rate for qualified dividend income discussed above under “— Taxation of Dividends and Other Distributions on our Common Shares” generally would not apply.

The mark-to-market election is available only for “marketable stock”, which is stock that is traded in other than de minimis quantities on at least 15 days during each calendar quarter (“regularly traded”) on a qualified exchange or other market (as defined in applicable U.S. Treasury regulations), including the Nasdaq Global Market. If the Class A Common Shares are regularly traded on the Nasdaq Global Market and if you are a holder of Class A Common Shares, the mark-to-market election would be available to you were we to be or become a PFIC.

Alternatively, a U.S. Holder of stock in a PFIC may make a “qualified electing fund” election with respect to such PFIC to elect out of the tax treatment discussed above. A U.S. Holder who makes a valid qualified electing fund election with respect to a PFIC will generally include in gross income for a taxable year such holder’s pro rata share of the corporation’s earnings and profits for the taxable year. However, the qualified electing fund election is available only if such PFIC provides such U.S. Holder with certain information regarding its earnings and profits as required under applicable U.S. Treasury regulations. We do not currently intend to prepare or provide the information that would enable you to make a qualified electing fund election. If you hold Common Shares in any year in which we are a PFIC, you will be required to file U.S. Internal Revenue Service Form 8621 regarding distributions received on the Common Shares and any gain realized on the disposition of the Common Shares.

You are urged to consult your tax advisors regarding the application of the PFIC rules to your investment in our Class A Common Shares and the elections discussed above.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Dividend payments with respect to our Common Shares and proceeds from the sale, exchange or redemption of our Common Shares may be subject to information reporting to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service and possible U.S. backup withholding at a current rate of 28%. Backup withholding will not apply, however, to a U.S. Holder who furnishes a correct taxpayer identification number and makes any other required certification on U.S. Internal Revenue Service Form W-9 or who is otherwise exempt from backup withholding. U.S. Holders who are required to establish their exempt status generally must provide such certification on U.S. Internal Revenue Service Form W-9. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the application of the U.S. information reporting and backup withholding rules.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Amounts withheld as backup withholding may be credited against your U.S. federal income tax liability, and you may obtain a refund of any excess amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules by filing the appropriate claim for refund with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service and furnishing any required information. We do not intend to withhold taxes for individual shareholders.

Under the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act of 2010, certain United States Holders are required to report information relating to Common Shares, subject to certain exceptions (including an exception for Common Shares held in accounts maintained by certain financial institutions), by attaching a complete Internal Revenue Service Form 8938, Statement of Specified Foreign Financial Assets, with their tax return for each year in which they hold Common Shares. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the application of the U.S. information reporting and backup withholding rules.

F. Dividends and paying agents

Not applicable for annual reports on Form 20-F.

G. Statement by experts

Not applicable for annual reports on Form 20-F.

H. Documents on display

We are subject to the information requirements of the Exchange Act. In accordance with these requirements, the Company files reports and other information with the SEC. You may read and copy any materials filed with the SEC at the Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC also maintains a web site at <http://www.sec.gov> that contains reports and other information regarding registrants that file electronically with the SEC.

I. Subsidiary Information

Not applicable.

Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk

Our exposure to interest rate risk primarily relates to excess cash invested in short-term instruments with original maturities of less than a year and long-term held-to-maturity securities with maturities of greater than a year. Investments in both fixed rate and floating rate interest earning instruments carry a degree of interest rate risk. Fixed rate securities may have their fair market value adversely impacted due to a rise in interest rates, while floating rate securities may produce less income than expected if interest rates fall. Due in part to these factors, our future investment income may fall short of expectations due to changes in interest rates, or we may suffer losses in principal if we have to sell securities that have declined in market value due to changes in interest rates. We have not been, and do not expect to be, exposed to material interest rate risks, and therefore have not used any derivative financial instruments to manage our interest risk exposure.

In the year ended June 30, 2020, we had approximately RMB30 million in outstanding bank loans, with weighted average annual interest rates of 5.4% and USD900K in outstanding bank line of credit with interest rate of 4.25%. As of June 30, 2020, if interest rates increased/decreased by 1 percentage point, with all other variables having remained constant, and assuming the amount of bank borrowings outstanding at the end of the year was outstanding for the entire year, profit/loss attributable to equity owners of our company would have been approximately RMB 0.4 million (\$0.005 million) lower/higher, respectively, mainly as a result of interest expense on our bank loans.

In the year ended June 30, 2019, we had approximately \$2.9 million in outstanding bank loans, with interest rates of 5.873%. As of June 30, 2019, if interest rates increased/decreased by 1 percentage point, with all other variables having remained constant, and assuming the amount of bank borrowings outstanding at the end of the year was outstanding for the entire year, profit attributable to equity owners of our company would have been approximately RMB 0.2 million (\$29,140) lower/higher, respectively, mainly as a result of interest expense on our bank loans.

In the year ended June 30, 2018, we had approximately \$4.8 million in outstanding bank loans, with interest rates ranging between 5.66% and 6.53%. As of June 30, 2018, if interest rates increased/decreased by 1 percentage point, with all other variables having remained constant, and assuming the amount of bank borrowings outstanding at the end of the year was outstanding for the entire year, profit attributable to equity owners of our company would have been approximately RMB 0.3 million (\$49,000) lower/higher, respectively, mainly as a result of interest expense on our bank loans.

The Company had short-term investments of \$3,551,968 as of June 30, 2020. The Company had short-term investments of \$11,073,200 as of June 30, 2019. The Company had short-term investments of \$28,233,035 as of June 30, 2018. The Company recorded interest income of \$243,661, \$536,345 and \$517,359 for the years ended June 30, 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively. We had no long-term held-to-maturity investments as of June 30, 2020, 2019 or 2018.

Foreign Exchange Risk

Our functional currency is the RMB, and our financial statements are presented in U.S. dollars. The RMB depreciated by 2.47% in 2018, depreciated by 2.86% in 2019 and depreciated by 3.01% in 2020. The change in the value of the RMB relative to the U.S. dollar may affect our financial results reported in the U.S. dollar terms without giving effect to any underlying change in our business or results of operation. The negative impact attributable to changes in revenue and expenses due to foreign currency translation are summarized as follows.

	Year ended June 30, 2020	Year ended June 30, 2019	Year ended June 30, 2018
Impact on revenue	\$ (533,585)	\$ 160,947	\$ 210,847
Impact on operating expenses	\$ (296,954)	\$ 53,966	\$ 42,113
Impact on net income	\$ (227,301)	\$ 8,319	\$ 32,329

Currently, our assets, liabilities, revenues and costs are denominated in RMB and in U.S. dollars. Our exposure to foreign exchange risk will primarily relate to those financial assets denominated in U.S. dollars. Any significant revaluation of RMB against U.S. dollars may materially affect our earnings and financial position, and the value of, and any dividends payable on, our Common Shares in U.S. dollars in the future. See “Risk Factors — Risks Related to Doing Business in China — Fluctuations in exchange rates could adversely affect our business and the value of our securities.”

Commodity Risk

As a developer and manufacturer of products composed largely of plastic, nylon and metal, our Company is exposed to the risk of an increase in the price of raw materials. We historically have been able to pass on price increases to customers by virtue of pricing terms that vary with changes in commodity prices, but we have not entered into any contract to hedge any specific commodity risk. Moreover, our Company does not purchase or trade on commodity instruments or positions; instead, it purchases commodities for use.

Item 12. Description of Securities Other than Equity Securities

With the exception of Items 12.D.3 and 12.D.4, this Item 12 is not applicable for annual reports on Form 20-F. As to Items 12.D.3 and 12.D.4, this Item 12 is not applicable, as the Company does not have any American Depositary Shares.

Part II

Item 13. Defaults, Dividend Arrearages and Delinquencies

We do not have any material defaults in the payment of principal, interest, or any installments under a sinking or purchase fund.

Item 14. Material Modifications to the Rights of Securities Holders and Use of Proceeds

- A. Not applicable.
- B. Not applicable.
- C. Not applicable.
- D. Not applicable.
- E. **Use of Proceeds.**

After deducting the underwriting fees and offering expenses payable by us, we received net proceeds of approximately \$50.2 million from our initial public offering (Commission No. 333-220547, declared effective December 7, 2017). The IPO was completed on December 18, 2017. Spartan Securities Group, Ltd. served as underwriter for the sale of between 8,000,000 and 11,000,000 Class A Common Shares, and pursuant to a filing under Rule 462, ultimately 10,907,635 Class A Common Shares were sold. Approximately \$4.4 million in fees and expenses (including underwriter commissions and discounts) were incurred in connection with the IPO.

As of the date of this report, we have used the net proceeds of the offering as follows:

Description of Use	Approximate Amount Spent as of October 30, 2020	
Research and Development	\$	2.1 million
Marketing	\$	5.0 million
Equipment Improvements and Maintenance	\$	3.0 million
Factory Building Upgrades	\$	40.1 million
Total	\$	50.2 million

Item 15. Controls and Procedures

- (a) Disclosure Controls and Procedures.

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining a system of disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) that is designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that the Company files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Commission's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by an issuer in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the issuer's management, including its principal executive officer or officers and principal financial officer or officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

As of June 30, 2020, our company carried out an evaluation, under the supervision of and with the participation of management, including our Company's chief executive officer and chief financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our Company's disclosure controls and procedures. Included in this Annual Report on Form 20-F, the chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that our Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) were ineffective in timely alerting them to information required to be included in the Company's U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") filings.

(b) Management's annual report on internal control over financial reporting.

Management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. We used the 2013 Internal Control Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the "2013 COSO Framework") in performing the assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2020. Based on the assessment, management determined that, as of June 30, 2020, we did not maintain effective internal control over financial reporting as we did not have sufficient full-time accounting and financial reporting personnel with appropriate levels of accounting knowledge and experience to monitor the daily recording of transactions, to address complex U.S. GAAP accounting issues and the related disclosures under U.S. GAAP. In addition, there was a lack of sufficient documented financial closing procedures.

(c) Attestation report of the registered public accounting firm.

Not applicable.

(d) Changes in internal control over financial reporting.

Management continues to focus on internal control over financial reporting. As of June 30, 2020, the Company has completed certain documentation of our internal controls and will be implementing the following remedial initiatives including engaging more qualified accounting personnel and consultants with relevant U.S. GAAP and SEC reporting experience and qualification to strengthen the financial reporting and U.S. GAAP training. The Company also plans to take other steps to strengthen our internal control over financial reporting, including training of the current accounting personal regarding U.S. GAAP and SEC reporting regulations; establishing an internal audit function and standardizing the Company's semi-annual and year-end closing and financial reporting processes.

Item 16.

[Reserved]

Item 16A. Audit Committee Financial Expert

The Company's board of directors has determined that Mr. Shao qualifies as an "audit committee financial expert" in accordance with applicable Nasdaq Global Market standards. The Company's board of directors has also determined that Mr. Shao and the other members of the Audit Committee are all "independent" in accordance with the applicable Nasdaq Global Market standards.

Item 16B. Code of Ethics

The Company has adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that applies to the Company's directors, officers, employees and advisors. The Code of Ethics is attached it as an exhibit to this annual report. We have also posted a copy of our code of business conduct and ethics on our website at www.dognesspet.com.

Item 16C. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

Friedman LLP was appointed by the Company to serve as its independent registered public accounting firm for fiscal 2020.

Fees Paid To Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm**Audit Fees**

During fiscal years 2020, 2019 and 2018, Friedman LLP's audit fees were \$245,000, \$245,000 and \$220,000, respectively.

Audit-Related Fees

During fiscal years 2020, 2019 and 2018, Friedman LLP's audit-related fees were \$nil, \$nil and \$nil, respectively.

Tax Fees

During fiscal years 2020, 2019 and 2018, Friedman LLP's tax fees were \$nil, \$nil and \$nil, respectively.

All Other Fees

During fiscal years 2020, 2019 and 2018, Friedman LLP's other fees were \$6,620, \$15,000 and \$15,000, respectively.

Audit Committee Pre-Approval Policies

Before Friedman LLP was engaged by the Company to render audit or non-audit services, the engagement was approved by the Company's audit committee. All services rendered by Friedman LLP have been so approved.

Percentage of Hours

The percentage of hours expended on the principal accountants' engagement to audit our consolidated financial statements for fiscal 2020 that were attributed to work performed by persons other than Friedman LLP's full-time permanent employees was less than 50%.

Item 16D. Exemptions from the Listing Standards for Audit Committees

Not applicable.

Item 16E. Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

Neither the Company nor any affiliated purchaser has purchased any shares or other units of any class of the Company's equity securities registered by the Company pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020.

Item 16F. Change in Registrant's Certifying Accountant

Not applicable.

Item 16G. Corporate Governance

We are incorporated in the British Virgin Islands and our corporate governance practices are governed by applicable BVI law. In addition, because our Class A Common Shares are listed on The Nasdaq Global Market, we are subject to Nasdaq's corporate governance requirements.

As a foreign private issuer, we are permitted to rely on exemptions from certain Nasdaq corporate governance standards applicable to U.S. issuers, including the requirement that a majority of an issuer's directors consist of independent directors. If we opt to rely on such exemptions in the future, such decision might afford less protection to holders of our Class A Common Shares.

Section 5605(b)(1) of the Nasdaq Listing Rules requires listed companies to have, among other things, a majority of its board members to be independent, and Section 5605(d) and 5605(e) require listed companies to have independent director oversight of executive compensation and nomination of directors. As a foreign private issuer, however, we are permitted to follow home country practice in lieu of the above requirements. Our Board of Directors could make such a decision to depart from such requirements by ordinary resolution.

The corporate governance practice in our home country, the British Virgin Islands, does not require a majority of our board to consist of independent directors or the implementation of a nominating and corporate governance committee. Since a majority of our board of directors would not consist of independent directors if we relied on the foreign private issuer exemption, fewer board members would be exercising independent judgment and the level of board oversight on the management of our company might decrease as a result. In addition, we could opt to follow British Virgin Islands law instead of the Nasdaq requirements that mandate that we obtain shareholder approval for certain dilutive events, such as an issuance that will result in a change of control, certain transactions other than a public offering involving issuances of 20% or greater interests in the company and certain acquisitions of the shares or assets of another company. For a description of the material corporate governance differences between the Nasdaq requirements and British Virgin Islands law, see "Description of Share Capital — Differences in Corporate Law".

Item 16H. Mine Safety Disclosure

Not applicable.

Part III

Item 17. Financial Statements

See Item 18.

Item 18. Financial Statements

Our consolidated financial statements are included at the end of this annual report, beginning with page F-1.

Item 19. Exhibits

The following documents are filed as part of this annual report:

- 1.1 [Articles of Association of Dogness \(International\) Corporation \(incorporated by reference to registration statement on Form F-1, no. 333-220547\)](#)
- 1.2 [Memorandum of Association of Dogness \(International\) Corporation \(incorporated by reference to registration statement on Form F-1, no. 333-220547\)](#)
- 2.1 [Specimen Class A Common Share Certificate \(incorporated by reference to registration statement on Form F-1, no. 333-220547\)](#)
- 2.2 [Form of Underwriter Warrant \(incorporated by reference to registration statement on Form F-1, no. 333-220547\)](#)
- 2.3 [Form of Incentive Securities Plan \(incorporated by reference to registration statement on Form F-1, no. 333-220547\)](#)
- 4.1 [Employment Agreement with Mr. Silong Chen \(incorporated by reference to registration statement on Form F-1, no. 333-220547\)](#)
- 4.2 [Employment Agreement with Dr. Yunhao Chen \(incorporated by reference to registration statement on Form F-1, no. 333-220547\)](#)
- 4.3 [Form of Subscription Agreement \(incorporated by reference to registration statement on Form F-1, no. 333-220547\)](#)

- 4.4 [Form of Purchase Order Agreement with Petco \(incorporated by reference to registration statement on Form F-1, no. 333-220547\)](#)
- 4.5 [Summary Translation of Form of Purchase Framework Agreement with Dongguan Silk Import and Export Co., Ltd \(incorporated by reference to registration statement on Form F-1, no. 333-220547\)](#)
- 4.6 [Summary Translation of Form of Purchase Framework Agreement with Dongguan Anyi Trading Co. \(incorporated by reference to registration statement on Form F-1, no. 333-220547\)](#)
- 4.7 [Form of Purchase Order between Xiamen Xianglu Chemical Fiber Co., Ltd and Dongguan Jiasheng Enterprise Co., Ltd \(incorporated by reference to registration statement on Form F-1, no. 333-220547\)](#)
- 4.8 [Summary Translation of Agreement between Dongguan Jiasheng Enterprise Co., Ltd and Dongguan University of Technology \(incorporated by reference to registration statement on Form F-1, no. 333-220547\)](#)
- 8.1 [List of subsidiaries \(filed herewith\)](#)
- 11.1 [Code of Business Conduct and Ethics of Dogness \(International\) Corporation \(incorporated by reference to registration statement on Form F-1, no. 333-220547\)](#)
- 12.1 [Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and Securities and Exchange Commission Release 34-46427 \(filed herewith\)](#)
- 12.2 [Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and Securities and Exchange Commission Release 34-46427 \(filed herewith\)](#)
- 13.1 [Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 \(filed herewith\)](#)
- 13.2 [Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 \(filed herewith\)](#)
- 15.1 [Consent of Friedman LLP \(filed herewith\)](#)

- 101.INS XBRL Instance Document
- 101.SCH XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
- 101.CAL XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
- 101.DEF XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
- 101.LAB XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
- 101.PRE XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

SIGNATURES

The registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this annual report on its behalf.

Dogness (International) Corporation

By: /s/ Silong Chen

Name: Silong Chen

Title: Chief Executive Officer

Date: October 30, 2020

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Dogness (International) Corporation

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Dogness (International) Corporation and its subsidiaries (collectively, the “Company”) as of June 30, 2020 and 2019, and the related consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income (loss), changes in stockholders’ equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the “consolidated financial statements”). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of June 30, 2020 and 2019, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended June, 2020, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Going Concern Matter

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has suffered significant losses from operations and has a working capital deficiency that raises substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management’s plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 2. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty. If the Company is unable to successfully obtain the necessary additional financial support as specified in Note 2, there could be a material adverse effect on the Company.

Basis for Opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (“PCAOB”) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statement. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ Friedman LLP

We have served as the Company’s auditor since 2016.

New York, New York
October 30, 2020

DOGNESS (INTERNATIONAL) CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	As of June 30,	
	2020	2019
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 1,226,873	\$ 2,550,152
Short-term investments	3,551,968	11,073,200
Accounts receivable from third-party customers, net	1,916,840	5,164,380
Accounts receivable – related parties	559,465	244,764
Inventories, net	2,860,700	5,362,731
Prepayments and other current assets	1,471,612	1,527,397
Total current assets	11,627,458	25,922,624
Property, plant and equipment, net	43,533,512	35,516,368
Right-of-use lease assets, net	5,123,898	-
Intangible assets, net	2,104,803	2,226,798
Long-term prepayments for land lease	-	4,107,550
Long-term investments in equity investees	1,046,360	995,131
Deferred tax assets	115,230	255,456
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 63,551,261	\$ 69,023,927
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Short-term bank loans	\$ 5,142,000	\$ 2,914,000
Accounts payable	705,223	543,158
Accounts payable – related parties	305,215	-
Due to a related party	25,462	-
Advance from customers	152,299	179,306
Taxes payable	2,814,411	2,909,097
Accrued liabilities and other payable	1,452,408	1,526,862
Operating lease liabilities, current	172,716	-
Total current liabilities	10,769,734	8,072,423
Long term bank loan	73,300	-
Operating lease liabilities, non-current	1,200,299	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	12,043,333	8,072,423
Commitments		
EQUITY		
Common stock, \$0.002 par value, 100,0000,000 shares authorized, 25,913,631 issued and outstanding		
Common stock A	33,689	33,689
Common stock B	18,138	18,138
Additional paid-in capital	53,221,610	52,827,145
Statutory reserve	191,716	191,716
Retained earnings	3,216,071	11,657,630
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(5,787,965)	(3,894,300)
Total Dogness (International) Corporation stockholders' equity	50,893,259	60,834,018
Noncontrolling interest	614,669	117,486
Total equity	51,507,928	60,951,504
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	\$ 63,551,261	\$ 69,023,927

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

DOGNES (INTERNATIONAL) CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

	For the Years Ended June 30,		
	2020	2019	2018
Revenues- third party customers	\$ 18,261,707	\$ 25,887,948	\$ 30,135,295
Revenues – related parties	909,651	328,567	-
Total Revenues	<u>19,171,358</u>	<u>26,216,515</u>	<u>30,135,295</u>
Cost of revenues – third party customers	(16,146,856)	(16,583,904)	(18,000,708)
Cost of revenues – related parties	(633,132)	(202,606)	-
Total cost of revenues	<u>(16,779,988)</u>	<u>(16,786,510)</u>	<u>(18,000,708)</u>
Gross Profit	<u>2,391,370</u>	<u>9,430,005</u>	<u>12,134,587</u>
Operating expenses:			
Selling expenses	2,336,229	2,101,403	1,654,629
General and administrative expenses	5,746,812	6,015,901	3,958,355
Research and development expenses	1,528,062	673,131	580,379
Loss from disposal of fixed assets	1,036,304	-	-
Impairment of fixed assets	281,680	-	-
Impairment loss of investment in equity investees	177,750	-	-
Total operating expenses	<u>11,106,837</u>	<u>8,790,435</u>	<u>6,193,363</u>
(Loss) income from operations	<u>(8,715,467)</u>	<u>639,570</u>	<u>5,941,224</u>
Other income (expenses):			
Interest income (expense), net	15,560	616,878	(23,961)
Foreign exchange transaction gain (loss)	214,171	503,528	(381,773)
Other income (expenses), net	113,348	23,498	(6,410)
Total other income (expense)	<u>343,079</u>	<u>1,143,904</u>	<u>(412,144)</u>
(Loss) income before income taxes	(8,372,388)	1,783,474	5,529,080
Provision for income taxes	164,537	380,296	925,372
Net (loss) income	<u>(8,536,925)</u>	<u>1,403,178</u>	<u>4,603,708</u>
Less: net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	(95,366)	(18,603)	-
Net (loss) income attributable to Dogness (International) Corporation	<u>(8,441,559)</u>	<u>1,421,781</u>	<u>4,603,708</u>
Other comprehensive (loss):			
Foreign currency translation loss	(1,896,934)	(2,010,170)	(1,762,729)
Comprehensive (loss) income	<u>(10,433,859)</u>	<u>(606,992)</u>	<u>2,840,979</u>
Less: comprehensive loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	(98,635)	(19,224)	-
Comprehensive (loss) income attributable to Dogness (International) Corporation	<u>\$ (10,335,224)</u>	<u>\$ (587,768)</u>	<u>\$ 2,840,979</u>
(Loss) earnings Per share			
Basic	<u>\$ (0.33)</u>	<u>\$ 0.05</u>	<u>\$ 0.22</u>
Diluted	<u>\$ (0.33)</u>	<u>\$ 0.05</u>	<u>\$ 0.22</u>
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding			
Basic	<u>25,913,631</u>	<u>25,913,631</u>	<u>20,800,670</u>
Diluted	<u>25,913,631</u>	<u>25,941,606</u>	<u>20,809,950</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

DOGNESS (INTERNATIONAL) CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2020, 2019 AND 2018

	Common Stock		Additional Paid in Capital	Statutory Reserves	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Non- controlling interest	Total
	Shares	Amount						
Balance at June 30, 2017	15,000,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 1,625,306	\$ 67,151	\$ 5,756,706	\$ (122,022)	\$ -	\$ 7,357,141
Net income for the year	-	-	-	-	4,603,708	-	-	4,603,708
Proceeds from initial public offering	10,913,631	21,827	50,178,458	-	-	-	-	50,200,285
Options granted for services	-	-	341,127	-	-	-	-	341,127
Statutory reserve	-	-	-	97,216	(97,216)	-	-	-
Foreign currency translation loss	-	-	-	-	-	(1,762,729)	-	(1,762,729)
Balance at June 30, 2018	25,913,631	\$ 51,827	\$52,144,891	\$ 164,367	\$10,263,198	\$ (1,884,751)	\$ -	\$60,739,532
Net income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	1,421,781	-	(18,603)	1,403,178
Options granted for services	-	-	682,254	-	-	-	-	682,254
Capital contribution made by noncontrolling shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	-	136,710	136,710
Statutory reserve	-	-	-	27,349	(27,349)	-	-	-
Foreign currency translation loss	-	-	-	-	-	(2,009,549)	(621)	(2,010,170)
Balance at June 30, 2019	25,913,631	\$ 51,827	\$52,827,145	\$ 191,716	\$11,657,630	\$ (3,894,300)	\$ 117,486	\$60,951,504
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(8,441,559)	-	(95,366)	(8,536,925)
Options granted for services	-	-	394,465	-	-	-	-	394,465
Capital contribution made by noncontrolling shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	-	595,818	595,818
Foreign currency translation loss	-	-	-	-	-	(1,893,665)	(3,269)	(1,896,934)
Balance at June 30, 2020	25,913,631	\$ 51,827	\$53,221,610	\$ 191,716	\$ 3,216,071	\$ (5,787,965)	\$ 614,669	\$51,507,928

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

DOGNESS (INTERNATIONAL) CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the Years Ended June 30,

	2020	2019	2018
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net (loss) income	\$ (8,536,925)	\$ 1,403,178	\$ 4,603,708
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Amortization of the Right-of-use assets	377,435	-	-
Depreciation and amortization	2,264,957	1,466,522	1,219,892
Loss from disposition of fixed assets	1,036,304	-	-
Share-based compensation for services	394,465	682,254	341,127
Change in inventory reserve	1,165,044	(4,863)	(14,106)
Change in bad debt allowance	755,472	90,077	(5,356)
Impairment of fixed assets	281,680	-	-
Impairment of long-term investment in equity investees	177,750	-	-
Deferred tax (benefit)	84,046	(209,015)	(12,747)
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain)	172,108	(87,893)	(103,922)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	1,621,042	55,189	(1,462,024)
Inventories	1,214,601	(1,356,110)	(1,235,858)
Prepayments and other current assets	(224,171)	(4,475,109)	(805,370)
Accounts payables	(2,784,131)	205,428	(317,716)
Advance from customers	(22,153)	(52,719)	(198,827)
Taxes payable	(8,868)	577,877	753,832
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	(36,955)	436,233	751,752
Operating lease liabilities	(143,972)	-	-
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(2,212,271)	(1,268,951)	3,514,385
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(837,508)	(3,157,281)	(11,030,538)
Proceeds from disposition of fixed assets	38,661	-	-
Capital expenditures on construction-in-progress	(8,606,966)	(13,572,260)	(2,413,172)
Purchase of intangible assets- Land use rights	-	-	(2,079,731)
Long-term investments in equity investees	(287,244)	(1,143,707)	-
Proceeds upon maturity (purchase) of short-term investments	7,235,136	16,250,610	(28,737,530)
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,457,921)	(1,622,638)	(44,260,971)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Net proceeds from initial public offering	-	-	50,200,285
Capital contribution made by noncontrolling shareholders	595,818	136,710	-
Proceeds from short-term bank loans	5,211,000	2,932,000	4,921,600
Proceeds from long-term bank loan	73,300	-	-
Repayment of short-term bank loans	(2,889,000)	(4,691,200)	(6,121,240)
Proceeds from (repayment of) related party loans	50,466	(25,629)	(1,387,864)
Net cash provided (used in) by financing activities	3,041,584	(1,648,119)	47,612,781
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	345,329	4,625	(1,285,556)
Net (decrease) increase in cash	(1,283,279)	(4,535,083)	5,580,639
Cash, beginning of year	2,550,152	7,085,235	1,504,596
Cash, end of year	\$ 1,266,873	\$ 2,550,152	\$ 7,085,235

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:

Cash paid for income tax	\$ 33,131	\$ 74,284	\$ 34,393
Cash paid for interest	\$ 239,326	\$ 209,849	\$ 313,301

Non-Cash Investing Activities

Right-of-assets obtained in exchange for operating lease obligations	\$ 1,618,634	\$ -	-
Transfer from construction-in-progress to fixed assets	\$ 16,512,238	\$ 642,026	-
Additions to construction-in-progress through accounts payable	\$ 3,269,263	\$ 2,247,578	\$ 7,690
Transfer from prepayments to construction-in-progress	\$ 99,771	\$ 793,692	\$ 68,583

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

DOGNESS (INTERNATIONAL) CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 – ORGANIZATION AND DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Dogness (International) Corporation (“Dogness” or the “Company”), is a company limited by shares established under the laws of the British Virgin Islands (“BVI”) on July 11, 2016 as a holding company. The Company, through its subsidiaries, is primarily engaged in the design, manufacturing and sales of various types of pet leashes, pet collars, pet harnesses, intelligent pet products, and retractable leashes with products being sold all over the world mainly through distributions by large retailers. Mr. Silong Chen, the Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) of the Company is the controlling shareholder (the “Controlling Shareholder”) of the Company by virtue of his ownership of 9,069,000 Class B common shares, which carry three votes per share and, in the aggregate have more than half of the voting power of all common shares.

Reorganization

A Reorganization of the legal structure was completed on January 9, 2017. The Reorganization involved the incorporation of Dogness, a BVI holding company; and Dogness Intelligence Technology (Dongguan) Co., Ltd. (“Dongguan Dogness”), a holding company established under the laws of the People’s Republic of China (“PRC”); and the transfer of Dogness (Hongkong) Pet’s Products Co., Limited (“HK Dogness”), Jiasheng Enterprise (Hong Kong) Co., Limited (“HK Jiasheng”), and Dongguan Jiasheng Enterprise Co., Ltd. (“Dongguan Jiasheng”; collectively, the “Transferred Entities”) from the Controlling Shareholder to Dogness and Dongguan Dogness. Prior to the reorganization, the Transferred Entities’ equity interests were 100% controlled by the Controlling Shareholder. On November 24, 2016, the Controlling Shareholder transferred his 100% ownership interest in Dongguan Jiasheng to Dongguan Dogness, which is 100% owned by HK Dogness and considered a wholly foreign-owned entity (“WFOE”) in PRC. On January 9, 2017, the Controlling Shareholder transferred his 100% equity interests in HK Dogness and HK Jiasheng to Dogness. After the reorganization, Dogness ultimately owns 100% equity interests of the entities mentioned above.

Since the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries are effectively controlled by the same Controlling Shareholder before and after the reorganization, they are considered under common control. The above-mentioned transactions were accounted for as a recapitalization. The consolidation of the Company and its subsidiaries has been accounted for at historical cost and prepared on the basis as if the aforementioned transactions had become effective as of the beginning of the first period presented in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

On December 18, 2017, the Company completed its initial public offering (“IPO”) of 10,913,631 Class A common shares at a public offering price of \$5.00 per share. The gross proceeds were approximately \$54.6 million before deducting the placement agent’s commissions and other offering expenses, resulting in net proceeds of approximately \$50.2 million. In connection with the offering, the Company’s Class A common shares began trading on the NASDAQ Global Market on December 20, 2017 under the symbol “DOGZ.”

In January 2018, the Company formed a Delaware limited liability company, Dogness Group LLC (“Dogness Group”), with its operation focusing primarily on pet product sales in the U.S. In February 2018, Dogness Overseas Ltd (“Dogness Overseas”) was established in the British Virgin Islands as a holding company. Dogness Overseas owns all of the interests in Dogness Group.

On March 16, 2018 (the “Acquisition Date”), the Company entered into a share purchase agreement to acquire 100% of the equity interests in Zhangzhou Meijia Metal Product Co., Ltd (“Meijia”) from its original shareholder, Long Kai (Shenzhen) Industrial Co., Ltd (“Longkai”), for a total cash consideration of approximately RMB 71.0 million (\$10.7 million) (the “Acquisition”). After the acquisition, Meijia became the Company’s wholly-owned subsidiary.

On July 6, 2018, Dogness Intelligence Technology Co., Ltd. (“Intelligence Guangzhou”) was incorporated under the laws of PRC in Guangzhou City of Guangdong Province in China with a total registered capital of RMB 80 million (approximately \$11.3 million). One of the Company’s subsidiaries, Dongguan Jiasheng, owns 58% of Intelligence Guangzhou, with the remaining 42% ownership interest owned by two unrelated entities. Intelligence Guangzhou had immaterial operation since its inception and will conduct research and manufacturing of the Company’s fast-growing intelligent pet products in the future.

DOGNESS (INTERNATIONAL) CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 – ORGANIZATION AND DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS (continued)

On February 5, 2019, in order to expand into the Japanese market and expedite the development of new smart pet products, Dogness Japan Co. Ltd. (“Dogness Japan”) was incorporated in Japan. The Company invested \$250,000 for 51% ownership interest in Dogness Japan, with the remaining 49% owned by an unrelated individual.

Dogness Pet Culture (Dongguan) Co., Ltd. (“Dogness Culture”) was incorporated on December 14, 2018 with registered capital of RMB 10 million (approximately \$1.4 million). The capital was not paid and there were no active business operations. On January 15, 2020, the Company’s subsidiary, Dongguan Dogness, entered into an agreement with the original shareholder of Dogness Culture, who is related to Mr. Silong Chen, the Chief Executive Officer, to acquire 51.2% ownership interest of Dogness Culture for a nominal fee. The remaining equity interest of 48.8% was also transferred to other two third parties for a nominal fee. Dongguan Dogness thereafter contributed cash consideration of RMB 5.12 million (approximately \$0.73 million) on April 16, 2020 along with other two shareholders’ capital contributions of RMB 4.88 million (approximately \$0.67 million). Dogness Culture will mainly focus on developing and expanding pet food market in China in the near future.

NOTE 2 – GOING CONCERN

As reflected in the Company’s consolidated financial statements, for the year ended June 30, 2020, the Company’s revenue decreased by approximately \$7.0 million due to reduced sales orders as affected by the intense China-U.S. trade and tariff dispute, which became more fragile due to the outbreak and spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, the Company suffered a net loss of approximately \$8.5 million. In addition, the Company’s working capital decreased significantly by approximately \$17.0 million from approximately \$17.9 million as of June 30, 2019 to only approximately \$0.9 million as of June 30, 2020 because of large capital expenditures on the Company’s construction-in-progress projects during the year. As of June 30, 2020, the Company still had future minimum capital expenditure commitment on its construction-in-progress projects of approximately \$5.9 million within the next twelve months. Furthermore, the outbreak and spread of the COVID-19 throughout China and worldwide has caused significant volatility in the PRC and international markets. There is significant uncertainty around the breadth and duration of business disruptions related to COVID-19, as well as its impact on the PRC and international economies. To reduce the spread of the COVID-19, the Chinese government has employed measures including city lockdowns, quarantines, travel restrictions, suspension of business activities and school closures. Due to difficulties and challenges resulting from the COVID-19 outbreak, the Company temporarily closed its facilities and operations until middle of February 2020. During this temporary business closure period, there was limited support from the Company’s employees, delayed access to raw material supplies, reduced customer sales orders, and the Company’s inability to promote the sales to customers on a timely basis. Based on assessment of current economic environment, customer demand and sales trend, and the negative impact from COVID-19 outbreak and spread, there is an uncertainty that the Company’s revenue and operating cash flows may be significantly lower than expected for fiscal year 2021 and the Company may not be able to fund its capital expenditure on its CIP projects as planned. The above-mentioned facts raised substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern for the next 12 months from the date of this filing.

DOGNESS (INTERNATIONAL) CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2 – GOING CONCERN (continued)

In assessing its liquidity, management monitors and analyzes the Company's cash on-hand, its ability to generate sufficient revenue sources in the future, and its operating and capital expenditure commitments. The Company currently plans to fund its operations mainly through cash flow from its operations, remaining cash from its 2017 IPO proceeds, renewal of bank borrowings and equity financing, if necessary, to ensure sufficient working capital.

As of June 30, 2020, the Company had cash of approximately \$1.3 million, the Company also had short-term investments of approximately \$3.6 million using the 2017 remaining IPO proceeds to purchase interest-bearing wealth management financial products from the banks and such short-term investments have maturities ranging from one to three months. These short-term investments are highly liquid and can be used as working capital when needed. In addition, the Company also had outstanding accounts receivable of approximately \$2.5 million, of which approximately \$2.2 million or 89% has been subsequently collected back during July to September 2020 (including \$1.8 million accounts receivable collected from third party customers and \$0.4 million accounts received collected from related party customers), and become available for use as working capital.

As of June 30, 2020, the Company had outstanding bank loans of approximately \$5.2 million from PRC banks. Management expects that it will be able to renew all of its existing bank loans upon their maturity based on past experience and the Company's good credit history. In addition to the current borrowings, subsequently in July 2020, the Company repaid total bank loans of RMB 30 million (\$4.4 million) to the banks upon maturity, while at the same time, secured another RMB 50 million (approximately \$7.1 million) long-term loan from Dongguan Rural Commercial Bank to support the construction of the Company's current CIP projects. (see Note 17).

Currently, the Company is working to improve its liquidity and capital source mainly through cash flow from its operations, remaining cash from its 2017 IPO proceeds, renewal of bank borrowings and equity financing. In order to fully implement its business plan and sustain continued growth, the Company may also seek equity financing from outside investors. At the present time, however, the Company does not have commitments of funds from any potential investors. No assurance can be given that additional financing, if required, would be available on favorable terms or at all.

Based on above reasons, there is a substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for the next 12 months from the date of this filing.

DOGNESS (INTERNATIONAL) CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation and Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“US GAAP”) and have been consistently applied.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Dogness, HK Dogness, HK Jiasheng, Dongguan Dogness, Dongguan Jiasheng, Meijia, Dogness Overseas, Intelligence Guangzhou, Dogness Japan. Dogness Culture and Dogness Group. All inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation.

The Company’s consolidated financial statements reflect the operating results of the following entities:

Name of Entity	Date of Incorporation	Place of Incorporation	% of Ownership	Principal Activities
Dogness (International) Corporation (“Dogness” or the “Company”)	July 11, 2016	BVI	Parent, 100%	Holding Company
Dogness (Hongkong) Pet’s Products Co., Limited (“HK Dogness”)	March 10, 2009	Hong Kong	100%	Trading
Jiasheng Enterprise (Hong Kong) Co., Limited (“HK Jiasheng”)	July 12, 2007	Hong Kong	100%	Trading
Dogness Intelligence Technology (Dongguan) Co., Ltd. (“Dongguan Dogness”)	October 26, 2016	Dongguan, China	100%	Holding Company
Dongguan Jiasheng Enterprise Co., Ltd. (“Dongguan Jiasheng”)	May 15, 2009	Dongguan, China	100%	Development and manufacturing of pet leash products
Zhangzhou Meijia Metal Product Co., Ltd (“Meijia”)	July 9, 2009	Zhangzhou, China	100%	Manufacturing of pet leash products
Dogness Overseas Ltd (“Dogness Overseas”)	February 8, 2018	BVI	100%	Holding Company
Dogness Group LLC (“Dogness Group”)	January 23, 2018	Delaware, United States	100%	Pet products trading
Dogness Intelligence Technology Co., Ltd. (“Intelligence Guangzhou”)	July 6, 2018	Guangzhou, China	58%	Research and manufacturing of intelligent pet products
Dogness Japan Co. Ltd. (“Dogness Japan”)	February 5, 2019	Osaka, Japan	51%	Pet products trading
Dogness Pet Culture (Dongguan) Co. Ltd. (Dogness Culture)	December 14, 2018	Dongguan, China	51.2%	Developing and expanding pet food market

DOGNESS (INTERNATIONAL) CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Noncontrolling interests

As of June 30, 2020, noncontrolling interests represent 42.0%, 49.0% and 48.8% noncontrolling shareholders' interests in Intelligence Guangzhou, Dogness Japan and Dogness Culture, respectively. The noncontrolling interests are presented in the consolidated balance sheets, separately from equity attributable to the shareholders of the Company. Noncontrolling interests in the operating results of the Company are presented on the face of the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss) as an allocation of the total income or loss for the year between noncontrolling interest holders and the shareholders of the Company.

Use of Estimates

In preparing the consolidated financial statements in conformity with US GAAP, management makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. These estimates are based on information as of the date of the consolidated financial statements. Significant estimates required to be made by management include, but are not limited to, the valuation of accounts receivable, inventories, advances to suppliers, useful lives of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, the recoverability of long-lived assets, provision necessary for contingent liabilities, revenue recognition and realization of deferred tax assets. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash

The Company considers all highly liquid investment instruments with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of purchase to be cash equivalents. The Company maintains most of its bank accounts in the PRC. Cash balances in bank accounts in PRC are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or other programs.

Short-term Investments

The Company's short-term investments consist of wealth management financial products purchased from PRC banks with maturities within one month to twelve months. The banks invest the Company's fund in certain financial instruments including money market funds, bonds or mutual funds, with rates of return on these investments ranging from 1.75% to 3.95% per annum. The carrying values of the Company's short-term investments approximate fair value because of their short-term maturities. The interest earned is recognized in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss) over the contractual term of these investments.

The Company had short-term investments of \$3,551,968, \$11,073,200 and \$28,233,035 as of June 30, 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The Company recorded interest income of \$243,661, \$536,345 and \$517,359 for the years ended June 30, 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Accounts Receivable, net

Accounts receivable are presented net of allowance for doubtful accounts. The Company usually determines the adequacy of reserves for doubtful accounts based on individual account analysis and historical collection trends. The Company establishes a provision for doubtful receivables when there is objective evidence that the Company may not be able to collect amounts due. The allowance is based on management's best estimates of specific losses on individual exposures, as well as a provision on historical trends of collections. The provision is recorded against accounts receivables balances, with a corresponding charge recorded in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income (loss). Delinquent account balances are written off against the allowance for doubtful accounts after management has determined that the likelihood of collection is not probable. Allowance for uncollectible balances amounted to \$23,982 and \$128,106 as of June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively. For the years ended June 30, 2020, 2019 and 2018, \$856,383, \$Nil and \$Nil delinquent accounts receivable were directly written off, respectively.

DOGNESS (INTERNATIONAL) CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Inventories, net

Inventories are stated at net realizable value using the weighted average method. Costs include the cost of raw materials, freight, direct labor and related production overhead. Any excess of the cost over the net realizable value of each item of inventories is recognized as a provision for diminution in the value of inventories.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the normal course of business less any costs to complete and sell products. The Company evaluates inventories on a quarterly basis for its net realizable value adjustments, and reduces the carrying value of those inventories that are obsolete or in excess of the forecasted usage to their estimated net realizable value based on various factors including aging and future demand of each type of inventories. As of June 30, 2020 and 2019, for certain obsolete, slow-moving and damaged fabric and leather raw materials and metal components or parts used in the manufacturing the Company's pet leash and other pet products, the Company recorded inventory reserve of \$1,158,551 and \$Nil, respectively.

Prepayment

Prepayment primarily consists of advances to suppliers for purchasing of raw materials that have not been received, and prepayment to a landlord for lease of a piece of land in order to build a warehouse in the near future. These advances are interest free, unsecured and short-term in nature and are reviewed periodically to determine whether their carrying value has become impaired.

Property, plant and Equipment, net

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. The straight-line depreciation method is used to compute depreciation over the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

	Useful life
Buildings	10-50 years
Leasehold improvement	Lesser of useful life and lease term
Machinery equipment	5-10 years
Transportation vehicles	5 years
Office equipment and furniture	5 years

Expenditures for maintenance and repairs, which do not materially extend the useful lives of the assets, are charged to expense as incurred. Expenditures for major renewals and betterments that substantially extend the useful life of assets are capitalized. The cost and related accumulated depreciation of assets retired or sold are removed from the respective accounts, and any gain or loss is recognized in the consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive income (loss) in other income or expenses.

Intangible Assets, net

Intangible assets consist primarily of a customized software system purchased from a third-party vendor, used for accounting and production management and land use rights. Under PRC law, all land in the PRC is owned by the government and cannot be sold to an individual or company. The government grants individuals and companies the right to use parcels of land for specified periods of time. These land use rights are sometimes referred to informally as "ownership."

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization. Customized software systems are amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful economic life of 10 years. Land use rights are amortization using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of 50 years, which is determined in connection with the term of the land use rights.

DOGNESS (INTERNATIONAL) CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Long-term Investments in Equity Investees

On July 1, 2018, the Company adopted Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 321 “Investments—Equity Securities” (“ASC 321”). In accordance with ASC 321, equity securities over which the Company has no significant influence (generally less than a 20% ownership interest) with readily determinable fair values are accounted for at fair value based on quoted market prices. Equity securities without readily determinable fair values are accounted for either at fair value or using the measurement alternative. Under the measurement alternative, the equity investments are measured at cost, less any impairment, if any, plus or minus changes resulting from observable price changes in orderly transactions for the identical or a similar investment of the Company.

Nanjing Rootaya Intelligence Technology Co., Ltd. (“Nanjing Rootaya”) is an entity incorporated on March 25, 2015 in the PRC and is primarily engaged in development of smart pet products. In July 2018, the Company entered into an equity investment agreement with Nanjing Rootaya to invest RMB 1.25 million (\$177,750) for 10% of the ownership interest in Nanjing Rootaya, with the remaining 90% of the ownership interest owned by three unrelated shareholders.

Dogness Network Technology Co., Ltd (“Dogness Network”) is an entity incorporated on November 17, 2017 in the PRC and is engaged in the development and sales of smart pet products. In November 2018, the Company entered into an equity investment agreement with Dogness Network to invest RMB 8.0 million (\$1,131,200) for 10% of the ownership interest in Dogness Network. Before the Company’s equity investment, Dogness Network was owned by an unrelated shareholder. As of June 30, 2020, the Company made capital contribution of RMB 4.4 million (\$622,160). Subsequently, in August 2020, the Company made additional capital contribution of RMB 1.6 million (\$0.2 million). As of the date of this report, the Company is obligated to make the remaining capital contribution of RMB 2.0 million (\$0.3 million) before December 31, 2020.

Linsun Smart Technology Co., Ltd (“Linsun”) is an entity incorporated on January 25, 2018 in the PRC and is engaged in development and sales of smart pet products. In November 2018, the Company entered into an equity investment agreement with Linsun to invest RMB 3.0 million (\$424,200) for 13% of the ownership interest in Linsun, with the remaining 87% of the ownership interest owned by three unrelated shareholders.

The purpose of entering into these equity investment agreements with Nanjing Rootaya, Dogness Network and Linsun was to establish cooperative business with these investees to jointly develop and distribute the Company’s intelligent smart pet products. The Company accounts for the above-mentioned investments using the measurement alternative in accordance with ASC 321.

The Company records the cost method investments at historical cost and subsequently records any dividends received from the net accumulated earnings of the investee as income. Dividends received in excess of earnings are considered a return of investment and are recorded as reductions in the cost of the investments. Investment in equity investees is evaluated for impairment when facts or circumstances indicate that the fair value of the investment is less than its carrying value. An impairment is recognized when a decline in fair value is determined to be other-than-temporary. The Company reviews several factors to determine whether a loss is other-than-temporary. These factors include, but are not limited to, the: (i) nature of the investment; (ii) cause and duration of the impairment; (iii) extent to which fair value is less than cost; (iv) financial condition and near term prospects of the investments; and (v) ability to hold the security for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in fair value.

As of June 30, 2020, based on the financial condition and operating performance of Nanjing Rootaya, it reported significant net loss and working capital deficit, and is unable to generate positive cash flow in the foreseeable future. As a result, a full impairment loss of \$177,750 has been applied against this investment, which was reflected in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended June 30, 2020. For the Company’s investments in Dogness Network and Linsun, no material impairment indicator was noted as of June 30, 2020 because their operation results indicated net income and cash inflows.

As of June 30, 2020 and 2019, the Company’s long-term investments in equity investees amounted to \$1,046,360 and \$995,131, respectively.

DOGNES (INTERNATIONAL) CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

ASC 825-10 requires certain disclosures regarding the fair value of financial instruments. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. A three-level fair value hierarchy prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value. The hierarchy requires entities to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The three levels of inputs used to measure fair value are as follows:

- Level 1 - inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.
- Level 2 - inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, quoted market prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable and inputs derived from or corroborated by observable market data.
- Level 3 - inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable.

Unless otherwise disclosed, the fair value of the Company's financial instruments including cash, short-term investments, accounts receivable, inventories, prepayments and other current assets, accounts payable, advance from customers, taxes payable, accrued liabilities and other payable and short-term bank loans approximate their fair values because of the short-term nature of these instruments. The Company's long-term investments are accounted for using the measurement alternative in accordance with ASC 321, which also approximate their recorded values.

Long-lived assets impairment

The Company reviews long-lived assets, including definitive-lived intangible assets, for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. If the estimated cash flows from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition below are the asset's carrying value, then the asset is deemed to be impaired and written down to its fair value. During the year ended June 30, 2020, the Company disposed approximately \$1.2 million outdated and fully depreciated equipment and machinery (see Note 6). Given the Company's net loss position in fiscal 2020, the Company further assessed that the expected future cash flow generated from certain machinery and equipment used to manufacture the Company's low-end traditional pet products would not recover their carrying value, as a result, the Company recorded an additional impairment of \$281,680 on these fixed assets for the year ended June 30, 2020.

Leases

The Company adopted ASU No. 2016-02—Leases (Topic 842) since July 1, 2019, using a modified retrospective transition method permitted under ASU No. 2018-11. This transition approach provides a method for recording existing leases only at the date of adoption and does not require previously reported balances to be adjusted. In addition, we elected the package of practical expedients permitted under the transition guidance within the new standard, which among other things, allowed us to carry forward the historical lease classification. Adoption of the new standard resulted in the recording of additional lease assets and lease liabilities of approximately \$5.1 million and \$1.4 million, respectively, as of June 30, 2020. The standard did not materially impact our consolidated net earnings and cash flows.

Revenue Recognition

On July 1, 2018, the Company adopted ASC 606 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, using the modified retrospective approach. ASC 606 establishes principles for reporting information about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from the entity's contracts to provide goods or services to customers. The core principle requires an entity to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration that it expects to be entitled to receive in exchange for those goods or services recognized as performance obligations are satisfied.

DOGNESS (INTERNATIONAL) CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

To determine revenue recognition for contracts with customers, the Company performs the following five steps: (i) identify the contract with the customer, (ii) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (iii) determine the transaction price, including variable consideration to the extent that it is probable that a significant future reversal will *not* occur, (iv) allocate the transaction price to the respective performance obligations in the contract, and (v) recognize revenue when (or as) the Company satisfies the performance obligation.

Revenue is recognized when obligations under the terms of a contract with the Company's customers are satisfied. Satisfaction of contract terms occur with the transfer of title of the Company's products to the customers. Net sale is measured as the amount of consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for transferring the goods to the wholesaler and retailers.

The amount of consideration the Company expects to receive consists of the sales price adjusted for any incentives if applicable. Such incentives do not represent a standalone value and are accounted for as a reduction of revenue in accordance with ASC 606. For the years ended June 30, 2020, 2019 and 2018, the Company did not provide any sales incentives to its customers.

Incidental promotional items that are immaterial in the context of the contract are recognized as expense. Fees charged to customers for shipping and handling are included in net sales and the related costs incurred by the Company are included in cost of goods sold. In applying judgment, the Company considered customer expectations of performance, materiality and the core principles of ASC Topic 606. The Company's performance obligations are generally transferred to the customer at a point in time. The Company's contracts with customers generally do not include any variable consideration.

The Company's revenue is primarily generated from the sales of pet products, including leashes, accessories, collars, harnesses and intelligent pet products, to wholesalers and retailers. Revenue is recognized when the merchandise is delivered, title is transferred and the Company's performance obligations to fulfill the customer contracts have been satisfied. Revenue is reported net of all value added taxes ("VAT"). The Company does not routinely permit customers to return products and historically, customer returns have been immaterial.

Contract Assets and Liabilities

Payment terms are established on the Company's pre-established credit requirements based upon an evaluation of customers' credit quality. Contract assets are recognized for in related accounts receivable. Contract liabilities are recognized for contracts where payment has been received in advance of delivery. The contract liability balance can vary significantly depending on the timing of when an order is placed and when shipment or delivery occurs.

As of June 30, 2020 and 2019, other than accounts receivable and advances from customers, the Company had no other material contract assets, contract liabilities or deferred contract costs recorded on its consolidated balance sheet. Costs of fulfilling customers' purchase orders, such as shipping, handling and delivery, which occur prior to the transfer of control, are recognized in selling, general and administrative expense when incurred.

Disaggregation of Revenues

The Company disaggregates its revenue from contracts by product types and geographic areas, as the Company believes it best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of the revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors. The Company's disaggregation of revenues for the years ended June 30, 2020, 2019 and 2018 are disclosed in Note 16 of this consolidation financial statements.

Research and development costs

Research and development expenses include costs directly attributable to the conduct of research and development projects, including the cost of salaries and other employee benefits, testing expenses, consumable equipment and consulting fees. All costs associated with research and development are expensed as incurred.

DOGNESS (INTERNATIONAL) CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for current income taxes in accordance with the laws of the relevant tax authorities. Deferred income taxes are recognized when temporary differences exist between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their reported amounts in the consolidated financial statements. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period including the enactment date. Valuation allowances are established, when necessary, to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized.

An uncertain tax position is recognized as a benefit only if it is “more likely than not” that the tax position would be sustained in a tax examination. The amount recognized is the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized on examination. For tax positions not meeting the “more likely than not” test, no tax benefit is recorded. Penalties and interest incurred related to underpayment of income tax are classified as income tax expense in the period incurred. No significant penalties or interest relating to income taxes have been incurred during the years ended June 30, 2020, 2019 and 2018. As of June 30, 2020, all of the Company’s tax returns of its PRC Subsidiaries and U.S subsidiary remain open for statutory examination by relevant tax authorities.

Value added tax (“VAT”)

Sales revenue represents the invoiced value of goods, net of VAT. The VAT is based on gross sales price and VAT rates range up to 17% (starting from May 1, 2018, VAT rate was lowered to 16%, and starting from April 1, 2019, VAT rate was further lowered to 13%), depending on the type of products sold. The VAT may be offset by VAT paid by the Company on raw materials and other materials included in the cost of producing or acquiring its finished products. The Company recorded a VAT payable or receivable net of payments in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. Further, when exporting goods, the exporter is entitled to some or all of the refund of the VAT paid or assess.

Since a majority of the Company’s products are exported to the U.S. and Europe, the Company is eligible for VAT refunds when the Company completes all the required tax filing procedures. All of the VAT returns of the Company have been and remain subject to examination by the tax authorities for five years from the date of filing.

Earnings (loss) per Share

The Company computes earnings per share (“EPS”) in accordance with ASC 260, “Earnings per Share” (“ASC 260”). ASC 260 requires companies with complex capital structures to present basic and diluted EPS. Basic EPS is measured as net income (loss) divided by the weighted average common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted presents the dilutive effect on a per share basis of potential common shares (e.g., convertible securities, options and warrants) as if they had been converted at the beginning of the periods presented, or issuance date, if later. Potential common shares that have an anti-dilutive effect (i.e., those that increase income per share or decrease loss per share) are excluded from the calculation of diluted EPS. For the years ended June 30, 2020, given the Company’s net loss position, potential shares of common stock from the unexercised options are excluded from diluted net (loss) per share as such amounts are anti-dilutive. For the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, the effect of potential shares of common stock from the unexercised options was dilutive since the exercise prices for the options were lower than the average market price. For the years ended June 30, 2020, 2019 and 2018, the effect of potential shares of common stock from the warrants was anti-dilutive since the exercise prices were higher than the average market price (See Note 14).

Share-Based compensation

The Company follows the provisions of ASC 718, “Compensation - Stock Compensation,” which establishes the accounting for employee stock-based awards. For employee stock-based awards, share-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date based on the fair value of the award and is recognized as expense with graded vesting on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for the entire award. For the non-employee stock-based awards, the fair value of the awards to non-employees are measured every reporting period based on the value of the Company’s common stock.

DOGNESS (INTERNATIONAL) CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Foreign Currency Translation

The Company’s principal country of operations is the PRC. The financial position and results of the operations of HK Dogness, HK Jiasheng, Dongguan Dogness, Dongguan Jiasheng, Meijia, Intelligence Guangzhou and Dogness Culture are determined using RMB, the local currency, as the functional currency. Dogness Japan uses Japanese Yen as the functional currency, while Dogness Overseas and Dogness Group use U.S Dollar as their functional currency.

The Company’s financial statements are reported using U.S. Dollars. The results of operations and the consolidated statements of cash flows denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the average rate of exchange during the reporting period. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated at the applicable rates of exchange in effect at that date. The equity denominated in the functional currency is translated at the historical rate of exchange at the time of capital contribution. Because cash flows are translated based on the average translation rate, amounts related to assets and liabilities reported on the consolidated statements of cash flows will not necessarily agree with changes in the corresponding balances on the consolidated balance sheets. Translation adjustments arising from the use of different exchange rates from period to period are included as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) included in consolidated statements of changes in equity. Gains and losses from foreign currency transactions are included in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income (loss).

The following table outlines the currency exchange rates that were used in creating the consolidated financial statements in this report:

	June 30, 2020		June 30, 2019		June 30, 2018
Year-end spot rate	US\$1=RMB 7.0721	US\$1=JPY 107.5	US\$1=RMB 6.8657	US\$1=JPY 107.5	US\$1=RMB 6.6181
Average rate	US\$1=RMB 7.0323	US\$1=JPY 107.5	US\$1=RMB 6.8226	US\$1=JPY 111.1	US\$1=RMB 6.5020

Comprehensive income (loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) consists of two components, net income (loss) and other comprehensive income (loss). Other comprehensive income (loss) refers to revenue, expenses, gains and losses that under GAAP are recorded as an element of shareholders’ equity but are excluded from net income. Other comprehensive income (loss) consists of a foreign currency translation adjustment resulting from the Company not using the U.S. dollar as its functional currency.

Concentrations and Credit Risk

A majority of the Company’s expense transactions are denominated in RMB and a significant portion of the Company and its subsidiaries’ assets and liabilities are denominated in RMB. RMB is not freely convertible into foreign currencies. In the PRC, certain foreign exchange transactions are required by law to be transacted only by authorized financial institutions at exchange rates set by the People’s Bank of China (“PBOC”). Remittances in currencies other than RMB by the Company in China must be processed through the PBOC or other China foreign exchange regulatory bodies which require certain supporting documentation in order to affect the remittance.

As of June 30, 2020, and 2019, \$879,040 and \$1,773,713 of the Company’s cash and cash equivalents was on deposit at financial institutions in the PRC where there currently is no rule or regulation requiring such financial institutions to maintain insurance to cover bank deposits in the event of bank failure. In addition, the Company’s short-term investments deposited with PRC banks are also not insured.

As of June 30, 2020, four customers aggregately accounted for 73% of the Company’s total accounts receivable, with related party customer Guangdong Dogness Network accounted for 23%, and three third party customers accounted for 20%, 17% and 13% of the Company’s total accounts receivable, respectively. As of June 30, 2019, two customers accounted for 25% and 18% of the Company’s total accounts receivable, respectively.

For the years ended June 30, 2020, 2019 and 2018, export sales accounted for 49%, 42.5% and 50.2% of the Company’s total revenue, respectively. For the year ended June 30, 2020, three customers accounted for 27.6%, 6.5% and 4.4% of the Company’s total revenue, respectively. For the year ended June 30, 2019, three customers accounted for 28.1%, 13.5% and 5.6% of the Company’s total revenue, respectively. For the year ended June 30, 2018, three customers accounted for 24.9%, 14.0% and 7.4% of the Company’s total revenue, respectively.

DOGNESS (INTERNATIONAL) CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Concentrations and Credit Risk (continued)

For the year ended June 30, 2020, two suppliers accounted for 35.1% of the Company's total raw materials purchases, with related party supplier Linsun and a third party supplier accounted for 23.3% and 11.8% of the Company's total raw material purchases, respectively. For the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, no single supplier accounted for more than 10% of the Company's total raw material purchases.

Statement of Cash Flows

In accordance with ASC 230, "Statement of Cash Flows," cash flows from the Company's operations are formulated based upon the local currencies. As a result, amounts related to assets and liabilities reported on the statements of cash flows will not necessarily agree with changes in the corresponding balances on the balance sheets.

Risks and Uncertainties

The operations of the Company are located in the PRC. Accordingly, the Company's business, financial condition, and results of operations may be influenced by political, economic, and legal environments in the PRC, as well as by the general state of the PRC economy. The Company's results may be adversely affected by changes in the political, regulatory and social conditions in the PRC. Although the Company has not experienced losses from these situations and believes that it is in compliance with existing laws and regulations including its organization and structure disclosed in Note 1, this may not be indicative of future results.

The Company's business, financial condition and results of operations may also be negatively impacted by risks related to natural disasters, extreme weather conditions, health epidemics and other catastrophic incidents, which could significantly disrupt the Company's operations. The COVID-19 outbreak and spread have led to a prolonged global economy downturn. The Company's results of operations and financial condition will depend on future developments, including the duration and spread of the outbreak and the impact on the Company's customers, which are still uncertain and cannot be reasonably estimated at this point of time (see Note 17).

Reclassifications

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation, such as reclassification of negative VAT tax payable as VAT tax recoverable, and segregation of capital expenditure on construction-in-progress out of capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment. These reclassifications had no effect on the reported revenues, net income (loss) and cash flows.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2016-13, Financial Instruments–Credit Losses (Topic 326), which requires entities to measure all expected credit losses for financial assets held at the reporting date based on historical experience, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts. This replaces the existing incurred loss model and is applicable to the measurement of credit losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost. ASU 2016-13 was subsequently amended by Accounting Standards Update 2018-19, Accounting Standards Update 2019-04, Accounting Standards Update 2019-05. In January 2020, the FASB issued ASU 2020-2, "Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326) and Leases (Topic 842): Amendments to SEC Paragraphs Pursuant to SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 119 and Update to SEC Section on Effective Date Related to Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842), February 2020" ("ASU 2020-02"). ASU 2020-02 added and amended SEC paragraphs in the Accounting Standards Codification to reflect the issuance of SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 119, related to the new credit losses standard, and comments by the SEC staff related to the revised effective date of the new standard. For public entities, ASU 2016-13 and its amendments is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2019. For all other entities, this guidance and its amendments will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2022, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early application will be permitted for all entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2018. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting ASU 2016-13 on its consolidated financial statements.

DOGNESS (INTERNATIONAL) CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Recent Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

In August 2018, the FASB Accounting Standards Board issued ASU No. 2018-13, “Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Disclosure Framework Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement” (“ASU 2018-13”). ASU 2018-13 modifies the disclosure requirements on fair value measurements. ASU 2018-13 is effective for all entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, with early adoption permitted for any removed or modified disclosures. The removed and modified disclosures will be adopted on a retrospective basis and the new disclosures will be adopted on a prospective basis. The Company does not expect this guidance will have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In December 2019, the FASB issued ASU No. 2019-12, Income Taxes (Topic 740)—Simplifying the Accounting for Income Taxes. ASU 2019-12 is intended to simplify accounting for income taxes. It removes certain exceptions to the general principles in Topic 740 and amends existing guidance to improve consistent application. ASU 2019-12 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020 and interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption permitted. The Company does not expect adoption of the new guidance to have a significant impact on our financial statements.

In January 2020, the FASB issued ASU 2020-01, Investments - Equity Securities (Topic 321), Investments - Equity Method and Joint Ventures (Topic 323), and Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815) (“ASU 2020-01”), which is intended to clarify the interaction of the accounting for equity securities under Topic 321 and investments accounted for under the equity method of accounting in Topic 323 and the accounting for certain forward contracts and purchased options accounted for under Topic 815. ASU 2020-01 is effective for the Company beginning January 1, 2021. The Company is currently evaluating the effect of adopting this ASU on the Group’s financial statements.

NOTE 4 – ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET

Accounts receivable consisted of the following:

	As of June 30,	
	2020	2019
Accounts receivable from third-party customers	\$ 1,940,822	\$ 5,292,486
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	(23,982)	(128,106)
Total accounts receivable from third-party customers, net	1,916,840	5,164,380
Add: accounts receivable - related parties	559,465	244,764
Total accounts receivable, net	\$ 2,476,305	\$ 5,409,144

For the years ended June 30, 2020, 2019 and 2018, the Company recorded a bad debt provision of \$755,472 and \$90,077 and a bad debt recovery of \$5,356, respectively. Allowance for doubtful accounts amounted to \$23,982 and \$128,106 as of June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively. For the years ended June 30, 2020, delinquent account balances of \$856,383 are written off against the allowance for doubtful accounts after management has determined that the likelihood of collection of such receivables became remote.

Approximately RMB 12.4 million (\$1.8 million) or 92% of the accounts receivable balance as of June 30, 2020 from third-party customers has been collected as of the date of this report.

In connection with the Company’s long-term investments in equity investees as disclosed in Note 3, the Company sold certain intelligence pet products to related parties Linsun and Dogness Network. The outstanding accounts receivable from these related parties amounted to \$559,465 as of June 30, 2020, of which \$434,098 has been collected as of the date of this report (see Note 12).

DOGNESS (INTERNATIONAL) CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 4 – ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET (continued)

Allowance for doubtful accounts movement is as follows:

	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019
Beginning balance	\$ 128,106	\$ 40,012
Additions	755,472	90,077
Write-off	(856,383)	-
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(3,213)	(1,983)
Ending balance	<u>\$ 23,982</u>	<u>\$ 128,106</u>

NOTE 5 – INVENTORIES, NET

Inventories consisted of the following:

	As of June 30,	
	2020	2019
Raw materials	\$ 140,745	\$ 795,047
Work in process	677,301	1,136,582
Finished goods	3,201,205	3,431,102
	<u>4,019,251</u>	<u>5,362,731</u>
Less: inventory allowance	(1,158,551)	-
Inventory, net	<u>\$ 2,860,700</u>	<u>\$ 5,362,731</u>

Inventory includes raw materials, work in progress and finished goods. Finished goods include direct material costs, direct labor costs and manufacturing overhead.

For the years ended June 30, 2020, for certain obsolete, slow-moving and damaged fabric and leather raw materials and metal components or parts used in the manufacturing the Company's pet leash and other pet products, the Company recorded an inventory provision of \$1,165,044. For the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, the Company recorded inventory reserve recovery of \$4,863 and \$14,106, respectively.

NOTE 6 – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, NET

Property, plant and equipment stated at cost less accumulated depreciation consisted of the following:

	As of June 30,	
	2020	2019
Buildings	\$ 25,532,908	\$ 9,492,699
Machinery and equipment	6,698,443	9,543,080
Office equipment and furniture	765,597	676,748
Automobiles	810,156	765,214
Leasehold improvements	5,028,382	5,126,219
Construction-in-progress ("CIP") (1)	10,647,107	15,787,348
Total	<u>49,482,593</u>	<u>41,391,308</u>
Less: accumulated depreciation	(5,668,986)	(5,874,940)
Impairment of fixed assets	(280,095)	-
Property, plant and equipment, net	<u>\$ 43,533,512</u>	<u>\$ 35,516,368</u>

During the year ended June 30, 2020, the Company disposed approximately \$1.2 million old fashioned and fully depreciated equipment and machinery and reported a loss from disposition of fixed assets of \$1,036,304. Given the Company's net loss position in 2020, the Company further assessed that the expected future cash flow generated from certain machinery and equipment used to manufacture the Company's low-end traditional pet products would not recover their carrying value, as a result, the Company recorded an additional impairment of \$281,680 on these fixed assets for the year ended June 30, 2020.

DOGNESS (INTERNATIONAL) CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 6 – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, NET (continued)

Depreciation expense was \$2,189,863 \$1,387,698 and \$1,179,814 for the years ended June 30, 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively. In connection with the \$2.9 million loans from Bank of Communications of China Dongguan Branch, the Company's subsidiary Meijia pledged its fixed assets of approximately \$ 8,178,279 as the collateral to secure the loans. In addition, in connection with the Company's \$0.9 million loan from Cathay Bank, the Company's U.S. subsidiary Dogness Group pledged its fixed assets as collateral to secure the borrowing (see Note 9).

(1) The Company's CIP primarily consisted of the following:

On March 16, 2018, the Company acquired 100% of the equity interests in Zhangzhou Meijia Metal Product Co., Ltd ("Meijia") from its original shareholder, for a total cash consideration of RMB 71.0 million (\$10.0 million) (See Note 1). After the acquisition, the Company started building its own facilities and office spaces to expand the production capacity in order to fulfill increased customer orders. Total budgeted capital expenditure to bring Meijia manufacturing facility into use was originally estimated to be completed at a cost of RMB 110 million (\$15.6 million). The actual costs have been adjusted based on additional works required for waterproofing, sewage pipeline and hazardous waste leakage prevention. As a result, total actual costs incurred as of June 30, 2020, amounted to RMB 118.1 million (\$16.7 million). As of June 30, 2020, the Company had future capital expenditure commitment of approximately RMB 460,000 (\$65,044). Meijia plant started test operations in August 2019, and has started normal production since December 2019 upon passing the final inspection conducted by the local government. The Company expects that the Meijia plant will reach its designed production capacity by June 2021.

In addition, the Company's subsidiary Dongguan Jiasheng is also working on a capital project which expanded from the original plan of building a warehouse, to build new manufacturing and operating facilities, which including workshops, office building, security gate, employee apartment building, electrical transformer station and exhibition hall, etc. The original budgeted cost for the construction of the main bodies of the warehouse, employee dormitory, office building and manufacturing facilities amounted to RMB 75 million (\$10.6 million). The budget was later adjusted and revised to RMB 231.1 million (\$32.7 million) to add costs associated with interior and exterior decoration, parking lots construction, and road and landscaping on top of the original budget. During the year ended June 30, 2020, the Company has spent RMB 73.6 million (\$10.4 million) and completed the construction of the main body of the warehouse, employee dormitory, office building and has set up the new manufacturing facilities. As of June 30, 2020, the Company still had future minimum capital expenditure commitment of RMB 157.5 million (\$22.3 million) on the decoration of the second floor of the office building, construction of the stone wall and parking lots, and improvement of the landscaping, which is expected to be invested into the CIP project within the next five years whenever the Company has available fund. The project is expected to be fully completed by 2025.

As of June 30, 2020, future minimum capital expenditures on the Company's construction-in-progress projects are estimated as follows:

	Capital expenditure commitment on Meijia	Capital expenditure commitment on Dongguan Jiasheng	Total
2021	\$ 65,044	\$ 5,796,736	\$ 5,861,780
2022	-	4,468,240	4,468,240
2023	-	4,240,090	4,240,090
2024	-	3,966,619	3,966,619
2025	-	3,804,450	3,804,450
Total	<u>\$ 65,044</u>	<u>\$ 22,276,135</u>	<u>\$ 22,341,179</u>

Subsequently, from July 2020 to September 2020, the Company made payment of RMB 31.5 million (\$4.4 million) on the above-mentioned construction projects. As a result, the Company's future capital expenditure commitment on CIP has been lowered down from approximately \$22.3 million as of June 30, 2020 to approximately \$17.9 million as of the date of this report, as detailed below:

DOGNESS (INTERNATIONAL) CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 6 – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, NET (continued)

	Capital expenditure commitment on Meijia	Capital expenditure commitment on Dongguan Jiasheng	Total
2021	\$ 25,452	\$ 1,383,448	\$ 1,408,900
2022	-	4,468,240	4,468,240
2023	-	4,240,090	4,240,090
2024	-	3,966,619	3,966,619
2025	-	3,804,450	3,804,450
Total	<u>\$ 25,452</u>	<u>\$ 17,862,847</u>	<u>\$ 17,888,299</u>

The Company plans to fund these CIP projects through working capital generated from operations, bank borrowings, the proceeds received from the 2017 IPO and other potential capital raising activities. No assurance can be given that the required capital expenditure funding on the CIP projects would be available at favorable terms or at all.

NOTE 7 – INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET

Net intangible assets consisted of the following:

	As of June 30,	
	2020	2019
Software	\$ 212,478	\$ 199,984
Land use right	2,147,318	2,212,619
Less: accumulated amortization	(254,993)	(185,805)
Intangible assets, net	<u>\$ 2,104,803</u>	<u>\$ 2,226,798</u>

Amortization expense was \$75,094, \$78,824, and \$40,078 for the years ended June 30, 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively. In connection with the \$2.9 million loans from Bank of Communications of China, Dongguan Branch., the Company's subsidiary Meijia pledged its intangible assets of \$2,147,318 as the collateral to secure the loans (See Note 9)

Estimated future amortization expense is as follows:

Year ending June 30,	Amortization expense
2021	\$ 75,710
2022	75,710
2023	67,799
2024	62,147
Thereafter	1,823,437
Total	<u>\$ 2,104,803</u>

DOGNESS (INTERNATIONAL) CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 8 – LEASES

The Company has several operating leases for manufacturing facilities and offices. The Company's lease agreements do not contain any material residual value guarantees or material restrictive covenants. Rent expense for the years ended June 30, 2020, 2019 and 2018 was \$562,894, \$640,626 and \$391,784, respectively.

Effective July 1, 2019, the Company adopted the new lease accounting standard using a modified retrospective transition method which allowed the Company not to recast comparative periods presented in its consolidated financial statements. In addition, the Company elected the package of practical expedients, which allowed the Company to not reassess whether any existing contracts contain a lease, to not reassess historical lease classification as operating or finance leases, and to not reassess initial direct costs. The Company has not elected the practical expedient to use hindsight to determine the lease term for its leases at transition. The Company combines the lease and non-lease components in determining the ROU assets and related lease obligation. Adoption of this standard resulted in the recording of operating lease ROU assets and corresponding operating lease liabilities as disclosed below and had no impact on accumulated deficit as of June 30, 2020. ROU assets and related lease obligations are recognized at commencement date based on the present value of remaining lease payments over the lease term.

Supplemental balance sheet information related to operating leases was as follows:

	June 30, 2020
Right-of-use assets, net	\$ 5,123,898
Operating lease liabilities - current	\$ 172,716
Operating lease liabilities - non-current	1,200,299
Total operating lease liabilities	\$ 1,373,015

The weighted average remaining lease terms and discount rates for all of operating leases were as follows as of June 30, 2020:

Remaining lease term and discount rate:	
Weighted average remaining lease term (years)	15.32
Weighted average discount rate	5.79%

The following is a schedule of maturities of lease liabilities as of June 30, 2020:

Twelve months ending June 30,	
2021	\$ 245,750
2022	238,264
2023	225,079
2024	241,088
2025	241,499
Thereafter	471,069
Total future minimum lease payments	1,662,749
Less: imputed interest	289,734
Total	\$ 1,373,015

DOGNESS (INTERNATIONAL) CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 9 – BANK LOANS

Short-term loans consisted of the following:

	As of June 30,	
	2020	2019
Bank of Communications of China (“BCC”):		
Effective interest rate at 5.655%(1)	\$ 2,545,200	\$ 2,914,000
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (“ICBC”):		
Effective interest rate at 5.655% (2)	1,696,800	-
Cathay Bank		
Effective interest rate at 4.25% (3)	900,000	-
Total	<u>\$ 5,142,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,914,000</u>

(1) On August 17, 2018, Dongguan Jiasheng entered into a line of credit agreement with BCC Dongguan Branch to allow the Company to borrow RMB 30 million (\$4.2 million) for one year with a maturity date on August 13, 2019. The Company had drawn down RMB 20 million (\$2.9 million) of the loan to purchase raw materials on August 21, 2018. On August 20, 2019, the Company repaid the loan upon maturity.

In August 2019, the Company entered into two loan agreements with BCC Dongguan Branch to borrow total of RMB 18 million (\$2.5 million) as working capital for one year. The loans bear a variable interest rate based on the prime interest rate set by the People’s Bank of China at the time of borrowing, plus 1.405 basis points. The Company’s subsidiary Meijia pledged its land use right of approximately \$2.1 million and buildings of approximately \$8.2 million as collaterals to secure these loans (see Note 6 and Note 7). In addition, Mr. Silong Chen, the CEO of the Company, provided personal guarantee for the loans. The Company fully repaid the loans in July 2020 upon maturity.

(2) On August 9, 2019, Dongguan Jiasheng entered into a loan agreement with ICBC to borrow RMB 12 million (\$1.7 million) as working capital for one year. The loan bears a variable interest rate based on the prime interest rate set by the People’s Bank of China at the time of borrowing, plus 1.345 basis points. Mr. Silong Chen, pledged his personal assets as the collateral to secure this loan. Related parties, Mr. Junqiang Chen and Ms. Caiyuan He, the relatives of Mr. Silong Chen, and Dongguan Dogness also provided the joint guarantee to this loan. The Company fully repaid the loan in July 2020 upon maturity.

(3) On February 6, 2020, one of the Company’s U.S. subsidiary Dogness Group, obtained a line of credit from Cathay Bank, pursuant to which, Dogness Group has the availability to borrow a maximum \$1.2 million out of this line of credit for two years at the U.S. prime rate. The loan is guaranteed by the fixed assets of Dogness Group. The purpose of this loan is to expand the business operation and increase the marketing and sales activities in the United States and other international markets. During the year ended June 30, 2020, Dogness Group borrowed total of \$945,000 and made repayment of \$45,000. As of June 30, 2020, the outstanding balance was \$900,000, which was recorded as current liabilities because Dogness Group plans to repay this loan within one year.

Long-term loan consisted of the following:

	As of June 30,	
	2020	2019
Southwestern National Bank		
Paycheck Protection Program Loan (PPP) Loan	\$ 73,300	\$ -
Total	<u>\$ 73,300</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

On May 11, 2020, Dogness Group, applied for and received funding for a loan totaling \$73,300 under the U.S. Small Business Administration (“SBA”) Paycheck Protection Program (“PPP”), which is part of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (“CARES Act”), enacted on March 27, 2020. Under the terms of the SBA PPP loan, up to 100% of the principal and accrued interest may be forgiven if certain criteria are met and the loan proceeds are used for qualifying expenses such as payroll costs, benefits, rent, and utilities as described in the CARES Act. The interest rate on this loan is 1% per annum and any portion of the principal and accrued interest that is not forgiven is required to be repaid by May 11, 2022.

DOGNESS (INTERNATIONAL) CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 9 – BANK LOANS (continued)

Interest expenses for the above-mentioned loans amounted to \$239,326, \$209,842 and \$546,681 for the years ended June 30, 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

NOTE 10 – TAXES

(a) Corporate Income Taxes (“CIT”)

Dogness is incorporated in the BVI as an offshore holding company and is not subject to tax on income or capital gain under the laws of BVI.

Under Hong Kong tax laws, subsidiaries in Hong Kong are subject to statutory income tax rate at 16.5% if revenue is generated in Hong Kong and there are no withholding taxes in Hong Kong on remittance of dividends.

Under the Enterprise Income Tax (“EIT”) Law of PRC, domestic enterprises and Foreign Investment Enterprises (“FIEs”) are usually subject to a unified 25% enterprise income tax rate while preferential tax rates, tax holidays and even tax exemption may be granted on case-by-case basis. EIT grants preferential tax treatment to High and New Technology Enterprises (“HNTEs”). Under this preferential tax treatment, HNTEs are entitled to an income tax rate of 15%, subject to a requirement that they re-apply for HNTE status every three years. In October 2015, Dongguan Jiasheng, the Company’s main operating subsidiary in PRC, was approved as HNTEs and is entitled to a reduced income tax rate of 15% for three years. On November 28, 2018, Dongguan Jiasheng successfully renewed the High-technology certificate for another three years. The certificate is valid for another three years and is subject to further renewal.

EIT is typically governed by the local tax authority in China. Each local tax authority at times may grant tax holidays to local enterprises as a way to encourage entrepreneurship and stimulate the local economy. The corporate income taxes for the fiscal year 2020, 2019 and 2018 were reported at a reduced rate of 15% as a result of Dongguan Jiasheng being approved as HNTE. The impact of the tax holidays noted above decreased foreign taxes by \$Nil, \$3,003 and \$545,805 for the years ended June 30, 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The benefit of the tax holidays on net income per share (basic and diluted) was \$Nil, \$0.00 and \$0.03 respectively. As of June 30, 2020, all of the Company’s tax returns of its PRC Subsidiaries and U.S subsidiary remain open for statutory examination by relevant tax authorities.

The following table reconciles the statutory rate to the Company’s effective tax rate:

	For the years ended June 30,		
	2020	2019	2018
	%	%	%
Hong Kong Statutory income tax rate	16.5	16.5	16.5
Income not generated in Hong Kong	(16.8)	(8.9)	(15.3)
China statutory income tax rate	25.0	25.0	25.0
Effect of PRC preferential tax rate and tax holidays	(9.4)	(10.0)	(8.3)
Non-deductible permanent difference	1.0	0.7	(1.8)
Change in valuation allowance	(19.6)	-	-
Research and development tax credit	1.3	(2.0)	(0.9)
Effective tax rate	<u>(2.0)</u>	<u>21.3</u>	<u>15.2</u>

The provision for income tax consists of the following:

	For the years ended June 30,		
	2020	2019	2018
Current income tax provision	\$ 25,423	\$ 614,622	\$ 938,119
Deferred income tax provision (benefit)	139,114	(234,326)	(12,747)
Total income tax expense	<u>\$ 164,537</u>	<u>\$ 380,296</u>	<u>\$ 925,372</u>

DOGNESS (INTERNATIONAL) CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 10 – TAXES (continued)

The components of deferred tax assets as of June 30, 2020 and 2019 consist of the following:

	<u>June 30, 2020</u>	<u>June 30, 2019</u>
Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating losses	\$ 1,515,308	\$ 234,319
Assets impairment reserve	233,759	21,137
Valuation allowance	(1,633,837)	-
Deferred tax assets, net	<u>\$ 115,230</u>	<u>\$ 255,456</u>

(b) Taxes Payable

The Company's taxes payable consists of the following:

	<u>June 30, 2020</u>	<u>June 30, 2019</u>
Corporate income tax payable	2,813,014	2,907,079
Other tax payable	1,397	2,018
Total taxes payable	<u>\$ 2,814,411</u>	<u>\$ 2,909,097</u>

As of June 30, 2020 and 2019, the Company had accrued tax liabilities of approximately \$2.8 million and \$2.9 million, respectively, mostly related to the unpaid income tax and business tax in China. According to PRC taxation regulation, if tax has not been fully paid, tax authorities may impose tax and late payment penalties within three years. In practice, since all of the taxes owed are local taxes, the local tax authority is typically more flexible and willing to provide incentives or settlements with local small and medium-size businesses to relieve their burden and to stimulate the local economy. Management has discussed with local tax authorities regarding the outstanding tax payable balance after the Company successfully completed its IPO and is in the process of negotiating a settlement plan agreement. Local tax authorities have not made a determination as of June 30, 2020. Therefore, there was no interest and penalty accrued as of June 30, 2020 because the Company has not received any penalty and interest charge notice from local tax authorities. The Company believes it is likely that the Company can reach an agreement with the local tax authority to fully settle its tax liabilities within fiscal 2021 but cannot guarantee such settlement will ultimately occur.

DOGNESS (INTERNATIONAL) CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 11 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Contingencies

The Company may be involved in various legal proceedings, claims and other disputes arising from the commercial operations, projects, employees and other matters which, in general, are subject to uncertainties and in which the outcomes are not predictable. The Company determines whether an estimated loss from a contingency should be accrued by assessing whether a loss is deemed probable and can be reasonably estimated. Although the Company can give no assurances about the resolution of pending claims, litigation or other disputes and the effect such outcomes may have on the Company, the Company believes that any ultimate liability resulting from the outcome of such proceedings, to the extent not otherwise provided or covered by insurance, will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations or liquidity.

Capital Investment Obligation

Dogness Intelligence Technology Co., Ltd.

On July 6, 2018, a new entity called Dogness Intelligence Technology Co., Ltd. ("Intelligence Guangzhou"), was incorporated under the laws of the People's Republic of China in Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province, China with a total registered capital of RMB 80 million (\$11.3 million). The Company's subsidiary, Dongguan Jiasheng, is required to contribute RMB 46.4 million (\$6.8 million) as paid-in capital in exchange for 58% ownership interest in Intelligence Guangzhou. As of the date of this report, Dongguan Jiasheng has not made the capital contribution. Pursuant to the article of incorporation, the Company is required to complete the capital contribution before May 22, 2038.

Zhangzhou Meijia Metal Product Ltd.

Meijia was incorporated under the laws of the People's Republic of China with a total registered capital of RMB 60.0 million (\$8.5 million). As of June 30, 2019, RMB 30 million (\$4.2 million) capital contribution has been made. During the year ended June 30, 2020, the Company made additional capital contribution of RMB 10.9 million (\$1.6 million) in Meijia. Subsequently, between July and September 2020, the Company made additional capital contributions of RMB 1.3 million (\$0.2 million).

As of the date of this report, pursuant to the articles of incorporation of Meijia, the Company is obligated to contribute the remaining RMB 17.8 million (\$2.5 million) capital investment into Meijia before December 30, 2025 whenever the Company has available funds.

Dongguan Jiasheng Enterprise Ltd.

Dongguan Jiasheng was incorporated under the laws of the People's Republic of China with a total registered capital of RMB 50.0 million (\$7.1 million). As of June 20, 2019, RMB 10 million (\$1.4 million) capital contribution has been made. During the year ended June 30, 2020, the Company made additional capital contribution of RMB 29 million (\$4.2 million) in Dongguan Jiasheng. Subsequently, in July and August 2020, the Company made additional capital contributions of RMB 11.0 million (\$1.6 million).

As of the date of this report, pursuant to the articles of incorporation of Dongguan Jiasheng, the Company made all capital contributions.

DOGNESS (INTERNATIONAL) CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 11 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)

Dogness Network

As disclosed in Note 3 above, the Company is required to invest RMB 8.0 million (approximately \$1.1 million) in exchange for 10% ownership interest in Dogness Network. As of June 30, 2020, the Company made capital contribution of RMB 4.4 million (approximately \$0.6 million) to Dogness Network. Subsequently, in August 2020, the Company made additional capital contribution of RMB 1.6 million (\$0.2 million). As of the date of this report, the Company is obligated to make additional capital contribution of RMB 2.0 million (\$0.3 million) to Dogness Network before December 31, 2020.

Capital Expenditure Commitment on the CIP

In connection with the Company’s construction-in-progress projects on Meijia and Dongguan Jiasheng, from July 2020 to September 2020, the Company made payments of RMB 31.5 million (\$4.4 million) on these projects. As a result, the future minimum capital expenditure commitment on these CIP projects has decreased from approximately \$22.3 million as of June 30, 2020 to approximately \$17.9 million as of the date of this report (see Note 6).

NOTE 12 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The relationship of related parties is summarized as follow:

Name of Related Party	Relationship to the Company
Silong Chen	Chief Executive Officer; Chairman of the Board of Directors
Junqiang Chen and Caiyuan He	Relatives of Mr. Silong Chen
Linsun Smart Technology Co., Ltd (“Linsun”)	Equity investee -10% of the ownership
Dogness Network Technology Co., Ltd (“Dogness Network”)	Equity Investee - 13% of the ownership
Guangdong Dogness Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	Relate to one of the Company’s shareholders

(1) Due to related party

As of June 30, 2020 and 2019, due to related parties consist of the following:

	As of June 30,	
	2020	2019
Mr. Silong Chen	\$ 25,462	\$ -

Mr. Silong Chen periodically provides working capital loans to support the Company’s operations when needed. Such advance was non-interest bearing and due on demand.

(2) Loan guarantee provided by related parties

In connection with the Company’s bank borrowings, Mr. Silong Chen pledged his personal assets as collateral and signed guarantee agreements to provide guarantee to the Company’s short-term bank loans. Related parties, Mr. Junqiang Chen and Ms. Caiyuan He, the relatives of Mr. Silong Chen, also jointly provided guarantee to the Company’s borrowings from ICBC bank (See Note 9).

DOGNESS (INTERNATIONAL) CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 12 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

(3) Sales to related parties

Revenue from related parties consisted of the following:

Name	For the years ended June 30,		
	2020	2019	2018
Linsun	\$ 72,987	\$ 185,126	\$ -
Dogness Network	836,664	143,441	-
Total	\$ 909,651	\$ 328,567	\$ -

Cost of revenue associated with the sales to these two related parties amounted to \$633,132, \$202,606 and Nil for the years ended June 30, 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

(4) Accounts receivable from related parties

Accounts receivable from related parties consisted of the following:

Accounts receivable - related parties:	As of June 30,	
	2020	2019
-Linsun	\$ -	\$ 92,563
-Dogness Network	559,465	152,201
Total	\$ 559,465	\$ 244,764

As of June 30, 2020, total accounts receivable from these two related parties amounted to \$559,465, among which \$434,098 has been collected as of the date of this report.

(5) Accounts payable to related parties

Accounts payables to related parties consisted of the following

Accounts payable - related parties:	As of June 30,	
	2020	2019
-Linsun	\$ 301,555	\$ -
-Dogness Network	3,660	-
Total	\$ 305,215	\$ -

(6) Purchase from related parties

During the year ended June 30, 2020, the Company also purchased certain pet product components and parts, such as smart pet water and food feeding devices, from Linsun and Dogness Network. Total purchases from Linsun and Dogness Network amounted to \$2,191,458 and \$3,362 in fiscal 2020, respectively.

During the year ended June 30, 2020, the Company also purchased total of \$205,328 pet shampoo from Guangdong Dogness Biotechnology Co., Ltd., an entity related to one of the Company's shareholders.

(7) Lease arrangement with related party

On January 2, 2020, Dongguan Jiasheng signed a lease agreement with Linsun, which enabled Linsun to lease part of Dongguan Jiasheng's new production facilities of approximately 8,460 square meters for ten years. Annual lease payment from Linsun amounted to approximately \$230,000 and is subject to 15% increase every three years. For the year ended June 30, 2020, the Company recorded rent income of \$89,411 as other income through leasing the manufacturing facilities to Linsun.

DOGNESS (INTERNATIONAL) CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 13 – EQUITY

Common Shares

Dogness was established under the laws of BVI on July 11, 2016. The original authorized number of common shares was 15,000,000 shares with par value of \$0.002 each. On April 26, 2017, Shareholders of the Company held a meeting (the “Meeting”) and approved the following resolutions: (i) increase the authorized number of common shares to 100,000,000 shares with par value of \$0.002 each, of which 15,000,000 were issued and outstanding; and (ii) reclassify the currently issued and outstanding common shares into two classes, Class A common shares and Class B common shares, which have equal economic rights but unequal voting rights, pursuant to which Class A common shares receive one vote each and Class B common shares receive three votes each. The Meeting approved to reclassify all the shares beneficially owned by Mr. Silong Chen as Class B common shares and all other shares owned by the other shareholders as Class A common shares. As a result, Mr. Silong Chen owns 9,069,000 Class B common shares of par value of \$0.002. The rest of the Company’s shareholders as of the date of the meeting owned an aggregated of 5,931,000 Class A common shares of par value of \$0.002 each.

Initial Public Offering

On December 18, 2017, the Company completed its initial public offering (“IPO”) of 10,913,631 Class A common shares at a public offering price of \$5.00 per share. The gross proceeds were approximately \$54.6 million before deducting placement agent’s commission and other offering expenses, resulting in net proceeds of approximately \$50.2 million. In connection with the offering, the Company’s Class A common shares began trading on the NASDAQ Global Market on December 20, 2017 under the symbol “DOGZ.”

As of June 30, 2020 and 2019, the Company had an aggregate of 25,913,631 common shares outstanding, consisting of 16,844,631 Class A and 9,069,000 Class B common shares.

Public Offering Warrants

In connection with and upon closing of the IPO on December 18, 2017, the Company agreed to issue to the underwriters and to register herein warrants to purchase up to a total of up to 500,000 Class A common shares (equal to 5% of the aggregate number of Class A common shares sold in the IPO).

The warrants carry a term of three years, and are exercisable at any time, and from time to time, in whole or in part, commencing 180 days from the closing of the IPO and are exercisable at a price equal to \$6.25 per share. Management determined that these warrants meet the requirements for equity classification under ASC 815-40 because they are indexed to its own stock. The warrants were recorded at their fair value on the date of grant as a component of shareholders’ equity.

As of June 30, 2020, 500,000 underwriter warrants were issued and outstanding; and none of the warrants has been exercised.

Statutory Reserve

The Company’s subsidiaries located in mainland China are required to make appropriations to certain reserve funds, comprising the statutory surplus reserve and the discretionary surplus reserve, based on after-tax net income determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles of the PRC (“PRC GAAP”). Appropriations to the statutory surplus reserve are required to be at least 10% of the after-tax net income determined in accordance with PRC GAAP until the reserve is equal to 50% of the entity’s registered capital. Appropriations to the discretionary surplus reserve are made at the discretion of the Board of Directors. The Company allocated \$Nil, \$27,349 and \$97,216 to statutory reserves during the years ended June 30, 2020, 2019 and 2018 in accordance with PRC GAAP, respectively. The restricted amounts as determined by the PRC statutory laws totaled \$191,716 and \$191,716 as of June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

DOGNESS (INTERNATIONAL) CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 14 – EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE

For the years ended June 30, 2020, potential shares of common stock from the unexercised options and unexercised options are excluded from diluted net (loss) per share as such amounts are anti-dilutive.

For the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, the effect of potential shares of common stock from the unexercised options was dilutive since the exercise prices for the options were lower than the average market price. For the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, the effect of potential shares of common stock from the warrants was anti-dilutive since the exercise prices were higher than the average market price.

As a result, a total of 27,975 and 9,280 unexercised options are dilutive, and were included in the computation of diluted earnings per share for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

The following table presents a reconciliation of basic and diluted net income (loss) per share:

	For the years ended June 30,		
	2020	2019	2018
Net income (loss) attributable to the Company	\$ (8,441,559)	\$ 1,421,781	\$ 4,603,708
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding - Basic	25,913,631	25,913,631	20,800,670
Dilutive securities -unexercised warrants and options	-	27,975	9,280
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – diluted	25,913,631	25,941,606	20,809,950
Earnings (loss) per share - Basic	\$ (0.33)	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.22
Earnings (loss) per share – Diluted	\$ (0.33)	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.22

NOTE 15 – OPTIONS

On November 10, 2017, the Company signed a consulting agreement to engage TJ Capital Management, L.P. (“TJ Capital”) to provide strategic consulting services to the Company in matters relating to investor relations, capital markets and shareholder value creation strategy.

As the part of the agreement, TJ Capital was granted stock option to purchase 160,000 shares of the Company’s common stock. The options are exercisable at a purchase price of \$1.50 per share with no restriction for sale, among which options 60,000 shares were to vest 7 months after the Company’s IPO date, 50,000 shares were to vest 10 months after the IPO date, and 50,000 shares were to vest 15 months after the IPO date.

On May 23, 2019, the Company signed a service termination agreement with TJ Capital to terminate the consulting agreement previously entered on November 10, 2017. As a result, the options granted under the original service agreement were also cancelled. No stock-based compensation expenses were accrued up to the date of the termination of this agreement, because TJ Capital had not provided the services.

On July 30, 2019, the Company negotiated and signed a new Corporate and Executive Service Agreement with TJ Capital to provide strategic consulting services to the Company relating to services such as investor relations, capital markets and shareholder value creation strategy. The consulting service period is for two years, unless sooner terminated by either party or extended by the agreement of both parties. Pursuant to the agreement, as the compensation for the services, TJ Capital will be granted stock options to purchase 160,000 shares of the Company’s Class A common shares. The options are exercisable at a purchase price of \$1.50 per share, and the options shall be deemed to be fully paid at a rate of 6,667 options per month, commencing on August 1, 2019. The aggregated fair value of the options granted to TJ Capital was \$284,300. The fair value has been estimated using the Black-Scholes pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions: market value of underlying stock of \$2.90; risk free rate of 1.85%; expected term of 2 years; exercise price of the options of \$1.50; volatility of 77.0%; and expected future dividends of \$Nil. As of June 30, 2020, no options were exercised by TJ Capital and 73,337 options were vested.

DOGNES (INTERNATIONAL) CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 15 – OPTIONS (continued)

On May 28, 2017, the Company signed an employment agreement with Dr. Yunhao Chen, the Chief Financial Officer of the Company. As the part of the compensation, the Company agreed to grant Ms. Chen options to purchase up to 120,000 Class A common shares, at an exercise price of \$1.50 per share. The grant was effective at the IPO date and the options vest at a rate of 5,000 per month, beginning one month following completion of the IPO.

The aggregate fair value of the options granted to Dr. Yunhao Chen, the CFO, was \$440,840. The fair value has been estimated using the Black-Scholes pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions: market value of underlying stock of \$5.0; risk free rate of 1.84%; expected term of 2 years; exercise price of the options of \$1.50; volatility of 69.5%; and expected future dividends of \$Nil. As of June 30, 2020, all of 120,000 options were vested and no options were exercised by the CFO.

On May 28, 2017, the Company signed an employment agreement with Mr. Silong Chen, the Chief Executive Officer of the Company. As the part of the compensation, the Company agrees to grant Mr. Chen options to purchase up to 360,000 Class A common shares, at an exercise price of \$1.50 per share. The grant was effective at the IPO date and the options vest at a rate of 10,000 per month, beginning one month following completion of the IPO. On October 31, 2019, Mr. Silong Chen voluntarily waived the remaining unvested 140,000 options.

The aggregate fair value of the options granted to Mr. Silong Chen was \$1,385,500. The fair value has been estimated using the Black-Scholes pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions: market value of underlying stock of \$5.0; risk free rate of 1.94%; expected term of 3 years; exercise price of the options of \$1.50; volatility of 74.7%; and expected future dividends of \$Nil. As of June 30, 2020, no options were exercised by the CEO and 220,000 options were vested.

The Company recorded \$394,465, \$682,254 and \$341,127 stock-based compensation expense for the years ended June 30, 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

As of June 30, 2020, the Company had 413,337 outstanding vested stock options with a weighted average remaining term over 0.19 years and 86,663 unvested stock options with a weighted average remaining term over 1.08 years. The following table summarized the Company's stock option activity:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Life in Years
Outstanding, June 30, 2018	640,000	\$ 1.50	1.81
Exercisable, June 30, 2018	90,000	\$ 1.50	2.14
Granted	-	\$ -	-
Cancelled	(160,000)	-	-
Exercised	-	-	-
Outstanding June 30, 2019	480,000	\$ 1.50	1.22
Exercisable, June 30, 2019	270,000	\$ 1.50	1.14
Granted	160,000	-	-
Cancelled	(140,000)	-	-
Exercised	-	-	-
Outstanding June 30, 2020	500,000	1.50	0.35
Exercisable, June 30, 2020	413,337	\$ 1.50	0.19

DOGNESS (INTERNATIONAL) CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 16 – SEGMENT

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, and is identified on the basis of the internal financial reports that are provided to and regularly reviewed by the Company's chief operating decision maker in order to allocate resources and assess performance of the segment.

The management of the Company concludes that it has only one reporting segment. The Company designs and manufactures fashionable and high-quality leashes, collars and harnesses to complement cats' and dogs' appearances, as well as intelligent pet products. The Company's products have similar economic characteristics with respect to raw materials, vendors, marketing and promotions, customers and methods of distribution. The Company's chief operating decision maker has been identified as the Chief Executive Officer, who reviews consolidated results when making decisions about allocating resources and assessing performance of the Company, rather than by product types or geographic area; hence the Company has only one reporting segment.

Geographic information

The summary of total revenues by geographic market for the years ended June 30, 2020, 2019 and 2018 was as follows:

	For the year ended June 30,		
	2020	2019	2018
Mainland China	\$ 9,772,130	\$ 15,082,443	\$ 14,865,940
United States	4,918,400	5,522,008	10,168,945
Europe	1,699,231	2,510,190	1,994,085
Australia	564,550	216,993	223,463
Canada	482,057	950,353	128,320
Central and South America	98,628	231,426	106,098
Japan and other Asian countries and regions	1,636,362	1,703,102	2,637,444
Total	<u>\$ 19,171,358</u>	<u>\$ 26,216,515</u>	<u>\$ 30,135,295</u>

Revenue by product categories

The summary of total revenues by product categories for the years ended June 30, 2020, 2019 and 2018 was as follows:

	For the years ended June 30,		
	2020	2019	2018
Pet leashes	\$ 4,009,167	\$ 6,266,952	\$ 7,102,233
Pet collars	3,142,731	6,188,672	10,684,908
Pet harnesses	1,415,411	3,587,128	4,980,771
Retractable dog leashes	643,010	1,771,805	2,650,932
Intelligent pet products	4,328,918	2,103,523	59,719
Gift suspender	2,979,365	4,058,229	3,481,500
Other pet accessories	1,019,080	2,024,742	1,175,232
Climbing hooks	1,633,676	215,464	-
Total	<u>\$ 19,171,358</u>	<u>\$ 26,216,515</u>	<u>\$ 30,135,295</u>

DOGNESS (INTERNATIONAL) CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 17 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Bank loans

In July 2020, the Company repaid RMB 18 million (\$2.5 million) loans to Bank of Communications and RMB 12 million (\$1.7 million) loans to ICBC upon maturity (see Note 9).

On July 17, 2020, the Company entered into multiple loan agreements with Dongguan Rural Commercial Bank to borrow an aggregate of RMB 50 million (\$7.1 million) loans to support the construction of the Company's current CIP projects. The loans have terms of eight years with a maturity date on July 16, 2028. The loans bear a variable interest rate based on the prime interest rate set by the People's Bank of China at the time of borrowing, plus 1.405 basis points. The Company pledged the land use right of approximately \$1.3 million and buildings of approximately \$4.0 million from Meijia as collaterals to secure total loans of RMB 30 million (\$4.3 million). Mr. Silong Chen, the CEO of the Company, pledged personal property as collateral to secure the remaining loans of RMB 20 million (\$2.8 million). Dongguan Dogness, Meijia and Mr. Silong Chen also provided guarantee for the loans. As of the report date, the Company had received the total amount of RMB 50 million (\$7.1 million) from the above loans.

Lease arrangements with related parties and a subsidiary

On August 1, 2020, Dongguan Jiasheng signed a lease agreement with Dogness Network to lease approximately 520 square meters of Dongguan Jiasheng's office space to Dogness Network for ten years. The lease has an annual rent of approximately \$34,000 and is subject to a 15% increase every three years.

On August 01, 2020, Dogness Jiasheng signed a lease agreement with Guangdong Dogness Technology Co. Ltd. to lease 50 square meters of Dongguan Jiasheng's office space for ten years. The lease has an annual rent of approximately \$8,400.

On August 01, 2020, Dogness Jiasheng signed a lease agreement with Dogness Culture to lease Dongguan Jiasheng's conference room and warehouse from August 1, 2020 to April 3, 2027. The lease rent has an annual rent of \$34,000 and is subject to a 15% increase every three years.

Impact of COVID-19

The Company's business operations are affected by the recent and ongoing outbreak of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). The COVID-19 outbreak is causing lockdowns, travel restrictions, and closures of businesses. The Company's business has been negatively impacted by the COVID-19 coronavirus outbreak to certain extent. In late January, 2020 to the middle of February 2020, the company had to temporarily suspend manufacturing activities due to government restrictions. During the temporary business closure period, the company's employees had very limited access to manufacturing facilities, and as a result, the company experienced difficulty delivering products to customers on a timely basis. In addition, due to the COVID-19 outbreak, some of the Company's customers or suppliers may experience financial distress, delay or default on payments, reduce the scale of business, or suffer disruptions in business due to the outbreak. Any increased difficulty in collecting accounts receivable, delayed raw materials supply, bankruptcy of small and medium businesses, or early termination of agreements due to deterioration in economic conditions could negatively impact the results of the Company's operations. Although the Company resumed its normal business operations in late March 2020, its export sales to international markets were reduced. Based on assessment of current economic environment, customer demand and sales trend, and the negative impact from the prolonged COVID-19 outbreak and spread, there is an uncertainty that the Company's revenue and operating cash flows may be significantly lower than expected for fiscal year 2021.

List of Subsidiaries

Parent

Dogness (International) Corporation

(British Virgin Islands)

Subsidiaries:

Dogness Overseas, Ltd

(British Virgin Islands)

Jiasheng Enterprise (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.

(Hong Kong)

Dogness (Hongkong) Pet's Products Co., Limited

(Hong Kong)

Zhangzhou Meijia Metal Products Co., Ltd

(People's Republic of China)

Dogness Group LLC

(Delaware)

Dogness Intelligence Technology (Dongguan) Co., Ltd.

(People's Republic of China)

Dongguan Jiasheng Enterprise Co., Ltd.

(People's Republic of China)

Dogness Intelligence Technology Co., Ltd (58% subsidiary)

(People's Republic of China)

Dogness Japan Co. Ltd. (51% subsidiary)

(Japan)

Dogness Pet Culture (Dongguan) Co., Ltd. (51.2% subsidiary)

(China)

**Certification of Principal Executive Officer
Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
and Securities and Exchange Commission Release 34-46427**

I, Silong Chen, certify that:

(1) I have reviewed this Form 20-F of Dogness (International) Corporation;

(2) Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

(3) Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

(4) The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

(a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

(b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

(c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

(d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

(5) The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

(a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: October 30, 2020

/s/ Silong Chen

Silong Chen

Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)

**Certification of Principal Financial Officer
Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
and Securities and Exchange Commission Release 34-46427**

I, Yunhao Chen, certify that:

(1) I have reviewed this Form 20-F of Dogness (International) Corporation;

(2) Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

(3) Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

(4) The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

(a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

(b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

(c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

(d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

(5) The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

(a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: October 30, 2020

/s/ Yunhao Chen

Yunhao Chen

Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with this Form 20-F report of Dogness (International) Corporation for the period ended June 30, 2020 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof and pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, I, Silong Chen, certify that:

(1) This report containing the financial statements fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in the period report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of Dogness (International) Corporation.

Date: October 30, 2020

/s/ Silong Chen

Silong Chen

Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with this Form 20-F report of Dogness (International) Corporation for the period ended June 30, 2020 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof and pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, I, Yunhao Chen, certify that:

(1) This report containing the financial statements fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in the period report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of Dogness (International) Corporation.

Date: October 30, 2020

/s/ Yunhao Chen

Yunhao Chen

Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)

FRIEDMAN LLP[®]

ACCOUNTANTS AND ADVISORS

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We hereby consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statement on Form F-3 (File No. 333-229505) and Form S-8 (File No. 333-226985) of our report dated October 30, 2020 relating to the consolidated balance sheets of Dogness (International) Corporation as of June 30, 2020 and 2019, and the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss), changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended June 30, 2020, which report is included in this annual report on Form 20-F.

/s/ Friedman LLP

New York, New York
October 30, 2020

One Liberty Plaza, 165 Broadway, 21st Floor, New York, NY 10006 p 212.842.7000

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