

HAINAN JINGLIANG
HOLDINGS CO., LTD.
SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT
2023

August, 2023

HAINAN JINGLIANG HOLDINGS CO., LTD.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT 2023

Part I Important Notes

In order for a full understanding of operating results, financial condition and future development plans of Hainan Jingliang Holdings Co., Ltd. (together with its consolidated subsidiaries, the “Company”, except where the context otherwise requires), the company makes a full text of semi-annual report 2023. Investors should carefully read the aforesaid full text, which has been disclosed together with this Summary on the media designated by the China Securities Regulatory Commission (the “CSRC”).

All the Company’s Directors have attended the Board meeting for the review of this Report and its summary.

This semi-annual report 2023 has been prepared in both Chinese and English. Should there be any discrepancies or misunderstandings between the two versions, the Chinese version shall prevail.

Independent auditor’s modified opinion:

Applicable Not applicable

Board-approved interim cash and/or stock dividend plan for ordinary shareholders:

Applicable Not applicable

The Company has no interim dividend plan, either in the form of cash or stock.

Board-approved interim cash and/or stock dividend plan for preferred shareholders:

Applicable Not applicable

Part II Key Corporate Information

1. Stock Profile

Stock name	JLKG, JL-B	Stock code	000505, 200505
Stock exchange for stock listing	Shenzhen Stock Exchange		
Contact information	Board Secretary	Securities Representative	
Name	Guan Ying	Gao Deqiu	
Office address	15/F, Jing Liang Building, NO. 16 East Third Ring Middle Road, Chaoyang District, Beijing	15/F, Jing Liang Building, NO. 16 East Third Ring Middle Road, Chaoyang District, Beijing	

Tel.	010-51672270	010-51672029
E-mail address	guanying@bjjlk.cn	gaodeqiu@bjjlk.cn

2. Key Financial Information

Indicate by tick mark whether there is any retrospectively restated datum in the table below.

Yes No

	H1 2023	H1 2022	Change (%)
Operating revenue (RMB)	4,823,234,208.18	5,512,781,270.32	-12.51%
Net profit attributable to the listed company's shareholders (RMB)	73,581,795.36	72,908,330.15	0.92%
Net profit attributable to the listed company's shareholders before exceptional gains and losses (RMB)	58,095,675.61	71,265,739.47	-18.48%
Net cash generated from/used in operating activities (RMB)	-137,349,545.79	-174,610,409.43	21.34%
Basic earnings per share (RMB/share)	0.10	0.10	0.00%
Diluted earnings per share (RMB/share)	0.10	0.10	0.00%
Weighted average return on equity (%)	2.37%	2.47%	-0.10%
	30 June 2023	31 December 2022	Change (%)
Total assets (RMB)	6,940,517,445.79	6,105,144,167.96	13.68%
Equity attributable to the listed company's shareholders (RMB)	3,135,973,882.04	3,061,661,435.05	2.43%

3. Shareholders and Their Shares at Period-End

Unit: share

Number of ordinary shareholders	61,502	Number of preferred shareholders with resumed voting rights (if any)	0			
Top 10 shareholders						
Name of shareholder	Nature of shareholder	Shareholding percentage	Number of shares	Restricted shares	Pledged, marked or frozen shares	
					Status	Shares
BEIJING GRAIN GROUP CO., LTD.	State-owned legal person	39.68%	288,439,561	0		
BEIJING STATE-OWNED CAPITAL OPERATION AND MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED	State-owned legal person	6.61%	48,032,160	0		
WANG YUECHENG	Domestic natural person	5.66%	41,159,887	30,869,915		
LISHERYNZHANMING	Foreign natural person	0.40%	2,892,800	0		
MEI JIANYING	Domestic natural person	0.36%	2,604,203	0		
WANG ZHIQIANG	Domestic natural person	0.34%	2,507,123	0		
CHEN TIANHUA	Domestic natural person	0.29%	2,101,100	0		
ZHANG XIAOXIA	Domestic natural person	0.27%	1,949,250	0		
WANG XIAOXING	Domestic natural person	0.23%	1,654,200	0		

LI YONGCHENG	Domestic natural person	0.23%	1,653,700	0		
Connected or acting-in-concert parties among shareholders above		① Beijing State-Owned Capital Operation and Management Company Limited owns 100% of Beijing Grain Group Co., Ltd., and Beijing Grain Group Co., Ltd. is the controlling shareholder of the Company (a 39.68% holding). ② Wang Yuecheng is a Deputy General Manager of the Company. Apart from that, the Company does not know whether there are any other related parties or acting-in-concert parties among the top 10 shareholders.				
Shareholders conducting margin trading (if any)		Shareholder Beijing State-Owned Capital Operation and Management Company reduced its Shareholding by 478,300 share due to its participation in the securities lending business of Transferring and Financing.; Shareholder Chen Tianhua holds 2,093,500 shares in the Company through his account of collateral securities for margin trading in Founder Securities Co., Ltd.; Shareholder Wang Xiaoxing holds 1,654,200 shares in the Company through his account of collateral securities for margin trading in Soochow Securities Co., Ltd.				

4. Change of Controlling Shareholder or Actual Controller in Reporting Period

Change of the controlling shareholder in the Reporting Period:

Applicable Not applicable

The controlling shareholder remained the same in the Reporting Period.

Change of the actual controller in the Reporting Period:

Applicable Not applicable

The actual controller remained the same in the Reporting Period.

5. Numbers of Preferred Shareholders and Shareholdings of Top 10 of Them

Applicable Not applicable

No preferred shareholders in the Reporting Period.

6. Outstanding Bonds at the Date when this Report Was Authorized for Issue

Applicable Not applicable

Part III Significant Events

During the reporting period, our company entered into the “Joint venture Agreement of Jingliang Hainan Yangpu Grain and oil processing, storage and Logistics project” with Guotou Yangpu Port Co., Ltd and China Stored Grain Oil Co.,Ltd.,. The three parties jointly funded the establishment of the joint venture company, which is for implementation of the Jingliang Hainan Yangpu oil and grease processing project. For details, please refer to the “Announcement of Hainan Jingliang Holdings Co., Ltd on the investment

and Establishment of a Joint Venture Company to launch Jingliang Hainan Yangpu Oil and Grease Processing Project” (No. 2023 – 029) disclosed by the company On June 15, 2023.

Par IV Financial Report

Independent auditor’s modified opinion:

Applicable Not applicable

2023 Semi-Annual Financial Report is not audited by Independent auditor.

The unit of financial statements in the financial notes is: Yuan

Editor: Hainan Jingliang Holdings Co., Ltd

1、 Consolidated Balance sheet

06-June-2023

Monetary Unit: RMB Yuan

Items	30-June-2023	1-Jan-2023
Current Assets:		
Monetary Capital	1,251,666,904.81	561,013,109.76
Settlement reserves		
Loans to banks and other financial institutions		
Transactional financial assets	16,175,691.49	11,005,983.98
Derivative financial assets	153,000.00	201,549.12
Notes receivable	154,945.01	
Accounts receivable	94,785,430.75	77,057,446.86
Receivable Financing		
Pre payments	551,576,045.68	194,495,648.06
Premium receivable		
Receivables from reinsurance		
Reserve for reinsurance receivables		
Other receivables	438,557,843.89	444,523,698.48
Including :Interest receivable		
Dividends receivable		
Buy-back financial Assets		

Inventory	2,188,231,545.06	2,073,944,683.57
Contract Assets		
Held-for-sale assets		
Within one year Non-Current Assets	106,546,505.27	148,387,894.16
Other current Assets	363,863,811.42	632,929,899.75
Total Current Assets	5,011,711,723.38	4,143,559,913.74
Non-Current Assets:		
Loans and advances		
Debt Investment		
Other Debt Investment		
Long-term receivables		
Long-term equity investment	250,566,213.84	243,553,916.98
Other Instruments investment	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00
Other Non-current financial assets		
Investment property	21,326,173.23	19,805,276.24
fixed assets	1,013,694,886.73	1,047,451,810.24
Construction in progress	38,472,961.91	22,695,003.52
Productive biological assets		
Oil and gas assets		
Right-of-use assets	6,241,335.91	6,968,426.20
Intangible assets	322,745,230.58	325,044,884.34
Development expenditure		
Goodwill	191,394,422.51	191,394,422.51
Long-term deferred expenses	17,214,163.21	16,935,967.92
Deferred income tax assets	13,255,247.15	14,189,763.93
Other Non-Current Assets	33,895,087.34	53,544,782.34
Total Non-Current Assets	1,928,805,722.41	1,961,584,254.22
Total Assets	6,940,517,445.79	6,105,144,167.96
Current liabilities:		
Short-term borrowings	1,642,308,166.66	1,260,543,148.81
borrowings from central bank		
Loans from bank and other financial institutions		
Transactional financial liabilities		
Derivative financial liabilities	84,108,320.00	111,373,155.00
Notes payable		3,331,333.80

Accounts payable	128,731,589.03	110,911,877.21
Account collected in advance	1,371,674.51	922,982.41
Contract liabilities	589,737,348.35	285,555,581.80
financial assets sold under repurchase agreements		
Deposits from customers and interbank deposit		
Funds from securities trading brokerage business		
Funds from securities under writing business		
Employee reroll payable	15,002,267.33	43,928,760.76
tax payable	19,922,589.93	66,629,054.18
Other payables	113,457,778.24	83,999,685.56
Including: Interest payable	21,082,795.47	21,082,795.47
dividend payable	3,213,302.88	3,213,302.88
Payable Fee and commission		
Payable Reinsurance accounts		
Held-for-sale liabilities		
Within one year Non-current liabilities	628,515.16	1,432,706.14
Other current liabilities	56,434,136.00	56,184,255.30
Total current liabilities	2,651,702,385.21	2,024,812,540.97
Non-current liabilities:		
Insurance Contract reserves		
Long-term borrowings	600,000,000.00	500,284,166.67
Bonds payable		
Including: preferred stock		
Perpetual capital bonds		
Lease liabilities	757,257.80	704,390.98
Long-term payables		
Long-term Employee reroll payable	5,677,134.00	5,677,134.00
Estimated liabilities		
Deferred revenue	63,508,701.11	64,550,917.36
Deferred income tax liabilities	70,654,986.68	46,405,170.70
Other Non-current liabilities		
Total Non-current liabilities	740,598,079.59	617,621,779.71

Total Liabilities	3,392,300,464.80	2,642,434,320.68
Owner's equity		
Capital stock	726,950,251.00	726,950,251.00
Other equity instrument		
Including: preferred stock		
Perpetual capital bonds		
Capital reserves	1,678,678,350.95	1,678,678,350.95
Less : Treasury stock		
Other comprehensive revenue	1,736,372.13	1,005,720.50
special reserves		
Surplus reserves	122,122,436.98	122,122,436.98
general risk reserves		
Undistributed profit	606,486,470.98	532,904,675.62
Total equity attributable to the parent company	3,135,973,882.04	3,061,661,435.05
Minority equity	412,243,098.95	401,048,412.23
Total owner's equity	3,548,216,980.99	3,462,709,847.28
Total Liabilities and Total owner's equity	6,940,517,445.79	6,105,144,167.96

Authorized representative : Wang Chunli
Head of accounting organization : Cao Ling

Person in charge of accounting : Guan Ying

2、Statement of Financial positions

Monetary Unit: RMB Yuan

Items	30-June-2023	1-Jan-2023
Current Assets:		
Monetary Capital	17,205,549.53	15,852,894.21
Transactional financial assets		
Derivative financial assets		
Notes receivable		
Accounts receivable		
Receivable Financing		
Pre payments		
Other receivables	360,000,115.58	349,000,000.00
Including: Interest receivable		
Dividends receivable		150,000,000.00

Inventory		
Contract Assets		
Held-for-sale assets		
Within one year Non-Current Assets		
Other current Assets	465,029.16	1,168,502.66
Total Current Assets	377,670,694.27	366,021,396.87
Non-Current Assets:		
Debt Investment		
Other Debt Investment		
Long-term receivables		
Long-term equity investment	2,619,157,283.19	2,619,157,283.19
Other Instruments investment	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00
Other Non-current financial assets		
Investment property	5,369,095.43	5,539,676.69
fixed assets	5,811,842.52	5,575,316.44
Construction in progress		
Productive biological assets		
Oil and gas assets		
Right-of-use assets		
Intangible assets		
Development expenditure		
Goodwill		
Long-term deferred expenses		
Deferred income tax assets		
Other Non-Current Assets		
Total Non-Current Assets	2,650,338,221.14	2,650,272,276.32
Total assets	3,028,008,915.41	3,016,293,673.19
current liabilities:		
Short-term borrowings		
Transactional financial liabilities		
Derivative financial liabilities		
Notes payable		
Accounts payable		
Account collected in advance	38,896.41	38,896.41
Contract liabilities		

Employee reroll payable	176,246.38	191,137.22
Payable tax fee	1,032,337.89	1,548,097.77
Other payables	33,295,174.14	34,559,303.45
Including: Interest payable	21,082,795.47	21,082,795.47
Dividend payable	3,213,302.88	3,213,302.88
Held-for-sale liabilities		
Within one year Non-current liabilities		
Other current liabilities		
Total current liabilities	34,542,654.82	36,337,434.85
Non-current liabilities:		
Long-term borrowings		
Bonds payable		
Including: preferred stock		
Perpetual capital bonds		
Lease liabilities		
Long-term payables		
Long-term Employee reroll payable		
Estimated liabilities		
Deferred revenue		
Deferred income tax liabilities		
Other Non-current liabilities		
Total Non-current liabilities		
Total liabilities	34,542,654.82	36,337,434.85
Owner's equity		
Capital stock	726,950,251.00	726,950,251.00
Other equity instrument		
Including: preferred stock		
Perpetual capital bonds		
Capital reserves	2,382,994,900.84	2,382,994,900.84
Less : Treasury stock		
Other comprehensive revenue		
Special reserves		
Surplus reserves	109,487,064.39	109,487,064.39
Undistributed profit	-225,965,955.64	-239,475,977.89

Total owner's equity Total	2,993,466,260.59	2,979,956,238.34
Total Liabilities and Total owner's equity	3,028,008,915.41	3,016,293,673.19

Authorized representative : Wang Chunli
Head of accounting organization : Cao Ling

Person in charge of accounting : Guan Ying

3、 Consolidated Income Statement

Monetary Unit: RMB Yuan

Items	Semi-annual of 2023	Semi-annual of 2022
一、 Total operating income	4,823,234,208.18	5,512,781,270.32
Including: operating income	4,823,234,208.18	5,512,781,270.32
Interest income		
Premiums earned		
Fee and commission income		
二、 Total operating cost	4,841,383,397.31	5,465,754,564.15
Including: operating cost	4,630,970,469.14	5,274,364,092.66
Interest expenditure		
Fee and commission expenditure		
Surrenders		
Net claims paid		
Net appropriation for insurances contracts reserves		
Policy holders dividends expenditure		
Reinsurance expenses		
Tax and super charge	11,548,673.88	17,015,865.16
Selling expenses	78,437,823.61	69,188,009.32
Administration expenses	92,898,582.21	87,740,667.69
Research and development expenses	10,262,799.97	4,876,642.24
Financial expenses	17,265,048.50	12,569,287.08
Including: Interest expenses	25,265,021.07	16,391,856.85
Interest income	5,832,452.30	6,825,161.06
Add: Other revenue	6,324,214.58	6,439,000.05
Investment revenue	7,179,282.99	12,205,590.86

(Losses are recorded as “—”)		
Including: joint venture and cooperative enterprise Investment revenue	7,012,296.86	11,762,199.64
derecognition of financial assets amortized revenue		
exchange revenue (Losses are recorded as“-”)		
Exposure hedging revenue (Losses are recorded as “—”)		
Changes in fair value revenue (Losses are recorded as “—”)	143,869,459.30	49,424,487.23
Credit Less impairment (Losses are recorded as“-”)	-115,984.57	-600.00
Assets Less impairment (Losses are recorded as“-”)	-25,186,589.63	
Assets disposal revenue (Losses are recorded as“-”)	-2,209.46	441,741.39
operating profit (Losses are recorded as“-”)	113,918,984.08	115,536,925.70
Add: Non- operating Income	3,903,501.36	475,215.44
Less : Non-operating expenditure	527,980.44	358,327.53
Total profit (Losses are recorded as“-”)	117,294,505.00	115,653,813.61
Less : income tax expenses	32,518,022.92	30,461,421.92
Net profit (Net loss is presented as “—”)	84,776,482.08	85,192,391.69
Classified by operations continuity		
Continuing operation Net profit (Net loss is presented as “—”)	84,776,482.08	85,192,391.69
Close for business Net profit (Net loss is presented as “—”)		
Classified according to ownership		
Parents company Total owner’s Net profit	73,581,795.36	72,908,330.15
Minority Lose	11,194,686.72	12,284,061.54
Other comprehensive revenue after tax	730,651.63	671,532.18
Parents company Total owner’s Other comprehensive revenue’s tax	730,651.63	671,532.18
Other comprehensive revenue cannot be reclassified into the lost		

1.Recalculation of changes in defined benefit plans		
2.Other comprehensive income that cannot be transferred to gains and losses under the equity method		
3.Other Instruments investment Changes in fair value		
4.Enterprise credit risk changes in fair value		
5.Other		
Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified into the profit and loss	730,651.63	671,532.18
1.Other comprehensive income that can be transferred to gains and losses under the equity method		
2. Changes in fair value of other debt investments		
3.reclassification of financial assets included in other comprehensive income		
4.Provision for credit impairment of other debt investments		
5.Cash flow hedge reserve		
6.Balance arising from the translation of foreign currency	730,651.63	671,532.18
7.Other		
Net of tax from other comprehensive income attributable to minority share holder		
Total comprehensive income	85,507,133.71	85,863,923.87
Total comprehensive income attribute to shareholders of the parent company	74,312,446.99	73,579,862.33
Total comprehensive income attribute to minority shareholder	11,194,686.72	12,284,061.54
8、 per share revenue :		
(1) basic per share revenue	0.10	0.10
(2) diluted per share revenue	0.10	0.10

Authorized representative: Wang Chunli
 Head of accounting organization : Cao Ling

Person in charge of accounting: Guan Ying

4、Parents company profit statement

Monetary Unit: RMB Yuan

Items	Semi-annual of 2023	Semi-annual of 2022
一、 operating income	11,839,311.03	382,744.96
Less : operating cost	170,581.26	170,581.26
Tax Add	174,413.63	201,808.38
Selling expenses		
Administration expenses	3,410,680.07	2,692,234.13
Research and development expenses		
Financial expenses	-5,278,290.51	-3,565,313.78
Including: Interest expenses		
Interest income	5,280,177.21	3,566,419.69
Add: Other revenue	2,308.28	12,794.10
Investment revenue (Losses are recorded as “-”)	150,814.85	
Including: joint venture and cooperative enterprise Investment revenue		
Derecognition of financial assets amortized revenue (Losses are recorded as“-”)		
Exposure hedging revenue (Losses are recorded as “-”)		
Changes in fair value revenue (Losses are recorded as “-”)		
Credit Less impairment (Losses are recorded as“-”)		-600.00
Assets Less impairment (Losses are recorded as“-”)		
Assets disposal revenue (Losses are recorded as“-”)		
二、 operating profit (Losses are recorded as“-”)	13,515,049.71	895,629.07
Add: Non-operating Income		
Less : Non-operating	5,027.46	

expenditure		
三、profit amounts (Losses are recorded as“-”)	13,510,022.25	895,629.07
Less : income tax expenses		
四、Net profit (Net loss is presented as“-”)	13,510,022.25	895,629.07
(一) continuing operations Net profit (Net loss is presented as“-”)	13,510,022.25	895,629.07
(二) discontinuing operations Net profit (Net loss is presented as“-”)		
五、Net of tax from Other comprehensive income		
(一) cannot reclassified to Lose Other comprehensive revenue		
1. Other comprehensive income that cannot be reclassified into the profit and loss		
2. Other comprehensive income that cannot to be transferred to gains and losses under the equity method		
3.Other Instruments investment Changes in fair value		
4.enterprise Credit risk Changes in fair value		
5.Other		
(二) Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified into the profit and loss		
1. Other comprehensive income that can be transferred to gains and losses under the equity method		
2. Changes in fair value of other debt investments		
3.reclassification of financial assets included in other comprehensive income		
4.Provision for credit impairment of other debt investments		
5.Cash flow hedge reserve		
6.Balance arising from the		

translation of foreign currency		
7.Other		
六、comprehensive revenue amounts	13,510,022.25	895,629.07
七、per share revenue :		
(一) basic per share revenue		
(二) diluted per share revenue		

Authorized representative : Wang Chunli
Head of accounting organization : Cao Ling

Person in charge of accounting : Guan Ying

5、Consolidated cash flow statement

Monetary Unit: RMB Yuan

Items	Semi-annual of 2023	Semi-annual of 2022
一、cash flow from operating activities:		
Cash receipts from sale of good or rendering of services	5,564,355,172.38	6,436,340,283.18
Net increase in customer deposits and due to banks and other financial institutions		
Net increase in borrowing from central bank		
Net increase in borrowing from Other financial institutions		
Cash received for Insurance premium		
Net cash received from reinsurance contracts		
Net increase in deposits and investments from policyholders		
Cash received for Interest 、 Fee and commission		
Net increase in borrowing from banks		
Net cash increase under repurchase agreements		
Net increase received from securities trading brokerage business		
Tax refund receipts	3,808,897.99	6,528,639.35
Other cash receipts concerning operating activities	1,023,812,040.53	1,189,579,771.74

Subtotal of cash flows from operating activities	6,591,976,110.90	7,632,448,694.27
Cash paid for purchase of goods and accepting services	5,631,656,925.26	5,809,507,082.18
Net increase in loans and advance to customers		
Net increase in deposit in the central bank and due from banks and other financial institutions		
Cash paid for claims in Insurance Contract		
Net increase in Loans to banks and other financial institutions		
Cash paid for Interest 、 Fee and commission		
cash paid for dividend for Policy holders		
Cash paid to and for employees	172,318,440.15	171,460,162.39
Taxes and fees paid	125,238,280.62	193,319,681.25
Other cash paid concerning operating activities	800,112,010.66	1,632,772,177.88
Subtotal of cash outflows from operating activities	6,729,325,656.69	7,807,059,103.70
Net cash flows from operating activities	-137,349,545.79	-174,610,409.43
2. cash flows from Investment activities :		
Cash receipts from disinvestment	586,103,235.55	1,153,813,406.52
Cash receipts from returns on investment		526,196.09
Net cash from disposal of fixed assets、 Intangible assets and other Long-term assets	31,605.00	801,506.00
Net cash received by disposal of subsidiaries and other		
Other cash receipts concerning Investment activities		
Subtotal of cash flows from Investment activities	586,134,840.55	1,155,141,108.61
Cash paid for purchase and construction of fixed assets、 Intangible assets and Other long-term assets	43,140,379.93	15,597,520.36

Cash paid by Investment	145,000,000.00	890,099,000.00
Net increase in the amount of collateral loans		
NET amount of cash paid by subsidiaries and other operating units		
Other cash related to Investment activities		
Subtotal of cash outflows from Investment activities	188,140,379.93	905,696,520.36
Net amount of cash flows generated by an Investment activity	397,994,460.62	249,444,588.25
三、 The cash flow generated by the financing activity:		
Absorb the cash received by the Investment		
Including: The subsidiary absorbs the cash received by Minority Investment		
Obtain the cash received by borrowings	1,818,217,067.44	2,725,178,991.98
Receive Other cash in connection with the financing activity		
Subtotal cash inflows from fund-raising activities	1,818,217,067.44	2,725,178,991.98
Cash paid to repay a debt	1,331,768,577.44	2,466,903,503.77
The distribution of dividends, profit, or cash payments for Interest	47,016,149.43	30,461,365.20
Including: The subsidiary pays Minority's dividends, profit		
Payment of Other cash in connection with the financing activity	574,077.78	
Subtotal cash outflows from fund-raising activities	1,379,358,804.65	2,497,364,868.97
Net amount of cash flows arising from financing activities	438,858,262.79	227,814,123.01
四、 The effect of exchange rate movements on cash and cash equivalents	724,617.12	1,311,859.12
五、 Net add for cash and cash equivalents	700,227,794.74	303,960,160.95
Add: Cash and cash equivalents	551,439,110.07	506,928,810.69

balance at the beginning of the period		
六、Cash and cash equivalents balance at the end of the period	1,251,666,904.81	810,888,971.64

Authorized representative : Wang Chunli
Head of accounting organization : Cao Ling

Person in charge of accounting : Guan Ying

6、Parents company cash flow statement

Monetary Unit: RMB Yuan

Items	Semi-annual of 2023	Semi-annual of 2022
一、Cash flow from operating activities:		
Cash received for Selling goods or services	12,124,704.99	
Tax refunds received		395,429.81
Receive Other cash related to operating activities	5,610,597.06	26,066,599.79
Subtotal cash inflows from operating activities	17,735,302.05	26,462,029.60
Cash paid for goods and services		
Cash paid to and for employees	1,499,566.85	948,373.99
Tax fees paid	324,239.47	165,632.57
Payment of Other cash in connection with operating activities	164,251,396.82	11,489,917.93
Subtotal cash outflows from operating activities	166,075,203.14	12,603,924.49
NET amount of cash flow generated by operating activities	-148,339,901.09	13,858,105.11
二、Cash flows from Investment activities:		
Take Back the cash received by the Investment		
Cash received from Investment revenue	150,150,814.85	
NET amount of cash recovered from disposal fixed assets, Intangible assets and Other Long-term assets	800.00	
NET amount of cash received by disposal and other operating units		
Receive Other cash related to Investment activities		

Subtotal of cash inflows from Investment activities	150,151,614.85	
Cash paid for fixed assets, Intangible assets and other long-term assets	459,058.44	
Cash paid by Investment		8,000,000.00
NET amount of cash paid by subsidiaries and other operating units		
Other cash related to Investment activities		
Subtotal of cash outflows from Investment activities	459,058.44	8,000,000.00
Net amount of cash flows generated by an Investment activity	149,692,556.41	-8,000,000.00
三、 The cash flow generated by the financing activity:		
Absorb the cash received by the Investment		
Obtain the cash received by borrowings		
Receive Other cash in connection with the financing activity		
Subtotal cash inflows from fund-raising activities		
Cash paid to repay a debt		
The distribution of dividends, profit, or cash payments for Interest		
Payment of Other cash in connection with the financing activity		
Subtotal cash outflows from fund-raising activities		
Net amount of cash flows arising from financing activities		
四、 The effect of exchange rate movements on cash and cash equivalents		
五、 Net add for cash and cash equivalents	1,352,655.32	5,858,105.11
Add: Cash and cash equivalents balance at the beginning of the period	15,852,894.21	1,533,187.04
六、 Cash and cash equivalents balance	17,205,549.53	7,391,292.15

reserves														
1. Withdraw during the period														
2.Usage during the period														
(六) Other														
四、 The balance at the end of the current period	726,950,251.00			1,678,678,350.95		1,736,372.13		122,122,436.98		606,486,470.98		3,135,973,882.04	412,243,098.95	3,548,216,980.99

Authorized representative : Wang Chunli

Person in charge of accounting : Guan Ying

Head of accounting organization : Cao Ling

The amount of the preceding period

Monetary Unit: RMB Yuan

Items	Semi-annual of 2022													Total owner's equity Total	
	attributed to Parents company Total owner's equity												Minority equity		
	Capital stock	Other equity instrument			Capital reserves	Less : Treasury stock	Other comprehensive revenue	special reserves	Surplus reserves	general risk reserves	Undistributed profit	Other			Subtotal
一、 Balance at the end of last year	726,950,251.00				1,675,918,350.95		-682,282.22		122,122,436.98		391,493,534.34		2,915,802,291.05	396,351,501.50	3,312,153,792.55
Add: change in accounting policy															
Add: change in accounting policy															
Enterprise consolidation under the same control															
Other															
二、 Balance at the beginning of the year	726,950,251.00				1,675,918,350.95		-682,282.22		122,122,436.98		391,493,534.34		2,915,802,291.05	396,351,501.50	3,312,153,792.55
三、 In the current period, the change amount of Less							671,532.18				72,908,330.15		73,579,862.33	12,284,061.54	85,863,923.87

carry forward retained revenue													
5. Other comprehensive revenue carryover of retained revenue													
6. Other													
(五) special reserves													
1. This period													
2. Used in this period													
(六) Other													
四、The balance at the end of the current period	726,950,251.00			1,675,918,350.95		-10,750.04	122,122,436.98	464,401,864.49		2,989,382,153.38	408,635,563.04	3,398,017,716.42	

Authorized representative : Wang Chunli
Head of accounting organization : Cao Ling

Person in charge of accounting : Guan Ying

8、Parents company Total owner's equity change statement

Amount of the current period

Monetary Unit: RMB Yuan

Items	Semi-annual of 2023											
	Capital stock	Other equity instrument			Capital reserves	Less : Treasury stock	Other comprehensive revenue	special reserves	Surplus reserves	Undistributed profit	Other	Total owner's equity Total
		preferred stock	Perpetual capital bonds	Other								
一、 Balance at the end of last year	726,950,251.00				2,382,994,900.84				109,487,064.39	-239,475,977.89		2,979,956,238.34
Add: change in accounting policy												
Pre-error correction												
Other												
二、 Balance at the beginning of the year	726,950,251.00				2,382,994,900.84				109,487,064.39	-239,475,977.89		2,979,956,238.34
三、 In the current period, the change amount of Less shall										13,510,022.25		13,510,022.25

2. Used in this period										
(六) Other										
四、The balance at the end of the current period	726,950,251.00			2,380,234,900.84			109,487,064.39	-407,913,839.43		2,808,758,376.80

Authorized representative : Wang Chunli
Head of accounting organization : Cao Ling

Person in charge of accounting : Guan Ying

Hainan Jingliang Holdings Co., Ltd.

Notes to the Semi-Annual of 2023 Financial Statements

(Unless otherwise stated, the amount unit is RMB Yuan)

I. Basic Information of the Company

1. Place of incorporation, form of organization and head office address

Hainan Jingliang Holdings Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "the Company" or "Company" or "Jingliang Holdings") is established in accordance with the Hainan Provincial People's Government General Office QFBH (1992) No.1, approved by QY (1992) SGZ No. 6 Document of the People's Bank of Hainan Province and re-registered by Hainan Pearl River Enterprise Company on January 11, 1992. The Company issued 81,880,000 shares in total upon re-registration, of which 60,793,600 shares were converted from the net assets of the original company and 21,086,400 shares were newly issued. And the name of the Company is Hainan Pearl River Enterprise Co., Ltd. The business license registration number of the joint-stock company is 20128455-6, and the holding parent company Guangzhou Pearl River Enterprise Group holds 36,393,600 shares, accounting for 44.45%. Approved by ZGB (1992) No. 83 Document of the People's Bank of China in December 1992, the additional 21,086,400 shares were listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange for trading. The industry involved is real estate.

On March 25, 1993, in response to QGBH (1993) No.028 of Hainan Provincial Leading Group Office and SRYFZ (1993) No.099 of Shenzhen Special Economic Zone Branch of the People's Bank of China, the Company increased its share capital by converting the original share capital into 139,196,000 shares (according to distribution of 10, delivery of 5 and transfer of 2), with the controlling shareholder Guangzhou Pearl River Enterprises Group holding 48,969,120 shares accounting for 35.18% at the end of 1993.

In 1994, the share capital was increased by 10 to 10, and the total share capital was 278,392,000 shares after the increase. The controlling shareholder, Guangzhou Pearl River Enterprises Group, holds 97,938,240 shares, accounting for 35.18%.

In 1995, the issuance of 50,000,000 B Shares was approved by SZBF (1995) No.45 and SZBF (1995) No.12. The share capital of the Company was increased by 10:1.5 on the basis of the share capital after the additional B shares were issued, and the share capital of the Company after the increase was 377,650,800 shares. The holding parent company, Guangzhou Pearl River Enterprises Group, held 112,628,976 shares, accounting for 29.82% of the total.

In 1999, Guangzhou Pearl River Enterprises Group transferred all 112,628,976 shares to Beijing Wanfa Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.. After the transfer of shares was completed in June 1999, Beijing Wanfa Real Estate Development Co., Ltd. held 112,628,976 shares of the Company, accounting for 29.82% of the

total shares of the Company, and became the controlling shareholder of the Company.

On January 10, 2000, the name of the Company was changed to Hainan Pearl River Holding Co., Ltd. and the Business License for Enterprise Legal Person was renewed by Industrial & Commerce Administration Bureau of Hainan Province.

On August 17, 2006, the reform plan of the split share structure of the Company was implemented. The Company transferred 49,094,604 shares of capital stock to all shareholders at the ratio of 10 to 1.3. The original non-tradable shareholders transferred the increased shares to the tradable A-share holders. Beijing Wanfa Real Estate Development Co., Ltd. reimbursed the consideration shares of the non-tradable shareholders who have not expressly expressed their opinions. The converted total share capital was 426,745,404 shares, and the original controlling shareholder Beijing Wanfa Real Estate Development Co., Ltd. held 107,993,698 shares, accounting for 25.31%. Shareholders of non-tradable shares repaid 3,289,780 shares in consideration of the split share structure in 2007. Shareholders of non-tradable shares repaid 1,196,000 shares in consideration of the split share structure in 2009.

On 2 September 2016, Beijing Wanfa Real Estate Development Co., Ltd., the original controlling shareholder, transferred all of its 112,479,478 shares to Beijing Grain Group Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "Beijing Grain Group"). Upon completion of the share transfer in September 2016, Beijing Grain Group Co., Ltd. held 112,479,478 shares, accounting for 26.36% of the total shares of the Company. In November 2016, based on the confidence in the subject matter of the material asset restructuring and the future development of the Company, Beijing Grain Group Co., Ltd. decided to increase its shareholding through centralized bidding in the secondary market. After the increase, it held 123,561,963 shares of the Company, accounting for 28.95% of the total number of shares, and became the largest shareholder of the Company.

The Company determined July 31, 2017 as the delivery date of material assets in accordance with the material assets restructuring plan and the delivery agreement. On September 14, 2017, approved pursuant to the resolution of the Second Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company on November 18, 2016 and the *Approval Reply of the China Securities Regulatory Commission dated July 28, 2017 On Approval of Hainan Pearl River Holding Co., Ltd. to Purchase Assets and Raise Supporting Funds from Beijing Grain Group Co., Ltd.* (ZJXX (2017) No.1391): 1) The Company purchased assets from the original shareholders of Beijing Grain Food Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Beijing Grain Food) by issuing 210,079,552 shares of the balance between the transaction price of the injected assets and the assets to be purchased (the difference between the transaction price of the injected assets and the assets to be purchased was RMB 1,699.5436 million yuan). The par value in the issuance was RMB 1.00 per share and the issuance price was RMB 8.09 per share; 2) The Company has issued 48,965,408 non-public shares of the Company to Beijing Grain Group for the purpose of purchasing the supporting funds raised from the assets of the issuance of shares. The par value per share of the Company was RMB1.00 and the issuance price was

RMB8.82 per share. The shareholder Beijing Grain Group conducted subscription in monetary funds. Upon completion of the issue, the registered capital was RMB 685,790,364.00 and the share capital was RMB 685,790,364.00. Beijing Grain Group, which accounted for 42.06% of the total number of shares, became the largest shareholder of the Company.

On November 21, 2019, with the approval of Beijing Capital Agricultural Food Group Co., Ltd. (Beijing Capital Agricultural Food publish [2019] No. 212), *Approval on the Plan of Purchasing Assets by Cash and Issuing Shares of Hainan Jingliang Holdings Co., Ltd.*, On April , 2020, with the approval of *Approval of Hainan Jingliang Holding Co., Ltd. Issuance Shares to Wang Yuecheng to Purchase Assets* by China Securities Regulatory Commission [2020] No. 610, the company shall not issue more than 41,159,887 new shares in private offering to raise funds supporting the purchase of assets through the issued shares. The Company and its subsidiary, Beijing Jingliang Food Co., Ltd., purchased the 25.1149% equity stake of Zhejiang Little Prince by cash and issuance of shares.

As of June 30th, 2022, the company has issued 726,950,251.00 shares, and the company's share capital is 726,950,251.00 yuan; Uniform Social Credit Code: 914600002012845568; Registration authority: Hainan Market Supervision Administration; Company type: Limited Company (Listed, State-controlled); Registered address: F29, Dihao Building, Pearl River Square, Binhai Avenue, Haikou City; Legal representative: Wang Chunli.

2. The nature of the Company's business and its main business activities

The Company belongs to manufacturing-agricultural and sideline food processing industry. Its main business activities mainly includes: food, beverages, agricultural and sideline products, vegetable proteins and their products, organic fertilizers, microbial fertilizers, production and marketing of agricultural fertilizers; land consolidation, soil remediation; agricultural comprehensive planting development, animal husbandry and aquaculture, agricultural equipment production and marketing; computer network technology, investment in communication projects, research and development and application of high-tech products; investment and consultation of environmental protection projects; animation, graphic design; import and export trade in goods and technology; rental of own premises.

The Company and its subsidiaries are principally engaged in the processing, production, sales and trading of foodstuffs, agricultural and sideline products, grease, oils, and leisure foods.

3. The name of the parent company and the ultimate parent company.

The parent company of the company is Beijing Grain Group Co., Ltd., and the ultimate parent company is Beijing Capital Agricultural Food Group Co., Ltd.

4. The approval institution and the approval date of the financial statements.

These financial statements have been approved and reported by the Board of Directors of the Company

in its resolution date on August 23rd, 2023.

5. Operation Duration

From March 22nd, 1998 to September 20th, 2025.

6. Consolidation scope

The consolidated scope of the consolidated financial statements of the company is determined on the basis of control, including the financial statements of the company and all subsidiaries. Subsidiaries refer to enterprises or entities controlled by the Company.

A total of 18 subsidiaries of the Company were included in the scope of consolidation on June 30th, 2023, please refer to note 7 *Change of Consolidation Scope*.

II. Preparation Basis for Financial Statements

1. Preparation Basis

Based on the assumption of going concern and according to actual transaction events, the financial statements are prepared in accordance with the relevant provisions of Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises and the following stated Significant Accounting Policies and Estimates.

2. Going concern

The Company has a going concern capability for 12 months from the end of the reporting period and no material matters affecting the company's going concern capability were found. Therefore, the financial statements are presented on a going concern basis is reasonable.

III. Significant Accounting Policies and Estimates

The Company and its subsidiaries are engaged in the processing, production, sales and trading of foodstuff, agricultural and sideline products, grease, oil and leisure food. According to the characteristics of actual production and operation and the provisions of relevant accounting standards for business enterprises, the Company and its subsidiaries have formulated a number of specific accounting policies and accounting estimates for transactions and events such as revenue recognition. For details, please refer to the descriptions in Note III, 26 *Revenue*. For descriptions of the significant accounting judgments and estimates made by the management, please refer to Note III, 32 *Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates*.

1. Statement of Compliance of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises

The financial statements prepared by the Company based on the above preparation basis conform to the requirements of the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises and their application guidelines, explanations and other relevant provisions (collectively referred to as "ASBE") and truly and completely reflect the Company's financial status, operating results, cash flow and other relevant information.

In addition, the preparation of this financial report refers to the Rules for Preparation and Reporting Information Disclosure of Companies Offering Securities to the Public No.15-General Provisions on Financial Reports revised by China Securities Regulatory Commission in 2014 and the presentation and disclosure requirements in Notice on Matters Related to the Implementation of the New Accounting Standards for Enterprises by Listed Companies (Accounting Department Letter [2018] No. 453)

2. Accounting Period and Business Cycle

The accounting period of the Company is divided into an annual period and an interim period. The accounting interim period refers to the reporting period shorter than a full accounting year. The fiscal year of the Company adopts the Gregorian calendar year, that is, from January 1 to December 31 of each year.

The normal business cycle is the period from the time the Company purchases assets for processing to the time when cash or cash equivalents are realized. The Company uses 12 months as a business cycle and uses it as a liquidity classification standard for assets and liabilities.

3. Bookkeeping Standard Currency

RMB is the currency in the main economic environment in which the Company and its domestic subsidiaries operate. The Company and its domestic subsidiaries use RMB as the bookkeeping standard currency. The offshore subsidiaries of the Company determine USD as their bookkeeping standard currency based on the currencies in the main economic environment in which they operate. The currency used by the Company in preparing these financial statements is RMB.

4. The Accounting Treatment of Business Combination under the Same Control and Different Control

Business Combination refers to the transaction or event in which two or more separate enterprises are merged to form one reporting entity. Business combination can be divided into business combination under the same control and business combination under different control.

(1) Business combination under the same control

Enterprises participating in the combination are ultimately controlled by the same party or multiple parties before and after the combination, and the control is not temporary, so it is the business combination under the same control. In case of business combination under the same control, the party that obtains control of other enterprises participating in the combination on the combination date shall be the combination party, and the other enterprises participating in the combination shall be the merged party. The combination date refers to the date on which the combination party actually acquires control over the merged party.

The assets and liabilities acquired by the combination party are measured at the book value of the merged party at the date of consolidation, including goodwill that was formed during acquisition by end controller. If the difference between the book value of the net assets acquired by the merging party and the

book value of the merged consideration (or the total par value of the issued shares) paid by the merging party, and the capital reserve (share capital premium) shall be adjusted; If the capital reserve (equity premium) is insufficient to offset, the retained earnings shall be adjusted.

The direct expenses incurred by the merging party for the purpose of business combination shall be included in the profits and losses of the current period when they are incurred.

(2) Business combination under different control

If the enterprises participating in the merger are not ultimately controlled by the same party or multiple parties before and after the merger, the enterprise merger is not under the same control. In case of business combination under different control, the party that obtains control of other enterprises participating in the combination on the date of purchase shall be the Purchaser, and the other enterprises participating in the combination shall be the Purchasee. Purchase date means the date on which the Purchaser actually acquires control of the Purchasee.

For business combination under different control, the merger cost includes the assets, liabilities and fair value of equity securities issued by the Purchaser in order to obtain the control over the Purchasee on the date of purchase, and the intermediary fees such as audit, legal service, appraisal and consultation and other management fees for the enterprise merger are used to record into the profits and losses of the current period when incurred. The transaction costs of equity or debt securities issued by the Purchaser as a merger consideration are included in the initial recognition amount of the equity or debt securities. Contingent consideration involved shall be included in the consolidation cost at its fair value at the purchase date, and the consolidation goodwill shall be adjusted accordingly if new or further evidence of the existence of circumstances at the purchase date appears within 12 months after the purchase date and the adjustment or consideration is required. The consolidation cost incurred by the Purchaser and the identifiable net assets acquired during the consolidation are measured at the fair value at the date of purchase. The difference between the merger costs and the fair value shares of the identifiable net assets of the Purchasee at the purchase date obtained in the merger is recognized as goodwill. If the combined cost is less than the fair value of the identifiable net assets of the Purchasee in the merger, first, the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the Purchasee and the measurement of the consolidation cost shall be re-checked. If the consolidation cost is still smaller than the fair value share of the identifiable net assets of the Purchased obtained in the consolidation after the re-check, the difference shall be recorded into the profits and losses of the current period.

When the Purchaser acquires the deductible temporary difference of the Purchasee, if it fails to recognize the deferred income tax assets on the date of purchase because it does not meet the recognition conditions for the deferred income tax, and within 12 months of the date of purchase, new or further information is obtained indicating that the relevant circumstances at the purchase date already exist and the

economic benefits from the temporary difference deductible by the purchaser on the purchase date are expected to be realized, the relevant deferred income tax assets shall be recognized, and the goodwill shall be reduced. If the goodwill is not sufficiently offset, the difference shall be recognized as the current profit or loss; In addition to the above circumstances, the deferred income tax assets related to the enterprise merger are recognized and included in the current profits and losses.

Through multi-transaction and step-by-step business combination under different control, according to the *Circular of the Ministry of Finance on Printing and Issuing the Interpretation of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No.5* (CK (2012) No.19) and Article 51 of the *Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No.33-Consolidated Financial Statements* on the judgment criteria of "package deal" (see 5 (2) of Note 3), it is determined whether the multiple transactions belong to the "package deal". In the case of a "package deal", the accounting treatment shall be performed with reference to the description in the preceding paragraphs of this section and Note 3, 13 "Long-term Equity Investments"; If the transaction is not a "package deal", the accounting treatment shall be distinguished between the individual financial statements and the consolidated financial statements:

In the individual financial statements, the sum of the book value of the equity investment held by the Purchaser prior to the purchase date and the cost of the new investment at the purchase date shall be taken as the initial investment cost of the investment; Where the equity of the Purchased held before the date of purchase involves other comprehensive income, the other consolidated income associated with the investment is accounted for on the same basis as the assets or liabilities directly disposed of by the Purchaser (i.e., except for the corresponding share in the change caused by the acquisition of the net liability or net assets of the defined benefit plan remeasured in accordance with the equity method, the rest is transferred to the current investment income).

In the consolidated financial statements, the equity of the Purchased held prior to the date of purchase is remeasured according to the fair value of the equity at the date of purchase, and the difference between the fair value and the carrying value is included in the investment income of the current period; Where the equity of the Purchasee held before the date of purchase involves other comprehensive income, other consolidated income related thereto shall be accounted for on the same basis as the direct disposal of the relevant assets or liabilities by the Purchaser (i.e., except for the corresponding share in the change caused by the acquisition of the net liability or net asset of the defined benefit plan remeasured in accordance with the equity method, the rest is converted into the investment income of the current period to which the acquisition date belongs).

5. Preparation Method of Consolidated Financial Statement

(1) Principles for determining the scope of the consolidated financial statement

The scope of consolidation of the consolidated financial statements is determined on a control basis. Control means that the Company has the authority over the Investee, enjoys a variable return by participating

in the relevant activities of the Investee, and has the ability to use its authority over the Investee to influence the amount of such return. The scope of the merger includes the Company and all its subsidiaries. Subsidiary refers to the main body controlled by the Company.

The Company will re-evaluate the above control definitions once the relevant facts and circumstances change, which results in the change of the relevant elements.

(2) Preparation method of consolidated financial statement

The Company begins to incorporate the net assets of the subsidiary and the actual control of the production and operation decisions into the scope of the merger from the date when the subsidiary is acquired; Cease to be included in the scope of the merger as of the date of loss of effective control. For the subsidiaries disposed of, the operating results and cash flows prior to the date of disposal have been appropriately included in the consolidated income statement and consolidated cash flow statement; For subsidiaries disposed of in the current period, the opening amount of the consolidated balance sheet is not adjusted. The operating results and cash flows of subsidiaries increased by consolidation after purchase have been properly included in the consolidated income statement and consolidated cash flow statement, and the opening and comparative amounts in the consolidated financial statements have not been adjusted for subsidiaries that are not under the same control. The operating results and cash flows of the subsidiaries increased by consolidation under the same control from the beginning of the consolidation period to the consolidation date have been appropriately included in the consolidated profit statement and consolidated cash flow statement, and the comparative amount of the consolidated financial statements has been adjusted at the same time.

In the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, if the accounting policies or accounting periods adopted by the subsidiaries are inconsistent with those adopted by the Company, necessary adjustments shall be made to the financial statements of the subsidiaries in accordance with the accounting policies and accounting periods of the Company. For subsidiaries acquired through business combination under different control, the financial statements shall be adjusted on the basis of the fair value of identifiable net assets at the date of purchase.

All significant transaction balances, transactions and unrealized profits within the Company are offset at the time of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

The shareholders' equity and the portion of the net profit or loss of the subsidiary that is not owned by the Company for the current period are separately presented as minority shareholders' equity and minority shareholders' profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements under shareholders' equity and net profit. The shares of minority shareholders' equity in the net profits and losses of subsidiaries for the current period are shown as "minority shareholders' profits and losses" under the net profit item in the consolidated income statement. Losses shared by minority shareholders in a subsidiary exceed the minority shareholders' share in

the shareholders' equity of the subsidiary at the beginning of the period, and still decrease by a number of shareholders' equity.

When the control of the original subsidiary is lost due to the disposal of part of the equity investment or other reasons, the residual equity shall be revalued according to its fair value at the date of loss of control. The sum of consideration obtained from the disposal of equity and the fair value of the remaining equity minus the difference between the shares of the net assets of the original subsidiary that shall be continuously calculated from the purchase date according to the original shareholding proportion shall be included in the investment income of the current period of loss of control. Other comprehensive income related to the equity investment of the original subsidiary, in the event of loss of control, the accounting treatment is performed on the same basis as the direct disposal of the relevant assets or liabilities by the Purchased (i.e. converted to current investment income, except for changes resulting from the re-measurement of the net liabilities or net assets of the Defined Benefit Plan in the original subsidiary). Thereafter, the residual equity shall be subsequently measured in accordance with the relevant provisions of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No.2-Long-term Equity Investment or Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No.22-Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments, as detailed in Note III, 13-Long-term Equity Investment or Note III, 9-Financial Instruments.

If the Company disposes of the equity investment in subsidiaries step by step until it loses control through multiple transactions. It is necessary to distinguish whether the transactions that dispose of the equity investment in subsidiaries until it loses control belong to a package deal or not. The terms, conditions and economic impact of the transactions for the disposal of equity investments in subsidiaries are in accordance with one or more of the following circumstances and generally indicate that multiple transactions should be accounted for as a package deal: ① These transactions were entered into simultaneously or taking into account each other's influence; ② Only when these transactions are taken together can a complete business result be achieved; ③ The occurrence of one transaction depends on the occurrence of at least one other transaction; ④ It is not economical to consider a transaction alone, but it is economical to consider it in conjunction with other transactions. For transactions that are not part of the package deal, each transaction shall be accounted for in accordance with the principles applicable to the "partial disposal of long-term equity investments in subsidiaries without loss of control" (as detailed in 13 of Note III) and the "loss of control over existing subsidiaries as a result of the disposal of part of the equity investments or other reasons" (as detailed in the preceding paragraph), as appropriate. If the transactions involving the disposal of equity investments in subsidiaries until the loss of control belong to a package deal, the transactions shall be accounted for as a transaction involving the disposal of subsidiaries and the loss of control; However, the difference between each disposal price and the share of the subsidiary's net assets corresponding to the disposal investment prior to the loss of control is recognized in the consolidated financial statements as other

consolidated gains and transferred to the profit or loss for the current period of loss of control in the event of loss of control.

6. Classification of Joint Venture Arrangements and Accounting Treatment of Joint Operation

A joint venture arrangement is an arrangement under the joint control of two or more participants. The Company divides the joint venture arrangement into joint operation and joint venture in accordance with the rights and obligations it enjoys in the joint venture arrangement. A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement. A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture.

The Company's investment in the joint venture is accounted for using the equity method, and shall be treated in accordance with the accounting policy described in Note III, 13 "Long-term Equity Investment Accounted by the Equity Method".

The Company, as a joint venture party, recognizes the assets and liabilities held and assumed by the Company separately, and recognizes the assets and liabilities jointly held and assumed by the Company according to the shares of the Company; recognizes the revenue generated from the sale of the share of joint operating output enjoyed by the Company; recognizes revenue generated from the sale of output from joint operations on the basis of the Company's share; confirms the expenses incurred by the Company individually and the expenses incurred by the joint operation according to the shares of the Company.

When the Company invests or sells assets as a joint venture (such assets do not constitute business, the same below), or purchases assets from the joint venture, the Company recognizes only the portion of the profits and losses attributable to the other participants in the joint venture that arises from the transaction prior to the sale of such assets to a third party. Where such assets are impaired in accordance with the provisions of *Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No.8-Impairment of Assets*, the Company shall fully recognize such losses in the case where the assets are cast or sold by the Company to joint operations; For the assets purchased by the Company from the joint operation, the Company recognizes the losses according to the shares it assumes.

7. Determining Standards for Cash and Cash Equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents of the Company include cash on hand, deposits that can be readily withdrawn on demand. Cash equivalents are investments held by the Company with a short term (usually maturing within three months from the date of purchase), high liquidity, readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

8. Foreign Currency Business and Translation of Foreign Currency Statements

(1) Translation method for foreign currency transaction

At the time of initial confirmation, the foreign currency transactions occurring in the Company shall be converted into the bookkeeping functional currency amount at the spot exchange rate on the trading day, but the foreign currency exchange business or transactions involving foreign currency exchange occurring in the Company shall be converted into the bookkeeping functional currency amount at the actual exchange rate.

(2) Translation method for foreign currency monetary items and foreign currency non-monetary item

On the balance sheet date, the foreign currency monetary items are converted at the spot exchange rate on the balance sheet date, and the exchange difference arising therefrom shall be: ① The exchange difference arising from the special foreign currency borrowings related to the acquisition and construction of assets eligible for capitalization shall be handled in accordance with the principle of capitalization of borrowing costs; ② The exchange difference of the hedging instruments used for effective hedging of the net investment in overseas operations (the difference is included in other comprehensive income, and is not recognized as current profit or loss until the net investment is disposed of); ③ Except for the amortized cost, the exchange differences arising from the changes in the book balance of the available-for-sale monetary items in foreign currencies shall be included in the other comprehensive income, and shall be included in the profits and losses of the current period.

Where the preparation of the consolidated financial statements involves overseas operations, if there are foreign currency monetary items constituting net investment in overseas operations, the exchange differences arising from exchange rate changes shall be included in other comprehensive income; When disposing of overseas operations, the profits and losses shall be transferred to the current disposal period.

Non-monetary items in foreign currencies measured at historical cost shall still be measured at the bookkeeping amount in functional currency translated at the spot exchange rate on the transaction date. For non-monetary items in foreign currencies measured at fair value, the spot exchange rate at the date of fair value determination shall be adopted for conversion. The difference between the converted amount in functional currency and the amount in original functional currency shall be treated as the change in fair value (including the change in exchange rate), and shall be recorded into the profits and losses of the current period or recognized as other comprehensive income.

(3) Translation method for financial statements in foreign currencies

Where the preparation of the consolidated financial statements involves overseas operations, if there are foreign currency monetary items constituting net investment in overseas operations, the exchange differences arising from exchange rate changes shall be as "foreign currency report conversion difference" and be confirmed as other comprehensive income; When disposing of overseas operations, the profits and losses shall be transferred to the current disposal period.

The foreign currency financial statements of overseas operations shall be converted into RMB statements in the following ways: the assets and liabilities in the balance sheet shall be converted at the spot exchange rate on the balance sheet date; Except for "undistributed profits", other items of shareholders' equity shall be converted at the spot exchange rate at the time of occurrence. The income and expense items in the profit statement shall be converted at the average exchange rate of the current period on the date of transaction. The undistributed profit at the beginning of the period shall be the undistributed profit at the end of the period converted from the previous year; The undistributed profits at the end of the year shall be calculated and listed according to the converted profits distribution items; The difference between the converted asset items and the total amount of the liability items and shareholders' equity items shall be recognized as other comprehensive income as the translation difference in the foreign currency statements. In case of disposal of overseas operations and loss of control, the balance in translation of the foreign currency statements related to the overseas operations as shown below in the shareholders' equity items in the balance sheet shall be transferred to the profits and losses of the disposal period in whole or in proportion to the disposal of the overseas operations.

Cash flows in foreign currencies and cash flows of overseas subsidiaries shall be converted at the average exchange rate of the current period on the date of occurrence of the cash flows. The effect of exchange rate changes on cash shall be presented separately in the statement of cash flows as an reconciling item.

Opening amounts and prior-period actual amounts shall be shown on the basis of amounts translated from the prior-period financial statements.

When disposing of all the owner's equity of the Company's overseas operations or losing the control over overseas operations due to the disposal of part of the equity investment or for other reasons, if the following items of shareholders' equity in the balance sheet are shown below, the balance in translation of the foreign currency statement attributable to the owner's equity of the parent company related to the overseas operation shall be transferred to the profits and losses of the current disposal period.

In the event that the proportion of overseas business interests is reduced due to the disposal of part of the equity investment or for other reasons, but the control over overseas business operations is not lost, the balance in the translation of the foreign currency statements related to the disposal of part of overseas business operations shall be attributed to minority shareholders' interests and shall not be transferred to the profits and losses of the current period. When disposing of part of the equity of an overseas operation as an associated enterprise or a joint venture, the balance of the translation of the foreign currency statements related to the overseas operation shall be transferred into the profits and losses of the current disposal period in the proportion of the overseas operation disposed of.

9. Financial instruments

Financial instruments are the contracts that form the financial assets of one entity, and at the same time form the financial liabilities or equity instruments of other entities.

(1) Classification, confirmation and measurement of financial assets

According to the business mode of managing financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets, the Company divides financial assets into: Financial assets measured at amortized cost. Financial assets measured at fair value with changes included in other comprehensive income. Financial assets that are measured at fair value and whose movements are included in the current profits and losses.

Financial assets are measured at fair value at initial recognition. For financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are included in current profits and losses, relevant transaction costs are directly included in current profits and losses. For other types of financial assets, relevant transaction costs are included in the initial recognition amount. Accounts receivable or notes receivable arising from the sale of products or the provision of labor services that do not contain or take into account significant financing components shall be initially recognized by the Company in accordance with the amount of consideration that the Company is expected to be entitled to receive.

① Financial assets measured at amortized cost

The Group measures financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met : the financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, that is, the cash flow generated on a specific date is only the payment of principal and interest based on the unpaid principal amount. For such financial assets, the Company adopts the effective interest rate method and carries out subsequent measurement according to amortized cost. The profits or losses arising from amortization or impairment are included into the current profits and losses.

② Financial assets measured at fair value with changes included in other comprehensive income

The Group measures financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met: the financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling; the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Interest income of such financial assets is recognized based on effective interest method. The Company measures these financial assets at fair value and their changes are included in other comprehensive income, but impairment loss or gain, exchange gain or loss and interest income calculated according to the effective interest rate method are included into the current profit and loss.

In addition, the Company designates some non tradable equity instrument investments as financial assets measured at fair value with changes included in other comprehensive income. The Company shall record the relevant dividend income of such financial assets into the current profits and losses, and the change of fair value into other comprehensive income. When the financial asset is derecognized, the accumulated gains or losses previously included in other comprehensive income will be transferred from other comprehensive income to retained income and will not be included in current profits and losses.

③ Fair value through Profit and Loss Financial assets

The Company classifies the above financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial assets measured at fair value with changes included in other comprehensive income into financial assets measured at fair value with changes included in current profits and losses. In addition, during initial recognition, in order to eliminate or significantly reduce accounting mismatch, the Company designated part of financial assets as financial assets measured at fair value with changes included in current profit and loss. For such financial assets, the Company adopts fair value for subsequent measurement, and the changes in fair value are included into the current profit and loss.

(2) Classification, recognition and measurement of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities upon initial recognition are classified as financial liabilities which are measured at fair value and whose changes are included in current profits and losses and other financial liabilities. For the financial liabilities measured at fair value with the changes included into the current profits and losses, the relevant transaction costs are directly included into the current profits and losses, and the relevant transaction costs of other financial liabilities are included in the initial recognition amount.

① Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities measured at fair value with changes included in current profits and losses, which include transactional financial liabilities (including derivatives belonging to financial liabilities) and financial liabilities designated to be measured at fair value with changes included in current profits and losses at initial recognition.

Trading financial liabilities (including derivatives belonging to financial liabilities) are subsequently measured according to their fair values. Except for those related to hedge accounting, changes in fair values are included in current profits and losses.

Financial liabilities designated to be measured at fair value with changes included in current profits and losses. Changes in the fair value of this liability caused by changes in the Company's own credit risk are included in other comprehensive income. When the liability is derecognized, the accumulated change in fair value caused by changes in its own credit risk included in other comprehensive income is transferred to retained earnings. Changes in fair value are accounted into current profits and losses. If the above-mentioned treatment of the impact of changes in the credit risk of these financial liabilities will

cause or expand accounting mismatch in profits and losses, the Company will include all profits or losses of the financial liabilities (including the impact amount of changes in the credit risk of the enterprise itself) into the current profits and losses.

② Other financial liabilities

Except for financial liabilities and financial guarantee contracts formed by the transfer of financial assets that do not meet the conditions for termination of recognition or continue to be involved in the transferred financial assets, other financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost and subsequently measured at amortized cost. Gains or losses arising from termination of recognition or amortization are included in current profits and losses.

(3) Basis of Confirmation and Calculation of financial instruments

Financial assets shall be derecognized if they meet one of the following conditions: ① The termination of the contractual right to receive cash flow from the financial asset. ② The financial asset has been transferred, and almost all risks and rewards related to the ownership of the financial asset have been transferred to the transferee. ③ The financial asset has been transferred. Although the enterprise has neither transferred nor retained almost all risks and rewards in the ownership of the financial asset, it has given up its control over the financial asset.

If the enterprise neither transfers nor retains almost all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the financial assets, and does not give up the control over the financial assets, the relevant financial assets shall be recognized according to the extent of continuous involvement in the transferred financial assets, and the relevant liabilities shall be recognized accordingly. The degree of continuous involvement in the transferred financial assets refers to the risk level faced by the enterprise due to the change in the value of the financial assets.

If the overall transfer of financial assets meets the conditions for termination of recognition, the difference between the book value of the transferred financial assets and the sum of the consideration received due to the transfer and the accumulated amount of changes in fair value originally included in other comprehensive income shall be included into the current profits and losses.

If the partial transfer of financial assets meets the conditions for termination of recognition, the book value of the transferred financial assets shall be apportioned according to its relative fair value between the derecognized part and the non-derecognized part, and the difference between the sum of the consideration received due to the transfer and the accumulated change in fair value originally included in other comprehensive income that shall be apportioned to the derecognized part and the allocated aforesaid book amount shall be included into the current profits and losses.

For financial assets sold by the Company with recourse, or for endorsement and transfer of held financial assets, it is necessary to determine whether almost all risks and rewards in the ownership of the

financial assets have been transferred. If almost all risks and rewards in the ownership of the financial asset have been transferred to the transferee, the recognition of the financial asset shall be terminated. If almost all risks and rewards on the ownership of a financial asset are retained, the recognition of the financial asset shall not be terminated. If almost all risks and rewards related to the ownership of financial assets have not been transferred or retained, it shall continue to judge whether the enterprise retains control over the assets and carry out accounting treatment according to the principles mentioned in the preceding paragraphs.

(4) Termination of recognition of financial liabilities

If the current obligation of the financial liability (or part thereof) has been relieved, the Company terminates the recognition of the financial liability (or part thereof). The Company (the borrower) and the lender sign an agreement to replace the original financial liabilities by assuming new financial liabilities. If the contract terms of the new financial liabilities and the original financial liabilities are substantially different, the original financial liabilities shall be derecognized and a new financial liability shall be recognized at the same time. If the Company makes any substantial modification to the contract terms of the original financial liability (or part thereof), the original financial liability shall be derecognized and a new financial liability shall be recognized in accordance with the modified terms.

If financial liabilities (or part thereof) are derecognized, the Company shall include the difference between its book value and the consideration paid (including transferred non-cash assets or liabilities assumed) into the current profits and losses.

(5) Offset of financial assets and financial liabilities

When the Company has the legal right to offset the recognized amount of financial assets and financial liabilities, and such legal right is currently enforceable, and the Company plans to settle the financial assets on a net basis or realize the financial assets and settle the financial liabilities at the same time, the financial assets and financial liabilities are listed in the balance sheet at a net amount after mutual offset. In addition, financial assets and financial liabilities shall be listed separately in the balance sheet and shall not be offset against each other.

(6) The fair value determination method of financial assets and financial liabilities

Fair value refers to the price that market participants can receive from selling an asset or pay to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction on the measurement date. Where there is an active market for financial instruments, the Company adopts quotations in the active market to determine their fair values. Quoted price in active market refers to the price easily obtained from exchanges, brokers, industry associations, pricing service agencies, etc. on a regular basis, and represents the price of market transactions actually occurred in fair trading. If there is no active market for financial instruments, the Company uses evaluation techniques to determine their fair values. Evaluation techniques include

reference to prices used in recent market transactions by parties familiar with the situation and willing to trade, reference to current fair values of other financial instruments that are substantially the same, discounting cash flow technique, option pricing model, etc. In valuation, the Company adopts valuation techniques that are applicable under current circumstances and are supported by sufficient available data and other information, selects input values that are consistent with the characteristics of assets or liabilities considered by market participants in transactions related to assets or liabilities, and gives priority to the use of relevant observable input values as much as possible. If the relevant observable input value cannot be obtained or it is not impracticable to obtain it, the non-input value shall be used.

(7) Equity instruments

Equity instruments refer to contracts that can prove ownership of the Company's residual equity in assets after deducting all liabilities. The issuance (including refinancing), repurchase, sale or cancellation of equity instruments by the Company are treated as changes in equity, and transaction costs related to equity transactions are deducted from equity. The Company does not recognize changes in the fair value of equity instruments.

Dividends (including "interest" generated by instruments classified as equity instruments) distributed by the Company's equity instruments during their existence shall be treated as profit distribution.

10. Impairment of financial assets

The financial assets of the Company that need to confirm the impairment loss are financial assets measured at amortized cost and debt instrument investment measured at fair value with changes included in other comprehensive income, mainly including notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, debt investment, other debt investment, long-term receivables, etc. In addition, for some financial guarantee contracts, impairment reserves and credit impairment losses are also accrued in accordance with the accounting policies described in this part.

(1) Recognition method of impairment provision

On the basis of expected credit losses, the Company sets aside impairment reserves and recognizes credit impairment losses for the above items according to the applicable expected credit loss measurement method (general method or simplified method).

Credit loss refers to the difference between all contractual cash flows receivable according to the contract and all cash flows expected to be collected by the Company discounted according to the original actual interest rate, i.e. the present value of all cash shortages. Among them, for the financial assets that have been purchased or incurred credit impairment, the Company discounts them according to the actual interest rate adjusted by credit.

The general method of measuring expected credit loss refers to the Company's assessment of whether

the credit risk of financial assets has increased significantly since the initial recognition on each balance sheet date. If the credit risk has increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Company will measure the loss reserve by an amount equivalent to the expected credit loss during the entire period. If the credit risk has not increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Company will measure the loss reserve according to the amount equivalent to the expected credit loss in the next 12 months. In assessing the expected credit loss, the Company takes into account all reasonable and evidence-based information, including forward-looking information.

For financial instruments with low credit risk on the balance sheet date, the Company measures the loss reserve based on the expected credit loss amount within the next 12 months or the entire duration according to whether the credit risk has increased significantly since the initial recognition.

(2) Criteria for judging whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition

If the default probability of a certain financial asset in the expected duration determined at the balance sheet date is significantly higher than the default probability in the expected duration determined at the time of initial recognition, it indicates that the credit risk of the financial asset is significantly increased. Except for special circumstances, the Company uses the change of default risk in the next 12 months as a reasonable estimate of the change of default risk in the entire duration to determine whether the credit risk has increased significantly since the initial recognition.

Generally, if the overdue period is more than 90 days, the Company will consider that the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly, unless there is conclusive evidence that the credit risk of the financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition.

The Company will consider the following factors when evaluating whether the credit risk has increased significantly

- 1) Whether there is any significant change in the actual or expected operating results of the debtor;
- 2) Whether there is any significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic or technological environment of the debtor;
- 3) Whether there is any significant change in the value of the collateral or the quality of the guarantee or credit enhancement provided by the third party, which are expected to reduce the economic motivation of the debtor's repayment according to the time limit stipulated in the contract or affect the probability of default;
- 4) Whether there is any significant change in the expected performance and repayment behavior of the debtor;
- 5) Whether there is any significant change in the Company's credit management methods for financial instruments, etc.

On the balance sheet date, if the Company judges that the financial instrument has only low credit risk, the Company assumes that the credit risk of the financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition. If the default risk of a financial instrument is low, the borrower's ability to perform its contractual cash flow obligations in a short period of time is strong, and even if there are adverse changes in the economic situation and operating environment for a long period of time, it may not necessarily reduce the borrower's ability to perform its contractual cash obligations, then the financial instrument is considered to have low credit risk.

(3) Judgment criteria for financial assets with credit impairment:

When one or more events have an adverse impact on the expected future cash flow of a financial asset, the financial asset becomes a financial asset with credit impairment. The evidence of credit impairment of financial assets includes the following observable information:

- 1) The issuer or debtor has major financial difficulties;
- 2) The debtor violates the contract, such as default or overdue payment of interest or principal, etc.;
- 3) The creditor gives concessions that the debtor will not make under any other circumstances due to economic or contractual considerations related to the debtor's financial difficulties;
- 4) The debtor is likely to go bankrupt or undergo other financial restructuring;
- 5) The active market of the financial assets disappears due to the financial difficulties of the issuer or the debtor;
- 6) Purchase or generate a financial asset at a substantial discount, which reflects the fact that credit losses have occurred.

Credit impairment of financial assets may be caused by the combined action of multiple events, but may not be caused by separately identifiable events.

(4) Portfolio approach to evaluate expected credit risk based on portfolio

The Company evaluates credit risks for financial assets with significantly different credit risks, such as: Accounts receivable with related parties. Receivables in dispute with the other party or involving litigation or arbitration. Receivables with obvious signs that the debtor is likely to be unable to perform the repayment obligation.

In addition to the financial assets with individual credit risk assessment, the Company divides the financial assets into different groups based on the common risk characteristics. The common credit risk characteristics adopted by the Company include: Credit risk shall be assessed on the basis of the aging portfolio, the receivables portfolio between the final controlling party and its subordinate units, the public maintenance fund and house selling fund portfolio deposited in the housing provident fund management

center, the deposit/margin portfolio, and the petty cash ledger portfolio formed by the employee loan of the unit.

(5) Accounting treatment method for impairment of financial assets

At the end of the period, the Company calculates the estimated credit losses of various financial assets. If the estimated credit losses are greater than the book amount of its current impairment reserve, the difference is recognized as impairment loss. If it is less than the carrying amount of the current impairment reserve, the difference is recognized as impairment gain.

(6) Methods for determining the credit loss of various financial assets

① Notes receivable

The Company measures the loss reserve for bills receivable according to the expected credit loss amount equivalent to the entire duration. Based on the credit risk characteristics of bills receivable, they are divided into different portfolios:

Item	Basis for determining portfolio
Bank acceptance bills	The acceptor is a bank with less credit risk
Commercial acceptance bill	According to the acceptor's credit risk classification, it should be the same as the "receivable" portfolio classification.

③ Accounts receivable and other receivables

For receivables that do not contain significant financing components, the Company measures the loss reserve according to the expected credit loss amount equivalent to the entire duration.

For receivables that contain significant financing components, the Company measures the loss reserve based on whether the credit risk has increased significantly since the initial recognition, using the amount of expected credit loss within the next 12 months or the entire duration.

According to whether the credit risk of other receivables has increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Company measures impairment loss with an amount equivalent to the expected credit loss within the next 12 months or the entire duration.

In addition to the accounts receivable and other receivables that individually assess credit risk, they are divided into different portfolios based on their credit risk characteristics:

Item	Basis for determining portfolio
Portfolio 1	Aging portfolio
Portfolio 2	A portfolio of receivables between the ultimate controller and its subordinate units
Portfolio 3	The portfolio of public maintenance funds and house sales funds deposited in the housing provident fund management center
Portfolio 4	Deposit/margin portfolio
Portfolio 5	The portfolio of reserve fund ledger formed by the Company's staff loan

The accrual method of bad debt reserves for different portfolios:

Item	Accrual method
Aging portfolio	According to the accrual proportion corresponding to the aging period
Portfolio of receivables between the ultimate controlling party and its subordinate units	Referring to the historical credit loss experience, combined with the current situation and the forecast of future economic conditions, the expected credit loss is calculated through the default risk exposure and the expected credit loss rate within the next 12 months or the entire duration, and the expected credit loss rate of the portfolio is zero.
The portfolio of public maintenance funds and house sales funds deposited into the MPF Management Center	
Deposit/margin portfolio	
The portfolio of reserve fund ledger formed by the Company's staff loan.	

a. In portfolio, the portfolio method of withdrawing bad debt reserves by aging analysis

Aging	Expected loss rate of notes receivable (%)	Expected loss rate of accounts receivable (%)	Expected loss rate of other receivables (%)
Within 1 year (including 1 year, the same below)			
Among them: Within the credit period (within 3 months)	0	0	0
Credit period~1 year	2	2	2
1-2 years	5	5	5
2-3years	20	20	20
3-4years	50	50	50
4-5years	80	80	80
More than 5 years	100	100	100

b. In the portfolio, the description of the accrual method for accrual of bad debt reserves by other methods is given.

Aging	Expected loss rate of notes receivable (%)	Expected loss rate of accounts receivable (%)	Expected loss rate of other receivables (%)
Accounts receivable between the final controlling party and its subordinate	0	0	0
Public maintenance fund and house sale fund deposited into MPF Management Center	0	0	0
Deposit/margin	0	0	0
The reserve fund ledger formed by the Company's staff loan.	0	0	0

11. Inventory

(1) Classification of inventory

Inventories mainly include raw materials, work in progress, finished goods, in transit materials inventory goods, reserve tanker storage commissioned processing, and manufacturing consignment, etc..

(2) Valuation method for obtaining and issuing inventory

Inventories are initially measured at cost. Inventory costs include purchase costs, processing costs and other expenditures. The actual cost of inventories upon delivery is calculated using the weighted average method.

(3) Confirmation of net realizable value of inventories and method of accrual of falling price reserve

Net Realizable Value refers to the amount of estimated selling price of inventories minus the estimated cost till completion, estimated expenses for selling activity and related taxes and fees in daily activities. When determining the net realizable value of inventories, solid evidence obtained shall be the basis, and the purpose of holding the inventories and the impact of events after the balance sheet date shall be considered.

On the balance sheet date, inventories shall be measured at lower of cost and net realizable value. When the net realizable value is lower than the cost, the provision for inventory devaluation shall be accrued. The provision for inventory devaluation shall be accrued based on the difference between the cost of a single inventory item and its net realizable value. The provision for inventory devaluation of a large number of inventories with low unit prices shall be based on the type of inventory; for inventories related to the product range produced and sold in same region, having the same or similar end use or purpose, and difficult to be separated from other items for measurement, their provision for inventory devaluation can be combined and accrued.

After the provision for inventory devaluation is accrued, if the factors cause the previous written-down inventory value have disappeared, and the situation results in the fact that the net realizable value of the inventories higher than the book value, the amount of the provision for inventory devaluation that has been accrued shall be reversed and included in the current period profit or loss.

(4) The Company adopts perpetual inventory system as its inventory system.

(5) Amortization method of low-value consumables and packaging materials

Low-value consumables are amortized by one-off amortization method when they are received; packaging materials are amortized by one-off amortization method when they are received.

12. Held-for-sale assets and disposal group

A non-current asset or disposal group is classified as held for sale when its carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuous use. The following conditions need to be simultaneously met to be classified as held for sale: a non-current asset or to-be-disposed portfolio can be sold immediately under the current conditions based on the practice of selling such asset or to-be-disposed portfolio in similar transactions; the Company has already decided on the sale plan and obtained confirmed purchase commitment; the sale is scheduled to be completed within one year. Among them, a Disposal Portfolio refers to a group of assets that will be disposed of as a whole

through sale or other approaches in a transaction, and the liabilities directly associated with these assets transferred along with the assets in transaction. If the portfolio of assets or group of portfolios of assets is allocated goodwill acquired in business merger in accordance with *Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 8 - Asset Impairment*, the Disposal Portfolio shall include the goodwill allocated to it.

In the event that the book value of a non-current asset or to-be-disposed portfolio that has been designated as held-for-sale category is higher than the net amount of fair value less sales expenses when the non-current asset or to-be-disposed portfolio is initially measured or measured on the balance sheet date, the book value shall be to the net amount of fair value minus sales expenses, and the written-down amount shall be recognized as asset impairment loss and included in current period profit or loss. The provision for impairment loss of the held-for-sale asset shall be accrued. For a Disposal Portfolio, the confirmed impairment loss shall deduct the book value of the goodwill in the Disposal Portfolio, then deduct the book value of the non-current assets determined by the measurement on a pro-rata basis in accordance with the applicable *Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 42 held-for-sale non-current assets, Disposal Portfolio and Termination of Operations* (hereinafter referred to as the “Guide for Held-For-Sale”). In the event of an increase of the book value of the held-for-sale Disposal Portfolio minus sales expenses on the subsequent the balance sheet date, the amount previously written down shall be recovered and be reversed within the mount of the asset impairment loss recognized in the non-current assets measured by the measurement “Guide for Held-For-Sale” after being classified as held for sale asset, the reversal amount shall be included in the current period profit or loss, and the book value of all non-current assets (except for goodwill) determined by the measurement on a pro-rata basis in accordance with the applicable “Guide for Held-For-Sale” shall be increased on a pro-rata basis. The book value of the goodwill that has been deducted and the impairment loss of the assets recognized before the classification of the held-for-sale non-current assets in accordance with the applicable “Guide for Held-For-Sale” shall not be reversed.

In terms of the held-for-sale non-current assets or non-current assets in Disposal Portfolio, there is no accrual or amortization for depreciation, and the interest from and other expenses from the liabilities in held-for-sale Disposal Portfolio shall still be recognized.

When a non-current asset or Disposal Portfolio no longer meets the conditions for Held-For-Sale category, non-current asset or Disposal Portfolio will no longer be classified as Held-For-Sale category by the Company or the non-current asset will be removed from the Held-For-Sale Disposal Portfolio, and be measured based on one of the following two values, whichever is lower: (1) The book value before being classified as held-for-sale category adjusted based on the depreciation, amortization or impairment that should have be confirmed if it is not classified as held-for-sale category; (2) recoverable amount.

13. Long-term equity investment

The long-term equity investment refers to in this part refers to the long-term equity investment that the Company has control, joint control or significant influence on the invested entity. The long-term equity investment of the Company that does not have control, joint control or significant impact on the investee shall be accounted as a financial asset measured at fair value with its changes included into the current profits and losses. Among them, if it is non-transactional, the Company may choose to designate it as a financial asset measured at fair value and its changes are included in the accounting of other comprehensive income at the time of initial recognition. For details of its accounting policies, please refer to Note III, 9 "Financial Instruments".

Joint control refers to the control that the Company shares with other party/parties for an arrangement in accordance with relevant agreements, and relevant activities of the arrangement can only be decided based on the consensus of all parties sharing the control rights before making a decision. Significant Influence refers to power of the Company to participate in the decision-making of the financial and operating policies of the investee, but the Company cannot control or jointly control the development of these policies with other parties.

(1) Determination of investment cost

For a long-term equity investment obtained from a combination of businesses under the same control, the apportioned share of the book value in the final controller's consolidated financial statements on the combination date in accordance with the shareholders' equity shall be the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment. The capital reserve shall be adjusted subject to the difference between the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment and the cash paid, the non-cash assets transferred, and the book value of the debts assumed; if the capital reserve is insufficient for offsetting, the retained earnings shall be adjusted. Where the equity securities are issued as merger consideration, the apportioned share of the book value in the final controller's consolidated financial statements on the combination date in accordance with the shareholders' equity shall be the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment, and the total par value of the issued shares is taken as the share capital. The capital reserve shall be adjusted subject to the difference between the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment and the total par value of the shares issued; if the capital reserve is insufficient for offsetting, the retained earnings shall be adjusted. Where the equity of combined parties under the same control is obtained through multiple transactions and a business combination under the same control is formed finally, it shall be treated differentially based on whether it is a "package deal": if it belongs to a "package deal", all transactions will be treated as a transaction that obtains control. If it is not a "package deal", the apportioned share of the book value in the final controller's consolidated financial statements on the combination date in accordance with the shareholders' equity shall be the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment. The capital reserve shall be adjusted subject to the difference between the

initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment and the sum of the book value of long-term equity investment before combination date and the book value of the new consideration for the new share on the combination date. If the capital reserve is insufficient for offsetting, the retained earnings shall be adjusted. The equity investments that are held prior to the combination date and are recognized with equity recognized or as available-for-sale financial asset as other comprehensive income will not be given accounting treatment for the moment.

For a long-term equity investment obtained from a combination of businesses not under the same control, the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment shall be based on the combination cost on the purchase date. The combination cost includes the assets paid by purchaser, the liabilities incurred or assumed, and the sum of the fair value of issued equity securities. Where the equity of combined parties not under the same control is obtained through multiple transactions and a business combination under the same control is formed finally, it shall be treated differentially based on whether it is a “package deal”: if it belongs to a “package deal”, all transactions will be treated as a transaction that obtains control. If it is not a “package deal”, the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment calculated by the cost method shall be calculated based on the sum of the book value of the equity investment in the original holder and the new investment cost. The original shareholding that measured using equity method, the relevant other comprehensive income does temporarily not conduct accounting treatment.

Intermediary expenses such as for auditing, legal services, assessment and other related expenses incurred by a combining party or a purchaser for business combination shall be recognized in current period profit or loss when incurred.

The equity investments other than formed by business combination shall be initially measured at cost. The cost will be determined based on the following amount according to different methods of the acquisition of long-term equity investment: the purchase price in cash actually paid by the Company; the fair value of the equity securities issued by the Company, the value agreed in relevant investment contract or agreement; the fair value or original book value of the assets exchanged in non-monetary asset exchange transaction; the fair value of the long-term equity investment itself. Any expenses, taxes and other necessary expenses directly related to the acquisition of long-term equity investments shall also be included in the cost of investment. The cost of long-term equity investment for the additional investment that can exert significant influence on investee or implement joint control but does not constitute control shall be the sum of the fair value of the originally held equity investment recognized in accordance with the *Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 22 – Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments* and the cost for new investment.

(2) Follow-up measurement and confirmation methods for profit and loss

The Equity Method shall be used to account for long-term equity investments that have joint control over the invested entity (except for those constituting joint operators) or have significant impact on the invested entity. In addition, the company's financial statements use the Cost Method to account for long-term equity investments, which can control the long-term equity investment of the investee.

a. Long-term equity investment based on Cost Method

When accounting with Cost Method, long-term equity investment is priced at the initial investment cost, and the cost of the long-term equity investment is adjusted by adding or recovering the investment. Except for the actual payment at the time of obtaining investment or the cash dividends or profits included in the consideration but not yet issued, the current investment income shall be recognized according to the cash dividends or profits declared by the investee.

b. Long-term equity investment accounted for by Equity Method

When accounting with Equity Method, if the initial investment cost of a long-term equity investment is greater than the fair value share of the identifiable net assets of the investee when investing, and the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment shall not be adjusted; if the initial investment cost is less than the fair value share of the identifiable net assets of the investee when investing, the difference shall be included in the current profit and loss, and the cost of the long-term equity investment shall be adjusted

When accounting with Equity Method, the investment income and other comprehensive income are recognized separately according to the shares of the net profit or loss and other comprehensive income that should be enjoyed or shared, and the book value of the long-term equity investment should be adjusted at the same time. The book value of long-term equity investment is reduced accordingly by calculating the share that should be enjoyed according to the profit or cash dividend declared by the investee. The book value of long-term equity investment shall be adjusted and included in the capital reserve for other changes in the owner's rights and interests of the invested entity other than the net profit and loss, other comprehensive income and profit distribution. When confirming the share of the net profit and loss of the investee, the net profit of the investee shall be adjusted and confirmed on the basis of the fair value of the identifiable assets of the investee at the time of investment. If the accounting policies and periods adopted by the invested entity are inconsistent with the Company, the financial statements of the invested entity shall be adjusted in accordance with the accounting policies and periods of the Company, and the investment income and other comprehensive income shall be confirmed accordingly. For the transactions between the Company and the associates and joint ventures, the assets invested or sold do not constitute a business, and the unrealized gains and losses from internal transactions are offset against the portion of the Company that is attributable to the proportion of the shares, on this basis. investment profit and loss should be confirmed. However, the unrealized internal transaction losses incurred by the Company and the

investee are not included in the impairment losses of the transferred assets. Where the assets invested by the Company into a joint venture or an associates constitute a business, if the investor obtains long-term equity investment but does not control, the fair value of the invested business shall be deemed as the initial investment cost of the new long-term equity investment, and the difference between the initial investment cost and the book value of the invested business is fully recognized in the current profits and losses. If the assets sold by the Company to a joint venture or an associate that constitute a business, the difference between the consideration value obtained and the book value of the business shall be fully recognized in the profits and losses of the current period.

When confirming the net loss that incurred by the investee should be shared, the book value of the long-term equity investment and other long-term equity that substantially constitutes the net investment of the investee are reduced to zero. In addition, if the Company has an obligation to bear additional losses to the investee, the estimated liabilities shall be recognized according to the estimated obligations and included in the current investment losses. If the investee achieves net profit in the following period, the Company shall resume recognizing the share of income after making up for the unrecognized share of loss.

For the long-term equity investment in the joint ventures and associates held by the Company for the first time before the implementation of the new accounting standards, if there is a debit balance of equity investments related to the investment, the current profits and losses shall be accounted for by the straight-line amortization of the original remaining period.

c. Acquisition of Minority Equity

In the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, if the difference between the long-term equity investment added by purchasing minority shares and the net assets share that should be continuously calculated by the subsidiary company from the purchase date (or the consolidation date) is calculated according to the proportion of newly added shares, the retained earnings shall be adjusted; and if the capital reserve is insufficient to offset, the retained earnings shall be adjusted.

d. Disposal of long-term equity investment

In the consolidated financial statements, the parent company partially of disposes of the long-term equity investment of the subsidiary without losing control, the difference of the corresponding net assets in the subsidiary between the disposal price and the disposal of the long-term equity investment is included in the shareholders' equity. it shall be treated in accordance with the relevant accounting policies described in “Notes on the preparation of consolidated financial statements” in Note III.5 .

For the disposal of long-term equity investment in other cases, the difference between the book value of the disposed equity and the actual acquisition price shall be included in the current profits and losses.

If the long-term equity investment is accounted for by equity method, the remaining equity after disposal is still accounted for by equity method, when disposing, the other comprehensive income which

were originally included in shareholder's rights and interests shall be accounted for on the same basis as the assets or liabilities directly disposed of by the investee. The owner's equity recognized as a result of changes in the owner's equity of the investee other than net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and profit distribution, it should be carried forward to the current profit and loss

For the long-term equity investment accounted by Cost Method, the remaining equity is still accounted by Cost Method after disposal, other comprehensive income that recognized by equity method accounting or financial instrument recognition and measurement criteria accounting before obtaining control over the investee shall be accounted for on the same basis as the assets or liabilities directly disposed of by the investee, and shall be settled to the current profit and loss in proportion. Changes of the net assets of investee in the owner's equity other than net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and profit distribution 's that recognized by equity method shall be settled to the current profit and loss in proportion.

Where the Company loses control over the investee due to disposal of part of its equity investment, when preparing individual financial statements, if the remaining equity after disposal can exercise joint control or exert significant influence on the investee, it shall be accounted for by equity method instead, and the remaining equity shall be adjusted by accounting by equity method when it is deemed to be acquired. If the remaining equity after disposal cannot be jointly controlled or exerts significant influence on the investee, it shall be accounted for according to the relevant provisions of the financial instrument recognition and measurement criteria, and the difference between the fair value and the book value on the date of loss of control. It is included in the current profit and loss. Before the Company obtains control over the investee, other comprehensive income recognized by equity method accounting or financial instrument recognition and measurement criteria is used to directly dispose of the relevant assets with the investee, accounting treatment based on the same basis as the investee directly disposes of related assets or liabilities when the control of the investee is lost, Accounting is treated on the same basis as the liabilities. Changes in the owner's equity other than net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and profit distribution of the investee's net assets recognized by the equity method are carried forward to the current profit or loss when the control of the investee is lost. Among them, the remaining equity after disposal is accounted for using the equity method. Where the remaining equity after disposal is accounted for by equity method, other comprehensive income and other owner's equity should be settled by proportion. If the remaining equity is accounted for using financial instrument recognition and measurement standard, all of other comprehensive income and other shareholder's equity should be settled.

If the Company loses its joint control or significant influence on the investee due to the disposal of part of the equity investment, the remaining equity after disposal shall be accounted for according to the financial instrument recognition and measurement criteria, and the difference between the fair value and

the book value on the date of loss of joint control or significant influence is recognized in the current profit or loss. The other comprehensive income recognized in the original equity investment by the equity method is accounted for on the same basis as the investee's direct disposal of related assets or liabilities when the equity method is terminated, Owner's equity recognized as a result of changes in other owners' equity other than net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and profit distribution of the investee should be transferred to current investment income when terminating the equity method

The Company disposes of the equity investment in the subsidiaries step by step through multiple transactions until the loss of control. If the above-mentioned transactions are part of a package transaction, the transactions are treated as a transaction dealing with the equity investment of the subsidiary and losing control. The difference between the book value of each long-term equity investment corresponding to the disposal price and the disposal of the equity before loss of control is first recognized as other comprehensive income, and when the control is lost, it is transferred to the current profit and loss of loss of control.

14. Investment Property

Investment Property refers to property held for the purpose of earning rent or capital appreciation, or both, including land use rights that have been leased, land use rights that are held and prepared for transfer after appreciation, and buildings that have been rented. Investment property is initially measured at cost. The expenses related to investment property, if the economic benefits related to this asset are highly probable to flow into the company and the cost can be measured reliably, then the expense will account for as the cost of investment property. Other expenses are accounted for in profit and loss when incurred.

The Company adopts the cost model to conduct subsequent measurement of investment property and depreciation or amortization according to the policy consistent with the building or land use rights.

For details of the impairment test method and impairment provision method of property, please refer to Note III. 20 *Long-Term Asset Impairment*.

When the self-use property or inventory is converted into investment property or investment property is converted into self-use property, the book value before conversion is used as the recorded value after conversion.

When the use of investment property is changed to self-use, the investment property is converted into fixed assets or intangible assets from the date of change. When the use of self-use property changes to earn rent or capital appreciation, the fixed assets or intangible assets are converted into investment property from the date of change. In the case of investment property measured by the cost model when the conversion occurs, the book value before conversion is used as the entry value after conversion; if it is converted into investment property measured by the fair value model, the fair value of the conversion date is used as the entry value after conversion.

When an investment real estate is disposed of, or permanently withdrawn from use and is not expected to obtain economic benefits from its disposal, the confirmation of the investment real estate shall be terminated. Disposal income from the sale, transfer, retirement or damage of investment properties is charged to the current profit and loss after deducting its book value and related taxes and fees.

15. Fixed Assets

(1) Confirmation conditions for fixed assets

Fixed Assets refer to tangible assets held for the purpose of producing goods, providing labor services, renting or operating management, and having a service life of more than one fiscal year. Fixed assets are recognized only when the economic benefits associated with them are likely to flow into the Company and their costs can be reliably measured. Fixed assets are initially measured at cost and taking into account the impact of projected abandonment costs.

(2) Depreciation methods for various types of fixed assets

Fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives using the straight-line method from the month following the scheduled availability. The depreciation period, estimated net residual value rate and annual depreciation rate of each category of fixed assets are as follows:

Category	Depreciation Method	Depreciation period (Year)	Net residual rate(%)	Annual depreciation rate (%)
Buildings	straight-line depreciation	8-50	5	1.90—11.88
Electronic equipment	straight-line depreciation	3-10	4、5	9.50—32.00
Machinery equipment	straight-line depreciation	5-28	4、5	3.39—19.20
Transport facility	straight-line depreciation	5-10	4、5	9.50—19.20
Office equipment	straight-line depreciation	3-10	4、5	9.50—32.00
Other equipment	straight-line depreciation	5-28	4、5	3.39—19.20

The estimated net residual value refers to the expected state after the estimated useful life of the fixed assets has expired and is at the end of its useful life. The amount currently obtained by the Company from the disposal of the assets after deducting the estimated disposal expenses.

(3) Impairment test method and Impairment provision method for fixed assets

For details of Impairment test method and impairment provision method for fixed assets, please refer to Note III. 21 *Long-Term Asset Impairment*.

(4) Recognition basis and valuation method of fixed assets acquired by finance lease

A finance lease is a lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards associated with ownership of an asset, and its ownership may or may not be transferred. If it is reasonable to determine the ownership of the leased asset at the expiration of the lease term, the depreciation shall be calculated within

the useful life of the leased asset; If it is not reasonable to determine the ownership of the leased asset at the expiration of the lease term, depreciation shall be calculated within a relatively short period of the lease term and the service life of the leased assets.

(5) Others

The subsequent expenses related to fixed assets, if the economic benefits related to the fixed assets are likely to flow in and their costs can be reliably measured, are included in the cost of fixed assets and the book value of the replaced part should be terminated. The subsequent expenditures other than mentioned as above are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

The fixed asset is derecognized when the fixed asset is in disposal or is not expected to generate economic benefits by using or disposal. The difference between the disposal income from the sale, transfer, retirement or damage of the fixed assets less the carrying amount and related taxes is recognized in profit or loss for the current period.

The Company reviews the useful life, estimated net residual value and depreciation method of fixed assets at least at the end of the year, and changes as an accounting estimate if changes occur.

16. Construction in progress

The cost of construction in progress is determined based on actual project expenditure, including various project expenditures incurred during the construction period, capitalized borrowing costs before the project reaches the expected usable status, and other related expenses. Construction in progress is carried forward to fixed assets when it is ready for its intended use.

For details of the impairment test method and impairment provision method for construction in progress, please refer to Note III. 21 *Long-Term Asset Impairment*.

17. Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs include interest on borrowings, amortization of discounts or premiums, ancillary expenses, and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets eligible for capitalization, capitalization is began when asset expenditures have occurred, borrowing costs have occurred, and the acquisition, construction or production activities necessary to bring the assets to the intended usable or saleable state have begun. And capitalization is stopped when the assets under construction or production that meet the capitalization conditions are ready for their intended use or saleable status. The remaining borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

The interest expenses actually incurred in the current period of special borrowings shall be capitalized after subtracting the interest income from the unused borrowing funds deposited into the bank or the investment income obtained from the temporary investment. For the general borrowings, according to the

accumulated asset expenditures exceed the special borrowings. The capitalization amount is determined by multiplying the weighted average of which accumulated asset expenditure exceeds the asset expenditure of the special borrowing portion by the capitalization rate of the general borrowings used. The capitalization rate is determined based on the weighted average interest rate of general borrowings.

During the capitalization period, the exchange differences of foreign currency special borrowings are all capitalized; the exchange differences of foreign currency general borrowings are included in the current profit and loss.

Assets eligible for capitalization refer to assets such as fixed assets, investment property and inventories that require a substantial period of acquisition, construction or production activities to achieve the intended use or sale status.

If the assets eligible for capitalization are interrupted abnormally during the acquisition, construction or production process and the interruption period lasts for more than 3 months, the capitalization of the borrowing costs shall be suspended until the acquisition, construction or production of the assets resumes.

18. Right-of-use assets

Right-of use assets refer to the right of the Company as the lessee to use the leased assets during the term of the lease.

(1) Initial measurement: At the commencement date of the lease, the company recognizes an initial measurement of the right-of –use assets as cost, not including the following four terms: ①the initial measurement amount of the lease liability; ②the lease payment on the lease date or before. If there is lease incentive, the amount of lease incentive already enjoyed shall be deducted; ③initial direct expenses incurred by the lessee, as is incremental cost incurred in achieving the lease;④The cost to be expected, which incurs for disassembling & removing and recovering lease assets where is in the place, or lease assets recovering to the state of lease term agreed upon on, shall be subject to the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No.1 – inventory.

The company confirms and measures the above as the the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No.13- contingencies.

(2) Subsequent measurement: After the commencement date of the lease term, if the company adopts the cost model to carry out subsequent measurement of the right-of-use assets, that is, it is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses; the company remeasured lease liabilities as the lease regulations, and adjust the book value of the right-of-use asset accordingly.

With reference to the relevant depreciation provisions of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 4 - Fixed Assets, the Company accrues depreciation for right-of-use assets. From the commencement date of the lease term, the Company accrues depreciation for the right-of-use asset. Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated from the month in which the lease term begins. The accrued

depreciation amount is included in the cost of the relevant assets or the current profit and loss according to the purpose of the right-of-use asset. When determining the depreciation method of the right-of-use asset, the Company makes a decision based on the expected consumption pattern of the economic benefits related to the right-of-use asset, and depreciates the right-of-use asset on a straight-line basis. When determining the depreciation period of the right-of-use asset, the company follows the following principles: if it can be reasonably determined that the ownership of the leased asset will be obtained at the expiration of the lease term, depreciation will be accrued within the remaining useful life of the leased asset; If the asset is owned, depreciation is accrued within the shorter of the lease term and the remaining useful life of the leased asset.

If the right-of-use asset is depreciated, the company will carry out subsequent depreciation according to the book value of right-of-use assets after deducting the impairment loss.

The company has chosen not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases (leases with a lease term of not more than 12 months) and low-value asset leases, and has included the relevant lease payments on a straight-line basis over each period of the lease term. Current profit and loss or related asset cost. Please refer to Note III 21-Long-term Assets Impairmen for the method of impairment test and provision for impairment of right-of-use assets.

19. Intangible assets

(1) Intangible assets

Intangible assets refer to identifiable non-monetary assets without physical form owned or controlled by the Company.

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. Expenditure related to intangible assets is included in the cost of intangible assets if the relevant economic benefits are likely to flow to the Company and its costs can be measured reliably. However, the intangible assets acquired through business combination not involving enterprises under common control should be measured at fair value separately as intangible assets when their fair values can be reliably measured.

The acquired land use rights are usually accounted for as intangible assets. The related land use rights and building construction costs of self-developed and constructed buildings are accounted for as intangible assets and fixed assets, respectively. In the case of purchased houses and buildings, the relevant price is distributed between the land use rights and the buildings. If it is difficult to allocate them reasonably, all of them are treated as fixed assets.

Since the intangible assets with limited useful life are available for use, the original value minus the estimated net residual value and the accumulated amount of impairment reserve shall be amortized by the straight-line method during their expected service life. Intangible assets with uncertain service life shall not be amortized.

Among them, the useful life and amortization method of intellectual property are as follows:

Item	Amortization period (year)	Amortization method
Trademark	20	Straight-line method

At the end of the period, the useful life and amortization methods of intangible assets with limited useful life are reviewed, and if any change occurs, it is treated as a change of accounting estimate. In addition, the useful life of intangible assets with uncertain service life is also reviewed. If there is evidence that the period for which the intangible assets bring economic benefits to the enterprise is foreseeable, the useful life of intangible assets is estimated and amortized according to the amortization policy of intangible assets with limited useful life

(2) Research and development expenditure

The company's expenditure for internal research and development project is divided into research phase expenditure and development phase expenditure.

Expenditures for the research phase shall be recognized in profit or loss when incurred.

Expenditures for the development phase that meet the following conditions shall be recognized as intangible assets, and expenditures in the development stage that fail to meet the following conditions are included in current profit and loss:

- a. It is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset to enable it to be used or sold.
- b. The intent to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- c. The way in which intangible assets generate economic benefits, including the ability to prove that the products produced from the intangible assets having a market or the intangible assets having a market, and the intangible assets will be used internally, which can prove its usefulness;
- d. sufficient technical, financial resources and other resources for supporting the development of the intangible assets and the ability to use or sell the intangible assets.
- e. Expenditure attributable to the development phase of the intangible asset can be reliably measured.

If it is impossible to distinguish the expenditures between research phase and development phase, all research and development expenditures incurred will be included in the current profit and loss.

(3) Impairment test method and Impairment provision method for intangible assets

For details of the impairment test method and impairment provision method, please refer to Note III.

21 Long-Term Asset Impairment.

20. Long-term Deferred Expenses

The long-term deferred expenses are all expenses that have occurred but shall be borne by the reporting period and subsequent periods with amortization period of more than one year. The company's long-term deferred expenses mainly include lease of land use right and renovation costs of factory building.

Long-term deferred expenses are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated benefit period.

21. Long-term assets impairment

For fixed assets, construction in progress, intangible assets with limited useful life, investment property measured by cost model, and non-current non-financial assets such as long-term equity investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, the Company determines whether there is any indication of impairment on the balance sheet date. If there is any indication of impairment, the recoverable amount is estimated and the impairment test is carried out. Goodwill, intangible assets with uncertain service life and intangible assets that not yet ready for use are tested for impairment annually, regardless of whether there is any indication of impairment.

If the result of the impairment test indicates that the recoverable amount of the asset is lower than its book value, the impairment provision is made based on the difference and is included in the impairment loss. The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value of the asset less the disposal expense and the present value of the estimated future cash flow of the asset. The fair value of assets is determined according to the sale agreement price in a fair transaction. If there is no sales agreement but there is an active market for the asset, the fair value is determined according to the buyer's bid for the asset; if there is neither sales agreement nor active market for assets, the fair value of assets shall be estimated based on the best information available. Asset disposal expenses include legal fee, taxes, transportation expenses and direct expenses incurred to make assets saleable. The present value of the estimated future cash flow of an asset is determined by the appropriate discount rate discounting and the estimated future cash flow generated by the asset during its continuous use and final disposal. The asset impairment provision is calculated and confirmed based on individual assets. If it is difficult to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined by the asset group which the asset belongs to. An asset group is the smallest portfolio of assets that can generate cash inflows independently.

The book value of the goodwill listed separately in the financial statements is amortized into asset groups or portfolios that are expected to benefit from the synergies of business combinations when impairment tests are conducted. The test results show that the recoverable amount of the asset group or portfolio containing the assessed goodwill is lower than its book value, the corresponding impairment losses should be confirmed. The amount of impairment loss is first deducted from the book value of the goodwill amortized to the asset group or portfolio, and then deducted proportionally from the book value of other assets according to the proportion of the book value of assets other than goodwill in the asset group or portfolio.

Once the above asset impairment loss is confirmed, it will not be reversed to the part where the value is restored in the future period.

22. Employee Compensation

The Company's employee compensation mainly includes short-term employee remuneration, Post-employment Benefits, Termination Benefits and benefits for other long-term employee. Among them:

Short-term employees remuneration mainly includes wages, bonuses, allowances and subsidies, employee welfare fees, medical insurance premiums, maternity insurance premiums, work injury insurance premiums, housing fund, labor union funds, employee education funds, and non-monetary benefits. The Company recognizes the actual short-term employee's remuneration as a liability in the accounting period in which employees provide services to the Company and recognizes them in profit or loss or related asset costs. Non-monetary benefits are measured at fair value.

Post-employment Benefits mainly include basic retirement security, unemployment insurance, and annuities. The Post-employment Benefit Scheme includes a Defined Contribution Plan and a Defined Benefit Plan. If a Defined Contribution Plan is adopted, the corresponding amount of the deposit shall be included in the relevant asset cost or current profit and loss as incurred. (1) The Defined Contribution Plan is recognized as a liability based on a fixed fee paid to an independent fund and is included in the current profit and loss or related asset costs; (2) The Defined Benefit Plan is accounted for using the expected cumulative benefits unit method. Specifically, the Company will convert the welfare obligation arising from the Defined Benefit Plan into the final value of the departure time according to the formula determined by the expected cumulative benefits unit method; then it is attributed to the employee's in-service period and is included in the current profit and loss or related asset cost.

If the labor relationship with the employee is terminated before the employee's labor contract expires, or if the employee is encouraged to accept the reduction voluntarily, when cannot withdrawing unilaterally the dismissal benefits provided by the termination of the labor relationship plan or the reduction proposal, and when confirming the costs associated with the restructuring involving the payment of the dismissal benefits, whichever is earlier, the Company will recognize the employee compensation liabilities arising from the dismissal benefits, and included in the current profit and loss. However, if the dismissal benefits are not expected to be fully paid within 12 months after the end of annual reporting period, they shall be treated in accordance with other long-term employee compensations.

The internal retirement plan for employees shall be treated in the same way as the above-mentioned dismissal benefits. The company will pay the internal retired staff the salary and the social insurance premiums from the employee's lay-off to normal retirement, and will include in the current profit and loss (dismissal benefits) when the conditions of the estimated liabilities are met.

If the other long-term employee benefits provided by the Company to the employees are in line with the Defined Contribution Plan, they shall be accounted for Defined Contribution Plan, and otherwise accounted for the Defined Benefit Plan.

23. Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease period, the Group recognizes the present value of outstanding lease payments as a lease liability, excluding short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group adopts the interest rate implicit in the lease as the discount rate to calculate the present value of the lease payments. Where the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be determined, the incremental borrowing rate of the lessee shall be used as the discount rate. The Group calculates the interest expense of the lease liability during each period of the lease term in accordance with the constant periodic rate of interest and recognizes it in profit and loss for the current period, except otherwise stipulated in the cost of related assets. The variable lease payment that is not included in the measurement of lease liabilities is recognized in the profit and loss for the current period when it actually occurs, except that it is otherwise stipulated to be included in the cost of relevant assets.

After a lease term commences, when there is a change in the amount of in-substance fixed lease payments, a change in the amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments, a change in assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset, renew or terminate the lease, or change in the actual exercise of an option, the Group remeasures the carrying amount of the lease liability by discounting the revised lease payments

24. Estimated liabilities

When the obligations related to the contingencies meet the following conditions, they are recognized as contingent liabilities: (1) The obligation is the present obligation assumed by the Company; (2) The performance of this obligation is likely to result in the outflow of economic benefits; (3) The amount of the obligation can be reliably measured.

On the balance sheet date, taking into account factors such as risks, uncertainties and time value of money related to contingencies, the estimated liabilities are measured in accordance with the best estimate of the expenditure required to perform the relevant current obligations.

If all or part of the expenses required to discharge the estimated liabilities are expected to be compensated by the third party, the compensation amount will be separately recognized as an asset when it is basically determined to be received, and the confirmed compensation amount does not exceed the book value of the estimated liabilities.

(1) Loss Contract

A loss contract is a contract in which the cost of fulfilling a contractual obligation will inevitably occur more than the expected economic benefit. If the contract to be executed becomes a loss contract, and the obligation arising from the loss contract satisfies the conditions for the recognition of the above-mentioned estimated liabilities, the portion of the contract's estimated loss that exceeds the recognized impairment loss (if any) of the contracted asset is recognized as the estimated liability.

(2) Restructuring Obligations

For restructuring plans that are detailed, formal, and have been announced to the public, the amount of the estimated liabilities are determined based on the direct expenses related to the reorganization, subject to the recognition conditions of the aforementioned estimated liabilities. For the restructuring obligation to the part of business sold, the obligation related to the reorganization is confirmed only when the company promises to sell part of the business (that is, when the binding sale agreement is signed).

25. Share-based Payments

(1) Accounting Treatment of Share-based Payments

A share-based payment is a transaction that grants an equity instrument or assumes a liability determined based on an equity instrument in order to obtain services from employees or other parties. Share-based Payments include equity-settled share payment and cash-settled share payment.

a) Equity-settled Share Payment

The equity-settled share payment in exchange for the services from employee is measured at the fair value of the granting of employees' equity instruments at the grant date. If the fair value is vested in the completion of the waiting period of service or the fulfillment of the required performance conditions, during the waiting period, the amount of the fair value is calculated by the straight-line method into the relevant costs or expenses based on the best estimate of the number of vesting equity instruments; Or If the vesting right is granted immediately after the grant, the calculation of the amount of the fair value is included in the relevant cost or expense on the grant date, and the capital reserve is increased accordingly.

On each balance sheet date during the waiting period, the Company makes the best estimate based on the latest information on the changes in the number of employees with vesting rights and corrects the number of equity instruments that are expected to be vested. The impact of the above estimates shall be included in the current related costs or expenses, and the capital reserve is adjusted accordingly.

In the case of equity-settled share-based payments in exchange for other parties' services, if the fair value of other parties' services can be reliably measured, the fair value of other services shall be measured at the fair value on the date of acquisition; If the fair value of the other party's services cannot be measured reliably, the fair value shall be measured at the fair value of the equity instrument at the date the service is acquired, and is included in the relevant cost or expense, which increases the shareholders' equity accordingly.

b) Cash-settled Share Payment

The cash-settled share payment is measured at the fair value of the liabilities determined by the Company based on shares or other equity instruments. If the vesting right is available immediately after the grant, the relevant costs or expenses shall be included on the date of grant, and the liabilities shall be

increased accordingly; if vesting right is available after the service is completed within the waiting period or met the required performance conditions, based on the best estimate of the vesting rights on each balance sheet date of the waiting period, according to the fair value of the liabilities assumed by the company, the services obtained in the current period are included in the cost or expense, and the liabilities are increased accordingly.

The fair value of the liabilities shall be re-measured on each balance sheet date and settlement date before the settlement of the relevant liabilities, and the changes shall be recorded in the profit and loss of the current period.

(2) Relevant Accounting Treatment of share-based payment plan's modification and termination

When the Company modifies the share-based payment plan, if the modification increases the fair value of the equity instruments granted, the increase in the fair value of the equity instruments is recognized accordingly. The increase in the fair value of equity instruments refers to the difference between the fair value of the equity instruments before and after the modification. If the modification reduces the total fair value of the share-based payment or adopts other methods that are not conducive to the employee, the service obtained shall continue to be accounted for, as if the change has never occurred, unless the Company cancels some or all of equity instruments.

During the waiting period, if the granted equity instrument is cancelled, the Company will cancel the granted equity instrument as an accelerated exercise, and the amount to be recognized in the remaining waiting period will be immediately included in the current profit and loss, and the capital reserve will be recognized. If the employee or other party can choose to meet the non-vesting conditions but fails to meet the waiting period, the Company will treat it as a cancellation of the equity instrument.

(3) Accounting Treatment of Share Payment Transactions between the Company and its Shareholders or Actual Controllers

In respect of the share-based payment transaction between the company and the shareholders or actual controllers of the company. If one of the settlement enterprise and the service receiving enterprise is in the company and the other is outside the company, it shall be accounted for in the consolidated financial statements of the company according to the following provisions:

a.) If the settlement enterprise settles with its own equity instrument, the share-based payment transaction shall be treated as equity-settled share-based payment; otherwise, it shall be treated as a cash-settled share-based payment.

If the settlement enterprise is an investor of a serviced enterprise, it shall be recognized as the long-term equity investment of the serviced enterprise according to the fair value of the equity instrument at the grant date or the fair value of the liability to be assumed, and the capital reserve (other capital reserve) or liabilities shall be recognized.

b.) If the serviced enterprise has no settlement obligation or grants its own employees the equity instruments, the share payment transaction shall be treated as equity-settled share payment; if the serviced enterprise has settlement obligation and grants its employees other than its own equity instruments, the share payment transaction shall be treated as a cash-settled share payment.

For the share based payment incurred between companies within the group, if the serviced enterprise and the settlement enterprise are not the same, then the payment should be recognized and measured in their individual financial statements, they should be accounted for using the above principles

26. Revenue

The company's operating income mainly includes income from selling goods, income from providing services, royalty income, interest income, etc. When the company signs a contract, it evaluates the contract, identifies the individual performance obligations contained in the contract, and determines whether the individual performance obligations are performed within a certain period of time or at a certain point of time. When the company has fulfilled all the performance obligations in the contract, the revenue shall be recognized respectively according to the transaction price apportioned to the performance obligations.

(1) Revenue recognition for fulfilling performance obligation at a certain time point

Generally, the company recognizes the revenue from the sales of goods based on the transaction price apportioned to the single performance obligation when the customer obtains the control right of the relevant goods on the basis of comprehensively considering the following factors: the company has the right to receive payment in respect of the goods or services currently, that is, the customer has the obligation to pay for the goods currently; the company has transferred the legal ownership of the goods to the customer, that is, the customer has the legal ownership of the goods; The Company has transferred the physical goods of the commodity to the Customer or the Customer has obtained the qualification of physical goods right of the commodity. The consideration obtained by the Company in respect of the transfer of the commodity is likely to be recovered. Other indications that the customer has taken control of the commodity.

The specific principles of the company's sales revenue recognition are as follows: when the commodity have been delivered to the customer and signed by the customer for confirmation, or the ownership certificate of the commodity has been delivered to the customer, the sales revenue is recognized when the company has received the payment or obtained the evidence of payment.

(2) Revenue recognition for fulfilling performance obligation within a certain period of time

For the performance obligations performed in a certain period of time, such as the services provided, the company adopts the output method or input method to determine the appropriate performance progress, and recognizes the revenue according to the performance progress in that period of time. On the balance sheet date, the company shall recognize the current income according to the total transaction price of the

contract multiplied by the progress of performance minus the accumulated recognized income. If one of the following conditions is satisfied, it is regarded as the performance obligation performed during a certain period of time: the Customer obtains and consumes the economic benefits arising from the performance of the Company at the same time of the performance of the Company; Customers can control the goods under construction during the performance of the contract; The products produced by the Company during the performance of the Contract are of irreplaceable use, and the Company shall be entitled to receive payment for the accumulated part of the completed performance so far during the whole term of the Contract. Otherwise, the Company recognizes revenue at the point when the Customer acquires control of the relevant goods or services.

The Company's rights to receive consideration for goods or services transferred to the Customer (and such rights depend on factors other than the time passage) are presented as contractual assets, which are subject to impairment on the basis of expected credit losses. The company's right to collect consideration from customers unconditionally (only depending on the passage of time) is listed as receivables. The obligation of the Company to transfer goods or services to customers for which consideration has been received or receivable is presented as a contractual liability.

27. Contract cost

1. Contract performance cost

The cost incurred by the company for the performance of the contract, which does not fall within the scope of other accounting standards for business enterprises other than the income standard and meets the following conditions at the same time, is recognized as an asset as the contract performance cost:

(1) The cost is directly related to a current or expected contract, including direct labor, direct materials, manufacturing expenses (or similar expenses), costs explicitly borne by the customer and other costs incurred solely as a result of the contract;

(2) The cost increases the company's resources for fulfilling its performance obligations in the future;

(3) The cost is expected to be recovered.

The assets are presented in inventory or other non-current assets according to whether the amortization period has exceeded one normal operating cycle at the time of its initial recognition.

2. Contract acquisition cost

If the incremental cost incurred by the company to obtain the contract is expected to be recovered, it shall be recognized as an asset as the contract acquisition cost. Incremental cost refers to the cost that will not occur if the company does not obtain the contract.

3. Amortization of contract costs

The assets related to the contract cost mentioned above shall be amortized at the time of performance of the obligation or according to the performance progress on the same basis as the income recognition of

the commodity or service related to the asset and shall be recorded into the current profit and loss.

4. Impairment of contract cost

If the book value of the above assets related to the contract cost is higher than the difference between the residual consideration expected to be obtained by the company due to the transfer of the goods related to the assets and the estimated cost to be incurred for the transfer of the relevant goods, the excess part shall be set aside as an impairment provision and recognized as an impairment loss of the asset.

28. Government grants

Government grant refers to the company's acquisition of monetary and non-monetary assets from the government free of charge, excluding the capital invested by the government as an investor and enjoying the corresponding owner's rights and interests. Government grants include assets-related grants and revenue-related grants. The company defines the government grant obtained for the purchase and construction of long-term assets or for the formation of long-term assets in other ways as the government grant related to assets; the remaining government grant is defined as the government grant related to income. If the object of grants is not specified in government documents, the grants shall be divided into income-related government grants and assets-related government grants in the following ways: (1) If the government document clarifies the specific project for which the grant is targeted, the proportion of the expenditure amount of the assets to be formed and the amount of the expenditures included in the expenses in the budget of the specific project are divided, and the proportion of grant division needs to be reviewed on each balance sheet day and changed if necessary. (2) In government documents, if the purpose is expressed only in general terms and no specific project is specified, the grant shall be regarded as a government grant related to the income. Where a government grant is a monetary asset, it shall be measured according to the amount received or receivable. If the government grants are non-monetary assets, they shall be measured at the fair value; if the fair value cannot be obtained reliably, they shall be measured at the nominal amount. Government grants measured in nominal amounts shall be recognized directly in current profits and losses.

The Company usually confirms and measures the government grant according to the amount when it is actually received. However, if there is conclusive evidence at the end of the period that the relevant conditions stipulated in the financial support policy can be met and the financial support funds are expected to be received, it shall be measured according to the amount receivable. Government grants measured in accordance with the amount receivable shall meet the following conditions at the same time: (1) The amount of the subvention receivable has been confirmed by the authorized government departments, or can be reasonably calculated according to the relevant provisions of the formally issued financial fund management measures, and there is no significant uncertainty in the amount expected; (2) According to the "Regulations on the Openness of Government Information" that the local financial

department officially released and in accordance with the provisions of the "Regulations on the Openness of Government Information," the financial support project and its financial fund management measures should be inclusive (any eligible enterprise can apply for them), rather than being specifically tailored to specific companies; (3) The relevant grant approval has clearly promised the payment period, and the allocation of the payment is guaranteed by the corresponding budget, so it can be reasonably ensure that it can be received within the prescribed time limit; (4) Other relevant conditions (if any) to be met in accordance with the specific circumstances of the Company and the grants.

Government grants related to assets are recognized as deferred earnings and are divided into current profits and losses in a reasonable and systematic way during the service life of the assets concerned. The government grants related to revenue, which are used to compensate for the related cost or loss in the subsequent period, shall be recognized as deferred income, and shall be recognized in profit or loss in the period in which the related costs or losses are recognized; if it is used to compensate the related costs or losses that has occurred, it shall be directly recognized in the current profit and loss.

It includes government grants related to both assets and income, and different parts are separately classified for accounting treatment; if it is difficult to distinguish, the whole is classified as government grants related to income.

Government grants related to the daily activities of the Company shall be included in other income or cost deductions according to the nature of the economic business; government subsidies unrelated to daily activities shall be included in the non-operating revenues and expenses.

When the recognized government grants need to be returned, if there are relevant deferred earnings balances, the book balance of related deferred earnings shall be deducted, and the excess part shall be included in the current profits and losses or the book value of assets shall be adjusted, otherwise, the book value of assets shall be directly included in the current profits and losses.

The company will obtain preferential policy loans discount in accordance with the finance will be allocated to the loan bank discount funds and the finance will be directly allocated to the company discount funds in two cases:

(1) If the finance department allocates the discount interest funds to the lending bank, and the lending bank provides the loan to the Company at the policy preferential interest rate, the Company chooses to conduct accounting treatment according to the following methods: the loan amount actually received shall be taken as the entry value of the loan, and the relevant borrowing costs shall be calculated in accordance with the loan principal and the policy preferential interest rate.

(2) If the finance allocates the discount funds directly to the company, the company will offset the corresponding discount against the relevant borrowing costs.

29. Deferred Income Tax Assets / Deferred Income Tax Liabilities

(1) Current Income Tax

On the balance sheet date, the current income tax liabilities (or assets) formed in the current and previous periods are measured by the expected amount of income tax payable (or returned) in accordance with the provisions of the Tax Law. The amount of taxable income on which current income tax expenses are calculated is based on the corresponding adjustment of pre-tax accounting profits in the reporting period in accordance with the relevant tax laws.

(2) Deferred Income Tax Assets and Deferred Income Tax Liabilities

The difference between the book value of certain assets and liabilities and their tax basis, and the temporary difference between the book value of items that are not recognized as assets and liabilities but which can be determined as their tax basis according to the tax law, are confirmed by the balance sheet liability method.

Taxable temporary differences which related to the initial recognition of goodwill and the initial recognition of an asset or liability arising from a transaction that is neither a business combination nor an accounting profit or taxable income (or deductible loss), relevant deferred income tax liabilities shall not be recognized. In addition, for taxable temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, if the Company is able to control the turnaround time of temporary differences, and the temporary difference is unlikely to be reversed in the foreseeable future, the related deferred income tax liabilities shall not be recognized. Except for the above exceptions, the Company recognizes all other deferred income tax liabilities arising from taxable temporary differences.

Taxable temporary differences which related to the initial recognition of an asset or liability arising from a transaction that is neither a business combination nor an accounting profit or taxable income (or deductible loss), relevant deferred income tax liabilities shall not be recognized. In addition, for taxable temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, if the temporary difference is unlikely to be reversed in the foreseeable future, or the amount of taxable income used to offset the temporary difference is unlikely to be obtained in the future, the deferred income tax assets concerned shall not be recognized. Except for the above exceptions, the Company recognizes other deferred income tax assets that can offset temporary differences, subject to the amount of taxable income that is likely to be obtained to offset temporary differences.

For deductible losses and tax credits that can be carried forward in subsequent years, the corresponding deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that the future taxable income shall be used to offset the deductible losses and tax credits.

On the balance sheet date, the deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities shall be measured at the applicable tax rates in the period in which the related assets are recovered or the related liabilities are recovered in accordance with the tax laws.

On the balance sheet date, the book value of deferred income tax assets is reviewed. and the book

value of deferred income tax assets is written down if it is likely that sufficient taxable income will not be available to offset the benefits of deferred income tax assets in the future. When it is possible to obtain sufficient taxable income, the amount written down shall be reversed.

(3) Income tax expenses

Income tax expenses include current income tax and deferred income tax.

In addition to recognizing that the current income tax and deferred income tax related to other transactions and matters directly included in shareholder's rights and interests shall be recognized in other comprehensive income or shareholder's rights and interests, and the book value of adjusted goodwill from deferred income tax resulting from the merger of enterprises, the other current income tax and deferred income tax expenses or gains shall be recognized in profit or loss for the current period.

(4) Offset of Income Tax

When the company has legal rights to settle on a net basis, and intends to settle on a net basis or acquire assets and pay off liabilities at the same time, the company's current income tax assets and current income tax liabilities shall be presented on a net basis after the offset.

When it has the legal right to settle current income tax assets and current income tax liabilities on a net basis, and deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are related to the income tax levied by the same tax administration department on the same tax payer or to different tax payers, but in the future, during each important period of deferred income tax assets and liabilities being reversed, the taxpayer involved intends to settle the current income tax assets and liabilities on a net basis, or acquire assets and pay off liabilities simultaneously, the deferred the income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities of the Company shall be presented on a net basis after offset.

30. Lease

Finance lease is a lease that essentially transfers all risks and rewards related to the ownership of assets. Its ownership may or may not be transferred eventually. Leases other than finance leases are operating leases.

(1) The Company records operating lease business as a lessee.

Rental expenses for operating leases shall be included in the related asset costs or current profits and losses in the straight-line method during each period of the lease period. The initial direct costs shall be included in the current profits and losses. Contingent rentals shall be recognized in profits and losses when incurred.

(2) The company records operating lease business as a lessor

The rental income of operating lease shall be recognized as current profit and loss according to the straight-line method during each period of the lease period. The larger initial direct expenses are

capitalized when occurring, and the profits and losses of the current period shall be recorded in stages on the same basis as the recognized rental income during the whole lease period; the smaller initial direct expenses shall be recorded in the profits and losses of the current period when occurring. Contingent rentals shall be included in current profits and losses when actually occurring.

(3) The company records financial lease business as a lessee

At the beginning of the lease period, the lower of the fair value of the leased assets and the present value of the minimum lease payment on the lease start date is regarded as the entry value of the leased assets, and the lowest lease payment shall be regarded as the entry value of the long-term payables, and the difference shall be regarded as the unrecognized financing cost. In addition, the initial direct costs attributable to the lease project shall also be included in the value of the leased assets when they occur during the lease negotiation and the signing of the lease contract. The balance of the minimum lease payment after deducting the unrecognized financing costs shall be presented as long-term liabilities and long-term liabilities due within one year, respectively.

The unrecognized financing cost shall be calculated by the real interest rate method during the lease period. Contingent rentals shall be included in current profits and losses when actually occurring.

(4) The company records financial lease business as a lessor

At the beginning of the lease period, the sum of the minimum lease receipt and the initial direct cost on the lease start date is regarded as the entry value of the financial lease receivable, and the unsecured balance shall be recorded. The difference between the sum of the minimum lease receivable, the initial direct cost and the unsecured balance and the sum of its present value is recognized as the unrealized financing income. The balance of the receivable financial lease after deducting the unrealized financial income shall be presented as long-term claims and long-term claims maturing within one year, respectively.

The unrealized financing income shall be calculated and confirmed by the real interest rate method during the lease period. Contingent rentals shall be recognized in current profits and losses when actually occurring.

31. Other important accounting policies and accounting estimates

(1) Termination of business

Termination of operation refers to a component that meets one of the following conditions, can be separately distinguished and has been disposed of or classified as held for sale by the Company: ① This component represents an independent major business or a separate major business area. ② This component is part of an associated plan to dispose of an independent major business or a separate major business area. ③ This component is a subsidiary company acquired specifically for resale.

For the accounting treatment methods for termination of operations, please refer to the relevant descriptions in Note 3, 12 "Assets held for sale and disposal group".

(2) Hedge accounting

In order to avoid some risks, the Company hedges some financial instruments as hedging instruments. For the hedges meeting the specified conditions, the Company adopts the hedge accounting method for treatment. The hedging of the Company is fair value hedging.

At the beginning of hedging, the Company formally designates hedging instruments and hedged items, and prepares written documents on hedging relationship and risk management strategy and risk management objectives of the Company engaged in hedging. In addition, the Company will continuously evaluate the effectiveness of hedging at the beginning and after the hedging.

Fair value hedging

If a hedging instrument is designated as a fair value hedge and meets the conditions, the profits or losses arising therefrom shall be included into the current profits and losses. If the hedging instrument hedges the non-trading equity instrument investment (or its components) that is measured at fair value and whose changes are included in other comprehensive income, the gains and losses generated by the hedging instrument are included in other comprehensive income. The profit or loss of the hedged item due to the hedged risk exposure shall be included into the current profits and losses, and the book value of the hedged item shall be adjusted at the same time. If the hedged item is measured at fair value, the gain or loss of the hedged item due to the hedged risk does not need to adjust the book value of the hedged item, and the relevant gains and losses are included into the current profits and losses or other comprehensive income.

When the Company cancels the designation of the hedging relationship, the hedging instrument has expired or been sold, the contract has been terminated or exercised, or no longer meets the conditions for the application of hedge accounting. The application of hedge accounting shall be terminated.

32. Significant accounting judgments and estimates

In the process of applying accounting policies, due to the inherent uncertainty of business activities, the Company needs to judge, estimate and assume the book value of statement items that cannot be accurately measured. These judgments, estimates and assumptions are based on the Company's management's past historical experience and other relevant factors. These judgments, estimates and assumptions will affect the reported amounts of income, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the balance sheet date. However, the actual results caused by the uncertainty of these estimates may be different from the current estimates of the Company's management, resulting in a significant adjustment to the carrying amount of the assets or liabilities affected in the future.

The Company reviews the aforesaid judgments, estimates and assumptions on a regular basis on the

basis of going concern. If the change of accounting estimates only affects the current period of change, the number of impacts shall be recognized in the current period of change. If the change affects both the current and future periods, the number of impacts will be confirmed in the current and future periods of the change.

On the balance sheet date, the Company needs to judge, estimate and assume the amount of financial statement items in the following important areas:

(1) Impairment of financial assets

The Company uses the expected credit loss model to evaluate the impairment of financial instruments. The application of the expected credit loss model requires significant judgment and estimation, and all reasonable and basis information, including forward-looking information, shall be considered. In making these judgments and estimates, the Company deduces the expected changes in the debtor's credit risk based on historical data and combined with economic policies, macroeconomic indicators, industry risks, external market environment, technological environment, changes in customer conditions and other factors.

(2) Inventory falling price reserves

According to the inventory accounting policy, the Company measures according to the lower of cost and net realizable value. For the inventory whose cost is higher than net realizable value and which is obsolete and unsalable, the Company makes provision for inventory falling price. Impairment of inventories to net realizable value is based on the evaluation of the marketability of inventories and their net realizable value. The appraisal of impairment of inventories requires the management to make judgment and estimation on the basis of obtaining conclusive evidence and considering factors such as the purpose of holding inventories and the influence of events after the balance sheet date. The difference between the actual result and the original estimate will affect the book value of inventory and the accrual or reversal of inventory depreciation reserve during the period when the estimate is changed.

(3) Provision for impairment of long-term assets

On the balance sheet date, the Company judges whether there are signs of possible impairment for non-current assets other than financial assets. For intangible assets with uncertain service life, in addition to the annual impairment test, the impairment test is also carried out when there are signs of impairment. Other non-current assets other than financial assets shall be tested for impairment when there are indications that their book amounts are not recoverable.

When the book value of an asset or asset group is higher than the recoverable amount, that is, the higher of the net amount of the fair value minus the disposal expenses and the present value of the estimated future cash flow, it indicates that an impairment has occurred

The net amount of the fair value less the disposal expenses shall be determined by referring to the sales agreement price or observable market price of similar assets in fair transactions, and deducting the incremental cost directly attributable to the disposal of such assets.

When estimating the present value of future cash flow, it is necessary to make a significant judgment on the output, sales price, related operating costs and the discount rate used in the calculation of the present value of the asset (or asset group). In estimating the recoverable amount, the Company will use all relevant information available, including forecasts of production, selling price and related operating costs based on reasonable and supportable assumptions.

The Company shall test whether goodwill is impaired at least every year. This requires an estimate of the present value of the future cash flows of the asset group or portfolio of asset groups to which goodwill has been allocated. When predicting the present value of future cash flow, the Company needs to predict the cash flow generated by the future asset group or asset group portfolio, and at the same time, select the appropriate discount rate to determine the present value of future cash flow.

(4) Depreciation and amortization

After considering the residual value of investment real estate, fixed assets and intangible assets, the Company will accrue depreciation and amortization on a straight-line basis during their service lives. The Company reviews the service life regularly to determine the amount of depreciation and amortization expenses to be included in each reporting period. The service life is determined by the Company based on the past experience of similar assets and in portfolio with the expected technological updates. If there is a significant change in previous estimates, the depreciation and amortization charges will be adjusted in the future.

(5) Deferred income tax assets

To the extent that there is likely to be sufficient taxable profits to offset the losses, the Company recognizes deferred income tax assets for all unused tax losses. This requires the Company's management to use a large number of judgments to estimate the time and amount of future taxable profits, combined with tax planning strategies, to determine the amount of deferred income tax assets to be recognized.

(6) Income tax

In the normal business activities of the Company, there are certain uncertainties in the final tax treatment and calculation of some transactions. Whether some items can be paid before tax requires the approval of the tax authorities. If there is a difference between the final determination result of these tax matters and the amount initially estimated, the difference will have an impact on the current income tax and deferred income tax during the final determination period.

(7) Accrued liabilities

According to the terms of the contract, existing knowledge and historical experience, the Company estimates and makes corresponding provision for product quality assurance, estimated contract losses, liquidated damages for delayed delivery, etc. In the event that such contingencies have formed a current obligation and the performance of the current obligations is likely to result in outflow of economic benefits from the Company, the Company recognizes the contingencies as estimated liabilities based on the best estimate of the expenditure required to perform the relevant current obligations. The recognition and measurement of the estimated liabilities depend to a large extent on the judgment of the management. In the process of judgment, the Company needs to evaluate the risks, uncertainties, time value of money and other factors related to these contingencies.

Among them, the Company will make an estimated liability for the after-sales quality maintenance commitments provided to customers for the sale, maintenance and renovation of the goods sold. The Company's recent maintenance experience data have been taken into account when estimating liabilities, but the recent maintenance experience may not reflect the future maintenance situation. Any increase or decrease in this provision may affect the profit and loss in the future years.

(8) Fair value measurement

Certain assets and liabilities of the Company are measured at fair value in the financial statements. When estimating the fair value of an asset or liability, the Company adopts the available observable market data available. If the first level input value cannot be obtained, the Company will employ a qualified third-party appraiser to perform the appraisal. The Company works closely with qualified external appraisers to determine the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs to the relevant models

IV. Taxes

1. Main Taxes and Tax Rates

Types	Tax Basis	Tax Rate
Value Added Tax	After deducting the allowable amount of input tax deducted in the current period, the difference between the sales of goods, taxable services and taxable services income calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Tax Law is the taxable value-added tax.	1%、3%、5%、6%、9%、10%、13%
Urban Maintenance & Construction Tax	According to the actual value-added tax	7%、5%
Extra charges of education funds	According to value added tax and consumption tax on the basis of actual payment	3%
Local Extra Charges of Education Funds	According to value added tax and consumption tax on the basis of actual payment	2%
Corporate Taxes	According to taxable income	25%、20%、17%、15%
Property Tax	According to 70% of original value of the real estate (or rental income) as the tax base; according to the original value of the real estate deducted 30% at a time.	12%、1.2%

Representation on tax payers of different enterprise income tax rates:

Tax Payers	Income Tax Rate
Hangzhou Lin'an Chunmanyuan Agricultural Development Co., Ltd.	20%
Jingliang (Singapore) International Trade Co., Ltd.	17%
Beijing Guchuan Bread Food Co., Ltd.	15%

2. Important preferential tax policies and basis

The level 3 subsidiary of the company, Hangzhou Linan Little Angel Food Co., Ltd., is a welfare enterprise. Since May 2016, it has enjoyed the preferential VAT policy of immediate refund upon payment in Preferential Value-Added Tax Policies for Promoting the Employment of Disabled Persons (CaiShui [2016] No.52).

The level 2 subsidiary of the company-Jingliang Caofeidian Agricultural Development Limited, according to the document JTCFDST(2018) No. 1539765025415 issued by tax authority of Caofeidian District, Tangshan, affiliated to State Administration of Taxation, and also followed the rules in Law of the People's Republic of China on the Administration of Tax Collection, The Implementation Guideline of Law of the People's Republic of China on the Administration of Tax Collection, the rice under the brand of Tixiang produced by Caofeidian company if exempted from VAT.

The level 2 subsidiary of the company-Jingliang Caofeidian Agricultural Development Limited, according to the rules under Clause 27 of Corporate Law and its Implementation Guideline Clause 86, the rice under the brand of Tixiang produced by Caofeidian company if exempted from Corporation tax.

Beijing Guchuan Bread&Food Co., Ltd., a 3rd tier subsidiary of the Company, is a high-tech enterprise. It enjoys the preferential tax policy of paying enterprise income tax at the 15% tax rate according to the relevant provisions of both “Law of the People's Republic of China on Tax Collection and Administration” and “Rules for the Implementation of the Tax Collection and Administration Law of the People's Republic of China”. It obtained the certificate of high-tech enterprise No. GR202111000657, valid until September 14, 2024.

The level 3 subsidiary of the company, Beijing Tianweikang oil and fat distribution center Co., Ltd., is exempt from stamp tax on capital account books and purchase and sales contracts signed in the course of undertaking commodity reserve business according to the announcement of the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation on the continuation of the preferential tax policies for some national commodity reserves (No. 8 of 2022) issued by the Beijing Municipal Bureau of finance, the State Administration of Taxation and the Beijing Municipal Bureau of Taxation (Beijing Finance Tax [2022] No. 1230), Stamp tax payable by other parties to the contract shall be collected according to regulations. The real estate and land used for self use by undertaking commodity reserve business shall be exempted from real estate tax and urban land use tax. The notice will be implemented from January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2023.

The level 3 subsidiary of the company, Jingliang (Singapore) International Trade Co., Ltd. is taxed according to the principle of territoriality. According to Singapore's tax exemption policy, the company can enjoy the following tax exemption plan: for the first \$10000 of taxable income, deduct \$7500; for the part between \$10001 and \$200000, deduct \$95000; for the part exceeding \$200001, the company will not be exempted. The company will pay income tax at the rate of 17% based on the taxable income after tax exemption.

The level 4 subsidiary of the company, Hangzhou Linan Little Angel Food Co., Ltd., according to the relevant provisions of the Notice on Enterprise Income Tax Preferential Policies for Employing Disabled Persons (Cai Shui [2009] No. 70) issued by the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation, if an enterprise arranges disabled persons, it can deduct 100% of the salary paid to disabled employees based on the actual deduction of the salary paid to them when calculating the taxable income.

The level 3 subsidiary of the company, Zhejiang Little Prince Food Co., Ltd., and the level 4 subsidiary of the company, Hangzhou Linan Little Angel Food Co., Ltd., according to the Zhejiang Provincial People's Government Office Document No. 62 (2019), urban land use tax reduction and exemption policies that are uniformly implemented by taxpayers in the manufacturing industry throughout the province (including Ningbo City) can be enjoyed. Before December 31, 2022, urban land use tax reductions of 100% and 80% for Class A and Class B enterprises can be enjoyed, respectively. The maximum reduction limit is 100% of the urban land use tax amount that the unit should pay in the current year 80%.

The level 4 subsidiary of the company, Linqing Little Prince Food Co., Ltd., shall be subject to 50% of the sales revenue on the basis of the stamp tax payable in the industrial procurement link and sales link in the purchase and sale contract of industrial enterprises according to the Announcement No.10, 2018 issued by Shandong Provincial Tax Bureau. The base of stamp duty payable in 2022 shall be calculated according to 50% of the sales revenue.

The level 4 subsidiary of the company, Liaoning Xiaowangzi Food Limited, is subjected to the regulation that according to the Supplementary Announcement on Land Use Tax issued by Ministry of Finance and State Administration of Taxation (89) GSDZ No.140 Clause 13 states that public land such as municipal street, square, public green etc. can be exempted from land use tax, when computing land use tax, the area used in the computation is total area less the area for afforest and street.

The company level 4 subsidiary of the company, Jingliang (Hebei) Oil Industry Co., Ltd., according to Announcement No. 8 of 2022 issued by the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation, the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation on the Continuation of Tax Preferential Policies for Some National Commodity Reserves, and Notice No. 8 issued by Hebei Province on Organizing the Application of Tax Exemption Qualification for Local Reserve Commodity Storage

Enterprises, is subjected to the regulation that stamp duty is exempted on capital account books, and stamp duty is exempted on purchase and sales contracts signed during the process of undertaking commodity reserve business, Stamp duty payable by other parties to the contract shall be levied in accordance with regulations. Real estate tax and urban land use tax are exempted for the self use of property and land that undertake commodity reserve business. The execution period of this notice is from January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2023. Our fourth level subsidiary, Jingliang (Hebei) Oil Industry Co., Ltd., has exempted the sales of government reserve edible vegetable oil from value-added tax in accordance with the Notice of the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation on the Levy and Exemption of Value Added Tax for Grain Enterprises (Cai Shui Zi [1999] No. 198).

The level 2 subsidiary of the company, Jingliang (Beijing) Food Marketing Management Co., Ltd., and the level 4 subsidiary of Linqing Little Prince Co., Ltd., according to Announcement No. 6 of 2023 of the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation on the Preferential Policies for Income Tax for Small and Micro Enterprises and Individual Industrial and Commercial Households, is subjected to the regulation that the portion of the annual taxable income of small and micro profit enterprises that does not exceed 1 million yuan shall be reduced by 25% and included in the taxable income, and the enterprise income tax shall be paid at a 20% tax rate.

The level 2 subsidiary of the company, Jingliang (Beijing) Food Marketing Management Co., Ltd., the level 4 subsidiary of Linqing Little Prince Co., Ltd. And the level 4 subsidiary of the company, Hangzhou Lin'an Chunmanyuan Agricultural Development Co., Ltd., are subject to the Announcement of the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation on Further Implementing the "Six Taxes and Two Fees" Reduction Policy for Small and Micro Enterprises in this period, issued by the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation in the form of Cai Shui [2022] No. 10. Our company meets the conditions for the recognition of small and micro enterprises, The preferential policies applicable for 2022 are as follows: "The people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government shall determine based on the actual situation of the local area and the needs of macroeconomic regulation, and small-scale value-added tax taxpayers, small low-profit enterprises, and individual industrial and commercial households can reduce their capital tax, urban maintenance and construction tax, real estate tax, urban land use tax, and stamp tax (excluding securities transaction stamp tax) within a 50% tax amount range Farmland occupation tax and education surcharge, local education surcharge.

V. Changes in accounting policies, accounting estimates, and explanation of corrections to previous errors

1. Changes in accounting policies

There is no change in accounting policies during the reporting period.

2. Changes in accounting estimates

There is no change in accounting estimate during the reporting period.

3. Correction of previous accounting errors

There is no previous accounting error correction in this reporting period.

VI. Notes on Items in Consolidated Financial Statements

Note: The beginning of the period refers to December 31st, 2022 and the end of the period refers to June 30th, 2023. The previous period refers to the semiannual of 2022 and the current period refers to the semiannual of 2023.

1. Monetary funds

(1) Classification list

Items	Ending Balance	Beginning Balance
Cash	24,244.79	10,693.10
Bank Deposits	1,204,708,171.25	541,089,415.35
Other Currency Funds	46,934,488.77	19,913,001.31
Total	<u>1,251,666,904.81</u>	<u>561,013,109.76</u>
Among them: the total amount of money deposited abroad	<u>5,306,117.93</u>	<u>16,585,678.20</u>

(2) At the end of the period, there is no funds deposited abroad and the return of funds is restricted.

2. Transactional financial assets

Items	Ending Balance	Beginning Balance
Financial assets measured at fair value with changes included in current profits and losses	16,175,691.49	11,005,983.98
Among them: debt instrument investment	16,175,691.49	11,005,983.98
Total	<u>16,175,691.49</u>	<u>11,005,983.98</u>

3. Derivative financial assets

Items	Ending Balance	Beginning Balance
Changes in fair value of hedging instruments	153,000.00	201,549.12
Total	<u>153,000.00</u>	<u>201,549.12</u>

4. Notes receivable

(1) Classification list

Items	Ending Balance	Beginning Balance
Banker's acceptance	154,945.01	
Commerical acceptances		

Items	Ending Balance	Beginning Balance
Total	<u>154,945.01</u>	

5. Accounts Receivable

(1) Disclosed according to aging

Aging	Ending Balance
Within 1 Year (including 1 year)	70,099,387.88
Among them: Within the credit (within 3 months)	64,381,969.87
Credit period to 1 year	5,717,418.01
1 to 2 years (including 2 years)	19,663,495.39
2 to 3 years (including 3 years)	7,499,480.04
3 to 4 years (including 4 years)	
4 to 5 years (including 5 years)	
More than 5 years	328,259.50
Sub-total	<u>97,590,622.81</u>
Less Bad Debt provision	2,805,192.06
Total	<u>94,785,430.75</u>

(2) Present according to the method of provision for bad debt

Type(s)	Ending Balance				Book Value
	Book Balance		Bad Debt Provision		
	Amount	Ratio(%)	Amount	Provision Ratio(%)	
Separate provision for bad debts	328,259.50	0.34	328,259.50	100.00	
Portfolio provision for bad debts	97,262,363.31	99.66	2,476,932.56	2.55	94,785,430.75
Among them: portfolio 1	65,527,069.02	67.14	2,476,932.56	3.78	63,050,136.46
portfolio 2	31,735,294.29	32.52			31,735,294.29
Total	<u>97,590,622.81</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>2,805,192.06</u>		<u>94,785,430.75</u>

(Continued)

Type(s)	Beginning Balance				Book Value
	Book Balance		Bad Debt Provision		
	Amount	Ratio(%)	Amount	Provision Ratio(%)	
Separate provision for bad debts	328,259.50	0.41	328,259.50	100.00	
Portfolio provision for bad debts	79,545,807.01	99.59	2,488,360.15	3.13	77,057,446.86
Among them: portfolio 1	67,813,844.17	84.90	2,488,360.15	3.67	65,325,484.02

Type(s)	Beginning Balance				Book Value
	Book Balance		Bad Debt Provision		
	Amount	Ratio(%)	Amount	Provision Ratio(%)	
portfolio 2	11,731,962.84	14.69			11,731,962.84
Total	<u>79,874,066.51</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>2,816,619.65</u>		<u>77,057,446.86</u>

A. Separate provision for bad debts

Name	Ending Balance			
	Accounts Receivable	Bad Debt Provision	Provision Ratio	Provision Reason
Beijing Rongfa Lida Grain and Oil Trade Co., Ltd.	163,143.00	163,143.00	100.00	expected unrecoverable
Fujian JINGXIN Industrial Group Co., Ltd.	151,844.00	151,844.00	100.00	expected unrecoverable
Others	13,272.50	13,272.50	100.00	expected unrecoverable
Total	<u>328,259.50</u>	<u>328,259.50</u>	— —	— —

B. Portfolio provision for bad debts

1. Portfolio provision: aging portfolio

Name	Ending Balance			Beginning Balance		
	Accounts receivable	Bad Debt Provision	Provision Ratio	Accounts receivable	Bad Debt Provision	Provision Ratio
Within 1 Year (including 1 year)	39,001,364.78	25,725.34		41,621,729.49	53,832.41	
Among them:						
Within the credit (within 3 months)	37,715,097.78			38,930,117.33		
Credit period to 1 year	1,286,267.00	25,725.34	2	2,691,612.16	53,832.41	2
1 to 2 years (including 2 years)	19,026,224.20	951,311.21	5	18,692,634.64	934,631.73	5
2 to 3 years (including 3 years)	7,499,480.04	1,499,896.01	20	7,499,480.04	1,499,896.01	20
3 to 4 years (including 4 years)						
4 to 5 years (including 5 years)						80
More than 5 years						100
Total	<u>65,527,069.02</u>	<u>2,476,932.56</u>		<u>67,813,844.17</u>	<u>2,488,360.15</u>	

2. Portfolio provision: related parties portfolio

Name	Ending Balance			Beginning Balance		
	Accounts receivable	Bad Debt Provision	Provision Ratio	Accounts receivable	Bad Debt Provision	Provision Ratio
Related parties	31,735,294.29			11,731,962.84		

Name	Ending Balance			Beginning Balance		
	Accounts receivable	Bad Debt Provision	Provision Ratio	Accounts receivable	Bad Debt Provision	Provision Ratio
portfolio						
Total	<u>31,735,294.29</u>			<u>11,731,962.84</u>		

3. details of bad debt provision

Items	Beginning Balance	The amount changed for the period				Ending Balance
		Addition	Withdrawal or reversal	Write-off	Other changes	
Bad debt provision on individual basis	328,259.50					328,259.50
Credit impairment loss	2,488,360.15		2,656.98	8,770.61		2,476,932.56
Total	<u>2,816,619.65</u>		<u>2,656.98</u>	<u>8,770.61</u>		<u>2,805,192.06</u>

4. Accounts Receivable of the Top 5 Balances Collected by Debtors at the End of the Period

Debtors	Accounts receivable	Ratio of total accounts receivable (%)	Aging	Whether related	Bad Debt Provision
Tangshan Caofeidian District Finance Bureau	25,997,336.04	26.64	1 to 2 years or to 3 years	No	2,424,788.81
Shanghai Shounong Investment Holding Co., Ltd.	19,432,675.33	19.91	Within 3 month	Yes	
Kudi Technology (Fujian) Co.,Ltd.	8,252,864.70	8.46	Within 3 month	No	
Zhejiang luqin Supply Chain Management CO., Ltd	5,339,283.52	5.47	Within 4 month to 1 year	No	
Beijing Sanyuan seed Industry Science and Technology Co., Ltd Feed Branch	3,288,386.72	3.37	Within 3 month	No	
Total	<u>62,310,546.31</u>	<u>63.85</u>	—		<u>2,424,788.81</u>

6. Advanced Payment

(1) Advances are presented by age

Aging	Ending Balance		Beginning Balance	
	Amount	Ratio (%)	Amount	Ratio (%)
Within 1 year (including 1 year)	551,432,045.68	99.97	194,490,369.48	99.99
1 to 2 years (including 2 years)	144,000.00	0.03	5,278.58	0.01
2 to 3 years (including 3 years)				

Aging	Ending Balance		Beginning Balance	
	Amount	Ratio (%)	Amount	Ratio (%)
More than 3 years				
Total	<u>551,576,045.68</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>194,495,648.06</u>	<u>100.00</u>

(2) Advance payment of the top five Ending Balances by prepaid objects

Debtor Name	Ending Balance	Ratio of the total ending balance of prepayments (%)
Shanghai Shounong Investment Holding Co. , Ltd.	379,840,707.34	68.86
People's Republic of China Tianjin Port Customs	34,401,072.95	6.24
Zhongchu Grain Zhenjiang grain and Oil Co. , Ltd	25,028,439.68	4.54
China Stored Grain Oil Co. , Ltd	23,236,284.00	4.21
China stored grain oil (Tangshan) Co. , Ltd.	15,949,391.34	2.89
Total	<u>478,455,895.31</u>	<u>86.74</u>

7. Other Receivables

A. Overview

(1) Classification

Item(s)	Ending Balance	Beginning Balance
Other Receivables	438,557,843.89	444,523,698.48
Total	<u>438,557,843.89</u>	<u>444,523,698.48</u>

B. Other Receivables

(1) Disclosed according to aging

Aging	Ending Balance
Within 1 Year (including 1 year)	438,178,697.89
Among them: Within the credit (within 3 months)	325,052,390.76
Credit period to 1 year	113,126,307.13
1 to 2 years (including 2 years)	86,732.00
2 to 3 years (including 3 years)	67,888.00
3 to 4 years (including 4 years)	194,526.00
4 to 5 years (including 5 years)	
More than 5 years	30,000.00
Sub-Total	<u>438,557,843.89</u>
Less Bad Debt provision	
Total	<u>438,557,843.89</u>

(2) Classification of other receivables by nature of funds

	Book Balance at End of Period	Book Balance at Beginning of Year
Guaranteed Deposit and Deposit	425,195,908.35	436,908,577.53
Intercourse Funds of Units	12,221,802.45	5,728,584.30
Employee Receivables	817,509.23	1,051,023.02
Tax Refund Receivables		548,483.77
Others	322,623.86	287,029.86
Total	438,557,843.89	444,523,698.48

(3) Other receivables according to top five of balance at end of period collected by debtors

Name of Organization	Nature of Funds	Balance at End of Period	Aging	Proportion in overall ending balance of other receivables (%)	Ending balance of bad debt reserves
Zhongtian Futures Co. , Ltd.	margin	220,973,638.50	Within3month	50.39	
Haitong Futures Co. , Ltd	margin	160,014,429.87	Within3month	36.49	
Beijing Pioneer Futures Co. , Ltd.	margin	16,256,670.00	Within3month	3.71	
Guotuanxin Futures Co. , Ltd.	margin	7,957,390.26	Within3month	1.81	
Port of Tianjin customs of the People's Republic of China	Deposit for tax increase	3,011,883.09	Within3month	0.69	
Total		408,214,011.72		93.08	

8. Inventory

(1) Inventory Category

Items	Ending Balance			Beginning Balance		
	Book Balance	Falling Price Reserves	Book Value	Book Balance	Falling Price Reserves	Book Value
Raw Materials	287,416,443.90		287,416,443.90	445,721,945.85	4,599.51	445,717,346.34
Revolving Materials	5,170,140.01		5,170,140.01	5,267,896.63		5,267,896.63
Goods and materials in transit	266,834,372.64		266,834,372.64	337,276,381.65		337,276,381.65
Inventory goods	1,440,688,746.62	31,212,235.53	1,409,476,511.09	1,081,693,725.26	44,208,166.31	1,037,485,558.95
Replacement of oil reserve	219,334,077.42		219,334,077.42	248,197,500.00		248,197,500.00
Total	2,219,443,780.59	31,212,235.53	2,188,231,545.06	2,118,157,449.39	44,212,765.82	2,073,944,683.57

(2) Inventory Falling Price Reserves and provision for impairment of contract performance costs

Items	Balance at Beginning of Year	Increased Amounts in the Current Period		Decreased Amounts in the Current Period		Balance at End of Period
		Accrual	Others	Recover or Charge Off	Others	
Stock Goods	44,208,166.31	25,376,091.85		38,372,022.63		31,212,235.53

Items	Balance at Beginning of Year	Increased Amounts in the Current Period		Decreased Amounts in the Current Period		Balance at End of Period
		Accrual	Others	Recover or Charge Off	Others	
Raw material	4,599.51			4,599.51		
In total	<u>44,212,765.82</u>	<u>25,376,091.85</u>		<u>38,376,622.14</u>		<u>31,212,235.53</u>

(3) Stock Goods listed by major product type

Items	Ending Balance			Beginning Balance		
	Book Balance	Falling Price Reserves	Book Value	Book Balance	Falling Price Reserves	Book Value
Grease and oils	1,416,567,964.06	31,212,235.53	1,385,355,728.53	1,048,142,485.94	44,023,263.60	1,004,119,222.34
Food	24,120,782.56		24,120,782.56	33,551,239.32	184,902.71	33,366,336.61
Total	<u>1,440,688,746.62</u>	<u>31,212,235.53</u>	<u>1,409,476,511.09</u>	<u>1,081,693,725.26</u>	<u>44,208,166.31</u>	<u>1,037,485,558.95</u>

9. Non-current assets due within one year

Items	Balance at End of Period	Balance at Beginning of Period
Three-year term deposits	106,546,505.27	148,387,894.16
In total	<u>106,546,505.27</u>	<u>148,387,894.16</u>

10. Other Current Assets

Items	Balance at End of Period	Balance at Beginning of Period
Financial Products		405,999,000.00
Pre-paid Taxes and Fees	60,468,116.85	15,477,676.61
Pending Deduct VAT Input Tax	71,822,934.33	45,572,085.33
Fair Value Changes of Items Trapped at Hedging	231,572,760.24	165,881,137.81
In total	<u>363,863,811.42</u>	<u>632,929,899.75</u>

11. Long-term Equity Investment

Invested Unit	Balance at Beginning of Year	Increase or Decrease in the Current Period		
		Additional Investment	Negative Investment	Confirmed Profit and Loss on Investment under Equity Law
1. Cooperative Enterprise				
Beijing CHIA TAI Feedmill Limited	121,605,419.10			3,239,417.30
Sub-total	<u>121,605,419.10</u>			<u>3,239,417.30</u>
2. Joint Venture				
China Grain Reserves (Tianjin) Warehouse Logistics Co., Ltd.	115,506,829.06			3,772,879.56
Jingliang Mismi Catering Management (Beijing) Co., Ltd.	6,441,668.82			

Invested Unit	Balance at Beginning of Year	Increase or Decrease in the Current Period		
		Additional Investment	Negative Investment	Confirmed Profit and Loss on Investment under Equity Law
Sub-total	<u>121,948,497.88</u>			<u>3,772,879.56</u>
Total	<u>243,553,916.98</u>			<u>7,012,296.86</u>

(Continued)

Increase or Decrease in the Current Period					Balance at End of Period	Ending Balance of Impairment Reserves
Adjustment of other comprehensive income	Other changes in equity	Announce to Distribute Case Dividends or Profits	Accrual of Impairment Reserves	Others		
					124,844,836.40	
					<u>124,844,836.40</u>	
					119,279,708.62	
					6,441,668.82	
					<u>125,721,377.44</u>	
					<u>250,566,213.84</u>	

12. Other equity instruments investment

Item	Ending Balance	Beginning Balance
Chongqing long jinbao network technology co. LTD	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00
Total	<u>20,000,000.00</u>	<u>20,000,000.00</u>

13. Investment Real Estate

(1) Investment Real Estate Adopting Cost Measurement Model

Items	Buildings	Land Use Right	Total
One. Original Book Value			
1. Balance at Beginning of Year	54,691,581.60		<u>54,691,581.60</u>
2. Increased Amounts in the Current Period	9,000,432.40	576,510.00	<u>9,576,942.40</u>
(1) Outsourcing			
(2) Inventory transfer			
(3) Others	9,000,432.40	576,510.00	<u>9,576,942.40</u>
3. Decreased Amounts in the Current Period			
(1) Disposal			
(2) Other transfer out			
4. Balance at End of Period	63,692,014.00	576,510.00	<u>64,268,524.00</u>
Two. Accumulated Impairment and Accumulated Amortization			

1. Balance at Beginning of Year	24,298,508.66		<u>24,298,508.66</u>
2. Increased Amounts in the Current Period	7,853,306.06	202,739.35	<u>8,056,045.41</u>
(1) Accrual or Amortization	7,853,306.06	202,739.35	<u>8,056,045.41</u>
3. Decreased Amounts in the Current Period			
(1) Disposal			
(2) Other transfer out			
4. Balance at End of Period	32,151,814.72	202,739.35	<u>32,354,554.07</u>
Three. Impairment Reserves			
1. Balance at Beginning of Year	10,587,796.70		<u>10,587,796.70</u>
2. Increased Amounts in the Current Period			
(1) Accrual			
(2) Inventory transfer			
3. Decreased Amounts in the Current Period			
(1) Disposal			
(2) Other transfer out			
4. Balance at End of Period	10,587,796.70		<u>10,587,796.70</u>
Four. Book Value			
1. Book Value at End of Period	20,952,402.58	373,770.65	<u>21,326,173.23</u>
2. Book Value at Beginning of Year	19,805,276.24		<u>19,805,276.24</u>

14. Fixed Assets

1. Overview

(1) Classification

Items	Balance at End of Period	Balance at Beginning of Year
Fixed Assets	1,013,694,886.73	1,047,451,810.24
Disposal of Fixed Assets		
In total	<u>1,013,694,886.73</u>	<u>1,047,451,810.24</u>

2. Fixed Assets

(1) Fixed Assets Situation

Items	Buildings	Machinery Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Electronic Equipment	Office Equipment	Others	Total
One. Original Book Value							
1. Balance at Beginning of Year	1,122,769,627.81	804,825,222.53	20,457,864.28	13,030,802.85	7,015,485.32	1,644,096.49	<u>1,969,743,099.28</u>
2. Increased Amounts in the Current Period	<u>5,224,389.40</u>	<u>10,769,641.77</u>	<u>1,167,164.62</u>	<u>658,831.34</u>	<u>177,108.99</u>	<u>8,849.56</u>	<u>18,005,985.68</u>
(1) Purchase	3,479,022.05	10,769,641.77	1,167,164.62	498,154.36	177,108.99	8,849.56	<u>16,099,941.35</u>

(2) Roll-in of Project under Construction	1,745,367.35			160,676.98			<u>1,906,044.33</u>
(3) Roll-in of inventory							
3. Decreased Amounts in the Current Period	<u>9,000,432.40</u>	<u>441,168.84</u>	<u>274,776.00</u>	<u>7,566.36</u>	<u>58,297.66</u>		<u>9,782,241.26</u>
(1) Disposal or Scrap		441,168.84	274,776.00	7,566.36	58,297.66		<u>781,808.86</u>
(2) Other Turn-in	9,000,432.40						<u>9,000,432.40</u>
4. Balance at End of Period	1,118,993,584.81	815,153,695.46	21,350,252.90	13,682,067.83	7,134,296.65	1,652,946.05	<u>1,977,966,843.70</u>
Two. Accumulated Impairment							
1. Balance at Beginning of Year	417,797,356.22	465,777,890.41	13,737,392.56	9,541,958.53	5,664,529.67	652,098.03	<u>913,171,225.42</u>
2. Increased Amounts in the Current Period	<u>19,787,650.65</u>	<u>28,568,662.65</u>	<u>721,737.19</u>	<u>682,869.85</u>	<u>215,300.32</u>	<u>30,457.51</u>	<u>50,006,678.17</u>
(1) Accrual	19,787,650.65	28,568,662.65	721,737.19	682,869.85	215,300.32	30,457.51	<u>50,006,678.17</u>
3. Decreased Amounts in the Current Period	<u>6,986,360.14</u>	<u>717,265.14</u>	<u>262,789.80</u>	<u>5,630.13</u>	<u>53,965.03</u>		<u>8,026,010.24</u>
(1) Disposal or Scrap		717,265.14	262,789.80	5,630.13	53,965.03		<u>1,039,650.10</u>
(2) Other Turn-out	6,986,360.14						<u>6,986,360.14</u>
4. Balance at End of Period	430,598,646.73	493,629,287.92	14,196,339.95	10,219,198.25	5,825,864.96	682,555.54	<u>955,151,893.35</u>
Three. Impairment Reserves							
1. Balance at Beginning of Year	9,047,959.13	72,104.49					<u>9,120,063.62</u>
2. Increased Amounts in the Current Period							
(1) Accrual							
3. Decreased Amounts in the Current Period							
(1) Disposal or Scrap							
4. Balance at End of Period	9,047,959.13	72,104.49					<u>9,120,063.62</u>
Four. Book Value							
1. Book Value at End of Period	679,346,978.95	321,452,303.05	7,153,912.95	3,462,869.58	1,308,431.69	970,390.51	<u>1,013,694,886.73</u>
2. Book Value at Beginning of Year	695,924,312.46	338,975,227.63	6,720,471.72	3,488,844.32	1,350,955.65	991,998.46	<u>1,047,451,810.24</u>

(2) Fixed assets without property right certificate

Items	Book Value	Reasons for failure to complete certificate of title
Buildings	2,969,274.46	No title certificate for auxiliary assets

15. Project under Construction

1. Overview

(1) Classification

Items	Balance at End of Period	Balance at Beginning of Year
Project under Construction	38,472,961.91	22,695,003.52
Total	<u>38,472,961.91</u>	<u>22,695,003.52</u>

2. Project under Construction

(1) Situation of Project under Construction

Items	Balance at End of Period			Balance at Beginning of Year		
	Book Balance	Impairment Reserves	Book Value	Book Balance	Impairment Reserves	Book Value
Third plant slope treatment project	7,609,297.51		7,609,297.51	5,244,356.21		5,244,356.21
Comprehensive Free Trade Zone feed processing project	6,123,665.24		6,123,665.24	5,224,681.81		5,224,681.81
Second factory walnut cake production line	4,238,844.00		4,238,844.00	4,238,844.00		4,238,844.00
Konjac test line	1,875,277.65		1,875,277.65	1,787,067.94		1,787,067.94
Soybean puffing and rumen soybean meal processing project	9,666,877.40		9,666,877.40	1,618,517.50		1,618,517.50
Second factory baked potato supporting automation line	953,600.00		953,600.00	953,600.00		953,600.00
Heat Energy Recovery and utilization project	856,263.58		856,263.58	856,263.58		856,263.58
Odor control project	1,585,321.11		1,585,321.11	792,660.56		792,660.56
Test line for Vegetarian meat	542,214.80		542,214.80	542,214.80		542,214.80
Westhospital leaching workshop decoration project	625,510.72		625,510.72	344,775.86		344,775.86
Second Plant Baked Potato Line 2 flexible automation transformation project	1,261,061.95		1,261,061.95			
Expansion of Konjac production line	869,036.30		869,036.30			
Automatic transformation of Mai Shao packaging	880,299.69		880,299.69			
Others	1,385,691.96		1,385,691.96	1,092,021.26		1,092,021.26
Total	<u>38,472,961.91</u>		<u>38,472,961.91</u>	<u>22,695,003.52</u>		<u>22,695,003.52</u>

(2) Change Condition of Important Engineering Projects under Construction in the Current Period

Project Name	Balance at Beginning of Year	Increased Amounts in the Current Period	Roll-in Fixed Assets Amount in the Current Period	Other Decreased Amounts in the Current Period	Balance at End of Period
Odor control project	792,660.56	792,660.55			1,585,321.11
Third plant slope treatment project	5,244,356.21	2,364,941.30			7,609,297.51
Second factory walnut cake production line	4,238,844.00				4,238,844.00

Project Name	Balance at Beginning of Year	Increased Amounts in the Current Period	Roll-in Fixed Assets Amount in the Current Period	Other Decreased Amounts in the Current Period	Balance at End of Period
Konjac test line	1,787,067.94	88,209.71			1,875,277.65
Soybean puffing and rumen soybean meal processing project	1,618,517.50	8,048,359.90			9,666,877.40
Comprehensive Free Trade Zone feed processing project	5,224,681.81	898,983.43			6,123,665.24
Second Plant Baked Potato Line 2 flexible automation transformation project		1,261,061.95			1,261,061.95
Total	<u>18,906,128.02</u>	<u>13,454,216.84</u>			<u>32,360,344.86</u>

16.Right-of-use asset

Items	Buildings	Transportation Equipment	Land Use Right	In total
One Original Book Value				
1. Balance at Beginning of Year	4,423,305.76	630,874.50	4,970,592.00	<u>10,024,772.26</u>
2. Increased Amounts in the Current Period				
(1) Lease				
3. Decreased Amounts in the Current Period				
(1) Expiration of the lease or change the lease term				
4. Balance at End of Period	4,423,305.76	630,874.50	4,970,592.00	<u>10,024,772.26</u>
Two Accumulated Depreciation				
1. Balance at Beginning of Year	2,733,787.38	96,622.68	225,936.00	<u>3,056,346.06</u>
2. Increased Amounts in the Current Period	<u>623,367.02</u>	<u>47,239.27</u>	<u>56,484.00</u>	<u>727,090.29</u>
(1) Accrual	623,367.02	47,239.27	56,484.00	<u>727,090.29</u>
3. Decreased Amounts in the Current Period				
Lease expiration or change				
4. Balance at End of Period	3,357,154.40	143,861.95	282,420.00	<u>3,783,436.35</u>
Three Impairment Reserves				
1. Balance at Beginning of Year				

2. Increased Amounts in the Current Period				
(1) Accrual				
3. Decreased Amounts in the Current Period				
(1) Disposal				
4. Balance at End of Period				
Four Book Value				
1. Book Value at End of Period	1,066,151.36	487,012.55	4,688,172.00	<u>6,241,335.91</u>
2. Book Value at Beginning of Year	1,689,518.38	534,251.82	4,744,656.00	<u>6,968,426.20</u>

17. Intangible Assets

(1) Intangible Assets Situation

Items	Software	Land Use Right	Trademark Right	Others	In total
One Original Book Value					
1. Balance at Beginning of Year	5,172,273.84	316,139,303.96	154,841,200.00		<u>476,152,777.80</u>
2. Increased Amounts in the Current Period	<u>98,141.60</u>	<u>5,430,549.36</u>			<u>5,528,690.96</u>
(1) Purchase	98,141.60	5,430,549.36			<u>5,528,690.96</u>
(2) Internal R&D					
(3) Increase in business consolidation					
3. Decreased Amounts in the Current Period		<u>576,510.00</u>			<u>576,510.00</u>
(1) Disposal					
(2) Turn out		576,510.00			<u>576,510.00</u>
4. Balance at End of Period	5,270,415.44	320,993,343.32	154,841,200.00		<u>481,104,958.76</u>
Two Accumulated Amortization					
1. Balance at Beginning of Year	4,176,674.41	75,467,995.64	71,463,223.41		<u>151,107,893.46</u>
2. Increased Amounts in the Current Period	<u>108,117.86</u>	<u>3,488,532.41</u>	<u>3,856,962.95</u>		<u>7,453,613.22</u>
(1) Accrual	108,117.86	3,488,532.41	3,856,962.95		<u>7,453,613.22</u>
3. Decreased Amounts in the Current Period		<u>201,778.50</u>			<u>201,778.50</u>
(1) Disposal					
(2) Turn out		201,778.50			<u>201,778.50</u>
4. Balance at End of Period	4,284,792.27	78,754,749.55	75,320,186.36		<u>158,359,728.18</u>
Three Impairment Reserves					
1. Balance at Beginning of Year					
2. Increased Amounts in the Current Period					

Items	Software	Land Use Right	Trademark Right	Others	In total
(1) Accrual					
3. Decreased Amounts in the Current Period					
(1) Disposal					
4. Balance at End of Period					
Four Book Value					
1. Book Value at End of Period	985,623.17	242,238,593.77	79,521,013.64		<u>322,745,230.58</u>
2. Book Value at Beginning of Year	995,599.43	240,671,308.32	83,377,976.59		<u>325,044,884.34</u>

18. Goodwill

Original Book Value of Goodwill

Name of Invested Unit or Items Forming Goodwill	Balance at Beginning of Year	Increase in the Current Period		Decrease in the Current Period		Balance at End of Period
		Formed by Enterprise Merger	Others	Disposal	Others	
Acquire stock shares of Zhejiang Xiaowangzi Food Co., Ltd.	191,394,422.51					191,394,422.51
In total	<u>191,394,422.51</u>					<u>191,394,422.51</u>

The goodwill of the company is mainly formed by the acquisition of the equity of Zhejiang Little Prince Food Co., Ltd. the asset group of the goodwill is mainly composed of fixed assets, investment real estate, intangible assets and projects under construction.

19. Long-term Unamortized Expenses

Items	Balance at Beginning of Year	Increased Amounts in the Current Period	Amortized Amounts in the Current Period	Other Decreased Amounts	Balance at End of Period
Reconstruction of majuqiao plant	13,539,943.97		337,094.04		13,202,849.93
Amortization of laboratory decoration costs	2,230,677.31		80,246.16		2,150,431.15
Factory No.3 compartment maintenance	516,335.99	333,206.96	72,601.19		776,941.76
Housing renovation	649,010.65	494,801.98	59,872.26		1,083,940.37
Total	<u>16,935,967.92</u>	<u>828,008.94</u>	<u>549,813.65</u>		<u>17,214,163.21</u>

20. Deferred Income Tax Assets/Deferred Income Tax Liabilities

(1) Deferred Income Tax Assets Not Being Offset

Items	Balance at End of Period		Balance at Beginning of Year	
	Deductible Temporary	Deferred Income Tax Assets	Deductible Temporary	Deferred Income Tax Assets

	Difference		Difference	
Asset Impairment Reserves	31,274,517.52	7,818,629.38	44,268,191.18	11,067,047.80
Lease liabilities	142,681.30	35,670.33	167,668.58	41,917.15
Deductible Loss	1,383,480.84	345,870.21	1,383,480.84	345,870.21
Credit impairment Loss	3,811,842.32	952,960.58	3,811,842.32	952,960.58
Deferred Income	11,824,538.36	2,956,134.59	11,824,538.36	2,956,134.59
Wages payable	5,677,134.00	1,419,283.50	5,677,134.00	1,419,283.50
Valuation of Financial Instruments and Derivative Financial Instruments	7,516,681.73	1,879,170.43	211,060.00	52,765.00
Contract rebate	3,451,347.72	862,836.93	3,215,300.44	803,825.11
In total	<u>65,082,223.79</u>	<u>16,270,555.95</u>	<u>70,559,215.72</u>	<u>17,639,803.94</u>

(2) Details of Deferred Income Tax Liabilities Not Being Offset

Items	Balance at End of Period		Balance at Beginning of Year	
	Taxable Temporary Difference	Deferred Income Tax Liabilities	Taxable Temporary Difference	Deferred Income Tax Liabilities
Valuation and appreciation of assets in merger of enterprises not under the same control	139,511,373.01	34,877,843.25	144,667,350.88	36,166,837.72
Valuation of Financial Instruments and Derivative Financial Instruments	155,135,359.76	38,783,839.94	54,719,042.81	13,679,760.70
Right to use assets	34,449.15	8,612.29	34,449.15	8,612.29
Total	<u>294,681,181.92</u>	<u>73,670,295.48</u>	<u>199,420,842.84</u>	<u>49,855,210.71</u>

(3) Details of Deferred Income Tax Liabilities after Offset

Items	Offsetting amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities	Carrying amount after offsetting between deferred tax assets and liabilities	offsetting amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities at the end of last period	Carrying amount after offsetting between deferred tax assets and liabilities at the end of last period
Deferred tax asset	3,015,308.80	13,255,247.15	3,450,040.01	14,189,763.93
Deferred tax liabilities	3,015,308.80	70,654,986.68	3,450,040.01	46,405,170.70

(4) Details of Deferred Income Tax Assets Not Being Confirmed

Items	Balance at End of Period	Balance at Beginning of Year
Deductible temporary differences		
Deductible Loss	162,271,141.83	160,184,970.56
In total	<u>162,271,141.83</u>	<u>160,184,970.56</u>

(5)Deductible loss on deferred income tax assets not being confirmed will be due at the following years

Year	Balance at End of Period	Balance at Beginning of Year	Notes
2023	9,688,448.81	9,688,448.81	
2024	47,153,825.45	47,153,825.45	
2025	25,114,592.05	25,114,592.05	
2026	12,221,704.26	12,221,704.26	
2027	66,006,399.99	66,006,399.99	
2028	2,086,171.27		
Total	<u>162,271,141.83</u>	<u>160,184,970.56</u>	

21.Other Non-current Assets

Items	Ending Balance			Beginning Balance		
	Book balance	Provision for impairment	Book value	Book balance	Provision for impairment	Book value
Three-year term deposit	33,895,087.34		33,895,087.34	53,544,782.34		53,544,782.34
Total	<u>33,895,087.34</u>		<u>33,895,087.34</u>	<u>53,544,782.34</u>		<u>53,544,782.34</u>

22.Short-term Borrowings

(1) Classification of Short-term Borrowings

Items	Balance at End of Period	Balance at Beginning of Year
Guaranteed Loan	1,642,308,166.66	1,260,543,148.81
In total	<u>1,642,308,166.66</u>	<u>1,260,543,148.81</u>

23.Derivative financial liability

Item	Ending balance	Beginning balance
Changes in fair value of hedging instruments	84,108,320.00	111,373,155.00
Total	<u>84,108,320.00</u>	<u>111,373,155.00</u>

24.Notes Payable

Item	Ending balance	Beginning balance
Bank acceptance bill		3,331,333.80
Total		<u>3,331,333.80</u>

25.Accounts Payable

(1) Accounts Payable Listed

Items	Balance at End of Period	Balance at Beginning of Year
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Items	Balance at End of Period	Balance at Beginning of Year
Material Funds Payable	113,538,785.12	99,975,435.40
Project Funds Payable	7,586,930.60	8,989,252.43
Equipment Funds Payable	271,620.81	765,432.60
Others	7,334,252.50	1,181,756.78
In total	<u>128,731,589.03</u>	<u>110,911,877.21</u>

26. Advance payment

(1) Advance payment Listed

Items	Balance at End of Period	Balance at Beginning of Year
Advance collection of rent	1,371,674.51	922,982.41
In total	<u>1,371,674.51</u>	<u>922,982.41</u>

27. Contract liabilities

(1) Classification of contract liabilities

Items	Balance at End of Period	Balance at Beginning of Year
Loans	589,737,348.35	285,555,581.80
In total	<u>589,737,348.35</u>	<u>285,555,581.80</u>

28. Wages Payable

(1) List of Wages Payable

Items	Balance at Beginning of Year	Increase in the Current Period	Decrease in the Current Period	Balance at End of Period
One Short-term Compensation	42,220,454.37	129,794,334.67	158,476,573.49	13,538,215.55
Two After-service Welfare- Set up ESP liabilities	1,708,306.39	16,697,603.52	16,941,858.13	1,464,051.78
Three Dismission Welfare		240,454.26	240,454.26	
In total	<u>43,928,760.76</u>	<u>146,732,392.45</u>	<u>175,658,885.88</u>	<u>15,002,267.33</u>

(2) List of Short-term Compensation

Items	Balance at Beginning of Year	Increase in the Current Period	Decrease in the Current Period	Balance at End of Period
1. Wage, Bonus, Allowance and Subsidy	38,119,437.46	105,739,879.46	133,942,598.44	9,916,718.48
2. Welfare Expense of Employee	6,920.00	3,851,141.03	3,817,968.23	40,092.80
3. Social Insurance Expense	<u>832,783.50</u>	<u>9,578,934.23</u>	<u>9,801,131.53</u>	<u>610,586.20</u>
Among them: Medical Insurance Premiums	750,291.67	8,824,747.29	9,025,984.28	549,054.68
Industrial Injury Insurance Premiums	66,211.98	559,270.87	579,086.94	46,395.91

Items	Balance at Beginning of Year	Increase in the Current Period	Decrease in the Current Period	Balance at End of Period
Birth Insurance Premiums	16,279.85	162,207.82	163,352.06	15,135.61
Others		32,708.25	32,708.25	
4. Housing Provident Funds	146,594.49	8,349,033.00	8,380,862.00	114,765.49
5. Labor Union Expense and Personnel Education Fund	3,114,718.92	2,275,346.95	2,534,013.29	2,856,052.58
In total	<u>42,220,454.37</u>	<u>129,794,334.67</u>	<u>158,476,573.49</u>	<u>13,538,215.55</u>

(3) List of Stated Drawings Plan

Items	Balance at Beginning of Year	Increase in the Current Period	Decrease in the Current Period	Balance at End of Period
1. Basic Pension Insurance	1,616,949.93	14,377,885.25	14,609,042.21	1,385,792.97
2. Unemployment Insurance Expense	42,937.75	477,670.30	487,651.13	32,956.92
3. Enterprise Annuity Charges	48,418.71	1,842,047.97	1,845,164.79	45,301.89
Total	<u>1,708,306.39</u>	<u>16,697,603.52</u>	<u>16,941,858.13</u>	<u>1,464,051.78</u>

29. Taxes and Fees Payable

Items	Balance at End of Period	Balance at Beginning of Year
Corporate Income Tax	12,163,716.53	39,893,369.93
VAT	4,672,877.79	18,489,749.05
Urban Maintenance and Construction Tax	697,085.89	1,352,280.58
House Property Tax	1,003,999.30	2,316,064.99
Land Use Tax	279,642.34	150,746.89
Individual Income Tax	395,864.23	2,331,343.41
Educational Surtax	247,729.15	542,273.76
Local Educational Surtax	217,295.83	413,658.90
Stamp Tax	241,216.09	1,135,833.99
Environmental protection tax	3,162.78	3,732.68
In total	<u>19,922,589.93</u>	<u>66,629,054.18</u>

30. Other Accounts Payable

A. Overview

(1) Classification

Items	Balance at End of Period	Balance at Beginning of Year
Interest Payable	21,082,795.47	21,082,795.47
Dividends Payable	3,213,302.88	3,213,302.88
Other Accounts Payable	89,161,679.89	59,703,587.21
In total	<u>113,457,778.24</u>	<u>83,999,685.56</u>

B. Interest Payable

(1) Classification

Items	Balance at End of Period	Balance at Beginning of Year
Loan Interest between Enterprises	21,082,795.47	21,082,795.47
In total	<u>21,082,795.47</u>	<u>21,082,795.47</u>

C. Dividends Payable

(1) Classification

Items	Balance at End of Period	Balance at Beginning of Year
Common stock dividends		
Others	3,213,302.88	3,213,302.88
In total	<u>3,213,302.88</u>	<u>3,213,302.88</u>

D. Other Accounts Payable

(1) List of Other Accounts Payable by Nature of Funds

Items	Balance at End of Period	Balance at Beginning of Year
Guaranteed Deposit and Deposit	37,852,852.41	18,847,429.40
Intercourse Funds between Units	33,094,910.72	27,733,578.06
Intercourse Funds of Related Parties	4,401,686.83	3,070,641.51
Personal Intercourse Funds	3,135,810.63	3,829,316.55
Various Insurances of Employee	4,170,279.11	2,507,094.75
Others	6,506,140.19	3,715,526.94
In total	<u>89,161,679.89</u>	<u>59,703,587.21</u>

31. Non-current liabilities due within one year

Item	End balance	Beginning balance
Current portion of lease liability	628,515.16	1,432,706.14
Total	<u>628,515.16</u>	<u>1,432,706.14</u>

32. Other current liability

1. Other current liability statement

Item	End balance	Beginning balance
Sales tax to be transferred	56,434,136.00	56,184,255.30
Total	<u>56,434,136.00</u>	<u>56,184,255.30</u>

33. Long term borrowing

Item	End balance	Beginning balance
Credit Loan	600,000,000.00	500,284,166.67
Total	<u>600,000,000.00</u>	<u>500,284,166.67</u>

34. Lease liability

Item	End balance	Beginning balance
Lease liability	1,427,888.14	2,216,669.37
Less: Unrecognized financing expenses	42,115.18	79,572.25
Non current liabilities reclassified to maturity within one year	628,515.16	1,432,706.14
Total	<u>757,257.80</u>	<u>704,390.98</u>

35. Long term wage payable

(1) List of long-term wage payable

Items	Balance at End of Period	Balance at Beginning of Year
Net liabilities of defined benefit plan in post employment benefits		
Other Long-term Welfare	5,677,134.00	5,677,134.00
In total	<u>5,677,134.00</u>	<u>5,677,134.00</u>

36. Deferred Income

Items	Balance at Beginning of Year	Increase in the Current Period	Decrease in the Current Period	Balance at End of Period	Cause of Formation
Government Subsidy	64,550,917.36		1,042,216.25	63,508,701.11	
In total	<u>64,550,917.36</u>		<u>1,042,216.25</u>	<u>63,508,701.11</u>	

Among them, items involving government subsidy are as follows:

Items Receiving Subsidy	Balance at Beginning of Year	Increase in the Current Period	Charge to other Profits	Other changes	Balance at End of Period	Asset related / income related
Enterprise foundation supporting in the construction stage of "Tianjin Lingang Industrial Zone Management Committee"	47,374,115.29		638,752.08		46,735,363.21	Asset related
Special subsidy for infrastructure investment	8,520,037.90				8,520,037.90	Asset related
The relocation compensation	3,462,874.32				3,462,874.32	Asset related
"Oil tank expansion and Winter Transformation Project" subsidy fund	2,522,657.94		125,090.45		2,397,567.50	

Tianjin Binhai New District's Industrially Technical Renovation and Park Construction Funds as well as Expenditures for Science and Technology	1,648,147.97		111,111.12		1,537,036.84	Asset related
Key technology research and industrialization project of "moderate processing" of grain and oil	622,710.56		38,919.42		583,791.14	Asset related
Construction of provincial grain reserve information management system to form asset entry project	232,373.66		100,343.16		132,030.50	Asset related
Design of electric heating system for oil tank	167,999.72		28,000.02		139,999.70	Asset related
In total	<u>64,550,917.36</u>		<u>1,042,216.25</u>		<u>63,508,701.11</u>	

37.Share Capital

Items	Balance at Beginning of Year	Changes in the Current Period (+, -)					Balance at End of Period
		New Share Issue	Share Donation	Share Transfer of Provident Fund	Others	Sub-total	
1. Shares with Restricted Conditions	<u>41,159,887.00</u>				<u>-10,289,972.00</u>		<u>30,869,915.00</u>
(1) State Shareholding							
(2) State-owned Legal-person Shareholding							
(3) Other Domestic Capital Shareholding	<u>41,159,887.00</u>				<u>-10,289,972.00</u>		<u>30,869,915.00</u>
Including: Domestic Legal-person Shareholding							
Domestic Natural Person Shareholding	<u>41,159,887.00</u>				<u>-10,289,972.00</u>		<u>30,869,915.00</u>
(4) Foreign Shareholding							

income that cannot be transferred to profits and losses under the equity method							
3. Changes in the fair value of other equity instrument investments							
4. Changes in fair value of the enterprise's own credit risk							
Two Other comprehensive incomes that will be classified into profit and loss	1,005,720.50	730,651.63			730,651.63		1,736,372.13
1. Other comprehensive income transferable to profit and loss under the equity method							
2. Changes in the fair value of other debt investments							
3. Amount of financial assets reclassified into other comprehensive income							
4. Provision for credit impairment of other debt investment							
5. Effective part of cash flow hedging							
6. Converted difference between foreign currency financial statements	1,005,720.50	730,651.63			730,651.63		1,736,372.13
Total	<u>1,005,720.50</u>	<u>730,651.63</u>			<u>730,651.63</u>		<u>1,736,372.13</u>

40. Surplus Reserves

Items	Balance at Beginning of Year	Increase in the Current Period	Decrease in the Current Period	Balance at End of Period
Statutory Surplus Reserves	84,487,609.05			84,487,609.05
Free Surplus Reserves	37,634,827.93			37,634,827.93
In total	<u>122,122,436.98</u>			<u>122,122,436.98</u>

41. Undistributed Profit

Items	Amounts in the Current Period	Amounts in the Prior Period
Adjustment on undistributed profit at end of last year	532,904,675.62	391,493,534.34

Items	Amounts in the Current Period	Amounts in the Prior Period
Adjustment on total number of undistributed profit at beginning of period (increase+ and decrease-)		
Adjusted undistributed profit at beginning of period	532,904,675.62	391,493,534.34
Add: net profit attributable to parent company in the current period	73,581,795.36	72,587,347.65
Other factor		-23,682.87
Less: withdrawal legal surplus reserves		
Withdrawal free surplus reserves		
Withdrawal general risk reserves		
Ordinary stock dividends payable		
Ordinary stock dividends transferred to capital		
Undistributed profit at end of period	606,486,470.98	464,080,881.99

42. Operation Revenue and Operation Cost

(1) Operation Revenue and Operation Cost

Items	Amounts in the Current Period		Amounts in the Prior Period	
	Revenue	Cost	Revenue	Cost
Prime Business	4,792,494,443.33	4,604,819,197.36	5,494,462,329.87	5,267,887,989.16
Other Business	30,739,764.85	26,151,271.78	18,318,940.45	6,476,103.50
In total	<u>4,823,234,208.18</u>	<u>4,630,970,469.14</u>	<u>5,512,781,270.32</u>	<u>5,274,364,092.66</u>

(2) Prime Business (Industry and Business-classified)

Name of Industry (or Business)	Amounts in the Current Period		Amounts in the Prior Period	
	Revenue	Cost	Revenue	Cost
Oil and Oil Seeds	4,305,004,934.04	4,237,929,626.02	5,029,994,012.13	4,897,082,807.80
Food Processing	487,489,509.29	366,889,571.34	464,468,317.74	370,805,181.36
In total	<u>4,792,494,443.33</u>	<u>4,604,819,197.36</u>	<u>5,494,462,329.87</u>	<u>5,267,887,989.16</u>

(3) Prime Business (Region-classified)

Name of Region	Amounts in the Current Period		Amounts in the Prior Period	
	Revenue	Cost	Revenue	Cost
North China	4,139,917,098.94	4,074,148,710.63	4,554,123,662.96	4,422,630,118.98
East China	375,856,398.15	279,165,994.80	364,861,708.51	286,122,942.00
Northeast China	68,978,807.28	53,627,460.77	70,369,663.99	58,672,431.76
South East	207,742,138.96	197,877,031.16	505,107,294.41	500,462,496.42
In total	<u>4,792,494,443.33</u>	<u>4,604,819,197.36</u>	<u>5,494,462,329.87</u>	<u>5,267,887,989.16</u>

43. Tariff And Annex

Items	Amounts in the Current Period	Amounts in the Prior Period
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Items	Amounts in the Current Period	Amounts in the Prior Period
Urban Maintenance and Construction Tax	2,164,523.24	5,547,508.14
Educational Surtax	937,938.89	2,383,077.24
Local Educational Surtax	625,292.57	1,588,718.13
House Property tax	3,040,839.14	3,000,706.17
Land Use Tax	914,015.59	810,831.84
Stamp Tax	3,825,650.53	3,643,485.85
Vehicle and Vessel Use Tax	20,323.53	20,909.30
Other Taxes and Fees	20,090.39	20,628.49
In total	<u>11,548,673.88</u>	<u>17,015,865.16</u>

44.Sales Expenses

Items	Amounts in the Current Period	Amounts in the Prior Period
Employee Compensation (including social security, etc)	25,300,609.41	29,291,508.50
Sales Promotion Expenses	7,282,685.02	4,055,810.11
Warehousing Fees	14,257,898.37	8,497,141.26
Depreciation	7,985,937.31	7,901,751.09
Material consumption, sample and product cost	3,712,801.42	1,948,756.28
Travel Expenses	3,070,763.08	2,393,868.84
Repair Costs	115,097.47	125,442.17
Handling fees	146,400.18	392,895.96
Water and Electricity Fees	547,038.39	630,075.86
Vehicle Fees	481,627.88	131,919.41
Packing Expenses	251,296.30	53,683.76
Test and Detection Fees	133,279.64	88,133.90
Business Entertainment Expenses	1,514,904.94	
Others	13,637,484.20	13,677,022.18
Total	<u>78,437,823.61</u>	<u>69,188,009.32</u>

45.Administration Expenses

Items	Amounts in the Current Period	Amounts in the Prior Period
Employee Compensation (including social security, etc)	50,938,225.39	50,434,025.42
Amortization of Assets	13,240,946.13	13,005,624.37
Impairment Costs	3,687,167.40	4,327,122.86
Fees of Employing Agent	3,545,562.82	2,920,279.69
Company Expenses	1,694,907.02	1,892,233.41
Repair Costs	1,485,217.53	1,473,228.80

Items	Amounts in the Current Period	Amounts in the Prior Period
Lease fee	1,437,456.70	2,080,164.07
Vehicle Fees	922,140.12	1,270,341.36
Information Network Fees	896,801.93	749,443.87
Business Entertainment Expenses	487,704.84	358,026.74
Environmental Protection Fees	475,656.29	640,492.40
Commercial Insurance Expenses	287,138.08	429,123.43
Workers Insurance Expenses	125,998.48	0.00
Security Protection Fees	822,264.35	424,416.84
Labor Protection Fees	27,309.72	190,101.64
Material Consumption	301,685.55	312,740.16
Travel Expenses	433,247.37	83,289.71
Other Expenses	12,089,152.49	7,150,012.92
In total	<u>92,898,582.21</u>	<u>87,740,667.69</u>

46. Research and Development Expenses

Items	Amounts in the Current Period	Amounts in the Prior Period
R&D Expenses	10,262,799.97	4,876,642.24
In total	<u>10,262,799.97</u>	<u>4,876,642.24</u>

47. Financial Expenses

Items	Amounts in the Current Period	Amounts in the Prior Period
Interest Expenses	25,265,021.07	16,391,856.85
Less: Interest Income	5,832,452.30	6,825,161.06
Exchange Profit and Loss	-2,719,736.45	-196,022.86
Service Charges	552,216.18	3,198,614.15
In total	<u>17,265,048.50</u>	<u>12,569,287.08</u>

48. Other Profits

Items	Amounts in the Current Period	Amounts in the Prior Period
Government Subsidy Related to Daily Corporate Activities	6,149,861.75	6,346,260.64
Return of Service Charges of Withholding Individual Income Tax	156,397.49	92,739.41
Others	17,955.34	
In total	<u>6,324,214.58</u>	<u>6,439,000.05</u>

49. Investment Income

Items	Amounts in the Current Period	Amounts in the Prior Period
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Items	Amounts in the Current Period	Amounts in the Prior Period
Long-term equity investment income accounted with equity method	7,012,296.86	11,762,199.64
Investment income from disposal of wealth management products		267,083.33
Investment income of disposing trading financial assets		128,861.80
Investment income obtained during the holding of transactional financial assets	169,707.51	47,446.09
Others	-2,721.38	
In total	<u>7,179,282.99</u>	<u>12,205,590.86</u>

50. Profits on Changes in Fair Value

Source of generating income with changes in fair value	Amounts in the Current Period	Amounts in the Prior Period
Financial assets that are measured as per fair value and for which the changes are included in the current profit and loss	143,869,459.30	49,424,487.23
Including: income with changes in fair value generated by derivative financial instruments	143,869,459.30	49,424,487.23
Trading financial liabilities		
In total	<u>143,869,459.30</u>	<u>49,424,487.23</u>

51. Credit impairment loss

Items	Amounts in the Current Period	Amounts in the Prior Period
Accounts receivable bad debt loss	-115,984.57	-600.00
Other receivables bad debt loss		
Total	<u>-115,984.57</u>	<u>-600.00</u>

52. Assets impairment loss

项 目	Amounts in the Current Period	Amounts in the Prior Period
Bad debt loss		
Loss from inventory depreciation and loss from impairment of contract performance costs	-25,186,589.63	
Total	<u>-25,186,589.63</u>	

53. Assets Disposal Income

Items	Amounts in the Current Period	Amounts in the Prior Period
Gains or losses on disposal of fixed assets	-2,209.46	441,741.39
In total	<u>-2,209.46</u>	<u>441,741.39</u>

54. Non-operating Income

(1) Classification list

Items	Amounts in the Current Period	Amounts in the Prior Period	Amounts Charged to Non-recurring Profit and Loss
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Items	Amounts in the Current Period	Amounts in the Prior Period	Amounts Charged to Non-recurring Profit and Loss
Total non current assets retirement gains:	10,274.33	40,746.10	10,274.33
Including: fixed assets scrap profit	10,274.33	40,746.10	10,274.33
profit from scrap of intangible assets			
Deafult revenue	3,636,895.41	36,613.84	3,636,895.41
Non-payable liabilities	13,284.33		13,284.33
Government Subsidy		4,502.00	
Relocation Compensation	98,808.18	354,192.63	98,808.18
Other Gains	144,239.11	39,160.87	144,239.11
In total	<u>3,903,501.36</u>	<u>475,215.44</u>	<u>3,903,501.36</u>

55.Non-operating Expenses

Items	Amounts in the Current Period	Amounts in the Prior Period	Amounts Charged to Non-recurring Profit and Loss
Total non current assets retirement loss:	67,613.57	16,790.13	67,613.57
Including: fixed assets scrap loss	67,613.57	16,790.13	67,613.57
intangible assets scrap loss			
Deafult revenue	65.46	96,944.84	65.46
Others	460,301.41	244,592.56	460,301.41
Total	<u>527,980.44</u>	<u>358,327.53</u>	<u>527,980.44</u>

56.Income Tax Expenses

(1) List of Income Tax Expenses

Amounts in the Current Period	Amounts in the Prior Period	Amounts in the Current Period
Income Tax Expenses of the Current Period	7,333,690.17	6,105,743.64
Deferred Income Tax Expenses	25,184,332.75	24,355,678.28
Total	<u>32,518,022.92</u>	<u>30,461,421.92</u>

(2) Accounting Profit and Income Tax Expense Adjustment Process

Items	Amounts in the Current Period	Amounts in the Prior Period
Total Profits	117,294,505.00	115,653,813.61
Income tax expenses calculated by statutory/applicable tax rate	29,323,626.25	28,913,453.40
Effect of subsidiary corporations being applicable to different tax rates	-109,569.75	-465,871.81
Adjustment on effect of income tax in the prior period		1,348,133.02
Effect of Non-taxable Incomes	-2,568,992.91	-2,866,400.51
Effect of Non-deductible cost, expense and loss	8,614.93	17,385.49

Effect of deductible loss on usage of unconfirmed deferred income tax assets in the prior period	-36,728.82	
Effect of deductible temporary difference or deductible loss on unconfirmed deferred income tax in the current period	5,913,515.30	3,795,413.88
Effect of deductions		
Others	-12,442.08	-280,691.55
Income Tax Expenses	<u>32,518,022.92</u>	<u>30,461,421.92</u>

57. Other comprehensive income items and their income tax impact and transferred to profit and loss

See 39 Other Comprehensive Incomes under Section VIII of the Notes for details “Appendix Six Notes on Items in Consolidated Financial Statements,

58. Notes to items related cash flow statement

(1) Receiving other cash related to operation activities

Items	Amounts in the Current Period	Amounts in the Prior Period
Intercourse Funds of Related Parties	879,899,688.90	1,092,728,826.43
Intercourse Funds of Other Units	129,523,949.12	77,884,840.10
Non-operating Income and other income	5,111,702.84	5,306,053.12
Interest Income	2,409,511.39	6,708,697.32
Future Margins	4,937,540.00	2,151,049.48
Others	1,929,648.28	4,800,305.29
Total	<u>1,023,812,040.53</u>	<u>1,189,579,771.74</u>

(2) Other Cash Payment Related to Operation Activities

Items	Amounts in the Current Period	Amounts in the Prior Period
Intercourse Funds of Related Parties	41,389,562.45	31,495,939.51
Intercourse Funds of Other Units	693,763,069.50	1,581,633,115.17
Payment for Administration Expenses	54,046,499.12	11,211,289.78
Payment for Operating Expenses	3,013,507.59	2,011,580.36
Non-operating Expenses	3,500,409.16	3,173,814.38
Petty Cash Paid	141,253.83	147,809.79
Bank Charges	369,183.00	358,327.53
Others	3,888,526.01	2,740,301.36
In total	<u>800,112,010.66</u>	<u>1,632,772,177.88</u>

(3) Other cash payments related to financing activities

Items	Amounts in the Current Period	Amounts in the Prior Period
Lease payment amount	574,077.78	
In total	<u>574,077.78</u>	

59. Supplementary Materials of Cash Flows Statement

(1) Supplementary Materials of Cash Flows Statement

Supplementary Materials	Amounts in the Current Period	Amounts in the Prior Period
1. Adjusting net accounting profit to operating cash flow		
Net Profit	84,776,482.08	85,192,391.69
Add: Assets Impairment Reserves	25,186,589.63	
Credit impairment loss	115,984.57	600.00
Fixed Assets Depreciation, Oil-and-gas Assets Depreciation and Productive Biological Assets Depreciation	50,733,768.46	46,068,782.54
Amortization of Intangible Assets	7,453,613.22	7,432,845.06
Amortization of Long-term Deferred Expenses	549,813.65	784,346.16
Losses on Disposal of Fixed Assets, Intangible Assets and Other Long-term Assets (Fill in profit with symbol “—”)	2,009.46	-441,741.39
Losses on Retirement of Fixed Assets (Fill in profit with symbol “—”)	60,624.57	16,790.13
Losses on Changes in Fair Value (Fill in profit with symbol “—”)	-143,869,459.30	-49,424,487.23
Financial Expenses (Fill in profit with symbol “—”)	17,265,048.50	12,569,287.08
Investment Losses (Fill in profit with symbol “—”)	-7,179,282.99	-12,205,590.86
Decrease in Deferred Income Tax Assets (Fill in increase with symbol “—”)	934,516.78	11,308,682.37
Increase in Deferred Income Tax Reliabilities (Fill in decrease with symbol “—”)	24,249,815.98	12,587,506.31
Decrease in Inventory (Fill in increase with symbol “—”)	-114,286,861.49	-717,414,422.37
Decrease in Items of Operating Receivables (Fill in increase with symbol “—”)	-360,191,592.16	-64,104,630.81
Increase in Items of Operating Receivables (Fill in decrease with symbol “—”)	276,849,383.25	493,019,231.89
Others		
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	-137,349,545.79	-174,610,409.43
2. Major investment and financing activities that do not involve cash payments		
Conversion of Debt into Capital		
Convertible Bonds Due Within One Year		
Fixed Assets under Financing Lease		
3. Net change conditions in cash and cash equivalents		
Cash balance at end of period	1,251,666,904.81	810,888,971.64
Less: cash balance at beginning of period	551,439,110.07	506,928,810.69
Add: balance of the cash equivalents at end of period		
Less: balance of the cash equivalents at beginning of period		
Cash and cash equivalent net increase quota	700,227,794.74	303,960,160.95

(2) Composition of cash and cash equivalents

Items	Balance at End of Period	Balance at Beginning of Period
1.Cash	1,251,666,904.81	551,439,110.07
Including: cash in stock	24,244.79	10,693.10
Bank deposit available for payment at any time	1,204,708,171.25	531,515,415.66
Other currency funds available for payment at any time	46,934,488.77	19,913,001.31
Deposits with central bank available for payment		
Interbank deposit		
Interbank placements		
2.Cash Equivalents		
Including: bond investment maturing within three months		
3.Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	1,251,666,904.81	551,439,110.07
Including: restricted cash and cash equivalents used by parent company or intra-group affiliates		

60. Assets with restricted ownership or right to use

Items	Book Value at End of Period	Reasons being Restricted
Investment Real Estate	5,369,095.43	Litigation Freeze
Fixed Assets	5,201,543.82	Litigation Freeze
In total	<u>10,570,639.25</u>	

61. Monetary Items of Foreign Currency

(1) Monetary Items of Foreign Currency

Items	Balance of Foreign Currency at End of Period	Exchange Rate Convert	Balance of Converting to RMB at End of Period
Monetary fund	1,957,173.26	7.2258	14,142,142.55
Including: US Dollars	1,957,173.26	7.2258	14,142,142.55
Accounts payable	587,546.12	7.2258	4,245,490.73
Including: US Dollars	587,546.12	7.2258	4,245,490.73
Other Payable	1,886,180.38	7.2258	13,629,162.16
Including: US Dollars	1,886,180.38	7.2258	13,629,162.16

(2) Instruction of Operational Entity Overseas

The registrant and operating unit of the Company is Beijing Grain (Singapore) International Trade Co., Ltd. with main business place of Singapore and recording currency of US Dollars.

62. Hedging items and related hedging instruments

Please refer to the related content on Derivative financial liability under Section VI (23) of the Notes.

63. Government Subsidies

(1) Basic conditions of government grants

Type	Amount	Presentation item	Amount recorded in profit and loss
VAT refunds	2,909,904.59	Other income	2,909,904.59
Stable post subsidy	4,207.22	Other income	4,207.22
Port of Tianjin Free Trade Zone Development and Reform Bureau in 2020 first to fourth batch of Tianjin energy saving funds	71,000.00	Other income	71,000.00
Special Fund for Intelligent Manufacturing of Science, technology and Industrial Innovation Bureau of Port of Tianjin Free Trade Zone (district level)	100,000.00	Other income	100,000.00
Employment Allowance for the disabled	75,262.57	Other income	75,262.57
Employment subsidy for employment administration in Lin 'an District	4,500.00	Other income	4,500.00
Mayor of Tieling Award for quality (Little Prince of Liaoning province)	200,000.00	Other income	200,000.00
Liaoning small prince expanded potato chip production line new equipment subsidies	1,304,400.00	Other income	1,304,400.00
Liaoning Little Prince New Factory expansion support bonus	261,643.00	Other income	261,643.00
Tax Control System service fee	840.00	Other income	840.00
The credit bureau“Preempt the opportunity, spell the economy” subsidy	60,000.00	Other income	60,000.00
Tax incentives for small and micro enterprises	1,188.12	Other income	1,188.12
Land tax rebates	101,200.00	Other income	101,200.00
Subsidies for recruiting fresh graduates	13,500.00	Other income	13,500.00
“Tianjin Port Industrial Zone Administrative Committee” construction phase of enterprise infrastructure matching grants	63,130,000.00	Defer income,other income	638,752.08
Beijing food and material reserve bureau“Oil tank expansion and Winter Transformation Project” subsidy fund	2,626,900.00	Defer income, Other income	125,090.45
Capital and expenditure on science and technology for industrial and park construction in Binhai New Area	4,000,000.00	Defer income, Other income	111,111.12
Grain and oil“Moderate processing” key technology research and industrialization projects to form fixed assets	1,089,743.60	Defer income,other incoe	38,919.42
The construction of provincial-level grain reserve information management system forms an asset entry project	633,746.30	Defer income , other income	100,343.16
Green and clean production equipment for edible oil and electric heating system for oil tank	855,179.48	Defer income, other income	28,000.02
In total	<u>77,443,214.88</u>		<u>6,149,861.75</u>

VII. Change in Consolidation Scope

There were no changes in the scope of consolidation for the company during the reporting period.

VIII. Equities in Other Entities

1. Equities in Subsidiaries

(1) Composition of the Company

Name of Subsidiary	Principle Place of Business	Registered Place	Nature of Business	Shareholding Ratio (%)		Voting rights ratio (%)	Mode of Acquisition
				Direct	Indirect		
Beijing Jingliang Food Co., Ltd.	Beijing	Beijing	Investment management	100		100	Merger under the same control
Jingliang (Tianjin) Grain and Oil Industry Co., Ltd.	Tianjin	Tianjin	Agricultural Product and By Product Processing		70	70	Merger under the same control
Beijing Jingliang Oil and Fat Co., Ltd.	Beijing	Beijing	Grain and oil trade		100	100	Merger under the same control
Jingliang (Hebei) Oil Industry Co., Ltd.	Hebei	Hebei	Agricultural Product and By Product Processing		51	51	Merger under the same control
Beijing Guchuan Edible Oil Co., Ltd.	Beijing	Beijing	Grain and oil trade		100	100	Merger under the same control
Beijing Eisen-Lubao Oil Co., Ltd.	Beijing	Beijing	Agricultural Product and By Product Processing		100	100	Merger under the same control
Beijing Tianweikang Oil Distribution Center Co., Ltd.	Beijing	Beijing	Warehousing		100	100	Merger under the same control
Beijing Guchuan Bread Food Co., Ltd.	Beijing	Beijing	Food Processing		100	100	Merger under the same control
Zhejiang Xiao Wang Zi Food Co., Ltd.	Hangzhou	Hangzhou	Food Processing	17.6794	77.2072	94.8866	
Hangzhou Lin'an Xiaotianshi Food Co., Ltd.	Hangzhou	Hangzhou	Food Processing	17.6794	77.2072	94.8866	Combination not under same control
Liaoning Xiao Wang Zi Food Co., Ltd.	Liaoning	Liaoning	Food Processing	17.6794	77.2072	94.8866	Combination not under same control
Linqing Xiao Wang Zi Food	Linqing	Linqing	Food Processing	17.6794	77.2072	94.8866	Combination not under

Name of Subsidiary	Principle Place of	Registered Place	Nature of Business	Shareholding Ratio (%)		Voting rights	Mode of Acquisition
Co., Ltd.							same control
Lin'an Chunmanyuan Agricultural Development Co., Ltd.	Hangzhou	Hangzhou	Food Processing	17.6794	77.2072	94.8866	Combination not under same control
Jingliang (Singapore) International Trade Co., Ltd.	Singapore	Singapore	Grain trade		100	100	Establishment by investment
Jingliang (Caofeidian) Agricultural Development Co., Ltd.	Tangshan	Tangshan	Plantation	51		51	Establishment by investment
Beijing jingliang gubi oil and grease co. LTD	Beijing	Beijing	Grain and oil trade		100	100	Establishment by investment
Jingliang (Yueyang) Grain and Oil Industry Co., Ltd.	Hunan	Hunan	Agricultural products	65		65	Establishment by investment
Jingliang (Beijing) Food Marketing Management Co., Ltd	Beijing	Beijing	Food Processing	100		100	Establishment by investment

(2) Major non-wholly-owned subsidiaries

Name of Subsidiary	Shareholding Ratio of Minority Shareholders (%)	Voting rights ratio of Minority Shareholders (%)	Profit And Loss Attributable to Minority Shareholders for the Current Period	Dividends Distributed to Minority Shareholders for the Current Period	Balance of Minority Shareholder's Equity at the End of the Period
Zhejiang Xiao Wang Zi Food Co., Ltd.	5.1134	5.1134	2,680,698.34		54,933,201.02
Jingliang (Tianjin) Grain and Oil Industry Co., Ltd.	30.00	30.00	7,692,000.00		291,700,095.75

(3) Important financial information on major non-wholly-owned subsidiaries

Items	Ending balance or Amount incurred in the current period	
	Zhejiang Xiao Wang Zi Food Co., Ltd.	Jingliang (Tianjin) Grain and Oil Industry Co., Ltd.
Current Assets	689,613,771.26	1,769,547,834.10
Non-current Assets	340,142,967.05	720,438,339.29

Items	Ending balance or Amount incurred in the current period	
	Total Assets	1,029,756,738.31
Current Liabilities	98,855,827.71	1,030,677,448.23
Non-current Liabilities	17,660,046.22	486,976,623.09
Total Liabilities	116,515,873.93	1,517,654,071.32
Operating Income	428,413,574.82	2,364,528,344.23
Net Profit (Loss)	46,252,797.77	25,638,449.60
Total Comprehensive Income	46,252,797.77	25,638,449.60
Cash Flow from Operating Activities	-2,843,845.04	568,809,524.65

(Continued)

Items	Beginning balance or Amount incurred in the prior period	
	Zhejiang Xiao Wang Zi Food Co., Ltd.	Jingliang (Tianjin) Grain and Oil Industry Co., Ltd.
Current Assets	694,319,525.47	1,765,160,961.33
Non-current Assets	344,517,064.82	729,047,006.26
Total Assets	1,038,836,590.29	2,494,207,967.59
Current Liabilities	154,188,477.46	1,184,852,881.71
Non-current Liabilities	17,660,046.22	362,661,433.41
Total Liabilities	171,848,523.68	1,547,514,315.12
Operating Income	416,698,873.70	2,947,104,694.61
Net Profit (Loss)	37,568,959.39	32,495,157.75
Total Comprehensive Income	37,568,959.39	32,495,157.75
Cash Flow from Operating Activities	13,058,616.32	-213,367,607.66

2. Equity in Joint Ventures or Affiliates

(1) Important Joint Ventures or Affiliates

Name of Joint Venture or Affiliate	Principle Place of Business	Registered Place	Nature of Business	Shareholding Ratio (%)		Accounting Treatment Methods for Investment in Joint Ventures or Affiliates
				Direct	Indirect	
1. Joint Ventures						
(1) Beijing Zhengda Feed Co., Ltd.	Beijing	Beijing	Manufacturer		50.00	Equity method
2. Affiliates						
(1) SINOGRAIN (Tianjin) Warehousing Logistics Co., Ltd.	Tianjin	Tianjin	Transportation and warehousing		30.00	Equity method
(2) Jingliang Misimi food management Co.,Ltd	Beijing	Beijing	Manufacturer		48.00	Equity method

(2) Important financial information on major joint ventures

Item	Ending Balance/Current Amount	Beginning Balance/Last Term Amount
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	Beijing Zhengda Feed Co., Ltd.	Beijing Zhengda Feed Co., Ltd.
Current assets	307,375,930.54	301,420,356.94
Including: cash and cash equivalents	26,707,472.30	21,778,758.99
Non-current assets	20,087,101.50	21,331,443.39
Total assets	327,463,032.04	322,751,800.33
Current liabilities	74,335,955.24	75,869,110.91
Non-current liabilities	3,050,827.76	4,593,536.23
Total liabilities	77,386,783.00	80,462,647.14
Minority shareholder's equity		
Shareholders' equity attributable to the parent company	250,076,249.04	242,289,153.19
Share of net assets based on shareholding ratio	125,038,124.52	121,144,576.60
Adjustments		
-- Goodwill		
-- Unrealized profits from internal transactions		
-- Other	-193,288.12	
Book value of equity investment in joint ventures	124,844,836.40	121,144,576.60
Fair value of equity investment in joint ventures with open offers		
Operating income	164,726,777.97	152,840,560.07
Financial costs	-3,959,367.67	-3,176,445.74
Income tax expense	2,271,436.27	5,728,902.62
Net profit	6,478,834.60	17,186,709.90
Net profit from discontinued operations		
Other comprehensive income		
Total comprehensive income	6,478,834.60	17,186,709.90
Dividends received from affiliates in the current period		

(3) Important financial information on major affiliates

Item	Ending Balance/Current Amount	Beginning Balance/Last Term Amount
	SINOGRAIN (Tianjin) Warehousing Logistics Co., Ltd.	SINOGRAIN (Tianjin) Warehousing Logistics Co., Ltd.
Current assets	52,098,977.43	122,303,388.75
Non-current assets	851,901,950.11	816,481,284.48
Total assets	904,000,927.54	938,784,673.23
Current liabilities	51,839,195.69	110,559,868.69
Non-current liabilities	450,217,363.67	438,856,701.56
Total liabilities	502,056,559.36	549,416,570.25
Minority shareholder's equity		
Shareholders' equity attributable to the parent company	401,944,368.18	389,368,102.98

Item	Ending Balance/Current Amount	Beginning Balance/Last Term Amount
	SINOGRAIN (Tianjin) Warehousing Logistics Co., Ltd.	SINOGRAIN (Tianjin) Warehousing Logistics Co., Ltd.
Share of net assets based on shareholding ratio	120,583,310.45	116,810,430.89
Adjustments		
-- Goodwill		
-- Unrealized profits from internal transactions		
-- Others	-1,303,601.83	
Book value of equity investment in affiliates	119,279,708.62	116,810,430.89
Fair value of equity investment in affiliates with open offers		
Operating income	31,195,596.27	23,237,902.69
Net profit	12,576,265.20	10,562,815.64
Net profit from discontinued operations		
Other comprehensive income		
Total comprehensive income	12,576,265.20	10,562,815.64
Dividends received from affiliates in the current period		

IX. Risks Related to Financial Instruments

The Company's principal financial instruments include equity investment, creditors' investment, borrowing, accounts receivable, accounts payable, etc. The primary purpose of these financial instruments is to finance the operations of the Company. The Company has a variety of other financial assets and liabilities directly arising from its operations, such as accounts receivable and accounts payable.

The main risks caused by the Company's financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

1. Classification of financial instruments

(1) Book value of various financial assets on the balance sheet date

A. June 30th, 2023

Financial asset items	Financial assets measured at amortized cost	Financial assets measured at fair value and the changes recorded in current profits and losses	Financial assets measured at fair value and the changes recorded in other comprehensive income	Total
Monetary funds	1,251,666,904.81			<u>1,251,666,904.81</u>
Transactional financial assets		16,175,691.49		<u>16,175,691.49</u>
Derivative financial assets		153,000.00		<u>153,000.00</u>
Notes receivables	154,945.01			<u>154,945.01</u>
Accounts receivables	94,785,430.75			<u>94,785,430.75</u>
Other receivables	438,557,843.89			<u>438,557,843.89</u>
Investment in other equity instruments			20,000,000.00	<u>20,000,000.00</u>

Financial asset items	Financial assets measured at amortized cost	Financial assets measured at fair value and the changes recorded in current profits and losses	Financial assets measured at fair value and the changes recorded in other comprehensive income	Total
Current portion of non-current assets	106,546,505.27			<u>106,546,505.27</u>
Other current assets		231,572,760.24		<u>231,572,760.24</u>
Other non-current assets	33,895,087.34			<u>33,895,087.34</u>

B. December 31, 2022

Financial asset items	Financial assets measured at amortized cost	Financial assets measured at fair value and the changes recorded in current profits and losses	Financial assets measured at fair value and the changes recorded in other comprehensive income	Total
Monetary funds	561,013,109.76			<u>561,013,109.76</u>
Transactional financial assets		11,005,983.98		<u>11,005,983.98</u>
Derivative financial assets		201,549.12		<u>201,549.12</u>
Accounts receivables	77,057,446.86			<u>77,057,446.86</u>
Other receivables	444,523,698.48			<u>444,523,698.48</u>
Investment in other equity instruments			20,000,000.00	<u>20,000,000.00</u>
Current portion of non-current assets	148,387,894.16			<u>148,387,894.16</u>
Other current assets	405,999,000.00	165,881,137.81		<u>571,880,137.81</u>
Other non-current assets	53,544,782.34			<u>53,544,782.34</u>

(2) Book value of various financial liabilities on the balance sheet date

A. June 30th, 2023

Financial liability items	Financial liabilities measured at fair value and changes included in current profits and losses	Other financial liability	Total
Short term loans		1,642,308,166.66	<u>1,642,308,166.66</u>
Derivative financial liability	84,108,320.00		<u>84,108,320.00</u>
Notes Payable		0.00	<u>0.00</u>
Accounts Payable		128,731,589.03	<u>128,731,589.03</u>
Other Payables		113,457,778.24	<u>113,457,778.24</u>
Long term loans		600,000,000.00	<u>600,000,000.00</u>

B. December 31, 2022

Financial liability items	Financial liabilities measured at fair value and changes included in current profits and losses	Other financial liability	Total
Short term loans		1,260,543,148.81	<u>1,260,543,148.81</u>
Derivative financial liability	111,373,155.00		<u>111,373,155.00</u>
Notes payable		3,331,333.80	<u>3,331,333.80</u>
Accounts payable		110,911,877.21	<u>110,911,877.21</u>
Other payables		83,999,685.56	<u>83,999,685.56</u>
Long term loans		500,284,166.67	<u>500,284,166.67</u>

2. Credit Risk

On June 30th, 2023, the largest credit risk exposure that may cause financial loss to the Company mainly comes from the loss on financial assets of the Company due to the failure of the other party to perform its obligations, including:

Book value of financial assets recognized in the consolidated balance sheet; for a financial instrument measured at fair value, its book value reflects its risk exposure instead of their biggest risk exposure, and its biggest risk exposure may vary with the change of its future fair value.

In order to reduce the credit risk, the Company sets relevant policies to control its exposure, sets corresponding credit periods based on customer's financial position, possibility of obtaining guarantees from third parties, credit records and other factors such as current market conditions and other credit qualifications for customer assessment, and implements other monitoring procedures to ensure that necessary measures are taken to recover overdue credits. In addition, the Company reviews the collection of individual account receivables on each balance sheet date in order to make sufficient provision for bad debts for collectable amounts. Therefore, the Company's management believes that the Company's credit risk has been greatly reduced.

The liquidity funds of the Company are deposited in banks with high credit rating, so the credit risk of liquidity funds is low.

3. Liquidity Risk

When managing liquidity risk, the Company keeps and monitors adequate cash and cash equivalents approved by its management in order to meet the Company's business needs and reduce the influences of cash flow fluctuations. The Company's management monitors the use of bank loans and ensures the performance of loan agreements.

Maturity analysis of financial liabilities in terms of undiscounted contractual cash flows:

Item	June 30 th , 2023			
	Within One Year	1 To 5 Years	Above Five Years	Total
Short term loans	1,642,308,166.66			<u>1,642,308,166.66</u>
Derivative financial liability	84,108,320.00			<u>84,108,320.00</u>
Notes payable				
Accounts Payable	124,107,328.14	4,624,260.89		<u>128,731,589.03</u>
Other payables	113,457,778.24			<u>113,457,778.24</u>
Long term loans		600,000,000.00		<u>600,000,000.00</u>

Item	December 31, 2022			
	Within One Year	1 To 5 Years	Above Five Years	Total
Short term loans	1,260,543,148.81			<u>1,260,543,148.81</u>
Derivative financial	111,373,155.00			<u>111,373,155.00</u>

Item	December 31, 2022			
	Within One Year	1 To 5 Years	Above Five Years	Total
liability				
Notes payable	3,331,333.80			<u>3,331,333.80</u>
Accounts payable	106,405,184.62	4,506,692.59		<u>110,911,877.21</u>
Other Payables	83,999,685.56			<u>83,999,685.56</u>

(Continued)

4. Market risk

Market risk refers to the risk that the fair value or future cash flow of financial instruments will fluctuate due to the change of market price. Market risk mainly includes interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk and other price risks, such as equity instrument investment price risk.

(1) Interest Rate Risk

The Company's interest rate risk mainly arises from bank loans. The financial liabilities at floating interest rates bring the Company the interest rate risk on cash flow, while the financial liabilities at fixed interest rates bring the Company the interest rate risk on fair value. The Company decides the relative proportion of fixed interest rate contracts and floating interest rate contracts according to the current market environment.

As of June 30th, 2023, the Company's interest-bearing liabilities under floating rate contracts denominated in RMB amounted to RMB 1,248,197,500.00 and those under fixed rate contracts denominated in RMB amounted to RMB 992,930,000.00.

(2) Exchange Rate Risk

The risk of foreign exchange changes faced by the company is mainly related to the company's operating activities (when the income and expenditure are settled in a foreign currency different from the recording currency of the company) and its net investment in overseas subsidiaries. The company's exposure to foreign exchange risk is mainly related to US dollars. Except that some subsidiaries of the company purchase and sell in US dollars, other major business activities of the company are priced and settled in RMB. As of June 30, 2023, the assets and liabilities of the company are all RMB balances, except that the assets or liabilities described in the following table are USD balances. The foreign exchange risk arising from the assets and liabilities of such foreign currency balance may have an impact on the operating performance of the company.

Items	Ending Balance	Beginning Balance
Monetary funds	14,142,142.55	26,078,226.16
Prepayments	4,245,490.73	
Short term borrowings		208,938,000.00
Other Payable	13,629,162.16	

Note: the company pays close attention to the impact of exchange rate changes on the company.

The company adopts sensitivity analysis technology to analyze the possible impact of reasonable and possible changes of risk variables on current profit and loss or owner's equity. Since any risk variable rarely changes in isolation, and the correlation between variables will have a significant effect on the final impact amount of a risk variable change, the following contents are carried out on the assumption that the change of each variable is independent.

On the assumption that foreign currency assets and foreign currency liabilities remain relatively stable and other variables remain unchanged, the after tax impact of possible reasonable changes in exchange rate on current profit and loss and equity is as follows:

Item	Current period		
	[US dollar] Exchange rate Increase /(decrease)	Gross profit/net profit increase /(decrease)	Increase/(decrease) in shareholders' equity
The yuan depreciated against the US dollar	5%	237,923.56	237,923.56

The yuan appreciated against the US dollar	-5%	-237,923.56	-237,923.56
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Item	Prior period		
	[US dollar] Exchange rate Increase / (decrease)	Gross profit/net profit increase /(decrease)	Increase/(decrease) in shareholders' equity
The yuan depreciated against the US dollar	5%	-38,998,793.58	-38,998,793.58
The yuan appreciated against the US dollar	-5%	38,998,793.58	38,998,793.58

X. Disclosure of Fair Values

1. Fair values of assets and liabilities measured at fair value at the end of the period

Item	Fair Values at the End of the Period			
	First Level Fair Value Measurement	Second Level Fair Value Measurement	Third Level Fair Value Measurement	Total
One. Continuous fair value measurement				
I. Transactional financial assets	16,175,691.49	0.00	0.00	<u>16,175,691.49</u>
1. Financial assets that are measured at fair value and whose changes are included in the current profits and losses	16,175,691.49	0.00	0.00	<u>16,175,691.49</u>
(1) Investment in debt instruments	16,175,691.49			<u>16,175,691.49</u>
(2) Investment in equity instruments				<u>0.00</u>
(3) Derivative financial assets				<u>0.00</u>
2. Financial assets designated as fair value through profit or loss				<u>0.00</u>
(1) Investment in debt instruments				<u>0.00</u>
(2) Investment in equity instruments				<u>0.00</u>
(3) Others				<u>0.00</u>
II. Other debt investment				<u>0.00</u>
III. Investment in other equity instruments			20,000,000.00	<u>20,000,000.00</u>
Total assets continuously measured at fair value	<u>16,175,691.49</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>20,000,000.00</u>	<u>36,175,691.49</u>
VI. Transactional financial liabilities	84,108,320.00	0.00	0.00	<u>84,108,320.00</u>
1. Financial liabilities measured at fair value with changes included in current profits and losses	84,108,320.00	0.00	0.00	<u>84,108,320.00</u>
Including: transactional bonds issued				<u>0.00</u>
derivative financial liability	84,108,320.00			<u>84,108,320.00</u>
others				<u>0.00</u>

2. Financial liabilities designated as fair value through profit or loss				<u>0.00</u>
Total liabilities continuously measured at fair value	<u>84,108,320.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>84,108,320.00</u>

2. Basis for determining market prices of continuous and non-continuous first level fair value measurement items

The Company makes offers for first level fair value measurement according to open contracts of the futures exchange and the quote from the bank on financial product at the end of the period.

3. Continuous and non-continuous third-level fair value measurement items adopt valuation techniques and qualitative and quantitative information of important parameters

The company's investment in other equity instruments of the third level fair value measurement project is the "three noes" equity investment that without control, joint control and significant influence held by the company. On the basis of analyzing the operation status of the invested enterprise and combining with relevant situations, the company takes the investment cost as the fair value of other equity instrument investment for measurement at the end of the period.

XI. Related Parties and Related-Party Transactions

1. Identification criteria of related parties

If one party controls, jointly controls or exerts significant influence on the other party, and two or more parties are controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by the same party, they constitute related parties.

2. Parent Company of the Company

Name of Parent Company	Company type	Registered Place	Legal representative	Nature of Business	Registered Capital (ten thousand Yuan)
Beijing Grain Group Co. Ltd.	Wholly state-owned enterprise	Beijing	Zhang Lijun	Investment Management	90,000.00

(Continued)

Proportion of Shares Held by Parent Company in the Company (%)	Proportion of Voting Power Held by Parent Company in the Company (%)	The ultimate controlling party of the Company	Organization code
39.68	39.68	Beijing State-owned Capital Operation and Management Center	91110000700224507H

3. Subsidiaries of the Company

See 1. Equity in Subsidiaries under Section VIII of the Notes for details.

4. Joint Ventures and Affiliates of the Company

See 2. Equity in Joint Ventures or Affiliates under Section VIII of the Notes for details.

5. Other Related Parties

Name of Other Related Party	Relationship with the Company
Beijing Liubiju Foods Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Shanghai Shounong Investment Holding Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Sanyuan Seed Industry Technology Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Dahongmen Grain Storage Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Gushun Foods Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party

Name of Other Related Party	Relationship with the Company
Hebei Sanyuan Foods Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Jingliang E-commerce Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Hundred Years Chestnut Garden Ecological Agriculture Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Sanyuan Foods Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Ershang Dahongmen Wulinlian Food Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Heiliu Herding Technology Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Ancient Boat Rice Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Hebei Luanping Huadu Food Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Shucheng Shanshui Real Estate Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Bai Jiayi Food Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Baofeng Vegetable Distribution Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Jingliang Dongfang Grain and Oil Trading Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Zhangxin Grain Reserve Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Haidian Xijiao Grain and Oil Supply Station Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing No.34 Food Supply Department Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Shounong Dot-to-Dot E-commerce Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Grain Group Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Shounong Commercial Chain Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Wuhuan Shuntong Supply Chain Management Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Shounong Consumption and Poverty Alleviation Double Creation Center Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Yunong Quality Agricultural Products Cultivation Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Shounong Taste Group Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Ershang Xijie Food Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Wang Zhihe Food Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Hebei Shounong Modern Agriculture Technology Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Shanghai Shounong Commercial Management Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Shounong Food Group Finance Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Shounong Food Group Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Shandong Fukuan Biological Engineering Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Chengde Sanyuan Jinxing Duck Industry Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Xinderun Agricultural Tourism Development Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Ailai Fahi Foods Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party

Name of Other Related Party	Relationship with the Company
Beijing North Beijing Sugar & Wine Sales Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Ershang Yiho Sunshine Real Estate Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Shounong Big Kitchen Supply Chain Management Group Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Jinggou Taiyu Real Estate Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Municipal Grain Research Institute Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Jinggong Lugu Trading Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Jiefang Grain & Oil Supply Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Jinggong Logistics Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Sanjiadian Grain Storage Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Hongyuan Lijun Grain and Oil Supply Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Jingliang Canal Grain and Oil Trading Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Jingjing Jingu Grain Purchasing and Marketing Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Sons and Daughters Grain and Oil Supply Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Longqing Xadu Military Grain Supply Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Desheng Hotel Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Shuangtong Huihe Agricultural Science and Technology Development Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Shounong Xiangshan Conference Center Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Beijiao Farm Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Yanqing Farm Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Longmen Vinegar Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Jingliang Biotechnology Group Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Tianjin Xincheng Kanda Pharmaceutical Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Xing Fashion Trade Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Taoshan Grain Reserve Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Shenghua Sihe Asset Management Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Municipal Grain Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Shounong Grain Reserve Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Shounong Grain Reserve Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Shounong Food Emergency Security Center Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Yue Sheng Zhai Halal Food Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party
Beijing Yanqi Yue Sheng Zhai Halal Food Co.,Ltd	Controlled by the ultimate controlling party

6. Related-party Transactions

A. Related-party transactions for purchasing and saling goods and provision and acceptance of

labor services

(1) Purchase of goods or acceptance of labor services

Related Party	Related-party Transaction	Current Amount	Last Term Amount
Beijing Bainian Liyuan Ecological Agriculture Co., Ltd	Purchase of goods	3,134.00	7,719.00
Beijing Beishui Food Industry Co., Ltd	Purchase of goods	75,781.00	
Beijing ershang Dahongmen five meat Co., Ltd	Purchase of goods	343,499.50	
Beijing ershang Mochi Zhonghong Food Co., Ltd	Purchase of goods	3,927.00	32,992.00
Beijing ershang mu xiang yuan Qing zhen Meat Food Group Co., Ltd		6,508.00	
Beijing ershang Meat Food Group Co., Ltd	Purchase of goods	1,695.00	182,656.94
Beijing Guchuan Rice Industry Co., Ltd	Purchase of goods	1,203,330.50	139,190.30
Beijing Guchuan Food Co., Ltd	Purchase of goods	6,462,585.18	6,374,564.09
Beijing heiliu animal husbandry technology Co., Ltd	Purchase of goods	127,762.40	15,387.50
Food center of Beijing heiliu animal husbandry technology Co., Ltd	Purchase of goods	8,950.60	10,153.30
Beijing Huadu liquor Marketing Co., Ltd	Purchase of goods	19,476.00	13,200.00
Beijing Huayu Food Co.,Ltd	Purchase of goods	55,416.00	
Beijing Jingliang Dongfang grain and Oil Trading Co., Ltd	Purchase of goods	109,950.98	251,745.52
Beijing Liubiju Food Co., Ltd	Purchase of goods	10,740.00	3,304.00
Beijing Nan jiao agriculture production management Co., Ltd	Purchase of goods	2,810.00	
Beijing Sanyuan Food Co., Ltd	Purchase of goods	189,648.00	100,874.00
Beijing shounong diandao technology business Co.,Ltd	Purchase of goods	300.00	
Beijing Shounong Consumer Support Shuangchuang Center Co. , Ltd.	Purchase of goods		4,405.00
Beijing Shuangtong Huihe Agricultural Science and Technology Development Co. , Ltd.	Purchase of goods	732.00	
Beijing sugar industry tobacco and Liquor Group Co. , Ltd.	Purchase of goods	19,646.02	678.90
Beijing Yanqi Yueshengzhai Halal Food Co. , Ltd.	Purchase of goods	232,494.60	993,596.60
Beijing Yueshengzhai Halal Food Co. , Ltd.	Purchase of goods	116.10	
Shandong Fukuan Biological Engineering Co. , Ltd.	Purchase of goods	679,424.79	489,983.19
Shanghai Shounong Investment Holding Co. , Ltd.	Purchase of goods	174,185,557.44	
Chengde Sanyuan Jinxing Duck Industry Co. , Ltd.	Purchase of goods		900.00
Beijing North Water Food Industry Co. , Ltd.	Purchase of goods		11,990.50

Beijing Ershang Jinghua Tea Industry Co. , Ltd.	Purchase of goods		10,395.00
Beijing First Agricultural Flavor Group Co. , Ltd	Purchase of goods		22,074.11
Beijing Sanyuan Meiyuan Food Co. , Ltd.	Purchase of goods		66,477.60
Yu Nong High Quality Agricultural Products Co. , Ltd. . Huairou District Branch	Purchase of goods		2,850.00
Total		<u>183,743,485.11</u>	<u>8,735,137.55</u>

(2) Sale of goods/ provision of labor services

Related Party	Related-party Transaction	Current Amount	Last Term Amount
Beijing Alai Faxi Food Co. , Ltd.	Sale of goods	83,096.00	21,240.00
Beijing Baijiayi Food Co. , Ltd.	Sale of goods	2,028,592.00	588,600.00
Beijing North Beijing Sugar Foreign Wine Sales Co. , Ltd.	Sale of goods	15,851.00	25,597.00
Beijing Ershang Dahongmen Wulian Food Co. , Ltd	Sale of goods	10,807.00	
Beijing Ershang Jinghua Tea Industry Co. , Ltd.	Sale of goods	706.42	
Beijing Ershang Meat Food Group Co. , Ltd	Sale of goods	24,000.00	23,400.00
Beijing Guchuan Rice Industry Co. , Ltd	Sale of goods	77,187.02	154,817.50
Beijing Guchuan Food Co. , Ltd	Sale of goods	184,647.44	1,083,679.52
Beijing Jingliang Dongfang grain and Oil Trading Co. , Ltd	Sale of goods	1,578,881.67	2,807,978.31
Beijing Jingliang Biotechnology Group Co. , Ltd	Sale of goods	660.55	
Beijing Jingliangtaiyu Real Estate Co. , Ltd	Sale of goods	111,600.00	
Beijing Jingdingsheng Sugar Trading Co. , Ltd	Sale of goods	6,927.00	
Beijing luanfeng Vegetable Distribution Co. , Ltd	Sale of goods	286,494.00	448,590.00
Beijing Liubiju Huairou District BreweryCo., Ltd	Sale of goods	6,684,323.12	3,159,049.53
Beijing Nanjiao Agricultural Production Management Co. , Ltd.	Sale of goods	18,470.00	
Beijing Sanjiadian Grain Storage Co. , Ltd	Sale of goods	99,456.00	
Beijing Sanyuan Food Co. , Ltd	Sale of goods	151,170.00	107,695.00
Beijing Sanyuan Seed Industry Science and Technology Co. , Ltd. . Feed branch	Sale of goods	29,995,064.69	26,720,100.70
Beijing Beijiao Farm Co. , Ltd	Sale of goods	3,080.00	5,818.00

Beijing Haidian District Xijiao Grain and Oil Supply Station Co. , Ltd	Sale of goods	1,738,000.00	2,820,200.00
Beijing Kyoto Kanaya Grain Purchasing and Marketing Co. , Ltd.	Sale of goods	655,540.00	
Beijing Academy of Grain Science Co. , Ltd	Sale of goods	1,700.00	830.00
Beijing Longqing Xiadu Military Food Supply Co. , Ltd	Sale of goods	284,000.00	458,000.00
Beijing Food Supply Office No. 34 Supply Department Co. , Ltd	Sale of goods	1,488,023.46	1,007,533.90
Beijing Yanqing District Farm Co. , Ltd	Sale of goods	3,000.00	14,998.35
Beijing Zhangxin Grain Reserve Co. , Ltd	Sale of goods	1,356,413.11	
Beijing Changyang Farm Co. , Ltd	Sale of goods	148,928.65	
Beijing Shoucheng Landscape Property Co. , Ltd	Sale of goods	45,720.00	114,935.00
Beijing first agricultural point to Network e-commerce Co. , Ltd	Sale of goods	126,210.49	250,655.29
Beijing First Agricultural Development Co. , Ltd	Sale of goods	30,838.00	12,739.00
Beijing Shounong Commercial Chain Co. , Ltd. . Yanqing District Branch	Sale of goods	81,163.00	29.55
Beijing Shounong Food Group Co. , Ltd	Sale of goods	38,354.49	27,269.73
Beijing shounong Xiangshan Convention Center Co. , Ltd	Sale of goods	42,750.00	7,560.00
Beijing Shounong Consumer Support Shuangchuang Center Co. , Ltd	Sale of goods	5,309,640.00	6,262,107.00
Beijing Shuangtong Huihe Agricultural Science and Technology Development Co. , Ltd	Sale of goods	31,225.00	
Beijing Momoyama Grain Reserve Co. , Ltd	Sale of goods	15,484.00	13,073.39
Beijing First Agricultural Flavor Group Co. , Ltd	Sale of goods	15,469,952.89	31,138,627.74
Beijing Wuhuan Shuntong Supply Chain Management Co. , Ltd	Sale of goods	570,548.64	2,393,912.53
Beijing Xing Fashion Trading Co. , Ltd	Sale of goods	13,073.39	9,357.80
Hebei Anping Dahongmen Food Co. , Ltd	Sale of goods	621,651.37	
Hebei Luanping Huadu Food Co. , Ltd.	Sale of goods	21,221,360.94	8,703,134.00
Hebei Sanyuan Food Co. , Ltd	Sale of goods	994,300.00	

Hebei Shounong Modern Agricultural Technology Co. , Ltd	Sale of goods	7,153,219.41	10,909,242.63
Shanghai Shounong Investment Holding Co. , Ltd	Sale of goods	216,123,328.83	101,524,844.91
Tianjin Xincheng Kangda Pharmaceutical Co. , Ltd	Sale of goods	610.00	
Beijing Ershang Xijie Food Co. , Ltd	Sale of goods		1,701,284.40
Beijing Ershang Jardine Sunshine Property Co. , Ltd	Sale of goods		49,620.00
Beijing Hongyuan Li military food and Oil Supply Co. , Ltd	Sale of goods		221,000.00
Beijing Jingliang Logistics Co. , Ltd	Sale of goods		92,140.00
Beijing Jingliang Canal Grain and Oil Trading Co. , Ltd	Sale of goods		38,502.00
Beijing Longmen Vinegar Industry Co. , Ltd.	Sale of goods		201.83
Beijing Desheng Hotel Co. , Ltd	Sale of goods		73,930.00
Beijing Zi di Bing Grain and Oil Supply Co. , Ltd.	Sale of goods		1,952,000.00
Beijing Zhujun Grain and Oil Supply Co. , Ltd	Sale of goods		1,893,933.20
Beijing Xinderun Agricultural Tourism Development Co. , Ltd	Sale of goods		59,659.36
Beijing Yunong high-quality Agricultural Products Co. , Ltd. . Daxing branch	Sale of goods		59,975.70
Yu Nong High Quality Agricultural Products Co. , Ltd. . Huairou District Branch	Sale of goods		171,074.00
Beijing Shounong Oriental Food Supply Chain Management Group Co. , Ltd	Sale of goods		1,038,926.00
Shanghai Shounong Investment Holding Co. , Ltd	Provision of services	4,677,494.81	671,924.51
Beijing Capital Agricultural Food Group Co., Ltd.	Provision of services	11,438,400.93	
Total		<u>331,041,945.32</u>	<u>208,839,787.38</u>

Related-party transactions for purchasing and saling goods and provision and acceptance of labor services: The price of a related-party transaction shall be equal to the price charged for a unrelated-party transaction that is same as or similar to such related-party transaction.

B. Related-party lease

(1) If the Company is the lessee,

Name of Lessee	Type of Leased Asset	Pricing basis of releasing fee	Lease Expense Recognized in the Current Period	Lease Expense Recognized in the Prior Period
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Name of Lessee	Type of Leased Asset	Pricing basis of leasing fee	Lease Expense Recognized in the Current Period	Lease Expense Recognized in the Prior Period
Beijing First Agricultural Development Co. , Ltd.	House leasing	Market price		1,774,606.64
Beijing Dahongmen Grain Storage Co. , Ltd.	House leasing	Market price	311,324.36	327,298.99
Beijing shounong Food Emergency Support Center Co. , Ltd	House leasing	Market price	1,312,500.00	1,147,575.39
Beijing Nanyuan Vegetable Oil Factory Co. , Ltd	House leasing	Market price	323,809.52	
Total			<u>1,947,633.88</u>	<u>3,249,481.02</u>

C.Other relative transaction

Related parties	Nature of related party transactions	Current Amount	Last Term Amount
Beijing Grain Group Co. , Ltd.	Electricity and telephone charges	2,768.48	
Beijing Dahongmen Grain Storage Co. , Ltd.	Electricity, cleaning, Internet usage	38,018.00	35,177.08
Beijing Haidian District Second Commercial Vocational Skills Training School	Training fees	1,650.00	
Beijing Shounong Development Co., Ltd.	Electricity and telephone charges	1,237.69	5,755.81
Beijing shounong Food Emergency Support Center Co. , Ltd.	Electricity charges, pound charges	63,518.42	104,497.20
Beijing shounong Xiangshan Convention Center Co. , Ltd.	Training Fee, conference fee	4,433.97	
Subtotal		<u>111,626.56</u>	<u>145,430.09</u>

D.Remuneration for key management staff

Item	Current Amount (Unit: ten thousand yuan)	Last Term Amount (Unit: ten thousand yuan)
Remuneration for Key Management Staff	223.83	122.27

7. Related-party Receivables and Payables

(1) Receivables

Item	Related-party	Ending Balance		Beginning Balance	
		Book Balance	Provision for Bad Debts	Book Balance	Provision for Bad Debts
Monetary funds	Beijing shounong Food Group Finance Co., Ltd	978,765,297.11		339,487,166.55	
	Total	<u>978,765,297.11</u>		<u>339,487,166.55</u>	
Receivables	Shanghai Shounong Investment Holding Co. , Ltd	19,432,675.33			
	Hebei Luanping Huadu Food Co. , Ltd	3,565,820.80		3,548,214.00	
	Beijing Sanyuan Seed Industry Science and Technology Co. , Ltd. . Feed branch	3,288,386.72		2,056,939.44	
	Beijing Shounong Consumer Support Shuangchuang Center Co. , Ltd	1,986,690.00		1,737,500.00	
	Hebei Shounong Modern Agricultural Technology Co. , Ltd	1,294,453.94			
	Hebei Anping Dahongmen Food Co. , Ltd	483,200.00			
	Beijing Zhangxin Grain Reserve Co. , Ltd	481,320.00		665,000.00	
	Beijing Jingliang Dongfang grain and Oil Trading Co. , Ltd	344,135.00		1,198,484.00	
	Beijing Food Supply Office No. 34 Supply Department Co. , Ltd	309,996.00		279,035.00	
	Beijing Baijiayi Food Co. , Ltd	179,400.00		180,695.00	
	Beijing Sanyuan Food Co. , Ltd	127,200.00			

Beijing Longqing Xiadu Military Food Supply Co. , Ltd	84,000.00			
Beijing luanfeng Vegetable Distribution Co. , Ltd	53,600.00		84,200.00	
Beijing First Agricultural Development Co. , Ltd	38,663.00			
Beijing Wuhuan Shuntong Supply Chain Management Co. , Ltd	18,245.50			
Beijing Shoucheng Landscape Property Co. , Ltd	17,610.00		33,355.00	
Huairou District Brewery	13,080.00			
Beijing Alai Faxi Food Co. , Ltd	10,265.00			
Beijing Nanjiao Agricultural Production Management Co. , Ltd	3,270.00			
Beijing North Beijing Sugar Foreign Wine Sales Co. , Ltd	2,618.00			
Beijing Jingdingsheng Sugar Trading Co. , Ltd	380.00			
Beijing Guchuan Rice Industry Co. , Ltd	285.00			
Beijing Guchuan Food Co. , Ltd			82,800.00	
Beijing Haidian District Xijiao Grain and Oil Supply Station Co. , Ltd			82,500.00	
Beijing first agricultural point to Network e-commerce Co. , Ltd			95,120.40	
Hebei Sanyuan Food Co. , Ltd			1,685,000.00	

	Beijing Yunong high-quality Agricultural Products Co. , Ltd		3,120.00	
	Total	<u>31,735,294.29</u>	<u>11,731,962.84</u>	
Prepaid Expenses	Shanghai Shounong Investment Holding Co. , Ltd	379,840,707.34		
	Beijing Academy of Grain Science Co. , Ltd	16,400,000.00		
	Beijing Huadu Liquor Marketing Co. , Ltd	13,200.00		
	Beijing Wang Zhihe Food Co. , Ltd	96.00		
	Total	<u>396,254,003.34</u>		
Other receivables	Beijing Dahongmen Grain Storage Co. , Ltd	55,232.00	55,232.00	
	Beijing Guchuan Rice Industry Co. , Ltd	50,000.00	50,000.00	
	Total	<u>105,232.00</u>	<u>105,232.00</u>	

(2) Payables

Item	Related-party	Ending Balance	Beginning balance
Contract liability	Shanghai Shounong Investment Holding Co. , Ltd	3,614,532.86	3,448,410.37
	Beijing Shoucheng Landscape Property Co. , Ltd	29,350.00	
	Beijing First Agricultural Development Co. , Ltd.	21,500.00	
	Beijing Jingliang Dongfang grain and Oil Trading Co. , Ltd	15,088.20	15,088.20
	Beijing Wuhuan Shuntong Supply Chain Management Co. , Ltd	3,192.54	3,192.54
	Beijing Liubiju Food Co. , Ltd		59,300.00
	Beijing Shounong Commercial Chain Co. , Ltd		293.20
	Total	<u>3,683,663.60</u>	<u>3,526,284.31</u>
Payables	Beijing shounong Food Emergency Support Center Co. , Ltd	1,312,500.00	
	Beijing Guchuan Food Co. , Ltd	244,537.59	240,000.00

	Beijing Guchuan Rice Industry Co. , Ltd	21,284.40	
	Beijing Sanyuan Food Co. , Ltd	18,134.16	50.48
	Beijing Jingliang Dongfang grain and Oil Trading Co. , Ltd	10,012.00	
	Beijing Liubiju Food Co. , Ltd	5,789.39	
	Beijing Huayu Food Co. , Ltd	546.00	
	Beijing Heiliu Animal Husbandry Technology Co. , Ltd	397.20	
	Beijing Heiliu Animal Husbandry Technology Co. , Ltd	372.00	2,826.00
	Beijing Alai Faxi Food Co. , Ltd	309.73	
	Beijing Ershang Dahongmen Wulian Food Co. , Ltd	96.79	19,115.04
	Beijing Wang Zhihe Food Co. , Ltd	84.96	
	Beijing Nanjiao Agricultural Production Management Co. , Ltd	75.00	
	Beijing century Li Yuan Ecological Agriculture Co. , Ltd		110.00
	Total	<u>1,614,139.22</u>	<u>262,101.52</u>
Other payables	Beijing Grain Group Co. , Ltd	3,442,750.30	2,862,750.30
	Beijing Guchuan Food Co. , Ltd	751,045.33	
	Hebei Sanyuan Food Co. , Ltd	140,000.00	140,000.00
	Beijing Jingliang Electronic Commerce Co. , Ltd	67,891.20	67,891.21
	Total	<u>6,015,826.05</u>	<u>3,332,743.03</u>

8. Related-party Commitments

The Company has no related-party commitments this year.

XII. Share based payment

There are no share based payments incurred this year for the company.

XIII. Commitments and Contingencies

By the end of the reporting period, the amount of guarantee of the company and its holding subsidiary had been approved was 5.788 billion yuan, and the actual amount of guarantee of the company and its holding subsidiaries was 1.185 billion yuan, accounting for the company's recent audit of the proportion of the net assets belonging to the parent company is 37.79% , are between the company and the holding subsidiary of the guarantee. There is no guarantee provided by the company and its holding subsidiary to

the entity outside the consolidated statement. There is no guarantee for the company beyond the time limit, the guarantee involving litigation and the loss due to the judgment of losing litigation.

XIV. Events after the Balance Sheet Date

1. Distribution of Profits

As of the date of this financial report, the company has no important non adjustment matters that need to be disclosed.

XV. Other Important Matters

1. Annuity Plan

Basic information of annuity: Beijing Jingliang Food Co., Ltd., Beijing Guchuan Oil Co., Ltd., Beijing Essen Lubao Oil Co., Ltd., Beijing Jingliang Oil Co., Ltd., Beijing Guchuan bread and Food Co., Ltd., Jingliang (Tianjin) grain and oil industry Co., Ltd. and Beijing tianweikang Oil Distribution Center Co., Ltd. participated in the enterprise annuity scheme of Beijing shounong Food Group Co., Ltd, To formulate the detailed rules for the implementation of their respective enterprises under the annuity scheme. The name of the annuity plan is Ping An Jinxiu life enterprise annuity plan; Both the trustee and the account manager are ping an Endowment Insurance Co., Ltd; The trustee is China CITIC Bank Co., Ltd.

2. Information of Divisions

(1) Basis of determination and accounting policies for reporting of divisions

According to the internal organization structure, operation demands and internal reporting system of the company, the Company's business scopes consist of food processing, oil and grease and so on according to its internal organizational structure, management requirements and internal reporting system. The Company's management regularly evaluates the operating results of these divisions to determine the allocation of resources to them and evaluate their performance. The information reported by divisions should be disclosed according to the accounting policies and measurement standards adopted by such divisions when they are reporting to the management. These measurement bases should be consistent with the accounting and measurement bases for preparation of financial statements.

(2) Reporting of the financial information of divisions

Item	Food Processing	Oil & Grease	Other	Offset Among Divisions	Total
Operating income	492,060,119.06	6,651,725,370.87		-2,320,551,281.75	4,823,234,208.18
Operating costs	370,305,726.97	6,573,919,795.87		-2,313,255,053.70	4,630,970,469.14
Operating profit	61,990,033.62	91,617,449.38		-39,688,498.92	113,918,984.08
Net profit attributable to parent company	47,234,242.53	75,941,743.99		-49,594,191.16	73,581,795.36
Total assets	1,125,252,721.72	12,119,578,000.48		-6,304,313,276.41	6,940,517,445.79
Total liabilities	129,791,795.46	5,649,302,979.78		-2,386,794,310.44	3,392,300,464.80

3. Lease

The lessee shall disclose the following information in relation with the lease.

Item	Amount
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Interest expense on lease liability	32,165.52
Short-term lease payments charged to current profit or loss	2,803,833.88
Lease costs for low-value assets recognized in current profit or loss	
Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	
Income from sublease of right-to-use assets	
Total cash outflows related to leases	1,512,001.62
Gains and losses related to sale and leaseback transactions	

XVI. Notes to Main Financial Statement Items of Parent Company

A. Other receivables

1. Classification of General table

Item	Ending balance	Beginning balance
Interest receivable		
Dividends receivable		150,000,000.00
Other receivables	360,000,115.58	199,000,000.00
Total	<u>360,000,115.58</u>	<u>349,000,000.00</u>

2. Other receivables

(1) Disclosed according to aging

Aging	Ending Balance
Within 1 Year (including 1 year)	360,000,115.58
Among them: Within credit period (within 3 months)	161,000,115.58
Credit period to 1 year	199,000,000.00
1 to 2 years (including 2 years)	
2 to 3 years (including 3 years)	
3 to 4 years (including 4 years)	
4 to 5 years (including 5 years)	
More than 5 years	
Sub-total	<u>360,000,115.58</u>
Less: Allowance for bad debts	
Total	<u>360,000,115.58</u>

(2) Classification of other receivables by nature of funds

Nature of Funds	Book Balance at End of Period	Book Balance at Beginning of Year
Intercourse Funds of Units	360,000,115.58	199,000,000.00
Reserve fund		
Total	<u>360,000,115.58</u>	<u>199,000,000.00</u>

(3) Other receivables according to top five of balance at end of period collected by debtors

Name of Organization	Nature of Funds	Balance at End of Period	Aging	Proportion in overall ending balance of other receivables (%)	Ending balance of bad debt reserves
Beijing Jingliang Food Co., Ltd	Related party borrowing	360,000,000.00	Within 1 year, 1 to 2 years	99.99	
Total		<u>360,000,000.00</u>			

B. Long-term Equity Investment

Item	Ending Balance			Beginning Balance		
	Book Balance	Provision for Impairment	Book Value	Book Balance	Provision for Impairment	Book Value
Investment in subsidiaries	2,619,157,283.19		2,619,157,283.19	2,619,157,283.19		2,619,157,283.19
Total	<u>2,619,157,283.19</u>		<u>2,619,157,283.19</u>	<u>2,619,157,283.19</u>		<u>2,619,157,283.19</u>

1. Investment in subsidiaries

Invested Entity	Beginning Balance	Current Increase	Current Decrease	Ending Balance	Current Provision for Impairment	Ending Balance of Provision for Impairment
Beijing Jingliang Food Co., Ltd.	2,336,639,964.05			2,336,639,964.05		
Zhejiang little prince Food Co., Ltd	249,017,319.14			249,017,319.14		
Jingliang (Caofeidian) Agricultural Development Co., Ltd.	25,500,000.00			25,500,000.00		
Jingliang (Beijing) Food Marketing Management Co., Ltd	8,000,000.00			8,000,000.00		
Total	<u>2,619,157,283.19</u>			<u>2,619,157,283.19</u>		

C. Operating income and operating costs

1. Details of operating income and operating costs

Item	Current Amount		Last Term Amount	
	Income	Cost	Income	Cost
Core business				
Other businesses	11,839,311.03	170,581.26	382,744.96	170,581.26
Total	<u>11,839,311.03</u>	<u>170,581.26</u>	<u>382,744.96</u>	<u>170,581.26</u>

D. Income from investment

Sources of investment income	Current Amount	Last Term Amount
Long term equity investment income calculated by cost method	150,814.85	
Total	<u>150,814.85</u>	

XVII. Supplementary Information

1. According to the requirements of the CSRC's "Explanatory Announcement on Information

Disclosure of Companies Publicly Issuing Securities No. 1 - Non-recurring Gains and Losses", the non-recurring gains and losses during the reporting period shall be reported

(1)Details of non-recurring profit and loss in the reporting period

Details of non-recurring profit and loss	Amount	Note
(1) Gains and losses on disposal of non current assets	-2,209.46	
(2) Government subsidies included in the current profits and losses (closely related to the business of the enterprise, except the government subsidies enjoyed according to the national unified standard quota or quantitative)	2,076,110.00	
(3) In addition to the effective hedging business related to the normal business of the company, the profit and loss from changes in fair value arising from holding trading financial assets, derivative financial assets, trading financial liabilities and derivative financial liabilities, as well as the investment income from the disposal of trading financial assets, derivative financial assets, trading financial liabilities, derivative financial liabilities and other debt investments	169,707.51	
(4) Custodial fee income from entrusted operations	11,438,400.93	
(5) Other non-operating income and expenses other than the above	3,375,520.92	
(6) Other profit and loss items that meet the definition of non recurring profit and loss		
Total non recurring profit and loss	17,057,529.90	
Less: amount affected by income tax	1,396,591.07	
Non recurring profit and loss after deducting the influence of income tax	15,660,938.83	
Including: non recurring profit and loss attributable to the owner of the parent company	15,486,119.75	
Non recurring profit and loss attributable to minority shareholders	174,819.08	

(2)Return on equity and earnings per share

Current Profit	Weighted Return on Average Equity (ROAE) (%)	EPS	
		Basic EPS	Diluted EPS
Net profit attributable to the Company's common shareholders	2.37	0.10	0.10
Net profit attributable to common shareholders after deduction of non-recurring gains and losses	1.88	0.08	0.08

Hainan Jingliang Holdings Co., Ltd.

August 25th, 2023