



中国铁建

中國鐵建高新裝備股份有限公司
CRCC HIGH-TECH EQUIPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

(A joint stock company incorporated in the People's Republic of China with limited liability)

Stock Code: 1786



2022
Interim Report

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BUSINESS REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

Since 2022, focusing on corporate development and driven by reform and innovation, the Company has been consolidating its core business operations of large railway track maintenance machinery, facilitating the expansion into new industries and enhancing resource allocation to major fields, in an endeavor to expedite breakthroughs and transformation along its progress towards the goals set under the “14th Five-year” plan and boost the quality of development leveraging concerted efforts and proactive fulfillment of responsibilities.

The results of the Company for the first half of 2022 are as follows:

Revenue: RMB1,232.53 million, representing an increase of RMB237.14 million from RMB995.39 million for the corresponding period of last year.

Net profit: RMB41.70 million, representing an increase of RMB21.95 million from RMB19.75 million for the corresponding period of last year.

Revenue and net profit recorded a significant increase from the corresponding period of last year. In the second half of the year, the Company will drive growth through reform, pursue breakthroughs leveraging innovation, secure market foothold with business performances and break new grounds by grasping opportunities, striving to materialize the tasks and goals established for the year.

Major initiatives for the second half of the year:

1. TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION

The Company will accelerate the commercialization of technological achievements. Particularly, it will focus on breakthroughs in measurement operation and line optimization algorithm, medium-sized complete sets of comprehensive maintenance equipment and intelligent grinding control technology, machine vision inspection technology, running gear vibration monitoring technology and related professional supporting technologies integrated platform application. Furthermore, the Company will accelerate the technical research and development of ballastless track products and product delivery, especially process research and innovation of construction methods of green environmental protection and new energy cutting-edge technologies, and maintain relevant technical reserves to accelerate the development of dual power and hydrogen power new energy vehicles, as well as low-pollution and low-emission vehicles.

BUSINESS REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

2. BUSINESS OPERATION

The Company will continue to make unremitting efforts in business operations, reinforce sales of new products relating to bridge and tunnel screening, turnout screening, rail milling, turnout transportation and laying, and ballast bed pollution absorption, improve integration of quality market resources, guarantee the normal operation of China Railway Mall, and develop and consolidate the parts and components market; intensify the research and development of core and high value-added products in the integration package, and promote breakthroughs in key cities and key projects; improve the overhaul quality of large machinery, increase the investment in overhaul business, proactively promote the operation and maintenance management service business, and facilitate the speedy “scale expansion” along the industry chain.

3. INDUSTRY LAYOUT

The Company will venture into promising industries. In particular, it will continue to promote the steel structure project. With a primary focus on bridge steel structure, the Company will seek for cooperation opportunities nationwide, gradually expand market share and extend presence to other steel structure businesses. Besides, the Company will proactively identify and undertake aggregate projects. Specifically, it will pursue pure aggregate production line operation projects and aggregate production line operation projects with equipment to reduce costs and mitigate investment risks. Furthermore, the Company will keep abreast of oil cylinder and casting industry. In this regard, it will search far and deep for demands in the oil cylinder, foundry market and potential industries, conduct further analysis into input-output ratio, refine the implementation plan and proactively advance the project progress based on the completed research on site selection, equipment and manpower input, process layout and operating model.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

	For the six months ended 30 June	
	2022 (RMB million)	2021 (RMB million)
Sales of machinery	604.56	559.17
Sales of parts and components	337.22	247.13
Overhaul services	192.58	117.56
Railway line maintenance and services	51.96	21.29
Design of railway machinery	41.70	45.16
Total revenue from principal business	1228.02	990.31
Revenue from other business	4.51	5.08
Total revenue	1232.53	995.39

The Group's revenue increased by RMB237.14 million, or 23.82%, from RMB995.39 million for the six months ended 30 June 2021 to RMB1,232.53 million for the six months ended 30 June 2022.

In the first half of 2022, the Group recorded a significant increase in revenue from the corresponding period of last year. In particular, revenue from sales of machinery increased by RMB45.39 million, or 8.12%, from the corresponding period of last year, primarily attributable to the delivery of centralized procurement orders to China State Railway Group Co., Ltd.; revenue from sales of parts and components increased by RMB90.09 million, or 36.45%, from the corresponding period of last year, primarily due to the increase in the market demand for parts and components of large railway track maintenance machinery and an increase in settlement of goods delivery in China Railway Mall; revenue from the overhaul services increase by RMB75.02 million, or 63.81%, from the corresponding period of last year, primarily attributable to the increase in quantity at completion of large railway track maintenance machines returned for repair of each railway bureau; revenue from railway line maintenance and services increased by RMB30.67 million, or 144.06%, from the corresponding period of last year, primarily due to the slight increase in the quantity of railway line maintenance services; and revenue from design of railway machinery decreased by RMB3.46 million, or 7.66%, from the corresponding period of last year, mainly due to the decrease in the quantity of completed orders for design services.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

OTHER OPERATING INCOME

The Group's other operating income decreased by RMB0.57 million from RMB5.08 million for the six months ended 30 June 2021 to RMB4.51 million for the six months ended 30 June 2022. The decrease in other operating income was primarily due to the decrease in asset rental income.

COST OF SALES

The Group's cost of sales increased by RMB179.71 million from RMB746.06 million for the six months ended 30 June 2021 to RMB925.77 million for the six months ended 30 June 2022, primarily attributable to a corresponding increase in revenue.

GROSS PROFIT

As a result of the foregoing, the Group's gross profit increased by RMB57.43 million from RMB249.33 million for the six months ended 30 June 2021 to RMB306.76 million for the six months ended 30 June 2022. The Group's gross profit margin decreased from 25.05% for the six months ended 30 June 2021 to 24.89% for the six months ended 30 June 2022. The change in gross profit margin was mainly due to the change in gross profit mix of each business segment.

OTHER GAINS

The Group's other gains increased by RMB3.59 million from RMB10.74 million for the six months ended 30 June 2021 to RMB14.33 million for the six months ended 30 June 2022. The increase in other gains was primarily due to the increase of government grant.

SELLING EXPENSES

The Group's selling expenses decreased by RMB0.23 million from RMB59.53 million for the six months ended 30 June 2021 to RMB59.3 million for the six months ended 30 June 2022, remaining basically flat from the corresponding period of last year.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The Group's administrative expenses decreased by RMB2 million from RMB85.14 million for the six months ended 30 June 2021 to RMB83.14 million for the six months ended 30 June 2022, primarily due to decrease in the Company's administrative expenses owing to the cost control measures adopted by the Company.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES

The Group's research and development expenses increased by RMB57.91 million from RMB85.57 million for the six months ended 30 June 2021 to RMB143.48 million for the six months ended 30 June 2022, primarily due to the increase in the number of research and development staff and investment in new product research during the period.

FINANCE GAINS

The Group's finance gains increased by RMB6.77 million from RMB12.29 million for the six months ended 30 June 2021 to RMB19.06 million for the six months ended 30 June 2022. The increase in finance gains was mainly due to the increase in foreign exchange gains from changes in foreign exchange rate.

IMPAIRMENT LOSSES

The Group's impairment losses decreased by RMB4.21 million from RMB10.44 million for the six months ended 30 June 2021 to RMB6.23 million for the six months ended 30 June 2022. The decrease of impairment losses was mainly due to collection of goods payment.

NET OTHER BUSINESS EXPENSES

The Group's net other business expenses increased by RMB2.53 million from RMB-2.47 million for the six months ended 30 June 2021 to RMB0.06 million for the six months ended 30 June 2022. The increase in net other business expenses was mainly due to the return of the Group's "three supply and one property management" subsidy funding balance by the authority during the corresponding period last year, while no such amount was recorded during the Reporting Period.

PROFIT BEFORE TAX

The Group's profit before tax increased by RMB23.79 million from RMB19.03 million for the six months ended 30 June 2021 to RMB42.82 million for the six months ended 30 June 2022. The increase in profit before tax was mainly due to the increase in aggregate gross profit.

INCOME TAX EXPENSE

The Group's income tax expense increased by RMB1.85 million from RMB-0.73 million for the six months ended 30 June 2021 to RMB1.12 million for the six months ended 30 June 2022. The increase in income tax expense was mainly due to the increase in profit before tax during the period.

The Company was entitled to the preferential tax policy of the western development and was subject to the preferential enterprise income tax rate of 15%.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Ruiweitong Company was accredited as a high and new technology enterprise in 2018 and received approvals from the relevant government authorities for being entitled to the preferential enterprise income tax rate of 15%.

Other subsidiaries established by the Group in mainland China were subject to the enterprise income tax rate of 25%.

PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE COMPANY

Profit attributable to owners of the Company increased by RMB21.95 million from RMB19.75 million for the six months ended 30 June 2021 to RMB41.70 million for the six months ended 30 June 2022. The increase in the profit attributable to owners of the Company was mainly due to the increase in profit corresponding to the increase in operating revenue.

PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

Profit attributable to non-controlling interests was nil for the six months ended 30 June 2022, which was in line as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share increased from RMB0.01 for the six months ended 30 June 2021 to RMB0.03 for the six months ended 30 June 2022.

LIQUIDITY AND SOURCE OF CAPITAL

Cash flows and working capital

The Group's needs for working capital were mainly satisfied by cash generated from operations. For the six months ended 30 June 2022, the closing balance of the Group's cash and cash equivalents amounted to RMB1,408.23 million and the net increase in cash and cash equivalents was RMB229.7 million, which was mainly due to the increase in cash received from sales of products in the first half of 2022.

Net cash inflow from operating activities

For the six months ended 30 June 2022, the Group's net cash inflow from operating activities was RMB226.73 million, which was mainly due to the increase in cash received from sales of products in the first half of 2022.

Net cash outflow from investing activities

For the six months ended 30 June 2022, the Group's net cash outflow from investing activities was RMB4.87 million. The cash outflow from investing activities was mainly due to the amount paid for acquisition and construction of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Net cash outflow from financing activities

For the six months ended 30 June 2022, the Group's net cash outflow from financing activities was RMB0 million.

Liquidity

The Board considers that the Group has sufficient liquidity to meet the Group's present requirements for liquid funds.

COMMITMENTS

The Group's commitments as at the dates indicated are set out as follows:

Capital commitments

	30 June 2022 (RMB million)	31 December 2021 (RMB million)
Contracted but not provided for	14.99	13.91

INDEBTEDNESS

The Group had no interest-bearing debts as at 30 June 2022.

PLEDGE

The Group had no pledge as at 30 June 2022.

GEARING RATIO

The Group monitors capital management by using the gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by the adjusted capital plus net debt. Net debt includes bank borrowings and other borrowings, trade and bills payable, financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals less cash and cash equivalents and pledged deposits. Capital includes equity attributable to owners of the Company. The Group's gearing ratio was 13.91% as at 31 December 2021 and 10.94% as at 30 June 2022.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Group had no material contingent liability as of 30 June 2022.

MARKET RISKS

The Group is subject to various market risks, including foreign exchange risks and inflation risks in the course of daily business operation.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISKS

The majority of the Group's businesses are located in the PRC and most of the transactions are settled in RMB, with certain sales, procurement and German subsidiaries settled in foreign currencies including Euro and CHF. The fluctuation in exchange rates of these foreign currencies against RMB would have certain impact on the operations of the Group. As at 30 June 2022, the Group did not enter into any hedging transactions designated to reduce foreign exchange risks.

POLICY RISKS

The Group is subject to risks arising from changes in the construction policies of the railway market introduced by the PRC government.

APPOINTMENT AND DISMISSAL OF AUDITORS

In order to strengthen the construction of the internal control system of the Company, fulfil the regulatory requirement of capital market and strengthen the independence and objectivity of auditor, upon resolution at the annual general meeting of the Company held on 30 June 2022, the auditor of the Company was changed from Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP to BDO China SHU LUN PAN Certified Public Accountants LLP, who serves as the auditor of the Company for 2022 to carry out auditing for the annual financial statements of the Company for 2022 in accordance with the China Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises and to review its 2022 interim financial statements. For details, please refer to the announcement dated 10 May 2022, the circular dated 13 May 2022 and the announcement dated 30 June 2022 published by the Company on the website of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange (www.hkex.com.hk).

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

USE OF PROCEEDS OF THE COMPANY

After deducting the underwriting commissions and expenses in connection with the global offering, the net proceeds of the global offering were approximately RMB2.27 billion. According to the Proposal to Change the Usage of Part of the Proceeds, which was considered and approved at the 13th meeting of the first session of the Board and the 8th meeting of the second session of the Board, the Company planned to apply the net proceeds from the global offering for the following purposes:

- construction of our “International Technology Cooperation Center” Project: approximately 40% of the net proceeds from the global offering would be used for the construction of our “International Technology Cooperation Center” Project, including acquisition of land, construction of infrastructure and purchase of equipment;
- development of regional business network platform: approximately 10% of the net proceeds from the global offering would be used for upgrading the Company’s business network by developing our sales offices into 4S stores that integrate functions of sales, service, spare parts and survey, so as to provide comprehensive customer services and systemic solutions to the Company’s large railway track maintenance machine customers;
- general domestic and overseas mergers and acquisitions: approximately 5.46% of the net proceeds from the global offering would be used for general domestic and overseas acquisitions related to the large railway track maintenance machinery industry, and will enable us to strengthen and complement the Company’s core value chain;
- working capital: no more than approximately 44.54% of the net proceeds from the global offering would be used to supplement working capital.

Save for the aforesaid, there is no other change to the usage of net proceeds from the global offering.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The following table sets forth the actual use of proceeds of the Company as at 30 June 2022:

Planned use	Budgeted usage amount (RMB billion)	Amount unutilized as at the beginning of the period (RMB billion)	Amount utilized during the reporting period (RMB billion)	Amount unutilized as at the end of the period (RMB billion)
Construction of our “International Technology Cooperation Center” Project	0.91	0.04	0.03	0.01
Development of regional business network platform	0.23	0.15	0.03	0.12
General domestic and overseas mergers and acquisitions	0.12	0	0	0
Working capital	1.01	0	0	0
Total (excluding interest)	2.27	0.19	0.06	0.13

As at 30 June 2022, the balance of the proceeds from H Shares issuance of the Company was approximately RMB200 million (including interest income). The Company will use the balance of the proceeds at the appropriate time according to future development plans and actual needs. The Company expects that the proceeds will be fully utilized by 31 December 2023. The Company utilized the proceeds in line with the purposes previously disclosed.

OTHER INFORMATION

I. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

1. Corporate Governance

The Company puts strong emphasis on the superiority, stability and rationality of corporate governance mechanism. For the six months ended 30 June 2022 (the “**Reporting Period**”), the Company has fully complied with the provisions of the CG Code, except for the deviation from code provision C.1.6 and F.2.2.

Pursuant to code provision F.2.2, the chairman of the Board should attend the annual general meeting.

Mr. Liu Feixiang, chairman of the Board, did not attend the 2021 annual general meeting of the Company held on 30 June 2022 (“**AGM**”) due to other work engagements. Mr. Tong Pujiang, the executive Director, chaired and answered questions, with other Directors, at the AGM.

Pursuant to code provision C.1.6, generally, independent non-executive directors and other non-executive directors should attend general meetings to gain and develop a balanced understanding of the views of shareholders.

Mr. Sun Linfu, the independent non-executive Director, did not attend the AGM due to other work engagements. However, there were sufficient Directors, including executive Directors, independent non-executive Directors and non-executive Director, present to enable the Board to develop a balanced understanding of the views of the shareholders.

2. Securities Transactions by the Directors and Supervisors

The Company has adopted the Model Code set out in Appendix 10 of the Listing Rules as the code of conduct for governing the securities transactions by the Directors and supervisors of the Company.

The Company has issued a specific enquiry regarding whether the securities transactions by the Directors and supervisors are in compliance with the Model Code, and the Company confirmed that all Directors and supervisors have complied with the securities transactions standards governing the Directors and supervisors specified by the Model Code during the Reporting Period.

3. Board of Directors

According to the Articles of Association, the Board shall consist of nine Directors, including one chairman and three independent directors.

As at the date of this report, the second session of the Board consisted of eight Directors, including Mr. Liu Feixiang, Mr. Tong Pujiang and Mr. Chen Yongxiang as executive Directors, Mr. Zhao Hui and Mr. Sha Mingyuan as non-executive Directors, and Mr. Sun Linfu, Mr. Yu Jiahe and Mr. Wong Hin Wing as independent non-executive Directors. Mr. Liu Feixiang serves as the chairman of the second session of the Board.

OTHER INFORMATION

The three-year term of the second session of the Board had expired on 28 June 2021. The Company convened a Board meeting on 29 July 2022 to elect the Director candidates for the third session of the Board, and relevant resolutions will be proposed to the Company's 2022 first extraordinary general meeting to be held on 21 October 2022 for consideration.

The Directors of the Company strictly complied with their promises, fidelity and integrity, and diligently performed their responsibilities. The scale and composition of the Board conformed to the requirements of relevant laws and regulations. There was no non-working relationship among the members of the Board, including finance, business, family or other significant relevant relations.

4. Supervisory Committee

As at the date of this report, the second session of the Supervisory Committee consisted of three supervisors, including Mr. Yu Qihua as the chairman of the Supervisory Committee and employee representative supervisor, and Mr. Zhong Xiangjun and Mr. Wang Huaming as shareholder representative supervisors.

The three-year term of the second session of the Supervisory Committee expired on 28 June 2021. The Company convened a meeting of the supervisors on 29 July 2022 to elect the candidates of shareholder representative supervisors for the third session of the Supervisory Committee, and convened the employee representative meeting on 5 August 2022 to elect the candidate of employee representative supervisors for the third session of the Supervisory Committee. The term of office of the employee representative supervisor of the third session of the Supervisory Committee shall be three years commencing from the date of the Company's 2022 first extraordinary general meeting to be held on 21 October 2022.

5. Audit and Risk Management Committee

The audit and risk management committee of the Company consisted of three independent non-executive Directors. The members of the audit and risk management committee are Mr. Yu Jiahe, Mr. Sun Linfu and Mr. Wong Hin Wing, of whom Mr. Yu Jiahe is the chairman of the audit and risk management committee.

On 29 June 2018, all members of the second session of the audit and risk management committee of the Company were approved at the first meeting of the second session of Board of the Company with their term of office commencing from the date of the election of the Board until the expiry of the term of the second session of the Board. Due to re-election of the Board, the third session of Audit and Risk Management Committee will be elected after the third session of the Board takes office. Prior to that, the second session of the Audit and Risk Management Committee will continue to discharge its duties.

OTHER INFORMATION

The audit and risk management committee of the Company is primarily responsible for supervising the Company's internal control, risk management, financial information disclosure and internal audit matters, making recommendations for the appointments or replacements of the external audit firms, etc.

The audit and risk management committee of the Company has discussed the accounting standards adopted by the Group with the management and reviewed the unaudited financial results of the Group for the six months ended 30 June 2022 prepared under the China Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises, and has confirmed that the unaudited results are in compliance with the applicable accounting standards and the relevant regulatory and legal requirements and that sufficient disclosures have been made.

6. Changes in Particulars of Directors, Supervisors and Senior Management

On 6 April 2022, at the 24th meeting of the second session of the Board, Mr. Tong Pujiang was approved to cease to be the general manager of the Company, and Mr. Luo Jianli was appointed as the general manager of the Company with a term from the date of passing the resolution by the Board until the establishment of the third session of the Board and the new session of senior management of the Company is appointed.

II. INTERNAL CONTROL

The Company has a sound organization system of internal control. The Board is responsible for the establishment, improvement and effective implementation of the internal control system. The Company has established an audit and supervision department as a management institution with relatively independent functions on internal audit, internal control and risk management. Guided by the audit and risk management committee of the Board, the audit and supervision department carries out risk identification, inspection, supervision and evaluation for internal controls, centering on the significant control areas including financial control, operational control, compliance control and risk management functions, supervises and timely rectifies internal control deficiencies and effectively controls various risks during the operations of the Company.

During the Reporting Period, the internal control system of the Company was proved to be stable and reliable, and the Company continued to deepen its risk management practices. In the first half of 2022, the Company aimed at management improvement, enhanced the audit value-added services and put great emphasis on the close-circuit management of internal control and ensured the remedial measures for internal control deficiencies were fully implemented. The Company also continued to deepen its risk management and implemented specific measures to tackle and prevent high-risk events. Special audits covering services procurements, system procedures were carried out from multiple perspectives to realize enhancement in management, reduction in costs and boosts in efficiency. The Company is capable of withstanding changes in business and external environment in terms of financial, operational and risk management, so as to ensure the safety of the assets of the Company and the interests of Shareholders.

OTHER INFORMATION

III. INTERESTS AND SHORT POSITIONS OF DIRECTORS, SUPERVISORS AND GENERAL MANAGER IN SHARES, UNDERLYING SHARES AND DEBENTURES

During the Reporting Period and as at 30 June 2022, none of the Directors, supervisors and the general manager of the Company or their respective associates or any of their associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the Securities and Futures Ordinance) had any personal, family, corporate or other interests and short positions in the shares, underlying shares and debentures of the Company that are required to be notified to the Company and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange pursuant to Part XV of the Securities and Futures Ordinance, or to be entered in the register pursuant to section 352 of the Securities and Futures Ordinance, or to be notified to the Company and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange pursuant to the Model Code.

IV. STRUCTURE OF THE SHARE CAPITAL

The share capital structure of the Company as at 30 June 2022 was as follows:

Shareholders	Class	Number of Shares	Percentage of issued share capital as at 30 June 2022
China Railway Construction Corporation Limited	Domestic share	968,224,320	63.70%
China Railway Construction Investment Group Co., Ltd.	Domestic share	4,939,920	0.325%
China Railway Construction International Group Co., Ltd.	Domestic share	4,939,920	0.325%
China Civil Engineering Construction Corporation	Domestic share	4,939,920	0.325%
CRCC China-Africa Construction Limited	Domestic share	4,939,920	0.325%
Shares in public hands	H share	531,900,000	35.00%
Total		1,519,884,000	100%

OTHER INFORMATION

V. SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

To the knowledge of the Directors, as of 30 June 2022, except for the Directors, supervisors or chief executive of the Company, the following persons had interests and short positions in the shares or underlying shares of the Company that, pursuant to section 336 of Part XV of the Securities and Futures Ordinance, are required to be entered in the register referred to therein:

Name of substantial Shareholders	Number of shares held ^{Note 1}	Capacity	Approximate percentage of domestic share capital	Approximate percentage of H share capital	Approximate percentage of issued share capital
China Railway Construction Corporation Limited ^{Note 2}	968,224,320 (L)	Beneficial owner	98.00%	–	63.70%
	19,759,680 (L)	Interest of controlled corporation	2.00%	–	1.30%
China Railway Construction Group Corporation ^{Note 3}	987,984,000 (L)	Interest of controlled corporation	100.00%	–	65.00%
CSR Zhuzhou Electric Locomotive Research Institute (Hong Kong) Co., Limited ^{Note 4}	44,285,500 (L)	Beneficial owner	–	8.33% (L)	2.91%
CRRC Zhuzhou Institute Co., Ltd. ^{Note 4}	44,285,500 (L)	Interest of controlled corporation	–	8.33% (L)	2.91%
CRRC Corporation Limited ^{Note 4}	44,285,500 (L)	Interest of controlled corporation	–	8.33% (L)	2.91%
CRRC Group Co., Ltd. ^{Note 4}	44,285,500 (L)	Interest of controlled corporation	–	8.33% (L)	2.91%

OTHER INFORMATION

Note 1: L – Long Position, S – Short Position.

Note 2: China Railway Construction Corporation Limited (including its wholly-owned subsidiaries, namely China Railway Construction Investment Group Co., Ltd., China Railway Construction International Group Co., Ltd., China Civil Engineering Construction Corporation and CRCC China-Africa Construction Limited) directly or indirectly held a long position of 987,984,000 domestic shares of the Company.

Note 3: As at 30 June 2022, China Railway Construction Group Co., Ltd. directly held approximately 51.13% shares of China Railway Construction Corporation Limited, while China Railway Construction Corporation Limited directly or indirectly held 987,984,000 domestic shares of the Company. Therefore, China Railway Construction Group Co., Ltd. was deemed to be interested in these shares.

Note 4: As at 30 June 2022, CRRC Zhuzhou Institute Co., Ltd. held 100% equity interest in CSR Zhuzhou Electric Locomotive Research Institute (Hong Kong) Co., Limited and was a wholly-owned subsidiary of CRRC Corporation Limited. CRRC Group Co., Ltd. held 50.73% shares of CRRC Corporation Limited. CSR Zhuzhou Electric Locomotive Research Institute (Hong Kong) Co., Limited held 44,285,500 H Shares of the Company. Thus, CRRC Zhuzhou Institute Co., Ltd., CRRC Corporation Limited and CRRC Group Co., Ltd. were deemed to be interested in these shares.

VI. PURCHASE, REDEMPTION OR SALE OF THE LISTED SECURITIES OF THE COMPANY

During the Reporting Period, there was no purchase, redemption or sale of any listed securities of the Company by the Company or any of its subsidiaries.

VII. DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTION

1. 2021 Final Dividend Distribution Plan and Implementation

As at 31 December 2021, the Group's reserve available for distribution to the Shareholders (before the final dividend distribution) totaled RMB533 million. The Board recommended a cash dividend of RMB0.01 per share (inclusive of applicable taxes) for the year of 2021. The 2021 final dividend distribution plan was considered and approved by the Shareholders at the 2021 AGM, and the 2021 final dividend was paid by the Company on 22 August 2022.

2. 2022 Interim Dividend Distribution Plan

The Board did not recommend the distribution of interim dividend for the six months ended 30 June 2022.

OTHER INFORMATION

VIII. EMPLOYEES AND TRAINING

As at 30 June 2022, the Company has a total number of 2,013 employees. Total remunerations (including wages and fringe benefits) for the six months ended 30 June 2022 amounted to approximately RMB221.78 million. The remuneration policies of the Group are determined based on the position, performance, qualifications and capability of staff members.

During the Reporting Period, the Company has appointed its legal advisers to explain the relevant knowledge of the Listing Rules to the Directors, supervisors, senior management and staff from related departments.

REVIEW REPORT

Xin Kuai Shi Bao Zi [2022] No. ZG12315

To the shareholders of CRCC High-Tech Equipment Corporation Limited

We have reviewed the accompanying interim financial statements of CRCC High-Tech Equipment Corporation Limited (“CRCCE”), which comprise the consolidated and parent company balance sheet as at 30 June 2022, and the consolidated and parent company income statements, the consolidated and parent company cash flow statements and the consolidated and parent company statements of changes in owner’s equity for the six months ended 30 June 2022, and the notes to the interim financial statements. It is the responsibility of the management of CRCCE to prepare the interim financial statements that give a fair view in accordance with the China Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises, and our responsibility is to issue a report on review of the interim financial statements based on our review.

We conducted our review in accordance with China Certified Public Accountant Review Standard No. 2101 – Review of Financial Statements. This Standard requires us to plan and perform the review to obtain limited assurance about whether the interim financial statements are free from material misstatements. A review is limited primarily to procedures as enquiry of the personnel of CRCCE and analytical review of procedures applied to the financial information and thus provides less assurance than an audit. We have not performed an audit, and therefore we do not express an audit opinion.

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the interim financial statements are not prepared in accordance with the requirements of China Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises and do not, in all material respects, give a fair view of the consolidated and parent company financial position as at 30 June 2022, and consolidated and parent company operating results and consolidated and parent company cash flows of CRCCE for the six months ended 30 June 2022.

BDO China SHU LUN PAN Certified Public Accountants LLP

Chinese Certified Public Accountant:

Chinese Certified Public Accountant:

Shanghai, China

26 August 2022

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

30 June 2022

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

ASSETS	<i>Notes</i>	30 June 2022 (unaudited)	31 December 2021
Current assets:			
Cash and bank balances	V(I)	1,408,233,905.46	1,178,533,467.98
Settlement reserve			
Placements with banks and other financial institutions			
Held-for-trading financial assets			
Derivative financial assets			
Bills receivable	V(II)	62,098,735.36	212,859,419.01
Accounts receivable	V(III)	1,945,363,258.53	2,049,473,797.45
Receivables at FVTOCI	V(IV)	33,728,672.43	29,681,169.19
Prepayments	V(V)	50,513,455.03	48,361,630.71
Premium receivables			
Reinsurance premium receivables			
Reserves for reinsurance contract receivables			
Other receivables	V(VI)	40,223,036.07	29,427,316.59
Financial assets acquired for resale			
Inventories	V(VII)	2,335,903,814.96	2,218,239,921.60
Contract assets	V(VIII)	39,889,813.97	18,929,596.95
Assets held for sale			
Non-current assets due within one year	V(IX)		50,024,030.00
Other current assets	V(X)	74,991,053.09	79,353,253.09
Total current assets		5,990,945,744.90	5,914,883,602.57

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

30 June 2022

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

ASSETS	<i>Notes</i>	30 June 2022 (unaudited)	31 December 2021
Non-current assets:			
Loans and advances			
Debt investments			
Other debt investments			
Long-term receivables			
Long-term equity investments			
Other equity instrument investments	V(XI)	578,657,333.33	628,866,000.00
Other non-current financial assets			
Investment property			
Fixed assets	V(XII)	1,186,658,071.18	1,192,502,910.49
Construction in progress	V(XIII)	74,496,988.23	74,916,742.41
Productive biological assets			
Oil and gas assets			
Right-of-use assets			
Intangible assets	V(XIV)	382,890,475.17	389,560,996.78
Development expenditure			
Goodwill	V(XV)	43,732,466.28	43,732,466.28
Long-term deferred expenses			
Deferred income tax assets	V(XVI)	9,562,312.76	9,725,395.55
Other non-current assets	V(XVII)	19,152,330.00	19,152,330.00
Total non-current assets		2,295,149,976.95	2,358,456,841.51
Total assets		8,286,095,721.85	8,273,340,444.08

The accompanying notes to the financial statements shall be an integral part of the financial statements.

Person in charge of the Company:
Liu Feixiang

CFO:
Wang Shuchuan

Head of the Finance Department:
Kong Deming

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

30 June 2022

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

Liabilities and owners' equity	Notes	30 June 2022 (unaudited)	31 December 2021
Current liabilities:			
Short-term borrowings			
Borrowing from central bank			
Placement from banks and other financial institutions			
Held-for-trading financial liabilities			
Derivative financial liabilities			
Bills payable	V(XVIII)	919,764,256.79	1,030,117,754.13
Accounts payable	V(XIX)	923,854,206.99	827,700,341.89
Advance received	V(XX)	825,000.00	497,110.55
Contract liabilities	V(XXI)	172,359,599.99	162,027,131.82
Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements			
Deposit taking and interbank deposit			
Securities brokering			
Securities underwriting			
Employee benefits payable	V(XXII)	33,532,890.44	16,184,797.66
Taxes payable	V(XXIII)	16,382,658.63	14,437,003.76
Other payables	V(XXIV)	300,414,449.67	271,159,367.99
Handling fee and commissions payable			
Reinsurance amount payable			
Liabilities held for sale			
Non-current liabilities due within one year	V(XXV)	18,401,819.24	25,794,639.20
Other current liabilities			
Total current liabilities		2,385,534,881.75	2,347,918,147.00

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

30 June 2022

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

Liabilities and owners' equity	<i>Notes</i>	30 June 2022 (unaudited)	31 December 2021
Non-current liabilities:			
Insurance policy reserve			
Long-term borrowings			
Bonds payable			
Including: Preferred stock			
Perpetual bonds			
Lease liabilities			
Long-term payables			
Long-term employee benefits payable			
Estimated liabilities			
Deferred income			
Deferred income tax liabilities	V(XVI)	36,083,706.81	43,902,584.01
Other non-current liabilities			
Total non-current liabilities		36,083,706.81	43,902,584.01
Total liabilities		2,421,618,588.56	2,391,820,731.01

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

30 June 2022

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

Liabilities and owners' equity	Notes	30 June 2022 (unaudited)	31 December 2021
Owners' equity:			
Share capital	V(XXVI)	1,519,884,000.00	1,519,884,000.00
Other equity instruments			
Including: Preferred stock			
Perpetual bonds			
Capital reserve	V(XXVII)	3,224,727,994.03	3,224,727,994.03
Less: Treasury shares			
Other comprehensive income	V(XXVIII)	434,756,918.36	478,299,284.33
Special reserve			
Surplus reserve	V(XXIX)	129,003,538.73	125,629,773.06
General risk reserve			
Undistributed profit	V(XXX)	556,104,682.17	532,978,661.65
Total equity attributable to owners of parent company		5,864,477,133.29	5,881,519,713.07
Non-controlling interests			
Total owners' equity		5,864,477,133.29	5,881,519,713.07
Total liabilities and owners' equity		8,286,095,721.85	8,273,340,444.08

The accompanying notes to the financial statements shall be an integral part of the financial statements.

Person in charge of the Company:
Liu Feixiang

CFO:
Wang Shuchuan

Head of the Finance Department:
Kong Deming

PARENT COMPANY BALANCE SHEET

30 June 2022

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

Assets	<i>Notes</i>	30 June 2022 (unaudited)	31 December 2021
Current assets:			
Cash and bank balances		1,340,284,064.47	1,103,258,024.58
Held-for-trading financial assets			
Derivative financial assets			
Bills receivable	<i>XIV(I)</i>	61,800,235.36	212,361,919.01
Accounts receivable	<i>XIV(II)</i>	1,791,807,306.68	1,927,747,019.69
Receivables at FVTOCI	<i>XIV(III)</i>	32,614,416.43	28,031,169.19
Prepayments		47,395,401.83	46,389,028.16
Other receivables	<i>XIV(IV)</i>	228,942,067.83	225,947,343.16
Inventories		2,150,571,682.86	2,027,163,908.66
Contract assets		9,011,767.85	12,379,788.46
Assets held for sale			
Non-current assets due within one year			50,024,030.00
Other current assets		74,072,838.05	78,290,668.22
Total current assets		5,736,499,781.36	5,711,592,899.13

PARENT COMPANY BALANCE SHEET

30 June 2022

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

Assets	Notes	30 June 2022 (unaudited)	31 December 2021
Non-current assets:			
Debt investments			
Other debt investments			
Long-term receivables			
Long-term equity investments	XIV(V)	381,876,012.32	381,876,012.32
Other equity instrument investments		578,657,333.33	628,866,000.00
Other non-current financial assets			
Investment property			
Fixed assets		1,072,565,678.48	1,076,164,001.61
Construction in progress		74,496,988.23	74,916,742.41
Productive biological assets			
Oil and gas assets			
Right-of-use assets			
Intangible assets		225,743,456.83	229,729,963.32
Development expenditure			
Goodwill			
Long-term deferred expenses			
Deferred income tax assets			
Other non-current assets		19,152,330.00	19,152,330.00
Total non-current assets		2,352,491,799.19	2,410,705,049.66
Total assets		8,088,991,580.55	8,122,297,948.79

The accompanying notes to the financial statements shall be an integral part of the financial statements.

Person in charge of the Company:
Liu Feixiang

CFO:
Wang Shuchuan

Head of the Finance Department:
Kong Deming

PARENT COMPANY BALANCE SHEET

30 June 2022

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

Liabilities and owners' equity	Notes	30 June 2022 (unaudited)	31 December 2021
Current liabilities:			
Short-term borrowings			
Held-for-trading financial liabilities			
Derivative financial liabilities			
Bills payable		919,764,256.79	1,030,117,754.13
Accounts payable		922,895,130.19	823,400,963.12
Advance received			330,443.89
Contract liabilities		116,861,024.19	144,862,765.95
Employee benefits payable		29,134,701.94	11,378,415.71
Taxes payable		2,305,262.57	3,794,650.56
Other payables		297,429,945.18	268,398,082.15
Liabilities held for sale			
Non-current liabilities due within one year		16,165,757.77	23,558,577.73
Other current liabilities			
Total current liabilities		2,304,556,078.63	2,305,841,653.24
Non-current liabilities:			
Long-term borrowings			
Bonds payable			
Including: Preferred stock			
Perpetual bonds			
Lease liabilities			
Long-term payables			
Long-term employee benefits payable			
Estimated liabilities			
Deferred income			
Deferred income tax liabilities		36,083,706.81	43,902,584.01
Other non-current liabilities			
Total non-current liabilities		36,083,706.81	43,902,584.01
Total liabilities		2,340,639,785.44	2,349,744,237.25

PARENT COMPANY BALANCE SHEET

30 June 2022

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

Liabilities and owners' equity	<i>Notes</i>	30 June 2022 (unaudited)	31 December 2021
Owners' equity:			
Share capital		1,519,884,000.00	1,519,884,000.00
Other equity instruments			
Including: Preferred stock			
Perpetual bonds			
Capital reserve		3,271,445,482.07	3,271,445,482.07
Less: Treasury shares			
Other comprehensive income		436,320,669.81	479,061,402.92
Special reserve			
Surplus reserve		129,003,538.73	125,629,773.06
Undistributed profit		391,698,104.50	376,533,053.49
Total owners' equity		5,748,351,795.11	5,772,553,711.54
Total liabilities and owners' equity		8,088,991,580.55	8,122,297,948.79

The accompanying notes to the financial statements shall be an integral part of the financial statements.

Person in charge of the Company:
Liu Feixiang

CFO:
Wang Shuchuan

Head of the Finance Department:
Kong Deming

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

January to June 2022
(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

Items	Notes	January to June 2022 (unaudited)	January to June 2021 (unaudited)
I. Total operating revenue		1,232,531,781.29	995,394,775.23
Including: Operating revenue	V(XXXI)	1,232,531,781.29	995,394,775.23
Interest income			
Premium earned			
Handling fee and commissions income			
II. Total operating cost		1,202,277,646.33	974,175,041.86
Including: Operating cost	V(XXXI)	925,773,373.75	746,060,131.84
Interest expenses			
Handling fee and commissions expenses			
Cash surrender amount			
Net expenses of claim settlement			
Net provisions for insurance contract reserves			
Policy dividend expenses			
Reinsurance expenses			
Taxes and surcharges	V(XXXII)	9,648,908.17	10,173,604.91
Selling expenses	V(XXXIII)	59,298,876.29	59,526,840.81
Administrative expenses	V(XXXIV)	83,138,661.43	85,137,090.19
Research and development expenses	V(XXXV)	143,475,840.79	85,566,140.52
Finance expenses	V(XXXVI)	-19,058,014.10	-12,288,766.41
Including: Interest expenses			
Interest income		9,486,321.58	18,078,549.88
Add: Other income	V(XXXVII)	14,332,724.60	10,736,397.02
Investment income ("-" for losses)	V(XXXVIII)	4,126,017.84	
Including: Investment income from associates and joint ventures			
Revenue from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost			
Foreign exchange gains ("-" for losses)			
Net exposure hedging returns ("-" for losses)			
Gain from fair value changes ("-" for losses)			
Credit impairment losses ("-" for losses)	V(XXXIX)	-5,287,462.85	-8,368,442.85
Impairment losses on assets ("-" for losses)	V(XL)	-941,115.50	-2,073,043.39
Gains on disposal of assets ("-" for losses)	V(XLI)	278,620.39	-19,283.55

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

January to June 2022

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

Items	Notes	January to June 2022 (unaudited)	January to June 2021 (unaudited)
III. Operating profit ("-" for losses)		42,762,919.44	21,495,360.60
Add: Non-operating income	V(XLII)	490,036.29	1,757,066.42
Less: Non-operating expenses	V(XLIII)	429,864.59	4,226,194.57
IV. Profit before tax ("-" for losses)		42,823,091.14	19,026,232.45
Less: Income tax expenses	V(XLIV)	1,124,464.95	-728,488.22
V. Net profit ("-" for net losses)		41,698,626.19	19,754,720.67
(I) Classification by continuity of business operation			
1. Net profit from continuing operations ("-" for net losses)		41,698,626.19	19,754,720.67
2. Net profit from discontinued operations ("-" for net losses)			
(II) Classification by ownership			
1. Net profit attributable to owners of the parent company ("-" for net losses)		41,698,626.19	19,754,720.67
2. Net profit attributable to non-controlling interests ("-" for net losses)			
VI. Other comprehensive income after tax		-43,542,365.97	52,470,372.17
Other comprehensive income after tax attributable to owners of the parent company		-43,542,365.97	52,470,372.17
(I) Other comprehensive income that cannot be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-42,677,366.67	52,764,519.08
1. Changes in remeasurement of the defined benefit plan			
2. Other comprehensive income that cannot be reclassified to profit and loss under equity method			
3. Changes in fair value of other equity instrument investments		-42,677,366.67	52,764,519.08
4. Fair value changes in enterprise's own credit risk			

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

January to June 2022
(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

Items	Notes	January to June 2022 (unaudited)	January to June 2021 (unaudited)
(II) Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-864,999.30	-294,146.91
1. Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss under equity method			
2. Changes in fair values of other debt investments			
3. The amount of financial assets reclassified into other comprehensive income		-63,366.44	1,016,411.23
4. Provision for credit impairment of other debt investments			
5. Reserve for cash flow hedging			
6. Translation difference of financial statements in foreign currencies		-801,632.86	-1,310,558.14
7. Others			
Other comprehensive income after tax attributable to non-controlling interests			
VII. Total comprehensive income		-1,843,739.78	72,225,092.84
Total comprehensive income attributed to the owners of the parent company		-1,843,739.78	72,225,092.84
Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests			
VIII. Earnings per share:			
(I) Basic earnings per share (RMB/share)	V(XLV)	0.03	0.01
(II) Diluted earnings per share (RMB/share)			

The accompanying notes to the financial statements shall be an integral part of the financial statements.

Person in charge of the Company:
Liu Feixiang

CFO:
Wang Shuchuan

Head of the Finance Department:
Kong Deming

PARENT COMPANY INCOME STATEMENT

January to June 2022

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

Items	Notes	January to June 2022 (unaudited)	January to June 2021 (unaudited)
I. Operating revenue	XIV(VI)	1,180,632,363.48	948,293,559.98
Less: Operating cost	XIV(VI)	910,576,440.90	724,827,463.25
Taxes and surcharges		8,361,665.57	8,086,135.82
Selling expenses		54,826,716.03	52,551,357.65
Administrative expenses		63,113,482.69	62,642,563.81
Research and development expenses		143,914,020.12	85,566,140.52
Finance expenses		-19,320,262.09	-12,717,816.51
Including: Interest expenses			
Interest income		9,455,113.88	17,910,043.48
Add: Other income		14,320,364.28	10,730,032.00
Investment income ("-" for losses)	XIV(VII)	7,780,330.92	
Including: Investment income from			
associates and joint ventures			
Revenue from derecognition of			
financial assets measured at			
amortized cost			
Net exposure hedging returns ("-" for losses)			
Gain from fair value changes ("-" for losses)			
Credit impairment losses ("-" for losses)		-7,298,219.97	-10,054,071.63
Impairment losses on assets ("-" for losses)		-691,086.84	-1,717,464.53
Gains on disposal of assets ("-" for losses)		186,158.81	-19,283.55
II. Operating profit ("-" for losses)		33,457,847.46	26,276,927.73
Add: Non-operating income		404,289.03	476,881.11
Less: Non-operating expenses		400,874.69	4,200,849.29
III. Profit before tax ("-" for losses)		33,461,261.80	22,552,959.55
Less: Income tax expenses		-276,394.88	-3,122,880.61
IV. Net profit ("-" for net losses)		33,737,656.68	25,675,840.16
(I) Net profit from continuing operations			
("-" for net losses)		33,737,656.68	25,675,840.16
(II) Net profit from discontinued operations ("-"			
for net losses)			

PARENT COMPANY INCOME STATEMENT

January to June 2022
(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

Items	Notes	January to June 2022 (unaudited)	January to June 2021 (unaudited)
V. Other comprehensive income after tax		-42,740,733.11	53,562,769.18
(I) Other comprehensive income that cannot be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-42,677,366.67	52,764,519.08
1. Changes in remeasurement of defined benefit plan			
2. Other comprehensive income that cannot be reclassified to profit and loss under equity method			
3. Changes in fair value of other equity instrument investments		-42,677,366.67	52,764,519.08
4. Fair value changes in enterprise's own credit risk			
(II) Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-63,366.44	798,250.10
1. Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss under equity method			
2. Changes in fair values of other debt investment			
3. The amount of financial assets reclassified into other comprehensive income		-63,366.44	798,250.10
4. Provision for credit impairment of other debt investments			
5. Reserve for cash flow hedging			
6. Translation difference of financial statements in foreign currencies			
7. Others			
VI. Total comprehensive income		-9,003,076.43	79,238,609.34
VII. Earnings per share:			
(I) Basic earnings per share (RMB/share)			
(II) Diluted earnings per share (RMB/share)			

The accompanying notes to the financial statements shall be an integral part of the financial statements.

Person in charge of the Company:
Liu Feixiang

CFO:
Wang Shuchuan

Head of the Finance Department:
Kong Deming

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

January to June 2022

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

Items	Notes	January to June 2022 (unaudited)	January to June 2021 (unaudited)
I. Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash received from sale of goods and rendering of services		1,587,300,962.01	818,589,279.98
Net increase in customer deposits and deposits in other banks			
Net increase in borrowings from the central bank			
Net increase in borrowings from other financial institutions			
Cash received from receiving insurance premiums of original insurance contracts			
Net cash received from reinsurance business			
Net increase in deposits and investments from policyholders			
Cash received from interest, handling charge and commission			
Net increase in loans from banks and other financial institutions			
Net capital increase in repurchase business			
Net cash received from acting sale and purchase of securities			
Refund of taxes and surcharges		1,153,139.46	6,746.91
Cash received from other operating activities		35,963,532.52	14,956,341.05
Sub-total of cash inflows from operating activities		1,624,417,633.99	833,552,367.94
Cash paid for goods purchased and services received		1,007,807,420.08	720,717,903.35
Net increase in loans and advances to customers			
Net increase in deposits with central bank and with banks and other financial institutions			
Cash paid for original insurance contract claims			
Net increase in lending funds			
Cash paid for interest, handling charge and commission			
Cash paid for policy dividend			
Cash paid to and for employees		271,240,391.45	264,232,445.90
Cash paid for taxes and surcharges		34,854,835.38	28,790,728.30
Cash paid for other operating activities		83,786,003.73	142,342,252.56
Sub-total of cash outflows from operating activities		1,397,688,650.64	1,156,083,330.11
Net cash flow from operating activities		226,728,983.35	-322,530,962.17

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

January to June 2022
(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

Items	Notes	January to June 2022 (unaudited)	January to June 2021 (unaudited)
II. Cash flows from investing activities			
Cash received from disinvestment			
Cash received from return on investments			
Net cash received from disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets		442,888.00	265,400.00
Net cash received from disposal of subsidiaries and other business units			
Cash received from other investing activities			
Sub-total of cash inflows from investing activities		442,888.00	265,400.00
Cash paid for acquisition of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets		5,314,586.48	4,032,192.44
Cash paid for investment			
Net increase in pledged loans			
Net cash paid for acquisition of subsidiaries and other business units			
Cash paid for other investing activities			
Sub-total of cash outflows from investing activities		5,314,586.48	4,032,192.44
Net cash flows from investing activities		-4,871,698.48	-3,766,792.44
III. Cash flows from financing activities			
Cash received from absorbing investments			
Including: Cash received from non-controlling interests' investment in subsidiaries			
Cash received from borrowings			
Cash received from other financing activities			
Sub-total of cash inflows from financing activities			
Cash paid for repayment of borrowings			
Cash paid for distribution of dividends, profits or payment of interest			
Including: Payments for distribution of dividends or profit to non-controlling interests by subsidiaries			
Cash paid for other financing activities			
Sub-total of cash outflows from financing activities			
Net cash flows from financing activities			

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

January to June 2022

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

Items	Notes	January to June 2022 (unaudited)	January to June 2021 (unaudited)
IV. Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		7,843,152.61	-191,477.30
V. Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		229,700,437.48	-326,489,231.91
Add: Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents		1,178,533,467.98	1,708,335,768.84
VI. Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents		1,408,233,905.46	1,381,846,536.93

The accompanying notes to the financial statements shall be an integral part of the financial statements.

Person in charge of the Company:

Liu Feixiang

CFO:

Wang Shuchuan

Head of the Finance Department:

Kong Deming

PARENT COMPANY CASH FLOW STATEMENT

January to June 2022
(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

Items	Notes	January to June 2022 (unaudited)	January to June 2021 (unaudited)
I. Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash received from sale of goods and rendering of services		1,516,825,895.14	665,726,136.66
Refund of taxes and surcharges			
Cash received from other operating activities		35,592,685.47	16,744,027.87
Sub-total of cash inflows from operating activities		1,552,418,580.61	682,470,164.53
Cash paid for goods purchased and services received		1,012,426,152.89	646,127,229.55
Cash paid to and for employees		217,212,873.09	199,588,772.90
Cash paid for taxes and surcharges		20,067,470.53	12,714,276.66
Cash paid for other operating activities		72,655,864.89	134,423,459.46
Sub-total of cash outflows from operating activities		1,322,362,361.40	992,853,738.57
Net cash flow from operating activities		230,056,219.21	-310,383,574.04
II. Cash flows from investing activities			
Cash received from disinvestment			
Cash received from return on investments		3,654,313.08	16,379,066.29
Net cash received from disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets		442,888.00	265,400.00
Net cash received from disposal of subsidiaries and other business units			
Cash received from other investing activities			
Sub-total of cash inflows from investing activities		4,097,201.08	16,644,466.29
Cash paid for acquisition of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets		5,034,853.26	3,938,236.29
Cash paid for investment			
Net cash paid for acquisition of subsidiaries and other business units			
Cash paid for other investing activities			
Sub-total of cash outflows from investing activities		5,034,853.26	3,938,236.29
Net cash flows from investing activities		-937,652.18	12,706,230.00

PARENT COMPANY CASH FLOW STATEMENT

January to June 2022

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

Items	Notes	January to June 2022 (unaudited)	January to June 2021 (unaudited)
III. Cash flows from financing activities			
Cash received from absorbing investments			
Cash received from borrowings			
Cash received from other financing activities			
Sub-total of cash inflows from financing activities			
Cash paid for repayment of borrowings			
Cash paid for distribution of dividends, profits or payment of interest			
Cash paid for other financing activities			
Sub-total of cash outflows from financing activities			
Net cash flows from financing activities			
IV. Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		7,907,472.86	-86,819.64
V. Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		237,026,039.89	-297,764,163.68
Add: Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents		1,103,258,024.58	1,599,972,445.98
VI. Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents		1,340,284,064.47	1,302,208,282.30

The accompanying notes to the financial statements shall be an integral part of the financial statements.

Person in charge of the Company:
Liu Feixiang

CFO:
Wang Shuchuan

Head of the Finance Department:
Kong Deming

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN OWNERS' EQUITY

January to June 2022
(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

Items	Equity attributable to the owners of the parent company										Total owners' equity		
	State capital	Preferred stock	Other equity instruments	Capital reserve	Less: Treasury shares	Other comprehensive income	Special reserve	Surplus reserve	General risk reserve	Undistributed profit		Sub-total	Non-controlling interests
I. Opening balance at the end of last year	1,519,884,000.00			3,224,727,994.03		478,289,284.53		125,689,773.06		531,978,661.65	5,881,519,713.07		5,881,519,713.07
Add: Changes in accounting policies													
Correction of accounting errors in prior period													
Business combination involving entities under common control													
Others													
II. Opening balance for the year	1,519,884,000.00			3,224,727,994.03		478,289,284.53		125,689,773.06		531,978,661.65	5,881,519,713.07		5,881,519,713.07
III. Movements in the current period (decrease is represented by "-")													
(I) Total comprehensive income													
(II) Capital contributed or reduced by owners													
1. Ordinary shares contributed by owners													
2. Capital contributed by owners of other equity instruments													
3. Amount of share-based payment recognized in owners' equity													
4. Others													
(III) Profit distribution													
1. Appropriation of surplus reserve													
2. Appropriation of general risk reserve													
3. Appropriation of profit to owners (or shareholders)													
4. Others													
(IV) Internal transfer of owners' equity													
1. Transfer of capital reserve to capital (or share capital)													
2. Transfer of surplus reserve to capital (or share capital)													
3. Surplus reserve to cover losses													
4. Defined benefit plan changes carried forward to retained earnings													
5. Other comprehensive income carried forward to retained earnings													
6. Others													
(V) Special reserve													
1. Appropriations in the current period													
2. Utilization in the current period													
(VI) Others													
IV. Closing balance for the current period	1,519,884,000.00			3,224,727,994.03		484,756,918.36		128,003,338.73		551,046,821.17	5,864,477,133.29		5,864,477,133.29

The accompanying notes to the financial statements shall be an integral part of the financial statements.

Person in charge of the Company:
Liu Feixiang

CFO:
Wang Shuchuan

Head of the Finance Department:
Kong Deming

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN OWNERS' EQUITY

January to June 2022

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

Items	Equity attributable to the owners of the parent company										Total owners' equity		
	State capital	Preferred stock	Other equity instruments	Capital reserve	Less: Treasury shares	Other comprehensive income	Special reserve	Surplus reserve	General risk reserve	Undistributed profit		Subtotal	Non-controlling interests
I. Opening balance at the end of last year	1,519,884,000.00			3,224,727,994.03		98,829,324.68		119,814,594.37		488,417,865.76	5,451,073,499.84		5,451,073,499.84
Add: Changes in accounting policies													
Correction of accounting errors in prior period													
Business combination involving entities under common control													
Others													
II. Opening balance for the year	1,519,884,000.00			3,224,727,994.03		98,829,324.68		119,814,594.37		488,417,865.76	5,451,073,499.84		5,451,073,499.84
III. Movements in the current period													
(decrease is represented by "+")													
(I) Total comprehensive income						52,400,372.17		2,567,584.02		17,187,196.65	72,225,092.84		72,225,092.84
(II) Capital contributed or reduced by owners						52,400,372.17		2,567,584.02		17,187,196.65	72,225,092.84		72,225,092.84
1. Ordinary shares contributed by owners													
2. Capital contributed by owners of other equity instruments													
3. Amount of share-based payment recognized in owners' equity													
4. Others													
(III) Profit distribution													
1. Appropriation of surplus reserve								2,567,584.02		-2,567,584.02			
2. Appropriation of general risk reserve								2,567,584.02		-2,567,584.02			
3. Appropriation of profit to owners (or shareholders)													
4. Others													
(IV) Internal carry-over of owners' equity													
1. Transfer of capital reserve to capital (or share capital)													
2. Transfer of surplus reserve to capital (or share capital)													
3. Surplus reserve to cover losses													
4. Defined benefit plan changes carried forward to retained earnings													
5. Other comprehensive income carried forward to retained earnings													
6. Others													
(V) Special reserve													
1. Appropriations in the current period													
2. Utilization in the current period													
(VI) Others													
IV. Closing balance for the current period	1,519,884,000.00			3,224,727,994.03		151,229,696.85		122,382,178.39		505,604,823.41	5,523,888,592.68		5,523,888,592.68

The accompanying notes to the financial statements shall be an integral part of the financial statements.

Person in charge of the Company:
Liu Feixiang

CFO:
Wang Shuchuan

Head of the Finance Department:
Kong Deming

PARENT COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN OWNERS' EQUITY

January to June 2022
(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

Items	January to June 2022 (unaudited)										
	Share capital	Other equity instruments			Capital reserve	Less: Treasury shares	Other comprehensive income	Special reserve	Surplus reserve	Undistributed profit	Total owners' equity
I. Closing balance at the end of last year	1,519,884,000.00				3,271,445,482.07		479,061,402.92		125,629,773.06	376,533,053.49	5,772,553,711.54
Add: Changes in accounting policies											
Correction of accounting errors in prior period											
Others											
II. Opening balance for the year	1,519,884,000.00				3,271,445,482.07		479,061,402.92		125,629,773.06	376,533,053.49	5,772,553,711.54
III. Movements in the current period (decrease is represented by "-")											
(I) Total comprehensive income							-42,740,733.11		3,373,765.67	15,165,051.01	-24,201,916.43
(II) Capital contributed or reduced by owners							-42,740,733.11			33,737,656.68	-9,003,076.43
1. Ordinary shares contributed by owners											
2. Capital contributed by owners of other equity instruments											
3. Amount of share-based payment recognized in owners' equity											
4. Others											
(III) Profit distribution									3,373,765.67	-18,572,605.67	-15,198,840.00
1. Appropriation of surplus reserve									3,373,765.67	-3,373,765.67	
2. Appropriation of profit to owners (or shareholders)										-15,198,840.00	-15,198,840.00
3. Others											
(IV) Internal carry-over of owners' equity											
1. Transfer of capital reserve to capital (or share capital)											
2. Transfer of surplus reserve to capital (or share capital)											
3. Surplus reserve to cover losses											
4. Defined benefit plan changes carried forward to retained earnings											
5. Other comprehensive income carried forward to retained earnings											
6. Others											
(V) Special reserve											
1. Appropriations in the current period									1,908,493.92		1,908,493.92
2. Utilization in the current period									1,908,493.92		1,908,493.92
(VI) Others											
IV. Closing balance for the current period	1,519,884,000.00				3,271,445,482.07		436,320,669.81		129,003,538.73	391,698,104.50	5,748,351,795.11

The accompanying notes to the financial statements shall be an integral part of the financial statements.

Person in charge of the Company:
Liu Feixiang

CFO:
Wang Shuchuan

Head of the Finance Department:
Kong Deming

PARENT COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN OWNERS' EQUITY

January to June 2022

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

Items	January to June 2021 (unaudited)										
	Share capital	Other equity instruments			Capital reserve	Less: Treasury shares	Other comprehensive income	Special reserve	Surplus reserve	Undistributed profit	Total owners' equity
		Preferred stock	Perpetual bonds	Others							
I. Closing balance at the end of last year	1,519,884,000.00				3,271,445,482.07		96,896,991.41		119,814,594.37	324,196,445.32	5,332,237,513.17
Add: Changes in accounting policies											
Correction of accounting errors in prior period											
Others											
II. Opening balance for the year	1,519,884,000.00				3,271,445,482.07		96,896,991.41		119,814,594.37	324,196,445.32	5,332,237,513.17
III. Movements in the current period (decrease is represented by "-")											
(I) Total comprehensive income							53,562,769.18		2,567,584.02	23,108,256.14	79,238,609.34
(II) Capital contributed or reduced by owners							53,562,769.18			25,675,840.16	79,238,609.34
1. Ordinary shares contributed by owners											
2. Capital contributed by owners of other equity instruments											
3. Amount of share-based payment recognized in owners' equity											
4. Others											
(III) Profit distribution									2,567,584.02	-2,567,584.02	
1. Appropriation of surplus reserve									2,567,584.02	-2,567,584.02	
2. Appropriation of profit to owners (or shareholders)											
3. Others											
(IV) Internal carry-over of owners' equity											
1. Transfer of capital reserve to capital (or share capital)											
2. Transfer of surplus reserve to capital (or share capital)											
3. Surplus reserve to cover losses											
4. Defined benefit plan changes carried forward to retained earnings											
5. Other comprehensive income carried forward to retained earnings											
6. Others											
(V) Special reserve											
1. Appropriations in the current period									1,689,848.46		1,689,848.46
2. Utilization in the current period									1,689,848.46		1,689,848.46
(VI) Others											
IV. Closing balance for the current period	1,519,884,000.00				3,271,445,482.07		150,459,760.59		122,382,178.39	347,304,701.46	5,411,476,122.51

The accompanying notes to the financial statements shall be an integral part of the financial statements.

Person in charge of the Company:
Liu Feixiang

CFO:
Wang Shuchuan

Head of the Finance Department:
Kong Deming

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

I. INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMPANY

(I) Company profile

CRCC High-Tech Equipment Corporation Limited (Original name: “Kunming China Railway Large Maintenance Machinery Group Co., Ltd.”, the “**Company**”) is a joint stock company with limited liability registered in Kunming in the People’s Republic of China (the “**PRC**”), transformed from Kunming China Railway Large Maintenance Machinery Group Co., Ltd. after an overall restructuring in 2015. On 16 December 2015, the Company issued a total of 531,900,000 H shares with a nominal value of RMB1.00 each in Hong Kong and listed the same on the Main Board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “**Hong Kong Stock Exchange**”). The registered address of the Company is located at No. 384 Yangfangwang, Jinma Town, Guandu District, Kunming, Yunnan Province, the PRC.

The principal activities of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the “**Group**”) mainly consist of repair and remanufacturing of large railway track maintenance machinery, provision of annual inspection services and extended services for track maintenance machinery; production, manufacturing and sales of accessories, repair of components, and production, manufacturing and sales of small railway track maintenance machinery; mechanized maintenance and repair services for railway line; casting manufacturing and machining manufacturing; production and processing of railway materials, equipment and accessories, and sales, import and export business of railway machinery, equipment and accessories, construction materials, hardware and electric products, mechanical and electronic equipment.

The Company’s parent company is China Railway Construction Corporation Limited (“**CRCC**”) and the ultimate controller is China Railway Construction Group Corporation, a company registered in PRC.

These financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company on 26 August 2022.

(II) The scope of consolidated financial statements

For information of the subsidiaries of the Company, please refer to Note “VI. Interests in Other Entities”.

There was no change in the Company’s scope of consolidation during the reporting period.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

II. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(I) Basis of preparation

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises—Basic Standards and various specific accounting standards, the Application Guidance for Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises, interpretations of the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises and other relevant regulations issued by the Ministry of Finance (together referred to as the “**Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises**”), as well as relevant requirements under the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and the Listing Rules of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange.

In accordance with the Consultation Conclusions on Acceptance of Mainland Accounting and Auditing Standards and Mainland Audit Firms for Mainland Incorporated Companies Listed in Hong Kong issued by the Hong Kong Stock Exchange in December 2010, the corresponding amendments to the Listing Rules, as well as the relevant documents issued by the Ministry of Finance and China Securities Regulatory Commission, the Company adopted the China Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises for the preparation of financial statements from the year of 2021 with the approval of the Company’s general meeting of shareholders.

(II) Going concern

The financial statements are presented on a going-concern basis. The Company has the going-concern capability for at least 12 months from the end of the current reporting period, and there is no major issues that have an impact on the Company’s going-concern capability.

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

(I) Statement on compliance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises

The financial statements are in compliance with the requirements of the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises issued by the Ministry of Finance, and give a true and complete view of both consolidated and the parent company’s financial position as at 30 June 2022, and both consolidated and the parent company’s operating results and cash flows for January to June 2022.

(II) Accounting period

The accounting year adopts the calendar year from 1 January to 31 December each year. The accounting period for these financial statements is from 1 January 2022 to 30 June 2022

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(III) Operating Cycle

The Company's operating cycle is 12 months.

(IV) Functional currency

Renminbi ("RMB") is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company and its domestic subsidiaries operate. Therefore, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries choose RMB as their functional currency. The overseas subsidiaries of the Company may determine their own functional currencies based on their specific economic environments. The Group adopts RMB to prepare its financial statements.

(V) Accounting treatment of business combinations under common control and not under common control

Business combinations under common control: The assets and liabilities acquired by acquirer through business combination shall be measured at the carrying value of the assets, liabilities (including goodwill arising from the acquisition of the acquiree by ultimate controlling party) of the acquiree in the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate controlling party at the date of combination. The difference between the carrying amount of the net assets obtained and the carrying amount of the consideration paid for the combination (or total nominal value of the issued shares) is adjusted to capital premium in capital reserve. If the capital reserve is not sufficient to absorb the difference, any excess shall be adjusted against retained earnings.

Business combinations not under common control: The cost of combination is the assets paid, the liabilities incurred or committed and fair value of the equity securities issued by the acquirer for acquisition of control over the acquiree on the date of acquisition. Where the cost of combination is higher than the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired from the acquirer in business combination, such difference shall be recognized as goodwill; where the cost of combination is less than the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired from the acquiree in business combination, such difference shall be charged to current profit or loss. Each of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree, which are acquired in the combination and meet the criteria for recognition, shall be measured at fair value on the date of acquisition.

The direct relevant expenses incurred for the business combinations are recognized as the profit or loss in the period when the costs are incurred; the transaction costs for the equity securities or debt securities issued for business combination shall be recognized as the initial recognition amount of equity securities or debt securities.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(VI) Preparation method of consolidated financial statements

1. *Scope of consolidation*

The scope of consolidation of the consolidated financial statements is determined on the basis of control, and the scope of consolidation comprises the Company and all of its subsidiaries. Control refers to the power of a company over the investee, the rights to enjoy variable returns from its involvement in relevant activities of the investee, and the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of its returns.

2. *Consolidation procedures*

When preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Company considers the entire enterprise group as a single accounting entity and presents the overall financial position, operating results and cash flows of the enterprise group based on the consistent accounting policies. The impact of internal transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, and among its subsidiaries, shall be offset. If internal transactions indicate impairment losses on relevant assets, such losses shall be recognized in full. Any inconsistent accounting policies and accounting period adopted by a subsidiary will be subject to necessary adjustments to align with those of the Company when preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Owners' equity, net profit or loss of the current period and comprehensive income attributable to minority shareholders of the current period of subsidiaries are stated separately under owners' equity in the consolidated balance sheet, net profit in the consolidated income statement and total comprehensive income respectively. Loss of the current period assumed by minority shareholders of a subsidiary in excess of minority shareholders' share of owners' equity in that subsidiary at the beginning of the period is offset against minority interests.

(1) *Addition of subsidiary of business*

During the reporting period, if there is an addition of subsidiary or business due to business combination under common control, the operating results and cash flow of the subsidiary or business combination from the beginning of the period to the end of the reporting period will be included in the consolidated financial statements, and the amounts at the beginning of the period in the consolidated financial statements and relevant items in the comparative statements will also be adjusted as if the reporting entity after combination had been existing since the control of the ultimate controlling party started.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(VI) Preparation method of consolidated financial statements (Continued)

2. Consolidation procedures (Continued)

(1) Addition of subsidiary of business (Continued)

Where control over the investee under common control is obtained due to reasons such as increase in investments, for equity investment held before the control over the acquiree is obtained, profit or loss, other comprehensive income and other changes in net assets recognized from the later of the acquisition of the original equity interest and the date when the acquirer and the acquiree are placed under common control until the date of combination are offset against retained profit at the beginning of the period of the comparative financial statements or profit or loss of the period respectively.

During the reporting period, if there is an addition of subsidiary or business due to business combination not under common control, it shall be included, from the date of purchase, in the consolidated financial statements based on the fair value of each of the identifiable assets, liabilities or contingent liabilities determined on the date of purchase.

Where control over the investee not under common control is obtained due to reasons such as increase in investments, for the equity interest of the acquiree held before the date of purchase, the Company re-measures the equity interest at its fair value as at the date of purchase, and any difference between the fair value and its book value will be accounted for as investment gains of the period. Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified into losses and profits and other changes in owners' equity under equity accounting with respect to the equity interest in the acquiree held before the date of purchase are transferred to investment gains of the period to which the date of purchase belongs.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(VI) Preparation method of consolidated financial statements (Continued)

2. Consolidation procedures (Continued)

(2) Disposal of subsidiaries

① General treatment for disposal

When control over the investee is lost due to the disposal of part of the equity investment or other reasons, the Company re-measures the remaining equity investment after the disposal at fair value as at the date on which control is lost. The difference between the sum of the consideration received from equity disposal and the fair value of the remaining equity interest and the sum of the net assets of the subsidiary proportionate to the original shareholding accumulated from the date of purchase or combination and goodwill is included in investment gains of the period during which the control is lost. Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified into losses and profits and other changes in owners' equity under equity accounting with respect to the equity investment in the original subsidiary are transferred to investment gains of the period during which the control is lost.

② Stepwise disposal of subsidiary

In respect of stepwise disposal of equity investment in a subsidiary through multiple transactions until control is lost, if the terms, conditions and economic effects of the transactions of equity investment in the subsidiary satisfy one or more of the following conditions, the transactions are normally accounted for as a package of transactions:

- i. these transactions are entered into simultaneously or after considering the effects of each other;
- ii. these transactions constitute a complete commercial result as a whole;
- iii. one transaction is conditional upon at least one of the other transactions;
- iv. one transaction is not economical on its own but is economical when considering together with other transactions.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(VI) Preparation method of consolidated financial statements (Continued)

2. Consolidation procedures (Continued)

(2) Disposal of subsidiaries (Continued)

② Stepwise disposal of subsidiary (Continued)

Where the transactions constitute a package of transactions, the Company accounts for the transactions as a transaction of disposal of a subsidiary resulting in the loss of control; the difference between the amount received each time for disposal before control is lost and the net assets of such subsidiary corresponding to the disposal of investment is recognized as other comprehensive income in the consolidated financial statements, and upon loss of control, is transferred to profit or loss of the period during which control is lost.

Where the transactions do not constitute a package of transactions, before the loss of control, the transactions are accounted for based on partial disposal of equity investment in a subsidiary that does not involve loss of control; when control is lost, they are accounted for using the general method for disposal of subsidiaries.

(3) Purchase of non-controlling interests in subsidiaries

For the difference between the long-term equity investment newly acquired due to the purchase of minority interests and the share of net assets of the subsidiary that the Company is entitled to calculated according to the new shareholding accumulated from the date of purchase or date of combination, share premium of the capital reserve in the consolidated balance sheet will be adjusted; where share premium of the capital reserve is insufficient for the write-down, retained profit will be adjusted.

(4) Partial disposal of equity investment in subsidiaries without loss of control

For the difference between the consideration received from disposal and the net assets of the subsidiary that the Company is entitled to corresponding to the long-term equity investment disposed accumulated from the date of purchase or date of combination, share premium of the capital reserve in the consolidated balance sheet will be adjusted; where share premium of the capital reserve is insufficient for the write-down, retained profit will be adjusted.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(VII) Classification of joint arrangements and accounting treatment for joint operations

Joint arrangements can be classified into joint operations and joint ventures.

Joint operations represent the joint arrangement that a party to a joint arrangement has rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to such arrangement.

The Company recognizes the following items in relation to its share of benefits in joint operations:

- (1) the assets held solely by the Company and those jointly held on a prorate basis;
- (2) the liabilities assumed solely by the Company and those jointly assumed on a pro-rata basis;
- (3) the income generated from the sale of the products of the joint operation attributable to the Company;
- (4) the income generated by the joint operation from the sale of products on a pro-rata basis;
- (5) the expenses incurred solely by the Company and those incurred by the joint operation on a pro-rata basis.

The Company's investment in joint ventures are accounted for using equity method, please refer to note "III. (XIV) Long-term Equity Investments".

(VIII) Recognition standard for cash and cash equivalents

Cash represents the Company's cash on hand and deposits that can be used readily for payments. Cash equivalents represent investments that satisfy four conditions, namely short-term, highly liquid, readily convertible to known amounts of cash, and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(IX) Foreign currency transactions and translation of financial statements denominated in foreign currency

1. Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions shall be translated into RMB at the spot exchange rate on the day when the transactions occurred.

Balance sheet date foreign currency monetary items shall be translated using the spot exchange rate at the balance sheet date. The resulting exchange difference are recognized in profit or loss for the current period, except for those differences related to a specific-purpose borrowing denominated in foreign currency for acquisitions and construction of the qualified assets, which should be capitalized as cost of the borrowings.

2. Translation of financial statements denominated in foreign currency

For the translation of financial statements of foreign operation denominated in foreign currency, the assets and liabilities in the balance sheets are translated at the spot exchange rates on the balance sheet date; except for "Undistributed profit" items, all items under owner's equity are translated at the spot exchange rates when incurred. The income and expense items in the income statement are translated at the spot exchange rates on the transaction dates.

On disposal of foreign operations, exchange differences in financial statements denominated in foreign currencies related to the foreign operation shall be transferred from owner's equity items to profit or loss from disposal for the current period.

(X) Financial Instruments

One of the financial asset, financial liabilities or equity instrument is recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contract of the financial instruments.

1. Classification of financial instruments

According to the business model of the Company for management of financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets, financial assets are classified at the initial recognition as financial assets measured at amortized cost, or financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, or other financial assets that are measured at fair value through current profit or loss.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(X) Financial Instruments (Continued)

1. Classification of financial instruments (Continued)

The Company shall classify financial assets that meet the following conditions and are not designated as financial assets at fair value through current profit or loss as financial assets measured at amortized cost:

- The objective of the business model is to collect contractual cash flows;
- The contractual cash flows are solely payment of the principal and the interest based on the outstanding principal amount.

The Company shall classify financial assets that meet the following conditions and are not designated as financial assets at fair value through current profit or loss as financial assets (debt instruments) measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:

- The objective of the business model for managing such financial assets is both to collect contractual cash flows and to dispose of the financial assets;
- The contractual cash flows are solely payment of the principal and the interest based on the outstanding principal amount.

For an investment in equity instruments not held for trading purposes, the Company may irrevocably designate it as financial assets (equity instruments) measured at fair value through other comprehensive income at the initial recognition. This designation is made on an investment-by-investment basis and the relevant investment meets the definition of equity instrument from the perspective of the issuer.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income as described above are classified as financial assets measured at fair value through current profit or loss. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income as at fair value through current profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

Financial liabilities, at initial recognition, are classified into financial liabilities at fair value through current profit or loss and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(X) Financial Instruments (Continued)

1. Classification of financial instruments (Continued)

When meeting any of the following criteria, the Company may, at initial recognition, designate a financial liability as measured at fair value through current profit or loss:

- 1) Such designation would eliminate or significantly reduce a measurement or recognition inconsistency.
- 2) A group of financial liabilities or financial assets and financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the entity's key management personnel.
- 3) The financial liabilities include embedded derivatives which can be split separately.

2. Recognition basis and measurement method of financial instruments

(1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Financial assets measured at amortized cost, including bills receivable and accounts receivable, other receivables, long-term receivables, and debt investments, are initially measured at fair value plus relevant transaction costs. Accounts receivable that do not contain significant financing components and accounts receivable that the Company has decided not to consider for a financing component of no more than one year are initially measured at the contractual transaction price.

Interest calculated under the effective interest method during the period of holding is included in current profit or loss.

When recovering or disposing, the difference between the price obtained and the book value of the financial asset is included in current profit or loss.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(X) Financial Instruments (Continued)

2. Recognition basis and measurement method of financial instruments (Continued)

(2) *Financial assets (debt instruments) measured at fair value through other comprehensive income*

Financial assets (debt instruments) measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, including financing receivables and other debt investments, are initially measured at fair value plus relevant transaction costs. These financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value, with changes in fair value are included in other comprehensive income except for interest, impairment losses or gains and exchange gains or losses calculated using the effective interest method.

On derecognition, the accumulated gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred out from other comprehensive income and recognized in current profit or loss.

(3) *Financial assets (equity instruments) measured at fair value through other comprehensive income*

Financial assets (equity instruments) measured by fair value through other comprehensive income, including other equity instruments, are initially measured at fair value plus relevant transaction costs, and subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. The dividends received are included in current profit or loss.

When derecognized, the accumulated gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred from other comprehensive income to retained earnings.

(4) *Financial assets at fair value through current profit or loss*

Financial assets measured at fair value through current profit or loss, including held-for-trading financial assets, derivative financial assets and other non-current financial assets, are initially measured at fair value with relevant transaction costs included in current profit or loss, such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value through current profit or loss.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(X) Financial Instruments (Continued)

2. Recognition basis and measurement method of financial instruments (Continued)

(5) Financial liabilities measured at fair value through current profit or loss

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through current profit or loss, including held-for-trading financial liabilities, derivative financial liabilities, etc., are initially measured at fair value with relevant transaction costs recognized in current profit or loss. Such financial liabilities are subsequently measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in current profit or loss.

On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration paid is recognized in current profit or loss.

(6) Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, including short-term loans, bills payable, accounts payable, other payables, long-term borrowings, bonds payable and long-term payables, are initially measured at fair value plus relevant transaction costs.

Interest calculated under the effective interest method during the period of holding is included in current profit or loss.

On derecognition, the difference between the consideration paid and the carrying amount of the financial liability is recognized in current profit or loss.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(X) Financial Instruments (Continued)

3. *Derecognition of financial asset and financial asset transfers*

The Company derecognizes a financial asset if it meets one of the following conditions:

- the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire;
- the financial asset has been transferred, and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset have been transferred to the transferee;
- the financial asset has been transferred, and the Company neither transferred nor retained substantially all rewards related to the ownership of the financial assets, but did not retain its control over the said financial assets.

When transferring a financial asset, if the Company retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the Company shall continue to recognize such asset.

When judging whether the transfer of a financial asset meets the above criteria for derecognition, the substance-over-form principle shall be applied.

The Company differentiates the transfer of a financial asset as full transfer or partial transfer. If the full transfer of a financial asset meets the criteria for derecognition, then the difference between the following two included in current profit or loss:

- (1) the book value of the financial asset transferred;
- (2) the sum of the consideration received from the transfer and the total amount of the fair value changes that is directly charged or credited to owners' equity (if the asset transferred is a financial asset (debt instruments) at fair value through other comprehensive income).

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(X) Financial Instruments (Continued)

3. *Derecognition of financial asset and financial asset transfers (Continued)*

When the partial transfer of a financial asset meets the criteria for derecognition, the entire book value of the financial asset transferred shall be allocated between the part derecognized and the part to be recognized based on their respective fair value, with the difference between the following two included in current profit or loss:

- (1) The book value of the part that is derecognized;
- (2) The sum of the consideration attributable to the part derecognized and the total amount of the fair value changes that is directly charged or credited to owners' equity and attributable to the part derecognized (if the asset transferred is a financial asset (debt instruments) at fair value through other comprehensive income).

If the transfer of a financial asset does not meet the criteria for derecognition, the financial asset shall continue to be recognized and the consideration received is recognized as a financial liability.

4. *Derecognition of financial liabilities*

If all or part of the current obligations of a financial liability have been discharged, the financial liability or part of it will be derecognized; if the Company signs an agreement with the creditor to replace the existing financial liability with new financial liability of substantially different contractual terms, the existing financial liability shall be derecognized while the new financial liability shall be recognized.

If substantial changes are made to the contractual terms (in whole or in part) of the existing financial liability, the existing financial liability (or part of it) shall be derecognized, and the financial liability after the modification of terms shall be recognized as a new financial liability.

When a financial liability is derecognized in whole or in part, the difference between the book value of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid (including the non-cash assets transferred out or the new financial liability assumed) shall be included in current profit or loss.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(X) Financial Instruments (Continued)

4. *Derecognition of financial liabilities (Continued)*

If the Company repurchases part of a financial liability, the book value of the entire financial liability is allocated between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is derecognized on the repurchase date based on their respective relative fair value. The difference between the book value assigned to the part derecognized and the consideration paid (including the non-cash assets transferred out or the new financial liability assumed) shall be included in current profit or loss.

5. *Determination of fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities*

As for financial instruments with an active market, their fair values are determined by quoted prices in the active market. As for financial instruments without an active market, their fair values are determined by using valuation techniques. At the time of valuation, the Company adopts valuation techniques that are applicable in the current circumstances and sufficiently supported by available data and other information, and selects inputs that are consistent with the characteristics of the assets or liabilities considered by the market participants in the transactions of the relevant assets or liabilities, and prioritizes the use of relevant observable inputs. Unobservable inputs are used only if the relevant observable inputs are unavailable or not reasonably available.

6. *Test and accounting methods for impairment of financial assets*

The Company estimates financial assets measured at amortized cost by way of single or combination, or the expected credit losses of financial assets (debt instruments) measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and the financial guarantee contract, etc.

The probability-weighted amount of the difference in present value between the contractual cash flow of receivable from contracts and the cash flow expected to be received, weighted with the risk of default, will be measured by taking into account of reasonable and valid information on, among other things, past events, current status and the forecast of future economic conditions to recognize the expected credit losses.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(X) Financial Instruments (Continued)

6. Test and accounting methods for impairment of financial assets (Continued)

If the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Company measures the loss provisions according to the lifetime expected credit loss of the financial instrument; if the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Company measures the loss provisions at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses of the financial instrument. The resulting increase in or reversal of loss provision shall be included in current profit or loss as impairment losses or gains.

In determining changes in the risk of default during the expected lifetime of a financial instrument and assessing whether the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company compares the risk of default occurring on the financial instrument assessed at the balance sheet date with that assessed at the date of initial recognition. Usually, if it is overdue for more than 30 days, the Company will consider that the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly, unless there is conclusive evidence to prove that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

For a financial instrument with lower credit risk on the balance sheet date, the Company assumes that its credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition.

If there is objective evidence that a financial asset has been credit impaired, the Company shall make individual provision for the impairment of the financial asset.

For accounts receivable and contract asset formed by the transactions regulated in the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 14—Revenue (2017) whether contain significant financing components or otherwise, the Company always measures the loss provision at the lifetime expected credit loss.

For lease receivables, the Company chooses to always measures the loss provisions at the lifetime expected credit loss.

Where the Company no longer reasonably expects contractual cash flows of a financial asset to be fully or partially recoverable, the book balance of the financial asset is directly written down.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(XI) Inventories

1. *Classification and costs for inventories*

Inventories are classified into goods in transit, raw materials, turnover materials, goods in stock, goods in process, distributed goods and commissioned processing materials.

Inventories are initially measured at cost, which comprises purchase costs, processing costs and other expenses incurred in bringing the inventories to their current location and condition.

2. *Measurement for inventories delivered*

Upon delivery, inventories are measured with the weighted average method.

3. *Basis for the determination of net realizable value of different types of inventories*

On the balance sheet date, inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. When the cost of inventories was higher than their net realizable value, the provision decline in value of inventories shall be made. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price of the inventories in the ordinary course of business deducting the estimated costs upon completion, the estimated selling expenses and the related taxes.

Net realizable value of commodity stocks directly held for sale including finished goods, goods-in-stock and held-for-sale raw materials, during the normal course of production and operation, shall be determined by their estimated selling prices less estimated selling expenses and relevant tax fee; the net realizable value of inventory materials which needed to be processed, during the normal course of production and operation, shall be determined by the estimated selling price of the finished products which are produced during operation less the estimated costs to be incurred upon completion, estimated selling costs and relevant tax fees; the net realizable value of inventories held for fulfillment of the sales contracts or labor contracts shall be calculated based on the contracted price. If the quantity of inventories held exceeds the ordered quantity under the sales contract, the net realizable value of the excess of the inventories is generally calculated based on the normal selling prices.

If the net realizable value of the inventory is higher than its book value due to the disappearance of the factors that previously wrote down the value of the inventory after the withdrawal of the inventory depreciation provision, it shall be reversed within the amount of the inventory depreciation provision that has been originally withdrawn, and the reversed amount shall be recorded into the current profit and loss.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(XI) Inventories (Continued)

4. Inventory system

The perpetual inventory system is adopted.

5. Amortization of low-value consumables and packaging materials

- (1) Low-value consumables are amortized using the immediate write-off method.
- (2) Packaging materials are amortized using the immediate write-off method.

(XII) Contract assets

1. Recognition and standard of contract assets

The Company presents contract assets or contract liabilities in the balance sheet based on the relationship between performance obligations and customer payments. The consideration that the Company has the right (and this right depends on factors other than passage of time) to receive for goods transferred to customers is listed as contract assets. Contract assets and contract liabilities under the same contract shall be shown on a net basis. The right of the Company to charge the customer unconditionally (only depends on the passage of time) is listed as a receivable individually.

2. Determination method and accounting method for expected credit loss of contract assets

Details of determination method and accounting method for expected credit loss of contractual assets, please refer to the note "III.(X) Test and accounting methods for impairment of financial assets".

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(XIII) Assets classified as held-for-sale

A non-current asset or disposal group is classified as asset held-for-sale when the book amount of the asset is recovered principally through a disposal (including an exchange of non-monetary assets with commercial substance) rather than through continuing use.

The Company recognizes non-current assets or disposal groups which meet the following conditions as assets held for sale:

- (1) The assets or disposal groups must be available for sale immediately under the current conditions according to the usual terms of the sale of such assets or disposal groups in similar transactions;
- (2) The assets are highly likely to be sold, namely, the Company has been offered a resolution with one disposition of the assets and obtained a firm purchase commitment and the disposition will be completed within 1 year. If regulation needs to be approved by the relevant authorities or supervision department of the Company, such approval has been obtained.

For non-current asset (excluding financial asset, deferred income tax asset and asset formed by employee benefits) or disposal group which are classified as held-for-sale, if the book value of the non-current asset or disposal group is higher than the net amount after deducting the disposal cost from its fair value, the book value is reduced to the net amount after deducting the disposal cost from its fair value. The reduced amount is recognized as an asset impairment loss and accounted for as profit and loss for the current period, with provision for impairment loss on held-for-sale assets.

(XIV) Long-term equity investments

1. Judgment criteria for joint control and significant influence

Joint control refers to the control shared over an arrangement in accordance with the relevant stipulations, and the decision-making of related activities of the arrangement shall not be made before the party sharing the control right agrees the same. Where the Company exercises joint control over the investee with other parties to the joint venture and enjoys the right on the investee's net assets, the investee is a joint venture of the Company.

Significant influence refers to the power to participate in making decisions on the financial and operating policies of an enterprise, but not the power to control, or jointly control with other parties, the formulation of such policies. Where the Company is able to exert significant influence over the investee, the investee is its associate.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(XIV) Long-term equity investments (Continued)

2. Determination of initial investment cost

(1) Long-term equity investments acquired through business combination

For a long-term equity investment in subsidiaries resulting from a business combination involving entities under common control, the initial investment cost of long-term equity investments is its share of the book value of the own' equity of the acquiree in the financial statements of the ultimate controlling party on the date of combinations. The difference between initial investment cost of long-term equity investment and the carrying value of paid consideration is to adjust share premium in the capital reserve. If the balance of share premium in the capital reserve is insufficient, any excess is adjusted to retained earnings. In connection with imposing control over the investee under joint control as a result of additional investment and other reasons the difference between initial investment cost of long-term equity investment according to the aforesaid principle, and the sum of the carrying value of long-term equity investment before combination and the carrying value of newly paid consideration for additional shares acquired on the date of combination is to adjust share premium. If the balance of share premium is insufficient, any excess is adjusted to retained earnings.

For a long-term equity investment in subsidiaries resulting from a business combination involving entities not under common control, the cost of the combination determined on the date of acquisition shall be taken as the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment. In connection with imposing control over the investee not under joint control as a result of additional investment and other reasons, the initial investment cost shall be the sum of the carrying value of the equity investment originally held and the newly increased investment cost.

(2) Long-term equity investments acquired by other means other than business combination

The initial investment cost of a long-term equity investment obtained by the Company by cash payment shall be the purchase cost which is actually paid.

The initial investment cost of a long-term equity investment obtained by the Company by means of issuance of equity securities shall be the fair value of the equity securities issued.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(XIV) Long-term equity investments (Continued)

3. Subsequent measurement and recognition of profit or loss

(1) Long-term equity investment accounted for by cost method

Long-term equity investments in subsidiaries are accounted for using cost method unless the investments meet the conditions of held-for-sale. Except for the actual consideration paid for the acquisition of investment or the declared but not yet distributed cash dividends or profits which are included in the consideration, investment gains are recognized as the Company's share of the cash dividends or profits declared by the investee.

(2) Long-term equity investment accounted for by equity method

Long-term equity investments in associates and jointly controlled entities are accounted for using equity method. Where the initial investment cost of a long-term equity investment exceeds the Company's share of the fair value of the investee's identifiable net assets at the acquisition date, no adjustment shall be made to the initial investment cost; where the initial investment cost is less than the Company's share of the fair value of the investee's identifiable net assets at the acquisition date, the difference shall be charged to current profit or loss and the cost for long-term equity investment shall be adjusted.

The Company recognizes the investment income and other comprehensive income according to its shares of net profit or loss and other comprehensive income realized by the investee respectively, and simultaneously makes adjustment to the carrying value of long-term equity investments. The carrying value of long-term equity investment shall be reduced by attributable share of the profit or cash dividends for distribution declared by the investee. In relation to other changes of owner's equity (the "**Other Changes of Owner's Equity**") except for net profits and losses, other comprehensive income and profit distribution of the investee, the carrying value of long-term equity investment shall be adjusted and included in owner's equity.

The Company's share of net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and Other Changes of Owner's Equity of an investee is determined based on the fair value of identifiable assets of the investee at the time when the investment is obtained, and according to the accounting policies and accounting period of the Company, recognition shall be made to the net profit of the investee after the adjustment and other comprehensive income, etc.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(XIV) Long-term equity investments (Continued)

3. Subsequent measurement and recognition of profit or loss (Continued)

(2) Long-term equity investment accounted for by equity method (Continued)

The unrealized profit or loss resulting from transactions between the Company and its associates or joint venture shall be eliminated in, based on which investment income or loss shall be recognized. Any losses resulting from transactions, which are attributable to impairment of assets, shall be fully recognized, except for the disposal of assets that consist of operations.

The Company discontinues recognizing its share of net losses of the investee after the carrying amount of the long-term equity investment and any long-term interest that is in substance forms part of the Company's net investment in the associate or the joint venture is reduced to zero, except to the extent that the Company has an obligation to assume additional losses. Where net profits are subsequently made by the associate or joint venture, the Company resumes recognizing its share of those profits only after its share of the profits equals the share of losses not recognized.

(3) Disposal of long-term equity investments

For disposal of long-term equity investments, the difference between the book value and the actual price shall be included into the current profit or loss.

For partial disposal of long-term equity investment accounted by equity method, if the remaining equity is still accounted by equity method, the other comprehensive income recognized by the original equity method shall be carried forward on the same basis as the corresponding proportion of invested unit's direct disposal of relevant assets or liabilities. and other changes in owner's equity shall be carried forward to the current profit and loss according to the proportion.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(XIV) Long-term equity investments (Continued)

3. Subsequent measurement and recognition of profit or loss (Continued)

(3) Disposal of long-term equity investments (Continued)

In case the joint control or significant influence over the investee is lost for disposing part of equity investments or other reasons, the remaining equity will be changed to be accounted for according to the recognition and measurement principles of financial instruments. The difference between the fair value and the book value on the date of the loss of joint control or significant influence shall be included in the current profit and loss. As other comprehensive income recognized based on measurement of the original equity investment under the equity method, accounting treatment shall be made on the same basis as would be required if the investee had directly disposed of the assets or liabilities related thereto when measurement under the equity method is terminated. Owner's equity recognized from the investee's changes in other owner's equity other than net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and profit distribution shall all transferred to the current profit and loss when the equity method confirmed is no longer adopted.

Where the Company loses the control over the investee on account of the disposal of partial equity and any other reason, at the preparation of any single financial statements, if the remaining equity has the common control over or significant influence on the investee, the accounting shall be made by the equity method, and an adjustment shall be made as if the remaining equity was accounted for by the equity method at acquisition; other comprehensive income recognized before the control over the investee is obtained shall be carried forward on the basis same with that for the direct disposal of relevant assets or liabilities by the investee, and other changes in owners' equity recognized on account of the accounting by the equity method shall be carried forward to the current profit or loss in proportion; if the remaining equity has no common control over or significant influence on the investee, relevant financial assets shall be recognized, the difference between the fair value on the day of losing control of such remaining equity and the book value of the same shall be included in the current profit or loss, and other comprehensive income and other changes in owners' equity which have been recognized before the control over the investee is obtained shall be carried forward in full.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(XIV) Long-term equity investments (Continued)

3. Subsequent measurement and recognition of profit or loss (Continued)

(3) Disposal of long-term equity investments (Continued)

Where the disposal of subsidiaries' equity investments till the loss of control by stages through multiple transactions belongs to a package deal, the accounting treatment shall be made by taking each transaction as the transaction where the subsidiaries' equity investments are disposed and the corresponding control is lost; before the loss of control, the difference between the disposal price and the book value of the long-term equity investment corresponding to the equity disposed shall be firstly recognized as other comprehensive income in the individual financial statements, and at the loss of control, all transferred to the profit or loss for the period when the control is lost. Where the aforesaid disposal does not belong to a package deal, the accounting treatment shall be made respectively for each transaction.

(XV) Investment property

Investment property is held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both which include leased land use rights; land use rights held for sale after appreciation; leased buildings (including buildings after self-completion of construction or development for the purpose of leasing and buildings that is being constructed or developed for the purpose of leasing in future).

Subsequent expenses related to the investment property shall be included in the cost of the investment property, if the related economic benefits are likely to flow into the enterprise, and the cost can be reliably measured. Otherwise, they should be included in the current profit and loss upon occurrence.

The Company's existing investment property is measured at cost. The investment property measured at cost—buildings held for leasing shall adopt the same depreciation policy for fixed assets of the Company, land use rights held for leasing shall adopt the same amortization policy for the intangible assets.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(XVI) Fixed assets

1. *Recognition and initial measurement of fixed assets*

Fixed assets are tangible assets that are held for use in production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes, and have a useful life of more than one accounting year. Fixed asset is recognized when it meets the following conditions:

- (1) it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the fixed asset will flow to the enterprise;
- (2) its cost can be reliably measured.

Fixed assets are initially measured at cost (and taking into account the effect of estimated costs of disposal).

For subsequent expenses related to fixed assets, if the related economic benefits are likely to flow into the enterprise and its cost could be reliably measured, such expenses are included in the cost of the fixed asset; and the carrying amount of the replaced part will be derecognized. All other subsequent expenses are included in current profit or loss upon occurrence.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(XVI) Fixed assets (Continued)

2. Methods for depreciation

Fixed assets are depreciated by categories using the straight-line method, unit of production method and double-declining balance method, and the annual depreciation rates are determined by categories based upon their estimated useful lives and their estimated residual values. Where the parts of a fixed asset have different useful lives or cause economic benefits for the enterprise in different ways, different depreciation rates or depreciation methods shall apply, and each part is depreciated separately.

The depreciation methods, useful life of depreciation, residual value rate and annual depreciation rate of each category of fixed assets are as follows:

Category	Depreciation methods	Useful life (Years)	Residual value rate (%)	Annual depreciation rate (%)
House and buildings	Straight-line method	35	5	2.71
Engineering equipment	Straight-line method, unit of production method	10-20	5	4.75-9.5
Motor vehicles	Straight-line method	5	5	19
Production equipment	Straight-line method	5-10	5	9.5-19
Measurement and experimental equipment	Straight-line method, double-declining balance method	5	5	19
Other fixed assets	Straight-line method	3-5	5	19-31.67

3. Disposal of fixed assets

A fixed asset is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from using or disposal. The amount of proceeds on sale, transfer, retirement or damage of a fixed asset net of its carrying amount and related taxes and expenses is recognized in current profit or loss.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(XVII) Construction in progress

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

(XVIII) Borrowing costs

1. *Criteria for recognition of capitalized borrowing costs*

The Company's borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized into the cost of relevant assets. Other borrowing costs are recognized as expenses in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Qualifying assets include fixed assets, investment property and inventories that necessarily take a substantial period of time for acquisition, construction or production to get ready for their intended use or sale.

2. *Capitalization period of borrowing costs*

The capitalization period refers to the period beginning from the commencement of capitalizing borrowing costs to the date of ceasing capitalization, excluding the period of suspension of capitalization.

Capitalization of borrowing costs begins when the following three conditions are fully satisfied:

- (1) expenditures for the assets (including cash paid, non-currency assets transferred or interest-bearing liabilities assumed for the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets) have been incurred;
- (2) borrowing costs have been incurred;
- (3) acquisition, construction or production that are necessary to enable the asset get ready for their intended use or sale have commenced.

Capitalization of borrowing costs shall cease when the qualifying asset under acquisition, construction or production gets ready for intended use or sale.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(XVIII) Borrowing costs (Continued)

3. *Suspension of capitalization period*

Capitalization of borrowing costs shall be suspended during periods in which the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset is interrupted abnormally, and the interruption is for a continuous period of more than 3 months; if the interruption is a necessary step for making the qualifying asset under acquisition, construction or production ready for the intended use or sale, the capitalization of the borrowing costs shall continue. The borrowing costs incurred during such period of interruption shall be recognized in current profit or loss. When the acquisition, construction or production of the asset resumes, the capitalization of borrowing costs continues.

4. *Capitalization rate and calculation of capitalization amount of borrowing costs*

As to specific borrowings for the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, borrowing costs from the specific borrowings actually incurred in the current period minus the interest income earned on the unused borrowing loans as a deposit in the bank or the investment income earned from temporary investment will be used to determine the amount of borrowing costs for capitalization.

As to general borrowings for the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, the to-be-capitalized amount of borrowing costs on the general borrowing shall be calculated and determined by multiplying the weighted average asset disbursement of the part of the accumulative asset disbursements minus the specific borrowings and the capitalization rate of the said general borrowings. The capitalization rate shall be calculated and determined according to the weighted average actual interest rate of general borrowings.

During the capitalization period, exchange differences related to the principal and interest on a specific-purpose borrowing denominated in foreign currency are capitalized as part of the cost of the qualifying asset. The exchange differences related to the principal and interest on foreign currency borrowings other than a specific-purpose borrowing are included in the current profits and losses when incurred.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(XIX) Intangible assets

1. *Measurement of intangible assets*

(1) *Intangible assets are initially measured at cost upon acquisition by the Company*

The costs of an externally purchased intangible asset include the purchase price, relevant tax expenses, and other expenditures directly attributable to bringing the asset ready for its intended use.

(2) *Subsequent measurement*

The Company shall analyze and judge the useful life of intangible assets upon acquisition.

As for intangible assets with a finite useful life, they are amortized over the term in which economic benefits are brought to the firm; if the term in which economic benefits are brought to the firm by an intangible asset cannot be estimated, the intangible asset shall be taken as an intangible asset with indefinite useful life, and shall not be amortized.

2. *Estimate of useful life for the intangible assets with finite useful life*

For an intangible asset with a finite useful life, the Group reviews the useful life and amortisation method at the end of each period.

Upon review, there is no difference between the useful life and amortisation method of intangible assets as at the end of the current period and previous estimation.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(XIX) Intangible assets (Continued)

3. *Specific criteria for the division of research phase and development phase*

The expenses for internal research and development projects of the Company are divided into expenses in the research phase and expenses in the development phase.

Research phase: a phase in which innovative and scheduled investigations and research activities are conducted to obtain and understand new scientific or technological knowledge.

Development phase: a phase in which the research outcomes or other knowledge are applied for a plan or a design prior to the commercial production or use in order to produce new or substantially improved materials, devices, products, etc.

4. *Specific conditions for capitalization of expenditure incurred in development phase*

Expenditures incurred in the research stage are recognized in profit or loss for the period. Expenditures incurred in the development stage are recognized as intangible assets only when all of the following conditions are satisfied, and the expenditures in the development stage that does not meet all of the following conditions are recognized in profit or loss for the period:

- (1) the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or for sale;
- (2) the intention to complete the intangible asset for use or for sale;
- (3) the ways in which the intangible asset generates economic benefits, including there is evidence that the products produced using the intangible asset has a market or the intangible asset itself has a market, or if the intangible asset is for internal use, there is evidence that proves its usefulness;
- (4) the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- (5) the expenditures attributable to the development phase of the intangible asset could be reliably measured.

If the expenditures cannot be distinguished between the research phase and development phase, all of which should be included in the current profit or loss.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(XX) Impairment of long-term assets

Long-term assets such as long-term equity investments, investment property measured under cost method, fixed assets, construction in progress, right-to-use assets, use of intangible assets and oil and gas assets with a finite useful life are tested for impairment if there is any indication that such assets may be impaired at the balance sheet date. If the result of the impairment test indicates that the recoverable amount of the asset is less than its carrying amount, a provision for impairment and an impairment loss are recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. Provision for asset impairment is determined and recognized on the individual asset basis. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the recoverable amount of a group of assets to which the asset belongs is determined. A group of assets is the smallest group of assets that is able to generate independent cash inflows.

Goodwill formed by business merger, intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets that are not yet ready for use are tested for impairment at least at the end of each year regardless of whether there is any sign of impairment.

When the Company performs impairment test on goodwill, the Company shall, as of the purchase day, allocate on a reasonable basis the carrying value of the goodwill formed by merger of enterprises to the relevant asset groups, or if there is a difficulty in allocation, to allocate it to the set of asset groups. The related asset groups or the set of asset groups refers to these ones that can benefit from the synergies of a business combination.

For the purpose of impairment test on the relevant asset groups or the set of asset groups containing goodwill, if any evidence shows that the impairment of asset groups or set of asset groups related to goodwill is possible, an impairment test will be made firstly on the asset groups or set of asset groups not containing goodwill, thus calculating the recoverable amount and comparing it with the relevant carrying value so as to recognize the corresponding impairment loss. Then, the Company will conduct impairment tests on the asset groups or set of asset groups that includes goodwill and compare its carrying value against its recoverable amount. If the recoverable amount is lower than its carrying value, the amount of impairment loss is first offset against the carrying value of the goodwill allocated to the asset groups or set of asset groups, then, based on the proportion of the carrying value of other assets in the asset groups or set of asset groups other than goodwill, offset against the carrying value of other assets proportionally.

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

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(XXI) Long-term deferred expenses

Long-term prepaid expenses are expenses which have occurred but will benefit over 1 year and shall be amortized over the current period and subsequent periods.

(XXII) Contract liabilities

The Company has presented contract assets or contract liabilities in the balance sheet based on the connection between the fulfilment of performance obligations and payment of the customers. A contract liability represents the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received a consideration or an amount of consideration that is due from the customer. A contract asset and a contract liability relating to the same contract are accounted for and presented on a net basis.

(XXIII) Employee benefits

1. Accounting treatment methods of short-term benefits

In the accounting period in which employees provide service for the Company, short-term benefits actually incurred are recognized as liabilities and charged to current profit or loss or cost of relevant assets.

With regard to the social insurance and housing provident funds contributed and labour union expenses and employee education expenses paid as required by regulations, the Company should calculate and recognize the corresponding employee benefits payables according to the appropriation basis and proportion as stipulated by relevant requirements in the accounting period in which employees provide service.

At the time of actual occurrence, the Company's employee benefits are recorded in the current profit or loss or costs of relevant assets as incurred. The non-currency welfare expenses are measured at fair value.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(XXIII) Employee benefits (Continued)

2. Accounting for post-employment benefits

(1) Defined contribution plan

The Company will pay basic pension insurance and unemployment Insurance for the staff in accordance with the relevant provisions of the local government. During the accounting period when the staff provided service, the Company will calculate the amount payable in accordance with the local stipulated basis and proportions which will be recognized as liabilities, and the liabilities would be charged into current profit or loss or costs of relevant assets. In addition, the Company will participate in the corporate annuity scheme and supplementary pension insurance approved by the local government. The Company will make annuity contributions in proportion to its employees' total salaries to the annuity scheme or local social institutes. The payment would be charged into current profit or loss or costs of relevant assets.

(2) Defined benefit plan

In respect of the defined benefit scheme, the Company shall attribute the welfare obligations under the defined benefit scheme in accordance with the estimated accrued benefit method to the service period of relevant employee, and record the obligation in profit loss for the current period or costs of related assets.

The deficit or surplus generated from the present value of obligations of the defined benefit scheme minus the fair value of the assets of defined benefit scheme is recognized as net liabilities or net assets of a defined benefit scheme. When the defined benefit Scheme has surplus, the Company will measure the net assets of the defined benefit scheme at the lower of the surplus of defined benefit scheme and the upper limit of the assets.

All defined benefit plans obligations, including the expected duty of payment within 12 months after the end of annual reporting period during which the staff provided service, are discounted based on the market yield of government bonds matching the term and currency of defined benefit plan obligations or corporate bonds of high quality in the active market on the balance sheet date.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(XXIII) Employee benefits (Continued)

2. Accounting for post-employment benefits (Continued)

(2) Defined benefit plan (Continued)

The service cost incurred by the defined benefit scheme and the net interest of the net liabilities and net assets of the defined benefit scheme would be charged to current profit or loss or relevant costs of assets. The changes arising from the re-measurement of the net liabilities or net assets of the defined benefit scheme would be included in other comprehensive income and are not reversed to profit or loss in a subsequent accounting period; when the previously defined benefits plan is terminated, such amount previously included in other comprehensive income shall be transferred to undistributed profit.

When the defined benefit scheme is settled, the gain or loss is recognized based on the difference between the present value of obligations under the defined benefit scheme and the settlement price at the balance sheet date.

3. Accounting treatment of termination benefits

When the Company provides employees with termination benefits, the staff remuneration liabilities arising from termination benefits are recognized and recorded in current profit or loss whichever of the following is earlier: when the Company cannot unilaterally revoke such termination benefits provided due to dissolution of labour relationship plan or layoff proposal; when the Company recognizes such cost or expenses associated with the restructuring involving the payment of termination benefits.

(XXIV) Estimated liabilities

The Company recognizes the obligation related to contingencies which meeting the following conditions at the same time as liabilities:

- (1) such obligation is the present obligation of the Company;
- (2) the performance of such obligation is likely to lead to an outflow of economic benefits of the Company;
- (3) the amount of such obligation can be reliably measured.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(XXIV) Estimated liabilities (Continued)

The estimated liabilities are initially measured at the best estimate of expenditure required for the performance of relevant present obligations.

The Company shall take into consideration the risks, uncertainties, time value of money and other factors relating to the contingencies in determining the best estimate. If the time value of money is significant, the best estimates shall be determined after discount of relevant future cash outflows.

If there is a successive range of the required expenditure, and the likelihood of occurrence of various results within the range is the same, the best estimate is determined by the intermediate value. In other cases, the best estimate is handled as follows:

- Where the contingency is related to individual item, the best estimate should be determined as the most likely amount.
- Where the contingency is related to a number of items, the best estimate should be calculated and determined according to the various possible results and the relevant probabilities.

When all or part of the expenditures necessary for the settlement of an estimated liability is expected to be compensated by a third party, the compensation should be separately recognized as an asset only when it is virtually certain that the compensation will be received. The amount recognized for the compensation should not exceed the carrying amount of estimated liabilities.

The Company reviews the carrying amount of estimated liabilities on balance sheet date. If there is clear evidence that the carrying amount does not reflect the current best estimate, the carrying amount is adjusted to the best estimate.

(XXV) Share-based payment

The Company's share-based payments are transactions in which the Company grants equity instruments or undertakes equity-instrument-based liabilities in return for services from employees (or other parties). The share-based payments of the Company consist of equity-settled share-based payments and cash-settled share-based payments.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(XXV) Share-based payment (Continued)

1. *Equity-settled share-based payment and equity instruments*

The equity-settled share-based payment in return for services from employees shall be measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted to the employees. As to the share-based payment that can be exercised immediately after the grant, it should be included in the relevant costs or expenses at the fair value of the equity instrument on the date of grant. The capital reserves should be increased accordingly. As to an equity-settled share-based payment, after grant, if the right cannot be exercised until the services within the vesting period come to an end or until the prescribed performance conditions are met, the services obtained in the current period shall be included in the relevant costs or expenses and the capital reserves shall be increased accordingly, based on the best estimate of the equity instruments with exercisable rights on each balance sheet date within the vesting period and according to the fair value on the grant date.

Where the terms of an equity-settled share-based payment are modified, as a minimum, services obtained are recognized as if the terms had not been modified. In addition, an expense is recognized for any modification which increases the total fair value of the instrument granted, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

During the vesting period, where the granted equity instrument is cancelled, the Company shall accelerate the exercise of rights thereunder, recognizing the outstanding amount for the remainder of the vesting period in current profit or loss, while recognizing capital reserve. However, if new equity instruments are vested and they are verified at the vesting date of new equity instrument as alternatives vested to cancelled equity instruments, the treatment on the new equity instrument is in conformity with the modified treatment on disposal of equity instrument with the same terms and conditions.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(XXV) Share-based payment (Continued)

2. Cash-settled share-based payment and equity instrument

A cash-settled share-based payment shall be measured in accordance with the fair value of liability calculated and confirmed based on the shares or other equity instruments undertaken by the Group. If the equity instruments granted to employees vest immediately, the fair value of the liability undertaken by the Company shall, on the date of the grant, be included in the relevant costs or expenses, and the liabilities shall be increased accordingly. If the equity instruments granted to employees do not vest until the completion of services for a vesting period, or until the specified performance conditions are met, at each balance sheet date during the vesting period, the services obtained in the current period shall, based on the best estimate of the information about the exercisable right, be included in the relevant costs or expenses and the corresponding liabilities at the fair value of the liability undertaken by the Company. For each of the balance sheet date and settlement date before the settlement of the relevant liabilities, fair value of the liabilities will be re-measured and the changes will be included in the profit or loss for the current period.

(XXVI) Preferred stocks, perpetual bonds and other financial instruments

The Company classifies the financial instruments or their components as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments at the initial recognition, in accordance with contractual terms relating to the preferred stocks/perpetual bonds issued and economic substance reflected, and in combination with the definition of financial assets, financial liabilities and equity instruments.

The preferred stocks/perpetual bonds and other financial instruments issued by the Company shall, in whole or in part, be classified as financial liabilities at the initial recognition when meeting one of the following conditions:

- (1) There is any contractual obligation that the Company is unable to avoid the unconditional delivery of cash or other financial assets to fulfill;
- (2) The financial instruments contain any contractual obligation of delivering a variable number of their own equity instruments for settlement;
- (3) The financial instruments contain any derivative instrument settled with their own equity (such as equity transfer, etc.), which is not settled with a fixed amount of their own equity instruments in exchange for a fixed amount of cash or other financial assets;

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(XXVI) Preferred stocks, perpetual bonds and other financial instruments (Continued)

- (4) There is any contract term that indirectly forms any contract obligation;
- (5) When the issuer liquidates, the perpetual bonds are liquidated in the same order as the ordinary bonds and other debts issued by the issuer.

Financial instruments such as perpetual bonds/preferred stocks that are not satisfied with any of the above conditions shall be classified as equity instruments at initial recognition.

(XXVII) Revenue

1. Accounting policies for revenue recognition and measurement

The Company recognizes revenue when the performance obligation in a contract is fulfilled, namely the customer obtains control of relevant goods or services. Control of a good or service refers to the ability to direct the use of the good or service, and obtain substantially all of the benefits from the goods or services.

If a contract contains two or more performance obligations, at the commencement of the contract, the Company allocates the transaction price into each individual performance obligation according to the relative proportion of each individual selling price of goods or services committed by individual performance obligation, and measures the revenue according to the transaction price allocated to each individual performance obligation.

The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties and those expected to be refunded to the customer. The Company considers the terms of the contract and its customary business practices to determine the transaction price. When determining the transaction price, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of a significant financing component in the contract, non-cash consideration and consideration payable to a customer. The Company determines the transaction price that includes variable considerations based on the amount not exceeding the revenue accumulatively recognized which is not likely to be significantly reversed when the relevant uncertainty disappears. Where there are significant financing elements in the contract, the Company recognizes the transaction price at an amount that reflects the price that a customer would have paid for the promised goods or services if the customer had paid cash for those goods or services when (or as) they transfer to the customer. The difference between the transaction price and the amount of contract consideration is amortized using an effective interest method over the contract term.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(XXVII) Revenue (Continued)

1. Accounting policies for revenue recognition and measurement (Continued)

When one of the following conditions is satisfied, the Company is considered to have fulfilled an obligation within a certain period of time. Otherwise, the Company is considered to have fulfilled an obligation at a certain point in time:

- At the same time when the Company fulfills the obligation, the customer immediately obtains and consumes the economic benefits brought about by the Company's performance.
- The customers can control the goods under construction in the course of the Company's performance.
- Goods produced in the course of the Company's performance are irreplaceable. In addition, during the entire contract period, the Company has the right to collect the payments for the cumulatively completed parts of performance.

Where fulfillment of a performance obligation takes place over a certain period of time, revenue should be recognized as performance takes place, excluding the stage of performance cannot be determined. The Company considers the nature of the goods or services and adopts the output method or the input method to determine the fulfillment progress of the performance. When the fulfillment progress of the performance cannot be determined reasonably, but is expected to recover the costs incurred, the Company should recognize revenue only to the extent of the cost until a reliable measure of fulfillment progress can be made.

For a performance obligation satisfied at a point in time, the Company shall recognize revenue when the customer obtains control of relevant goods or services. In judging whether customers obtain control of promised goods or services, the Company considers the following Indications:

- The Company enjoys the right to collect cash on the goods or services, that is, the customer has the obligation to pay for the goods or services at the present time.
- The Company has transferred the legal ownership of the commodity to the customer, that is, the customer has the legal ownership of the commodity.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(XXVII) Revenue (Continued)

1. Accounting policies for revenue recognition and measurement (Continued)

- The Company has transferred the goods in kind to the customers, that is, the customers have actually taken possession of the goods.
- The Company has transferred the main risks and rewards in the ownership of the commodity to its customers, that is, the customers have acquired the main risks and rewards in the ownership of the commodity.
- The customer has accepted the goods or services.

(XXVIII) Contract costs

Contract costs comprise contract performance costs and contract acquisition costs.

The costs incurred by the Company for the performance of the contract which does not fall under the scope of the standards relating to inventories, fixed assets and intangible assets are recognized as an asset as contract performance costs when the following conditions are met:

- This cost is directly related to a current or expected contract.
- This cost increases the resources of the Company to fulfill its performance obligations in the future.
- The cost is expected to be recovered.

If the incremental cost incurred by the Company in obtaining the contract can be expected to be recovered, the contract acquisition cost shall be recognized as an asset.

Assets related to the cost of the contract are amortized on the same basis as the revenue recognition of the goods or services related to the asset; however, if the amortization period of the contract acquisition cost is less than one year, the Company will include it into the current profit or loss when it incurs.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(XXVIII) Contract costs (Continued)

For assets related to contract costs whose carrying amount is higher than the difference between the following two items, the Company will make provision for impairment for the excess and recognize it as asset impairment loss:

1. The remaining consideration expected to be obtained by the transfer of goods or services related to the asset;
2. The cost expected to be incurred for the transfer of the relevant goods or services.

If the above-mentioned excess is higher than the book value of such assets as a result of any subsequent change of impairment factors in the previous period, the provision for impairment of assets previously made shall be reversed and included in profit or loss for the period as incurred to the extent the book value of the reversed asset shall not exceed the book value of the asset on the date of the reverse assuming no provision for impairment is made.

(XXIX) Government grants

1. Types

Government grants are monetary assets and non-monetary assets obtained by the Company from the government for free, and are divided into government grants related to assets and government grants related to revenue.

Government grants related to assets are those obtained by the Company for the purposes of acquisition, construction or other project that forms a long-term asset. Government grants related to revenue refer to the government grants other than those related to assets.

2. Timing for recognition

Government grants are recognized when the Company can comply with the conditions attached to it and when it can be received.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(XXIX) Government grants (Continued)

3. Accounting treatment

Asset-related government grants shall be used to offset the carrying amount of relevant asset or recognized as deferred income. The amount recognized as deferred income shall be recorded in current profit or loss by installments in a reasonable and systematic way over the useful life of the relevant assets (the government grants related to the Company's daily activities shall be included in other income; and the government grants unrelated to the Company's daily activities shall be included in non-operating income);

Government grants related to revenue that are used to compensate relevant costs or losses of the Company in subsequent periods are recognized as deferred income and recorded in current profit or loss when such costs and losses are recognized (government grants related to the Company's daily activities shall be included in other income; government grants unrelated to the Company's daily activities shall be included in non-operating income) or offset relevant costs or losses; and the grants used to compensate relevant costs or losses that have incurred by the Company are recorded directly in current profit or loss (government grants related to the Company's daily activities shall be included in other income; government grants unrelated to the Company's daily activities shall be included in non-operating income) or offset relevant costs or losses.

The interest subsidies for policy-related preferential loans obtained by the Company are divided into two types and subject to accounting treatment separately:

- (1) Where the interest subsidies are appropriated from the fiscal funds to the lending bank and then the bank provides loans to Company at a policy-based preferential interest rate, the Company will recognize the amount of borrowings received as the initial value and calculate the borrowing costs according to the principal amount and the policy-based preferential interest rate.
- (2) Where the interest subsidies are paid directly to the Company, the Company will use such interest subsidies to offset the corresponding borrowing costs.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(XXX) Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities

Income tax comprises current and deferred income tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that they relate to a business combination or items recognized directly in equity (including other comprehensive income).

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are recognized based on the temporary differences between the tax bases and the carrying amount of assets and liabilities.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized. For deductible losses and tax credits that can be reversed in the future period, deferred tax assets shall be recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available in the future to offset the deductible losses and tax credits.

Save for exceptions, deferred income tax liabilities shall be recognized for the taxable temporary difference.

The exceptions for not recognition of deferred income tax assets and liabilities include:

- the initial recognition of the goodwill;
- other transactions or matters other than business combinations in which neither profit nor taxable income (or deductible loss) will be affected when transactions occur.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, except where the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference, and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. When it is probable that the temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates will be reversed in the foreseeable future and that the taxable profit will be available in the future against which the temporary differences can be utilised, the corresponding deferred tax assets are recognized.

On the balance sheet date, deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are measured at the applicable tax rates during the period when the relevant assets are expected to be recovered or the relevant liabilities are expected to be settled in accordance with the provisions of the tax law.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(XXX) Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities (Continued)

The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed at each balance sheet date, and is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefits will be utilized. Such reduction is reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available.

When the Group has a legally enforceable right to set-off and intends either to settle on a net basis or to acquire the income tax asset and settle the income tax liability simultaneously, current income tax assets and current income tax liabilities shall be presented as the net amount after offsetting.

At the balance sheet date, deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if all of the following conditions are met:

- When the taxable entity has the legal right to set off current income tax assets and current income tax liabilities on a net basis;
- When the deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are related to income tax to be paid by the same entity liable to pay tax to the same tax authority, or related to different entities liable to pay tax but the relevant entities intend to settle on a net basis or to acquire the income tax assets and settle the income tax liabilities simultaneously in the future period in which significant deferred income tax assets and liabilities would be reversed.

(XXXI) Lease

A lease is a contract that conveys the right to use an asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of one or more identified asset(s) for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

For a contract that contains multiple separate lease, the Company separates and accounts for each lease component as a lease separately. For a contract that contains lease and non-lease components, the lessee and lessor separates the lease and non-lease components.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(XXXI) Lease (Continued)

For rent reductions, exemptions, deferred payments, and other rental reductions directly caused by the COVID-19 epidemic and reached on existing lease contracts, if the following conditions are met at the same time, the Company adopts a simplified method for all lease selections, and does not evaluate whether there is a lease change, also lease classification is not reassessed:

- The lease consideration after the concession is reduced or basically unchanged from that before the concession. The lease consideration may be undiscounted or discounted at the discount rate before the concession;
- No significant change in other terms and conditions of the lease after comprehensive consideration of qualitative and quantitative factors.

1. The Company as a lessee

(1) Right-of-use assets

At the commencement date of lease term, the Company recognizes right-of-use assets for leases (excluding short-term leases and leases of low-value assets). Right-of-use assets are measured initially at cost. Such cost comprises:

- The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;
- Lease payments made at or before the inception of the lease less any lease incentives already received (if there is a lease incentive);
- Initial direct costs incurred by the Company;
- The costs of the Company expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the leased asset, restoring the site on which the leased asset is located or restoring it to the condition as agreed in the terms of the lease, except those incurred for the production of inventories.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(XXXI) Lease (Continued)

1. The Company as a lessee (Continued)

(1) Right-of-use assets (Continued)

The Company subsequently depreciates right-of-use assets using the straight-line method. If there is reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain the ownership of a leased asset at the end of the lease term, the Company depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset; otherwise, the Company depreciates the leased asset from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

The Company determines whether the right-of-use assets have been impaired in accordance with the principles described in the Note "III. (XX) Impairment of Long-term Assets" and conducts accounting treatment for impairment loss identified.

(2) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of lease term, the Company recognizes lease liabilities for leases (excluding short-term leases and leases of low-value assets). Lease liabilities are initially measured based on the present value of outstanding lease payment. Lease payment includes:

- Fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives (if there is a lease incentive);
- Variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate;
- Amounts expected to be payable under the guaranteed residual value provided by the Company;
- The exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option;
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease option, if the lease term reflects that the Company will exercise that option.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(XXXI) Lease (Continued)

1. The Company as a lessee (Continued)

(2) Lease liabilities (Continued)

The Company adopts the interest rate implicit in the lease as the discount rate. If that rate cannot be determined reasonably, the Company's incremental borrowing rate is used.

The Company shall calculate the interest expenses of lease liabilities over the lease term at the fixed periodic interest rate, and include it into profit or loss in the period or cost of relevant assets.

Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities are charged to profit or loss in the period or cost of relevant assets in which they actually arise.

After the commencement date of lease term, if the following circumstances occur, the Company re-measures the lease liability and adjusts the carrying value of the right-of-use asset accordingly. If the carrying value of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero, the lease liability still needs to be further reduced. The Company accounts for the difference in the current profit or loss:

- When there is a change in the assessment results of the purchase, extension or termination option, or when the actual exercise of the aforementioned options is inconsistent with the original valuation result, the Company re-measures the lease liabilities in accordance with the lease payments after changes and the present value calculated using the revised discount rate;
- When there is a change in substance fixed payments, the amount expected to be payable under the guaranteed residual value or the index or rate arising from the confirmation of lease payments, the Company re-measures the lease liabilities in accordance with the lease payments after changes and the present value calculated using the initial discount rate. However, if the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(XXXI) Lease (Continued)

1. The Company as a lessee (Continued)

(3) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The right-of-use asset and lease liability are not recognized by the Company for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets, and the relevant lease payments are included in profit or loss in the period or costs of relevant assets in each period of the lease term on a straight-line basis. Short-term leases are defined as leases with a lease term of not more than 12 months from the commencement date and excluding a purchase option. Leases of low-value assets are defined as leases with underlying low value when new. Where the Company subleases or expects to sublease a leased asset, the original lease shall not belong to a lease of low value asset.

(4) Lease change

The Company will account for the lease change as a separate lease if the lease changes and meets the following conditions:

- The lease change expands the scope of lease by increasing the rights to use one or more leased assets;
- The increased consideration and the individual price of the expanded part of the lease are equivalent to the amount adjusted for the contract.

If the lease change is not accounted for as a separate lease, the Company shall re-allocate the consideration of a changed contract, re-determine the lease term, and re-measure the lease liabilities by the present value calculated from the changed lease payments a revised discount rate on the effective date of the lease change.

If the lease change results in a narrower lease or a shorter lease term, the Company reduces the carrying value of the right-of-use asset accordingly, and recognises the related gains or losses that partially terminate or completely terminate the leases into the current profit and loss. For other lease change that cause the lease liabilities to be remeasured, the Company adjusts the carrying value of the right-of-use assets accordingly.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(XXXI) Lease (Continued)

2. *The Company as a lessor*

At the commencement date of lease term, the Company classifies leases as financing leases and operating leases. A financing lease is a lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of a leased asset, irrespective of whether the ownership of the asset is eventually transferred. An operating lease is a lease other than a finance lease. As a sub-leasing lessor, the Company classifies the subleases based on the right-of-use assets of the original leases.

(1) *Accounting treatment of operating leases*

The lease payments derived from operating leases are recognized as rental income on a straight-line basis over the respective lease terms. Initial direct costs relating to operating leases to be incurred by the Company shall be capitalized and then included in the current income by stages at the same base as the recognition of rental income over the lease term. The variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease payments shall be recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are occurred. Where there is a modification in an operating lease, the Company accounts for it as a new lease from the effective date of the modification, and the amount of lease receipts received or receivable in advance relating to the pre-modification lease is treated as receipts under the new lease.

(2) *Accounting treatment of financing leases*

At the commencement date of lease term, the Company recognizes financing lease receivable and derecognizes the underlying assets. The Company initially measures financing lease receivable in the amount of net investment in the lease. Net investment in the lease is the sum of present value of unguaranteed residual value and the lease payments receivable at the commencement date of lease term, discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease.

The Company calculates and recognizes interest income in each period during the lease term, based on a constant periodic interest rate. The derecognition and impairment of financing lease receivable are accounted for in accordance with the Note "III. (X) Financial Instruments".

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(XXXI) Lease (Continued)

2. The Company as a lessor (Continued)

(2) Accounting treatment of financing leases (Continued)

Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the net investment in the lease are included in profit or loss in the period in which they are occurred.

Accounting treatment of lease changes when a financial lease is changed and the following conditions are simultaneously met, the Company accounts for the lease change as a separate lease:

- The change expands the scope of lease by adding the right to use one or more leased assets;
- The consideration and the separate price of the expanded scope of lease are equivalent to the amount adjusted according to the contract.

Where a change in a financial lease is not accounted for as a separate lease, the Company deals with the lease after the change according to the following situation:

- In case where the lease would have been classified as an operating lease assuming the modification became effective at the commencement date of the lease, the Company accounts for it as a new lease from the effective date of the modification and the net investment in the lease prior to the effective date of the modification is taken as the carrying amount of the leased assets;
- In case where the lease would have been classified as a finance lease assuming the modification became effective at the commencement date of the lease, the Company conducts accounting treatment in accordance with the policy regarding the modification or renegotiation of contracts described in this note "III. (X) Financial instruments".

3. Sale and leaseback transactions

The Company determines whether the asset transfer in the sale and leaseback transaction is a sale in accordance with principles described in Note "III. (XXVII) Revenue".

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(XXXI) Lease (Continued)

3. Sale and leaseback transactions (Continued)

(1) As a lessee

If the asset transfer in the sale and leaseback transaction is a sale, the Company, as a lessee, measures the right-of-use assets formed by the sale and leaseback based on the part of the book value of the original assets related to the use rights obtained from the leaseback, and recognize relevant gains or losses only for the right to transfer to the lessor; if the transfer of assets in the sale and leaseback transaction is not a sale, the Company, as a lessee, continues to recognize the transferred assets and recognizes a financial liability equal to the transfer income. For details of accounting treatment for financial liabilities, please see Note "III. (X) Financial Instruments".

(2) As a lessor

If the transfer of assets in the sale and leaseback transaction is a sale, the Company, as a lessor, accounts for asset purchase, and accounts for asset lease in accordance with policies in the aforementioned "2. The Company as a lessor"; if the transfer of assets in the sale and leaseback transaction is not a sale, the Company, as a lessor, does not recognize the transferred assets, but recognizes a financial asset equal to the transfer income. For details of accounting treatment for financial assets, please see Note "III. (X) Financial instruments".

(XXXII) Discontinued operations

A discontinued operation is a clearly distinguished component of an entity, that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations;
- (2) is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations;
- (3) is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(XXXII) Discontinued operations (Continued)

The profits or losses from continuing operations and discontinued operations are presented in the income statement, respectively. The profits or losses from discontinued operations such as impairment losses and reversed amounts, and the profits or losses of disposal shall be presented as the profits or losses from discontinued operations. For discontinued operations presented in the current period, the information originally presented as the profits or losses from continuing operations in the current financial statements shall be presented as the profits or losses from discontinued operations during comparable accounting periods again.

(XXXIII) Segment reporting

The Company determines operating segments based on its internal organizational structure, management requirements and internal reporting system, and determines reportable segments and disclose segment information by operating segments.

The operating segments refer to the Company's components that simultaneously meet the following conditions: (1) the components can generate income and incur expenses in daily activities; (2) The Management of the Company can regularly evaluate the operating results of this component to decide the allocatable resources and assess its performance; (3) The Company can obtain relevant accounting information such as the financial positions, operating results and cash flows of this component. If two or more operating segments have similar economic characteristics and meet certain conditions, they can be merged into one operating segment.

(XXXIV) Significant accounting estimates and judgments

When using the accounting policies stated above, due to uncertainty of operating activities, the Group needs to make judgment, estimation and assumption on the book value of reporting items could not be calculated accurately. These judgments, estimation and assumptions are based on past experience of the Group's management while considering other related factors. The actual result may differ from the Group's estimation. The Group regularly reviews the aforesaid judgment, estimation and assumption on the basis of continuous operation. Where the changes in accounting estimation only impact the current period, the impact shall be recognized during the current period; where such changes impact both the current and future period, the impact shall be confirmed during the current or future period when such changes occur.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(XXXIV) Significant accounting estimates and judgments (Continued)

The key assumptions and uncertainties adopted in accounting estimates

The key assumptions and uncertainties in accounting estimates at the balance sheet date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in future periods are mainly:

Useful lives and residual values of fixed assets

The useful lives of fixed assets are estimated based on the actual useful lives of fixed assets of similar nature and function in the past, based on historical experience. To determine the useful life and estimated net residual value of fixed assets, the Group regularly reviews changes in market conditions, the actual wear and tear of assets and asset maintenance. If the useful life of fixed assets is reduced, the Group will increase the depreciation rate and retire those assets that are idle or technically obsolete. The Group reviews the useful lives and estimated net residual values of fixed assets at the end of the year in the light of changes in circumstances.

Impairment of trade receivables

The Group measures loss allowance for trade receivables arising from transactions regulated by Revenue Standard based on the amount of full lifetime ECL. For receivables that are individually significant and for which credit impairment has occurred, the management determines the credit loss by estimating the cash flows expected to be collected based on objective evidence that credit impairment has occurred and taking into account forward-looking information. For receivables other than those mentioned above, the Group divides the items into different portfolios based on the common risk characteristics, and employs impairment matrix on the basis of portfolios to determine the credit loss of related items. The expected credit loss rate is determined based on the Group's historical actual loss rate taking into account the forward-looking information. The determination of expected credit losses involves the estimates and judgement of the management and if the re-estimated results differ from existing estimates, such differences will impact the profit and carrying value of trade receivables in the period in which the estimates are changed.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(XXXIV) Significant accounting estimates and judgments (Continued)

The key assumptions and uncertainties adopted in accounting estimates (Continued)

Impairment of trade receivables (Continued)

During the year, based on the adjustment of business and customer structure, changes in macroeconomic environment and specific industry factors, the Group adjusted the mix of customer credit risk characteristics to ensure that the division of the mix of credit risk characteristics can reflect the different risk characteristics of different types of customers.

Impairment of goodwill

The impairment testing of goodwill requires the calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of the relevant asset group comprising the goodwill and requires the estimation of the future cash flows of that asset group and the determination of a pre-tax rate that appropriately reflects the current market time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Further impairment may occur if actual future cash flows are less than expected.

Fair value of investments in other equity instruments

As the Group's investment in other equity instruments is an equity interest in a company listed on the Science and Technology Innovation Board of the Shanghai Stock Exchange, which is a state-owned legal entity and is not directly marketable within the 12 months from the issue date of such equity interest under current legislation, the Group has adjusted the fair value of this investment on the basis of quoted open market prices for outstanding shares. This requires the Group to estimate a liquidity discount rate for this investment, which involves management's estimates and judgement.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(XXXIV) Significant accounting estimates and judgments (Continued)

The key assumptions and uncertainties adopted in accounting estimates (Continued)

Income tax and deferred tax assets

The Company and its subsidiaries are subject to enterprise income tax in their respective locations due to their geographical locations. In providing for enterprise income tax, reliable estimates and judgments are required based on current tax regulations and other relevant policies as certain matters relating to enterprise income tax have not been confirmed by the competent tax authorities. Where the final tax outcome of such matters differs from the amounts recognized, such differences will have an impact on the current income tax for the period.

Deferred tax assets relating to certain deductible temporary differences and tax losses are recognized to the extent that the management believes it is probable that sufficient taxable income will be available against which deductible temporary differences or deductible losses can be utilized in the future. If the estimate differs from the original estimate, such differences will have an impact on the deferred tax assets and tax recognized in the period of change.

(XXXV) Changes in significant accounting policies and accounting estimates

1. Changes in significant accounting policies

(1) *Implementation of the Interpretation No. 15 to the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises*

On 30 December 2021, the Ministry of Finance issued the Interpretation No. 15 of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises (Cai Kuai [2021] No. 35) (hereinafter referred to as "Interpretation No. 15").

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(XXXV) Changes in significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Continued)

1. Changes in significant accounting policies (Continued)

(1) Implementation of the Interpretation No. 15 to the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises (Continued)

① Accounting treatment for trial operation sales

Interpretation No. 15 stipulates the accounting treatment and presentation of the products or by-products produced by an enterprise before the fixed assets reach the intended usable state or during the research and development process, and stipulates that the net amount arrived after offsetting cost with the trial operation sales related income should not be used to offset the cost of fixed assets or research and development expenditure. The regulation came into effect on 1 January 2022, and the trial operation sales occurring between the beginning of the earliest financial statement presentation period and 1 January 2022 shall be adjusted retrospectively. The Company's implementation of the regulation did not have an impact on the financial statements.

② Judgment of loss-making contracts

Interpretation No. 15 clarifies that the "cost of performing the contract" considered by an enterprise when judging whether the contract constitutes a loss-making contract should include both the incremental cost of performing the contract and the apportionment of other costs directly related to the performance of the contract. The regulation came into effect on 1 January 2022. Enterprises should implement the regulation for contracts that have not fulfilled all the obligations on 1 January 2022 with the accumulative amount adjusted in the retained earnings and other related financial statement items at the beginning of the year of implementation of the regulation, and comparative figures in previous financial statements will not be adjusted. The Company's implementation of the regulation did not have an impact on the financial statements.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

(XXXV) Changes in significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Continued)

2. Changes in significant accounting estimates

There are no significant changes in accounting estimates in the current period.

IV. TAXES

(I) Main taxes and tax rates

Tax types	Tax basis	Tax rate
Value-added tax	The value-added tax payable is the difference between output tax (calculated based on the revenue from sales of goods and taxable service income under the tax laws) and net of the input tax that is allowed to be deducted in the current period	6%, 9%, 13%
City maintenance and construction tax	Based on value-added tax and consumption duty paid	5%, 7%
Enterprise income tax	Based on taxable profits	The Company and its subsidiary, Beijing Ruiweitong Engineering Machinery Co., Ltd., are entitled to a preferential tax of 15% and the enterprise income tax of other subsidiaries of the Group is calculated at 25% of the taxable income. The subsidiaries of the Company established overseas shall provide enterprise income tax according to the local income tax laws and regulations of the places of registration.
Education surcharge	Based on value-added tax and consumption duty paid	3%
Local education surcharge	Based on value-added tax and consumption duty paid	2%

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

IV. TAXES (Continued)

(II) Tax preference

Deduction of research and development expenses incurred

Pursuant to the Announcement on Further Improving the Policy on Pre-tax Deduction of Research and Development Expenses (Announcement No. 13 of 2021 of the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation), starting from 1 January 2021, the Company and its subsidiaries are entitled to a pre-tax deduction of 100% of the actual amount incurred for research and development expenses that meet the aforesaid requirements when calculating taxable income.

Tax preferential policy for the Western Region Development

Pursuant to the Announcement of the Ministry of Finance, the State Administration of Taxation and the National Development and Reform Commission on Continuing the Enterprise Income Tax Policies for Western Development Strategies (Cai Shui [2020] No. 23), the tax preferential policy for the Western Region Development are valid until 2030. The document stipulates that: "from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2030, enterprise income tax shall be levied at a reduced rate of 15% on enterprises in the encouraged industries located in the western region. Enterprises in the encouraged industries as referred to in this article are those whose main business is in the industries specified in the Catalogue of Industries Encouraged to Develop in the Western Region and whose main business revenue accounts for more than 60% of the total revenue of the enterprise. The Catalogue of Industries Encouraged to Develop in the Western Region is formulated under the leadership of the Development and Reform Commission. If the catalogue is amended within the implementation period of this announcement, the new version will be implemented from the date of implementation of the amended version".

In 2021 and from January to June 2022, the Company satisfies the condition of "being located in the western region, whose main business is the projects in the encouraged industries as stipulated by the State, and with its main business revenue accounting for more than 60% of the total revenue of the enterprise in the year" as stipulated in the aforesaid document, the Company is eligible for the preferential tax policy for the Western Region Development, and is applicable to preferential income tax rate of 15%.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

IV. TAXES (Continued)

(II) Tax preference (Continued)

Preferential policy for high and new technology enterprises

The Company applied to Yunnan Science and Technology Department, Yunnan Finance Department and Yunnan Taxation Bureau of the State Administration of Taxation in 2019, and was recognized as a high-tech enterprise. From 12 November 2019 to 11 November 2022, the Company paid enterprise income tax at the preferential rate of 15%.

The Company's subsidiary, Beijing Ruiweitong Engineering Machinery Co., Ltd., applied to the Beijing Science and Technology Commission, Beijing Municipal Finance Bureau, and Beijing Municipal Tax Service, State Taxation Administration in 2021 and was finally recognized as a high-tech enterprise, and is entitled to a preferential enterprise income tax rate of 15% from 15 October 2021 to 14 October 2024.

V. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(I) Cash and bank balances

Item	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Cash on hand	6,549.96	12,083.65
Bank deposits	1,408,227,355.50	1,178,521,384.33
Including: deposit in finance company	34,837,135.10	35,022,775.18
Other cash and bank balances		
Total	1,408,233,905.46	1,178,533,467.98
Including: Total amount of deposits overseas	45,957,085.84	47,415,643.64

As at 30 June 2022, the Group had no cash and bank balances subject to restricted ownership (31 December 2021: Nil).

As at 30 June 2022, the cash and bank balances deposited overseas by the Group were equivalent to RMB45,957,085.84 (31 December 2021: RMB47,415,643.64), of which there were no cash and bank balances subject to repatriation restrictions (31 December 2021: Nil).

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

V. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(II) Bills receivable

1. Bills receivable shown as classification

Item	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Bank acceptance bills		
Commercial acceptance bills	62,408,920.00	213,564,809.30
Less: Provision for credit losses	310,184.64	705,390.29
Total	62,098,735.36	212,859,419.01

Note 1: As at 30 June 2022, the Group had no bills receivable with restricted ownership (31 December 2021: Nil).

Note 2: As at 30 June 2022, the Group had no notes that were transferred to accounts receivable due to non-performance by the drawers (31 December 2021: Nil).

Note 3: As at 30 June 2022, the Group had no endorsed or discounted bills receivable not yet due (31 December 2021: the Group's discounted or endorsed bills receivable with recourse to other parties but not yet due was RMB500,000.00. Given the credit risk of the endorser, the Group considered that almost all the risks and rewards attaching to the ownership of such discounted or endorsed bills receivable had not been transferred. Therefore, the Group did not derecognize these bills receivable).

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

V. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(III) Accounts receivable

1. Accounts receivable based on invoice dates shown by aging

Aging	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Within 1 year	1,631,432,972.65	1,676,993,884.36
1–2 years	158,133,865.25	159,046,488.69
2–3 years	78,351,992.24	139,999,200.62
3–4 years	78,128,790.43	65,092,515.70
4–5 years	14,296,929.20	27,906,869.10
Over 5 years	181,266,577.77	169,345,408.17
Sub-total	2,141,611,127.54	2,238,384,366.64
Less: Bad debt provision	196,247,869.01	188,910,569.19
Total	1,945,363,258.53	2,049,473,797.45

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

V. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(III) Accounts receivable (Continued)

2. Classification of accounts receivable by basis of bad debt provisions made

Type	Balance of carrying amount		30 June 2022			Balance of carrying amount		31 December 2021		
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion of provision (%)	Book value	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion of provision (%)	Book value
Accounts receivable with provision for the bad debt based on an individual basis	131,574,716.62	6.14	103,284,524.32	78.50	28,290,192.30	131,574,716.62	5.88	96,400,678.16	73.27	35,174,038.46
Accounts receivable with the provision for bad debt based on a portfolio basis	2,010,036,410.92	93.86	92,963,344.69	4.62	1,917,073,066.23	2,106,809,650.02	94.12	92,509,891.03	4.39	2,014,299,758.99
Including:										
Credit risk portfolio	2,010,036,410.92	93.86	92,963,344.69	4.62	1,917,073,066.23	2,106,809,650.02	94.12	92,509,891.03	4.39	2,014,299,758.99
Total	2,141,611,127.54	100.00	196,247,869.01		1,945,363,258.53	2,238,384,366.64	100.00	188,910,569.19		2,049,473,797.45

Provision for bad debts on a portfolio basis:

Items provided based on portfolio:

Type	Accounts receivable	30 June 2022 Bad debt provision	Proportion of provision (%)
Related parties	299,500,876.14	299,500.86	0.10
Other external entities	1,710,535,534.78	92,663,843.83	5.42
Total	2,010,036,410.92	92,963,344.69	

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

V. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(III) Accounts receivable (Continued)

3. Accrued, reversed or recovered provision for bad debts in the period

Type	31 December 2021	Movement during the period			30 June 2022
		Provision accrued	Recovered or reversed	Charged off or written off	
Accounts receivable with provision for the bad debt based on an individual basis	96,400,678.16	6,883,846.16			103,284,524.32
Accounts receivable with the provision for bad debt based on a portfolio basis	92,509,891.03	21,601,428.39	21,147,974.73		92,963,344.69
Including: Related parties	411,358.87	106,309.30	218,167.31		299,500.86
Other external entities	92,098,532.16	21,495,119.09	20,929,807.42		92,663,843.83
Total	188,910,569.19	28,485,274.55	21,147,974.73		196,247,869.01

4. The top five debtors of accounts receivable at the end of the period

Debtors	Accounts receivable	30 June 2022	
		Proportion of total accounts receivable (%)	Bad debt provision
Unit 1	139,662,000.00	6.52	698,310.00
Unit 2	111,289,963.95	5.20	589,389.82
Unit 3	104,688,000.00	4.89	523,440.00
Unit 4	95,276,071.36	4.45	476,380.36
Unit 5	93,454,308.40	4.36	26,145,123.19
Total	544,370,343.71	25.42	28,432,643.37

Aggregate accounts receivable due from the top five debtors at the end of the period was RMB544,370,343.71, representing 25.42% of the total closing balance of accounts receivable, and the aggregate closing balance of bad debt provided was RMB28,432,643.37.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

V. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(IV) Receivables at FVTOCI

1. Breakdown of receivables at FVTOCI

Item	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Bills receivable	33,728,672.43	29,681,169.19
Accounts receivable		
Total	33,728,672.43	29,681,169.19

2. Movement and changes in fair value of receivables at FVTOCI during the period

Item	31 December 2021	Increase during the period	Derecognition during the period	Other movements	30 June 2022	Accumulated impairment losses recognized in other comprehensive income
Bank acceptance bills	29,681,169.19	84,598,410.40	80,476,358.40	-74,548.76	33,728,672.43	
Total	29,681,169.19	84,598,410.40	80,476,358.40	-74,548.76	33,728,672.43	

As at 30 June 2022, the Group considered that the bank acceptance bills held by it were not subject to significant credit risk and no significant credit losses would arise from bank defaults and therefore no provision for credit losses has been made on the bank acceptance bills.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

V. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(V) Prepayments

1. Prepayments presented by ageing

Ageing	30 June 2022		31 December 2021	
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)
Within 1 year	48,594,975.94	77.34	46,940,856.03	77.35
1–2 years	782,879.26	1.25	234,915.75	0.39
2–3 years	221,311.71	0.35	13,505,202.73	22.26
Over 3 years	13,233,631.92	21.06		
Sub-total	62,832,798.83	100.00	60,680,974.51	100.00
Less: Bad debt provision	12,319,343.80		12,319,343.80	
Total	50,513,455.03	100.00	48,361,630.71	100.00

2. The top 5 of advances to receivers at the end of the period, collected by receivers

Receivers of advances	30 June 2022	Percentage in total closing balance of prepayments (%)
Unit 1	13,328,704.77	21.21
Unit 2	9,240,035.38	14.71
Unit 3	5,388,669.43	8.58
Unit 4	3,143,871.60	5.00
Unit 5	2,897,921.93	4.61
Total	33,999,203.11	54.11

Aggregate prepayments of the top 5 receivers of advances at the end of the period was RMB33,999,203.11, representing 54.11% of the total closing balance of prepayments.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

V. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(VI) Other receivables

Item	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Interest receivable	2,087,100.00	
Dividend receivable	4,410,000.00	
Other receivables	33,725,936.07	29,427,316.59
Total	40,223,036.07	29,427,316.59

1. Interest receivable

(1) Classification of interest receivable

Item	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Term deposits	2,087,100.00	
Entrusted loans		
Debt investments		
Sub-total	2,087,100.00	
Less: Bad debt provision		
Total	2,087,100.00	

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

V. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(VI) Other receivables (Continued)

2. Dividend receivable

(1) Breakdown of dividend receivable

Item (or the investee)	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Zhuzhou CRRC Times Electric Co., Ltd.	4,410,000.00	
Sub-total	4,410,000.00	
Less: Bad debt provision		
Total	4,410,000.00	

3. Other receivables

(1) Other receivables shown by ageing

Ageing	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Within 1 year	32,810,128.15	28,468,585.23
1–2 years	524,513.53	335,669.05
2–3 years	87,226.79	561,361.62
3–4 years	552,565.41	33,936.64
4–5 years	21,369.58	624,052.35
Over 5 years	1,232,689.59	614,930.00
Sub-total	35,228,493.05	30,638,534.89
Less: Bad debt provision	1,502,556.98	1,211,218.30
Total	33,725,936.07	29,427,316.59

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

V. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(VI) Other receivables (Continued)

3. Other receivables (Continued)

(2) Classification of other receivables by basis of bad debt provision method

Type	Balance of carrying amount		30 June 2022 Bad debt provision		Book value	Balance of carrying amount		31 December 2021 Bad debt provision		Book value
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion of provision (%)		Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion of provision (%)	
Other receivables with provision for the bad debt based on an individual basis										
Other receivables with the provision for bad debt based on a portfolio basis	35,228,493.05	100.00	1,502,556.98	4.27	33,725,936.07	30,638,534.89	100.00	1,211,218.30	3.95	29,427,316.59
Including:										
Other receivables with provision for the bad debt based on credit risk	35,228,493.05	100.00	1,502,556.98	4.27	33,725,936.07	30,638,534.89	100.00	1,211,218.30	3.95	29,427,316.59
Total	35,228,493.05	100.00	1,502,556.98	4.27	33,725,936.07	30,638,534.89	100.00	1,211,218.30	3.95	29,427,316.59

Other receivables with the provision for bad debt based on a portfolio basis:

Items provided based on a portfolio basis:

Item	30 June 2022		Proportion of provision (%)
	Other receivables	Bad debt provision	
Related parties	1,687,666.36	8,438.33	0.50
Other external entities	33,540,826.69	1,494,118.65	4.45
Total	35,228,493.05	1,502,556.98	

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

V. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(VI) Other receivables (Continued)

3. Other receivables (Continued)

(3) Details of accrued bad debt provision

Bad debt provision	First stage Expected credit loss in the next 12 months	Second stage Expected credit loss over the duration (no credit impairment occurred)	Third stage Expected credit loss over the duration (credit impairment occurred)	Total
Balance at 31 December 2021	1,211,218.30			1,211,218.30
Balance at 31 December 2021 in the current period	1,211,218.30			1,211,218.30
– transfer to second stage				
– transfer to third stage				
– transfer back to second stage				
– transfer back to first stage				
Accrued in current period	347,042.92			347,042.92
Reversal in current period	55,704.24			55,704.24
Charged off in current period				
Written off in current period				
Other movements				
Balance at 30 June 2022	1,502,556.98			1,502,556.98

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

V. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(VI) Other receivables (Continued)

3. Other receivables (Continued)

(3) Details of accrued bad debt provision (Continued)

Changes in the balance of carrying amount of other receivables are as follows:

Balance of carrying amount	First stage Expected credit loss in the next 12 months	Second stage Expected credit loss over the duration (no credit impairment occurred)	Third stage Expected credit loss over the duration (credit impairment occurred)	Total
Balance at 31 December 2021	30,638,534.89			30,638,534.89
Balance at 31 December 2021 in the current period	30,638,534.89			30,638,534.89
– transfer to second stage				
– transfer to third stage				
– transfer back to second stage				
– transfer back to first stage				
Increase in the current period	39,267,477.36			39,267,477.36
Derecognition in the current period	34,677,519.20			34,677,519.20
Other movements				
Balance at 30 June 2022	35,228,493.05			35,228,493.05

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

V. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(VI) Other receivables (Continued)

3. Other receivables (Continued)

(4) Accrued, reversed or recovered provision for bad debts in the period

Type	31 December 2021	Movement in the period		30 June 2022
		Provision accrued	Recovered or reversed	
Related parties		8,438.33		8,438.33
Other external entities	1,211,218.30	338,604.59	55,704.24	1,494,118.65
Total	1,211,218.30	347,042.92	55,704.24	1,502,556.98

(5) Classification of other receivables by nature

Nature of receivables	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Deposit	21,083,440.75	21,055,941.88
Others	14,145,052.30	9,582,593.01
Total	35,228,493.05	30,638,534.89

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

V. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(VI) Other receivables (Continued)

3. Other receivables (Continued)

(6) The top 5 debtors of the other receivables at the end of the period

Name of debtor	Nature of the amount	Closing balance	Ageing	Proportion of the closing balance of other receivables (%)	Closing balance of bad debt provision
Unit 1	Performance bond	2,747,365.68	Within 1 year	7.80	13,736.83
Unit 2	Tender bond	2,359,452.73	Within 1 year	6.70	11,797.26
Unit 3	Tender bond	2,332,079.24	Within 1 year	6.62	11,660.40
Unit 4	Performance bond	1,353,250.00	Within 1 year	3.84	6,766.25
Unit 5	Tender bond	1,211,405.00	Within 1 year, 1-2 years	3.44	15,570.25
Total		10,003,552.65		28.40	59,530.99

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

V. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(VII) Inventories

1. Classification of inventories

Item	Balance of carrying amount	30 June 2022		Balance of carrying amount	31 December 2021	
		Provision for inventory depreciation/ provision for impairment of contract performance cost	Book value		Provision for inventory depreciation/ provision for impairment of contract performance cost	Book value
Raw materials	678,143,623.80	23,002,294.11	655,141,329.69	711,467,832.06	22,149,389.83	689,318,442.23
Goods in transit	4,254,703.69		4,254,703.69	15,154,484.40		15,154,484.40
Goods in process	1,633,787,732.48		1,633,787,732.48	884,436,144.81		884,436,144.81
Finished products	42,720,049.10		42,720,049.10	629,330,850.16		629,330,850.16
Total	2,358,906,109.07	23,002,294.11	2,335,903,814.96	2,240,389,311.43	22,149,389.83	2,218,239,921.60

2. Provision for inventory depreciation and provision for impairment of contract performance cost

Item	31 December 2021	Increase in the current period		Decrease in the current period		30 June 2022
		Provision	Others	Reversal or write-off	Others	
Raw materials	22,149,389.83	1,136,760.89		283,856.61		23,002,294.11

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

V. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(VIII) Contract assets

1. Breakdown of contract assets

Item	30 June 2022			31 December 2021		
	Balance of carrying amount	Provision for impairment	Book value	Balance of carrying amount	Provision for impairment	Book value
Construction projects	31,016,095.67	138,049.55	30,878,046.12	6,582,722.10	32,913.61	6,549,808.49
Quality guarantee deposit	9,057,806.89	46,039.04	9,011,767.85	12,442,752.22	62,963.76	12,379,788.46
Total	40,073,902.56	184,088.59	39,889,813.97	19,025,474.32	95,877.37	18,929,596.95

2. Disclosure by category of contract assets based on the provision method for impairment

Category	Balance of carrying amount		30 June 2022 Provision for impairment		Book value	Balance of carrying amount		31 December 2021 Provision for impairment		Book value
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion of provision (%)		Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion of provision (%)	
Contract assets with the provision for impairment based on an individual basis										
Contract assets with the provision for impairment based on a portfolio basis	40,073,902.56	100.00	184,088.59	0.46	39,889,813.97	19,025,474.32	100.00	95,877.37	0.50	18,929,596.95
Including:										
Credit risk portfolio	40,073,902.56	100.00	184,088.59	0.46	39,889,813.97	19,025,474.32	100.00	95,877.37	0.50	18,929,596.95
Total	40,073,902.56	100.00	184,088.59	0.46	39,889,813.97	19,025,474.32	100.00	95,877.37	0.50	18,929,596.95

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

V. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(VIII) Contract assets (Continued)

2. Disclosure by category of contract assets based on the provision method for impairment (Continued)

Contract assets with the provision for impairment based on a portfolio basis:

Items provided based on a portfolio basis:

Item	30 June 2022		Proportion of provision (%)
	Contract assets	Impairment provision	
Other external entities	40,073,902.56	184,088.59	0.46
Total	40,073,902.56	184,088.59	

(IX) Non-current assets due within one year

Item	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Long-term receivables due within one year		50,024,030.00
Debt investments due within one year		
Other debt investments due within one year		
Total		50,024,030.00

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

V. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(X) Other current assets

Item	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Debt investments		
Other debt investments		
Contract acquisition costs		
VAT input to be deducted	71,651,026.70	77,903,710.41
Prepaid taxes	3,337,422.49	1,449,542.68
Others	2,603.90	
Total	74,991,053.09	79,353,253.09

(XI) Other equity instrument investments

1. Details of other equity instrument investments

Item	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Zhuzhou CRRC Times Electric Co., Ltd.	578,657,333.33	628,866,000.00
Total	578,657,333.33	628,866,000.00

2. Details of equity instrument investment not held for trading

Item	Dividend income recognized in the current period	Accumulated gains	Accumulated losses	Amount transferred from other comprehensive income to retained earnings	Reason for being designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income	Reason for being transferred from other comprehensive income to retained earnings
Zhuzhou CRRC Times Electric Co., Ltd.	4,410,000.00	525,685,530.52			Equity instrument investment not held for trading	

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

V. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(XII) Fixed assets

1. Fixed assets and disposal of fixed assets

Item	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Fixed assets	1,186,658,071.18	1,192,502,910.49
Disposal of fixed assets		
Total	1,186,658,071.18	1,192,502,910.49

2. Breakdown of fixed assets

Item	Buildings and constructions	Construction machinery, production equipment, measuring and experimental equipment	Motor vehicles	Others	Total
1. Original book value					
(1) Balance as at 31 December 2021	884,201,713.23	964,316,270.88	27,670,668.96	126,324,996.84	2,002,513,649.91
(2) Increase in the current period		32,538,348.45		1,650,459.85	34,188,808.30
– Purchase		648,402.65		1,650,459.85	2,298,862.50
– Transferred from construction in progress		1,078,284.93			1,078,284.93
– Others		30,811,660.87			30,811,660.87
(3) Decrease in the current period		4,972,609.24	2,444,531.09	15,745.72	7,432,886.05
– Disposal or retirement		4,972,609.24	2,444,531.09	15,745.72	7,432,886.05
(4) Balance as at 30 June 2022	884,201,713.23	991,882,010.09	25,226,137.87	127,959,710.97	2,029,269,572.16
2. Accumulated depreciation					
(1) Balance as at 31 December 2021	271,058,316.87	431,561,301.00	26,118,940.84	81,272,180.71	810,010,739.42
(2) Increase in the current period	11,852,244.42	24,744,165.50	275,885.48	2,791,434.64	39,663,730.04
– Provision	11,852,244.42	24,744,165.50	275,885.48	2,791,434.64	39,663,730.04
(3) Decrease in the current period		4,725,123.22	2,322,304.54	15,540.72	7,062,968.48
– Disposal or retirement		4,725,123.22	2,322,304.54	15,540.72	7,062,968.48
(4) Balance as at 30 June 2022	282,910,561.29	451,580,343.28	24,072,521.78	84,048,074.63	842,611,500.98

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

V. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(XII) Fixed assets (Continued)

2. Breakdown of fixed assets (Continued)

Item	Buildings and constructions	Construction machinery, production equipment, measuring and experimental equipment	Motor vehicles	Others	Total
3. Provision for impairment					
(1) Balance as at 31 December 2021					
(2) Increase in the current period					
– Provision					
– Disposal					
(3) Decrease in the current period					
– Disposal or retirement					
(4) Balance as at 30 June 2022					
4. Book value					
(1) Book value as at 30 June 2022	601,291,151.94	540,301,666.81	1,153,616.09	43,911,636.34	1,186,658,071.18
(2) Book value as at 31 December 2021	613,143,396.36	532,754,969.88	1,551,728.12	45,052,816.13	1,192,502,910.49

(XIII) Construction in progress

1. Construction in progress and project materials

Item	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Construction in progress	74,496,988.23	74,916,742.41
Project materials		
Total	74,496,988.23	74,916,742.41

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

V. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(XIII) Construction in progress (Continued)

2. Details of construction in progress

Item	30 June 2022			31 December 2021		
	Balance of carrying amount	Provision for impairment	Book value	Balance of carrying amount	Provision for impairment	Book value
Supporting industrial base	32,308,821.82		32,308,821.82	32,308,821.82		32,308,821.82
Construction project of large railway track maintenance machinery engineering research center	41,688,640.02		41,688,640.02	42,485,279.08		42,485,279.08
Commissioning workshop greenhouse construction project	165,094.34		165,094.34	122,641.51		122,641.51
Bar code management software	219,203.55		219,203.55			
Big machine operation management platform	115,228.50		115,228.50			
Total	74,496,988.23		74,496,988.23	74,916,742.41		74,916,742.41

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

V. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(XIII) Construction in progress (Continued)

3. Changes in important construction in progress in the current period

Project name	Budget amount	31 December		Increase in the current period	Amount transferred to fixed assets in the current period	Other decreases in the current period	30 June 2022		Proportion of accumulated project investments in budget amount (%)	Project progress (%)	Accumulated capitalized amount of interest	Including: capitalized amount of interest in the current period	Capitalization rate of interest in the current period (%)	Source of funds
		2021	2022				2022	2022						
Other expenditures (supporting industrial base)	69,400,000.00	32,308,821.82	32,308,821.82				32,308,821.82	46.55	46.55					Self-raised funds
Construction project of large railway track maintenance machinery engineering research center	45,000,000.00	42,485,279.08	42,485,279.08	281,645.87	1,078,284.93		41,688,640.02	95.04	95.04					Self-raised funds
Commissioning workshop greenhouse construction project	1,867,000.00	122,641.51	122,641.51	42,452.83			165,094.34	8.84	8.84					Self-raised funds
Bar code management software	500,000.00			219,203.55			219,203.55	43.84	43.84					Self-raised funds
Big machine operation management platform	1,950,000.00			115,228.50			115,228.50	5.91	5.91					Self-raised funds
Total		74,916,742.41	74,916,742.41	658,530.75	1,078,284.93		74,496,988.23							

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

V. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(XIV) Intangible assets

1. Breakdowns of intangible assets

Item	Land use right	Software use right	Others	Total
1. Original book value				
(1) Balance as at 31 December 2021	503,803,816.72	51,525,522.96	20,162,349.77	575,491,689.45
(2) Increase in the current period		334,294.53		334,294.53
– Purchase		334,294.53		334,294.53
– Internal research and development				
– Increase in enterprise combination				
(3) Decrease in the current period				
– Disposal				
– Lapse and derecognition				
(4) Balance as at 30 June 2022	503,803,816.72	51,859,817.49	20,162,349.77	575,825,983.98
2. Accumulated amortization				
(1) Balance as at 31 December 2021	116,776,346.85	49,711,737.72	19,442,608.10	185,930,692.67
(2) Increase in the current period	5,403,005.76	1,195,246.72	406,563.66	7,004,816.14
– Provision	5,403,005.76	1,195,246.72	406,563.66	7,004,816.14
(3) Decrease in the current period				
– Disposal				
– Lapse and derecognition				
(4) Balance as at 30 June 2022	122,179,352.61	50,906,984.44	19,849,171.76	192,935,508.81
3. Provision for impairment				
(1) Balance as at 31 December 2021				
(2) Increase in the current period				
– Provision				
(3) Decrease in the current period				
– Disposal				
– Lapse and derecognition				
(4) Balance as at 30 June 2022				
4. Book value				
(1) Book balance as at 30 June 2022	381,624,464.11	952,833.05	313,178.01	382,890,475.17
(2) Book value as at 31 December 2021	387,027,469.87	1,813,785.24	719,741.67	389,560,996.78

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

V. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(XIV) Intangible assets (Continued)

1. Breakdowns of intangible assets (Continued)

As at 30 June 2022, there were no intangible assets generating from the internal research and development (31 December 2021: Nil).

As at 30 June 2022 and 31 December 2021, the Group had no intangible assets subject to restricted ownership.

As at 30 June 2022, the Group had no pending application for title certificate or registration (31 December 2021: Nil).

(XV) Goodwill

1. Movement of goodwill

Name of investee or reason for goodwill	31 December 2021	Increase in the current period		Decrease in the current period		30 June 2022
		Goodwill on business combination	Others	Disposal	Others	
Original book value						
Acquisition of cideon	91,368,175.03					91,368,175.03
Sub-total	91,368,175.03					91,368,175.03
Provision for impairment						
Acquisition of cideon	47,635,708.75					47,635,708.75
Sub-total	47,635,708.75					47,635,708.75
Book value	43,732,466.28					43,732,466.28

Notes: In February 2016, the Group purchased CE cideon engineering GmbH & Co.KG, CE cideon engineering Verwaltungs GmbH (both in Germany) and CE cideon engineering Schweiz AG (in Switzerland) (collectively referred to as "CIDEON Company"), and recognised goodwill of RMB91,368,175.03.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

V. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(XV) Goodwill (Continued)

1. Movement of goodwill (Continued)

The goodwill acquired in the business combination has been allocated to the mechanical design services asset group for impairment testing. As at 31 December 2021, the Group assessed the recoverable amount of the asset group. The recoverable amount of the mechanical design services asset group was determined based on the present value of the estimated future cash flows of the asset group. The future cash flows were determined on the basis of financial budgets approved by the management for a five-year period and a discount rate of 10.38% was applied. The cash flow growth rate for the mechanical design services asset group over five years is 2%, which is determined based on the long-term average growth rate for the relevant industry. Other key assumptions used in estimating future cash flows are: estimated sales revenue and gross profit margin based on past performance and management's expectations of market developments.

From January to June 2022, the acquired entities recorded sound operation in actual business development, with no further signs of impairment and the Company did not provide further impairment of goodwill.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

V. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(XVI) Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

1. Deferred tax assets before offset

Item	30 June 2022		31 December 2021	
	Deductible temporary differences	Deferred income tax assets	Deductible temporary differences	Deferred income tax assets
Provision for asset impairment and credit impairment	220,077,532.44	34,162,879.41	226,559,513.68	35,259,233.65
Deductible loss	61,702,424.62	9,255,363.69	61,702,424.62	9,255,363.69
Accrued expenses and estimated liabilities	31,026,380.58	4,653,947.10	37,173,054.91	5,575,948.25
Unrealized profits of intra-group transactions	28,242,579.20	4,236,386.88	14,031,462.65	2,104,719.40
Changes in fair value of receivables at FVTOCI	152,389.57	22,858.44	77,840.79	11,676.12
Total	341,201,306.41	52,331,435.52	339,544,296.65	52,206,941.11

2. Deferred tax liabilities before offset

Item	30 June 2022		31 December 2021	
	Taxable temporary differences	Deferred income tax liabilities	Taxable temporary differences	Deferred income tax liabilities
Changes in fair value of other equity instrument investments	525,685,530.52	78,852,829.57	575,894,197.19	86,384,129.57
Total	525,685,530.52	78,852,829.57	575,894,197.19	86,384,129.57

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

V. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(XVI) Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities (Continued)

3. Deferred tax assets or deferred tax liabilities presented at net amount after offset

Item	30 June 2022		31 December 2021	
	Offset amount between deferred tax assets and liabilities	Balance of deferred tax assets or liabilities after offset	Offset amount between deferred tax assets and liabilities	Balance of deferred tax assets or liabilities after offset
Deferred income tax assets	42,769,122.76	9,562,312.76	42,481,545.56	9,725,395.55
Deferred income tax liabilities	42,769,122.76	36,083,706.81	42,481,545.56	43,902,584.01

4. Breakdown of unrecognized deferred tax assets

Item	Closing balance	Closing balance of the previous year
Deductible temporary difference	4,859,271.88	10,180,843.13
Total	4,859,271.88	10,180,843.13

(XVII) Other non-current assets

Item	30 June 2022			31 December 2021		
	Balance of carrying amount	Provision for impairment	Book value	Balance of carrying amount	Provision for impairment	Book value
Prepaid land acquisition amount	19,152,330.00		19,152,330.00	19,152,330.00		19,152,330.00
Total	19,152,330.00		19,152,330.00	19,152,330.00		19,152,330.00

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

V. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(XVIII) Bills payable

Type	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Bank acceptance bills	919,764,256.79	1,030,117,754.13
Commercial acceptance bills		
Total	919,764,256.79	1,030,117,754.13

Note: As at 30 June 2022, the Group had no unpaid overdue bills payable (31 December 2021: Nil).

(XIX) Accounts payable

1. Accounts payable based on invoice dates shown by aging

Item	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Within 1 year	906,658,852.78	799,708,440.67
1-2 years	13,275,055.53	21,075,824.34
2-3 years	2,668,764.78	5,529,091.13
Over 3 years	1,251,533.90	1,386,985.75
Total	923,854,206.99	827,700,341.89

(XX) Advance received

1. Breakdown of advance received

Item	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Rental deposit received in advance	825,000.00	497,110.55
Total	825,000.00	497,110.55

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

V. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(XXI) Contract liabilities

1. Breakdown of contract liabilities

Item	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Advances for sale of goods	162,426,492.24	145,431,889.18
Advances for labor	9,933,107.75	16,595,242.64
Total	172,359,599.99	162,027,131.82

2. Amount of and reason for significant change in carrying amount within the reporting period

Item	Change	Reason for change
Amount from sale of goods	16,994,603.06	Difference between payment recovery progress and revenue recognition resulted in a change in balance of contract liabilities
Amount from provision of services	-6,662,134.89	Difference between payment recovery progress and revenue recognition resulted in a change in balance of contract liabilities
Total	10,332,468.17	

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

V. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(XXII) Employee benefits payable

1. Breakdown of employee benefits payable

Item	31 December 2021	Increase in the current period	Decrease in the current period	30 June 2022
Short-term benefits	4,806,381.95	265,179,963.07	246,031,226.65	23,955,118.37
Post-employment benefits				
– defined contribution plans		32,289,474.54	32,289,474.54	
Termination benefits	11,378,415.71	821,186.30	2,621,829.94	9,577,772.07
Other benefits due within one year				
Total	16,184,797.66	298,290,623.91	280,942,531.13	33,532,890.44

2. Breakdown of short-term benefits

Item	31 December 2021	Increase in the current period	Decrease in the current period	30 June 2022
(1) Wages or salaries, bonuses, allowances and subsidies	4,581,768.52	187,663,592.15	173,280,450.62	18,964,910.05
(2) Staff welfare		10,919,435.21	10,919,435.21	
(3) Social security contributions	224,613.43	19,782,663.81	18,160,888.54	1,846,388.70
Including: Basic medical insurance	224,613.43	18,566,814.91	16,945,039.64	1,846,388.70
Work-related injury insurance		1,215,848.90	1,215,848.90	
Maternity insurance				
(4) Housing provident funds		14,427,617.20	14,427,617.20	
(5) Labor union expenditures and employee education funds		3,754,421.99	610,602.37	3,143,819.62
(6) Short-term paid leave				
(7) Short-term profit-sharing plan				
(8) Others		28,632,232.71	28,632,232.71	
Total	4,806,381.95	265,179,963.07	246,031,226.65	23,955,118.37

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

V. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(XXII) Employee benefits payable (Continued)

3. Breakdown of defined contribution plans

Item	31 December 2021	Increase in the current period	Decrease in the current period	30 June 2022
Basic pension insurance		20,362,004.72	20,362,004.72	
Unemployment insurance		964,796.94	964,796.94	
Annuity		10,962,672.88	10,962,672.88	
Total		32,289,474.54	32,289,474.54	

Defined contribution plans of the Group include basic pension insurance and unemployment insurance managed by local governments and the Group's annuity. In addition to the monthly contributions, the Group is no longer liable for further payments. Relevant expenditures are included in relevant cost of assets or current profit or loss when incurred.

(XXIII) Taxes and surcharges payable

Taxes and surcharges	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
VAT	11,476,320.78	10,537,784.03
Enterprise income tax	1,559,279.11	965,172.82
Individual income tax	540,480.71	1,468,596.35
Urban maintenance and construction tax	603,653.72	493,860.99
House property tax		44,021.82
Education surcharges	573,816.05	449,440.98
Land use tax		1,007.57
Others	1,629,108.26	477,119.20
Total	16,382,658.63	14,437,003.76

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

V. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(XXIV) Other payables

Item	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Interest payable		
Dividend payable	15,198,840.00	
Other payables	285,215,609.67	271,159,367.99
Total	300,414,449.67	271,159,367.99

1. Dividend payable

Item	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Dividends on ordinary shares	15,198,840.00	
Dividends on preference stocks/perpetual bonds classified as equity instruments		
Total	15,198,840.00	

2. Other payables

(1) Breakdown of other payables by nature

Item	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Compensation for demolition	250,000,000.00	250,000,000.00
Others	35,215,609.67	21,159,367.99
Total	285,215,609.67	271,159,367.99

Note: The amount represents the advance payment received from the People's Government of Xishan District in Kunming ("Xishan District Government") for demolition and relocation compensation. As an agreement has yet to be reached with Xishan District Government on the demolition and relocation compensation, the Group temporarily included the advances in other payables.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

V. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(XXV) Non-current liabilities due within one year

Item	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Long-term borrowings due within one year		
Bonds payable due within one year		
Long-term payables due within one year		
Lease liabilities due within one year		
Quality assurance deposit	18,401,819.24	25,794,639.20
Total	18,401,819.24	25,794,639.20

(XXVI) Share capital

Item	31 December 2021	Changes in current period ("+" for increase and "-" for decrease)				Sub-total	30 June 2022
		New shares issued	Bonus shares	Conversion of reserves into shares	Others		
Total shares	1,519,884,000.00					1,519,884,000.00	

(XXVII) Capital reserve

Item	31 December 2021	Increase in the current period	Decrease in the current period	30 June 2022
Capital premium (share premium)	3,224,727,994.03			3,224,727,994.03
Total	3,224,727,994.03			3,224,727,994.03

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

V. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(XXVIII) Other comprehensive income

Item	31 December 2021	Pre-tax amount incurred in current period	Less: amount previously included in other comprehensive income and currently transferred to current profits or losses	Amount incurred in current period		Amount after tax attributable to the parent company	Amount after tax attributable to non-controlling interests	30 June 2022
				Less: amount previously included in other comprehensive income and currently transferred to the retained earnings	Less: amount previously included in other comprehensive income and currently transferred to the retained earnings			
1. Other comprehensive income that cannot be reclassified into profit or loss	479,127,569.61	-50,208,666.67			-7,531,300.00	-42,677,366.67	436,450,202.94	
Including: Changes in re-measurement of the defined benefit plan	-10,382,497.94						-10,382,497.94	
Other comprehensive income that cannot be transferred to profit or loss under the equity method								
Changes in fair value of other equity instrument investments	489,510,067.55	-50,208,666.67			-7,531,300.00	-42,677,366.67	446,832,700.88	
Changes in the fair value of the Company's credit risk								
2. Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified into profit or loss	-828,285.28	-876,181.62			-11,182.32	-864,999.30	-1,693,284.58	
Including: Other comprehensive income that can be transferred to profit or loss under the equity method								
Changes in fair values of other debt investment								
The amount of financial assets reclassified into other comprehensive income	-66,164.69	-74,548.76			-11,182.32	-63,366.44	-129,531.13	
Provision for credit impairment of other debt investments								
Reserve for cash flow hedging								
Translation difference of financial statements in foreign currencies	-762,120.59	-801,632.86				-801,632.86	-1,563,753.45	
Others								
Total other comprehensive income	478,299,284.33	-51,084,848.29			-7,542,482.32	-43,542,365.97	434,756,918.36	

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

V. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(XXIX) Surplus reserve

Item	31 December 2021	Opening balance	Increase in the current period	Decrease in the current period	30 June 2022
Statutory surplus reserve	125,629,773.06	125,629,773.06	3,373,765.67		129,003,538.73
Discretionary surplus reserve					
Reserve fund					
Enterprise development fund					
Others					
Total	125,629,773.06	125,629,773.06	3,373,765.67		129,003,538.73

Note: Pursuant to the PRC Company Law and the Articles of Association, the Company shall set aside 10% of the net profit after making up losses as statutory surplus reserve until the reserve reaches 50% or more of the registered capital of the Company. After transfer of the statutory surplus reserve, the Company may set aside discretionary surplus reserve with the approval at a general meeting, which may be used to supplement losses, expand business operations or transfer capital reserve fund to share capital.

(XXX) Retained earnings

Item	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Retained earnings at the end of previous year before adjustment	532,978,661.65	488,417,686.76
Adjustments to retained earnings as at beginning of the year ("+" for increase, and "-" for decrease)		
Retained earnings at the beginning of the year after adjustment	532,978,661.65	488,417,686.76
Add: Net profit attributable to owners of the parent company in the current period	41,698,626.19	50,376,153.58
Less: Appropriation of statutory surplus reserve	3,373,765.67	5,815,178.69
Withdrawal of discretionary surplus reserve		
Withdrawal of general risk reserves		
Dividends payable to ordinary shareholders	15,198,840.00	
Ordinary shares dividends transferred to share capital		
Retained earnings at the end of the period	556,104,682.17	532,978,661.65

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

V. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(XXXI) Operating revenue and operating cost

1. Breakdown of operating revenue and operating cost

Item	January to June 2022		January to June 2021	
	Revenue	Cost	Revenue	Cost
Principal business	1,228,018,443.36	924,781,662.23	990,313,708.20	744,700,971.66
Other business	4,513,337.93	991,711.52	5,081,067.03	1,359,160.18
Total	1,232,531,781.29	925,773,373.75	995,394,775.23	746,060,131.84

Breakdown of operating revenue:

Item	January to June 2022	January to June 2021
Revenue from sales of mechanical equipment	604,563,812.25	559,167,532.95
Revenue from maintenance of railway track maintenance machinery	192,579,129.23	117,562,703.33
Revenue from sales of accessories	337,222,140.08	247,129,982.10
Revenue from mechanical design services	41,696,842.84	45,164,126.70
Revenue from railway line maintenance services	51,956,518.96	21,289,363.12
Others	4,513,337.93	5,081,067.03
Total	1,232,531,781.29	995,394,775.23

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

V. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(XXXI) Operating revenue and operating cost (Continued)

1. Breakdown of operating revenue and operating cost (Continued)

Six months ended 30 June 2022 (unaudited):

Contract by type	Revenue from sales of mechanical equipment	Revenue from maintenance of railway track maintenance machinery	Revenue from sales of accessories	Revenue from mechanical design services	Revenue from railway line maintenance services	Others	Total
Classified by the time of transferring goods:							
At a point in time	604,563,812.25	192,579,129.23	337,222,140.08			2,031,347.03	1,136,396,428.59
Over time				41,696,842.84	51,956,518.96	2,481,990.90	96,135,352.70
Total	604,563,812.25	192,579,129.23	337,222,140.08	41,696,842.84	51,956,518.96	4,513,337.93	1,232,531,781.29

Six months ended 30 June 2021 (unaudited):

Contract by type	Revenue from sales of mechanical equipment	Revenue from maintenance of railway track maintenance machinery	Revenue from sales of accessories	Revenue from mechanical design services	Revenue from railway line maintenance services	Others	Total
Classified by the time of transferring goods:							
At a point in time	559,167,532.95	117,562,703.33	247,129,982.10			2,176,131.71	926,036,350.09
Over time				45,164,126.70	21,289,363.12	2,904,935.32	69,358,425.14
Total	559,167,532.95	117,562,703.33	247,129,982.10	45,164,126.70	21,289,363.12	5,081,067.03	995,394,775.23

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

V. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(XXXI) Operating revenue and operating cost (Continued)

2. *Explanation of performance obligations*

Sales of mechanical equipment:

For the sales of large railway track maintenance machinery, the Group recognizes revenue at the time when the control of the goods is transferred. The quality assurance obligations related to the sales of machinery provided by the Group cannot be purchased separately to guarantee that the goods sold meet the established standards. Therefore, the Group accounts for it in accordance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 13 – Contingencies.

Maintenance of large railway track maintenance machinery:

Revenue from the maintenance of large railway track maintenance machinery of the Group is mainly derived from the maintenance and overhaul of large railway track maintenance machinery. For the maintenance of large railway track maintenance machinery, the Group recognizes revenue when all services are provided to customers and recognized by customers. The quality assurance obligations related to the maintenance of large railway track maintenance machinery provided by the Group cannot be purchased separately to guarantee that the services rendered meet the established standards. Therefore, the Group accounts for it in accordance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 13 – Contingencies.

Accessories sales:

The Group's revenue from the sales of accessories is mainly derived from the sales of accessories for large railway track maintenance machinery. For the sales of accessories for large railway track maintenance machinery, the Group recognizes revenue at the point of time when the control of the goods is transferred, i.e., when the accessories are delivered to customers.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

V. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(XXXI) Operating revenue and operating cost (Continued)

2. *Explanation of performance obligations (Continued)*

Railway line maintenance services:

Revenue from railway line maintenance services is mainly derived from maintenance and construction services for railway lines. For railway line maintenance services, the Group adopts the output method to determine the progress of contract performance and recognizes revenue over time.

Mechanical design services:

Revenue from mechanical design services is mainly derived from design services for railway vehicles. For mechanical design services, the Group adopts the output method to determine the progress of contract performance and recognizes revenue over time.

3. *Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations*

As of 30 June 2022, the amount of transaction price corresponding to the performance obligations contracted but have not been fulfilled or have not been fully fulfilled is RMB2,042,100,538.81, of which RMB814,325,012.61 is expected to be recognized during July to December 2022, RMB1,071,633,542.37 is expected to be recognized in 2023, and RMB156,141,983.83 is expected to be recognized in 2024.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

V. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(XXXII) Taxes and surcharges

Item	January to June 2022	January to June 2021
Urban maintenance and construction tax	467,517.08	857,255.74
Education surcharge	426,789.22	819,597.37
House property tax	4,550,239.21	5,191,998.89
Urban land use tax	2,870,310.63	2,908,917.51
Stamp duty	1,296,470.00	363,909.60
Vehicle and vessel tax	28,725.80	31,925.80
Environmental protection tax	8,856.23	
Total	9,648,908.17	10,173,604.91

(XXXIII) Selling expenses

Item	January to June 2022	January to June 2021
Employee benefits	29,148,494.06	31,831,821.77
Expenses for business trips	3,624,048.20	4,301,967.53
Office expenses	205,212.69	251,407.84
Entertainment expenses	2,943,392.06	3,544,318.16
Advertising and promotion expenses	149,105.74	287,668.25
Bidding expenses	1,101,249.60	2,818,525.43
Experimental and testing expenses	888,028.31	
Technical service fee	15,878,678.91	11,731,656.01
Depreciation cost	1,811,634.00	156,095.83
Sales service expenses	2,033,662.08	2,366,815.03
Others	1,515,370.64	2,236,564.96
Total	59,298,876.29	59,526,840.81

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

V. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(XXXIV) Administrative expenses

Item	January to June 2022	January to June 2021
Employee benefits	46,752,276.63	46,558,719.35
Expenses for business trips	1,328,990.86	1,810,720.45
Office expenses	335,014.73	402,944.68
Communication expenses	875,805.67	662,778.80
Property costs	3,976,257.66	5,011,874.84
Entertainment expenses	698,980.05	1,100,136.19
Maintenance expenses	880,186.48	865,308.14
Intermediary audit and evaluation fee	6,727,200.64	6,194,911.56
Consultation fee	385,395.31	386,822.08
Greening sewage charges	636,004.82	384,723.96
Labor protection expense	212,599.01	208,825.83
Safety production cost	219,975.97	831,735.22
Information construction fee	971,409.13	1,012,813.84
Amortization of intangible assets	6,006,729.35	6,001,224.33
Depreciation charge	8,302,801.16	7,025,058.37
Others	4,829,033.96	6,678,492.55
Total	83,138,661.43	85,137,090.19

(XXXV) Research and development expenses

Item	January to June 2022	January to June 2021
Employee benefits	78,370,903.97	59,562,608.90
Material and power cost	36,958,053.42	8,474,123.89
Amortization of intangible assets	916,956.48	
Intellectual property cost	758,077.34	754,325.48
Depreciation charge	7,486,903.01	1,233,054.85
Entrusted research and development expenditure	842,075.47	2,923,584.89
Development and manufacturing expenses of molds and process equipment for intermediate test and product trial production	11,436,866.81	3,946,444.54
Others	6,706,004.29	8,671,997.97
Total	143,475,840.79	85,566,140.52

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

V. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(XXXVI) Finance costs

Item	January to June 2022	January to June 2021
Interest expenses		
Including: Interest expenses on lease liabilities		
Less: Interest income	9,486,321.58	18,078,549.88
Foreign exchange gains and losses	-13,156,612.65	1,991,604.85
Others	3,584,920.13	3,798,178.62
Total	-19,058,014.10	-12,288,766.41

(XXXVII) Other income

Item	January to June 2022	January to June 2021
Government grants	14,320,364.28	10,730,032.00
Additional input VAT credit		
Handling fee for withholding individual income tax	12,360.32	6,365.02
Debt restructuring income		
VAT directly exempted		
Total	14,332,724.60	10,736,397.02

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

V. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(XXXVIII) Investment income

Item	January to June 2022	January to June 2021
Dividend income from other equity instrument investments	4,410,000.00	
Investment income from derecognition of receivables at FVTOCI	-283,982.16	
Total	4,126,017.84	

(XXXIX) Credit impairment losses

Item	January to June 2022	January to June 2021
Bad debt losses of bills receivable	-395,205.65	940,198.33
Bad debt losses of accounts receivable	7,337,299.82	7,286,099.57
Impairment loss of receivables at FVTOCI		
Bad debt losses of other receivables	291,338.68	142,144.95
Impairment loss of debt investments		
Impairment loss of other debt investments		
Bad debt losses of long-terms receivables	-1,945,970.00	
Others		
Total	5,287,462.85	8,368,442.85

(XL) Impairment losses on assets

Item	January to June 2022	January to June 2021
Loss on impairment of inventories and loss on impairment of contract performance cost	852,904.28	802,003.02
Loss on impairment of contract assets	88,211.22	1,271,040.37
Total	941,115.50	2,073,043.39

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

V. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(XLI) Gains on disposal of assets

Item	January to June 2022	January to June 2021	Amount included in the current non-recurring profit or loss
Gains and losses from disposal of fixed assets	278,620.39	-19,283.55	278,620.39
Total	278,620.39	-19,283.55	278,620.39

(XLII) Non-operating income

Item	January to June 2022	January to June 2021	Amount included in the current non-recurring profit or loss
Government grants		1,685,385.31	
Others	490,036.29	71,681.11	490,036.29
Total	490,036.29	1,757,066.42	490,036.29

(XLIII) Non-operating expenses

Item	January to June 2022	January to June 2021	Amount included in the current non-recurring profit or loss
Loss on destruction or retirement of non-current assets		1,764.53	
Others	429,864.59	4,224,430.04	429,864.59
Total	429,864.59	4,226,194.57	429,864.59

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

V. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(XLIV) Income tax expenses

1. Table of income tax expenses

Item	January to June 2022	January to June 2021
Current income tax expenses	1,237,777.04	3,055,978.90
Deferred income tax expenses	-113,312.09	-3,784,467.12
Total	1,124,464.95	-728,488.22

2. Adjustment process of accounting profits and income tax expenses

Item	January to June 2022
Total profits	42,823,091.14
Income tax expenses calculated at statutory or applicable tax rate	10,705,772.79
Effect of other tax rates used by certain subsidiaries	-3,922,568.48
Adjustments of current tax in previous periods	
Effect of non-assessable income	
Effect of costs, expenses and losses not deductible for tax purposes	747,135.13
Extra tax deductions for research and development costs	-6,888,939.91
Effect of utilization of unrecognized deferred income tax assets in prior periods	
Effect of deductible temporary differences or losses from deferred income tax assets unrecognized in current period	370,906.45
Others	112,158.97
Income tax expenses	1,124,464.95

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

V. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(XLV) Earnings per share

1. Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the consolidated net profit attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the parent company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares issued by the Company:

Item	January to June 2022	January to June 2021
Consolidated net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent company	41,698,626.19	19,754,720.67
Weighted average number of ordinary shares issued by the Company	1,519,884,000.00	1,519,884,000.00
Basic earnings per share	0.03	0.01
Including: Basic earnings per share of continuing operations	0.03	0.01
Basic earnings per share of discontinued operations		

The Company had no potentially dilutive ordinary shares in issue and therefore no diluted earnings per share are presented.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

V. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(XLVI) Supplementary information of cash flow statements

1. Supplementary information of cash flow statements

Supplementary information	January to June 2022	January to June 2021
1. Net profits adjusted to cash flows from operating activities		
Net profit	41,698,626.19	19,754,720.67
Plus: Credit impairment losses	5,287,462.85	8,368,442.85
Asset impairment loss	941,115.50	2,073,043.39
Depreciation of fixed assets	39,663,730.04	23,061,824.07
Depletion of oil and gas assets		
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		
Amortization of intangible assets	7,004,816.14	8,431,557.01
Amortization of long-term deferred expenses		
Losses on disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets ("-" for gains)	-278,620.39	19,283.55
Losses from scrapping of fixed assets ("-" for gains)		1,764.53
Losses on change in fair values ("-" for gains)		
Finance expenses ("-" for gains)	-5,263,352.03	-9,123,072.75
Investment loss ("-" for gains)	-4,126,017.84	
Decreases in deferred income tax assets ("-" for increases)	170,453.82	-3,784,467.12
Increases in deferred income tax liabilities ("-" for decreases)		
Decreases in inventories ("-" for increases)	-114,746,258.98	-735,877,191.41
Decreases in operating receivables ("-" for increases)	-141,072,865.78	-221,958,108.09
Increases in operating payables ("-" for decreases)	397,449,893.83	586,501,241.13
Others		
Net cash flows from operating activities	226,728,983.35	-322,530,962.17
2. Significant investing and financing activities not involving cash receipts and payments		
Conversion of debt into capital		
Convertible bonds due within one year		
Fixed assets held under finance leases		
3. Net movement in cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at the end of the period	1,408,233,905.46	1,381,846,536.93
Less: Cash at the beginning of the period	1,178,533,467.98	1,708,335,768.84
Add: Cash equivalents at the end of the period		
Less: Cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	229,700,437.48	-326,489,231.91

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

V. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(XLVI) Supplementary information of cash flow statements (Continued)

2. Breakdown of cash and cash equivalents

Item	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
I. Cash	1,408,233,905.46	1,178,533,467.98
Including: Cash on hand	6,549.96	12,083.65
Unrestricted bank deposits	1,408,227,355.50	1,178,521,384.33
Other unrestricted cash and bank balances		
Unrestricted deposits in central banks		
Deposit in other banks		
Loan to other banks		
II. Cash equivalents		
Including: Bond investment due in three months		
III. Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	1,408,233,905.46	1,178,533,467.98
Including: Restricted cash and cash equivalents of the subsidiaries within the parent company or the Group		

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

VI. INTERESTS IN OTHER ENTITIES

(I) Interests in subsidiaries

1. Group members

Name of the subsidiary	Principal place of business	Place of registration	Business nature	Shareholding percentage (%)		Obtained by
				Direct	Indirect	
Beijing Ruiweitong Engineering Machinery Co., Ltd.	Beijing	Beijing	Manufacturing	100%		Establishment
Beijing Kunweitong Railway Mechanization Engineering Co., Ltd.	Kunming	Kunming	Engineering construction	100%		Establishment
CRCC Yukun Limited	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Investment holding	100%		Acquisition
CECIDEON Engineering GmbH & Co. KG	Germany	Germany	Mechanical design		100%	Acquisition
CECIDEON Engineering Verwaltungs GmbH	Germany	Germany	Mechanical design		100%	Acquisition
CECIDEON Engineering Schweiz AG	Switzerland	Switzerland	Mechanical design		100%	Acquisition

VII. RISKS RELATED TO FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company is exposed to various financial risks in the course of its business: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and other price risk). The risks associated with these financial instruments and the risk management policies adopted by the Company to reduce these risks are as follows:

The board of directors is responsible for planning and establishing the Company's risk management structure, formulating the Company's risk management policies and related guidelines, and supervising the implementation of risk management measures. The Company has developed risk management policies to identify and analyze the risks confronting the Company. These risk management policies clearly stipulate specific risks, covering many aspects such as market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk management. The Company regularly evaluates the market environment and changes in the Company's business activities to determine whether to update the risk management policy and system. The Company's risk management is carried out by the risk management committee in accordance with the policies approved by the board of directors. The risk management committee works closely with other business departments of the Company to identify, evaluate and avoid related risks. The internal audit department of the Company conducts regular audits on risk management control and procedures, and reports the audit results to the audit committee of the Company.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

VII. RISKS RELATED TO FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

The Company diversifies the risk of financial instruments through appropriate diversified investment and business portfolios, and formulates corresponding risk management policies to reduce the risk of concentration in a single industry, specific region or specific counterparties.

(I) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk where the counterparty fails to discharge its obligation under the terms of the financial instrument and causes a financial loss to the Group.

The Company's credit risk mainly arises from cash and bank balances, bills receivable, accounts receivable, receivables at FVTOCI, other receivables, debt investment, other debt investment and financial guarantee contract, as well as the debt instrument investments and derivative financial assets at fair value through profit or loss that are not included in the impairment assessment etc.

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

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

(II) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an enterprise may encounter deficiency of funds in meeting obligations settled with cash or other financial assets delivery.

The Company's policy is to ensure it has sufficient cash to settle the debts when they fall due. The Company's finance department centralized control on liquidity risk. Through monitoring cash balance, readily realizable marketable securities and the rolling forecasts of cash flow for the next 12 months, the finance department will ensure it has sufficient funds to settle its debts under all reasonably foreseeable circumstances. while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities from major financial institutions so that the Group does not breach borrowing limits or covenants on any of its borrowing facilities to meet the short-term and long-term liquidity requirements.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

VII. RISKS RELATED TO FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(II) Liquidity risk (Continued)

Financial liabilities of the Company should be presented at undiscounted contractual cash flows on the maturity date as follows:

Item	30 June 2022	
	Within 1 year	Total
Bills payable	919,764,256.79	919,764,256.79
Accounts payable	923,854,206.99	923,854,206.99
Other payables	300,414,449.67	300,414,449.67
Total	2,144,032,913.45	2,144,032,913.45

Item	31 December 2021	
	Within 1 year	Total
Bills payable	1,030,117,754.13	1,030,117,754.13
Accounts payable	827,700,341.89	827,700,341.89
Other payables	271,159,367.99	271,159,367.99
Total	2,128,977,464.01	2,128,977,464.01

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

VII. RISKS RELATED TO FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(III) Market risk

Market risk, including foreign exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and foreign currency risk, refers to the risk that the fair value or future cash flow of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of the changes in market price.

1. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk refers to the risks of fluctuation in the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments due to changes in market interest rate.

Fixed-rate and floating-rate interest-bearing financial instruments expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk and cash flow interest rate risk, respectively. The Company determines the ratio of fixed-rate instruments to floating-rate instruments based on market conditions and maintains an appropriate mix of fixed-rate and floating-rate instruments through regular review and monitoring. When necessary, the Company uses interest rate swap instruments to hedge interest rate risk.

As at 30 June 2022 and 31 December 2021, the Group did not have any balance of interest-bearing borrowings.

2. Exchange rate risk

Exchange rate risk refers to the risk that fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments fluctuate due to variations in foreign exchange rate.

The Company continuously monitors the scale of foreign currency transactions and foreign currency assets and liabilities to minimize its exposure to foreign exchange risks. In addition, the Company may enter into forward foreign exchange contracts or currency swap contracts to avoid exchange rate risks. During the current period and the previous period, the Company did not enter into any forward foreign exchange contracts or currency swap contracts.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

VII. RISKS RELATED TO FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(III) Market risk (Continued)

2. Exchange rate risk (Continued)

The exchange rate risk the Company is exposed to mainly arises from financial assets and financial liabilities denominated in US dollars. The foreign currency financial assets and liabilities held by the Group were converted to RMB as follows:

Item	30 June 2022			31 December 2021		
	US dollars	Euro	Total	US dollars	Euro	Total
Cash and bank balances-US dollars	20,838,442.51		20,838,442.51	23,250,959.49		23,250,959.49
Cash and bank balances-Euro		4,639,378.34	4,639,378.34		4,830,781.21	4,830,781.21
Total	20,838,442.51	4,639,378.34	25,477,820.85	23,250,959.49	4,830,781.21	28,081,740.70

As at 30 June 2022, with all other variables held constant, if RMB appreciates or depreciates by 5% against US dollars, net profit of the Company will increase or decrease by RMB6,992,756.15 (31 December 2021: RMB9,324,674.41). The management believes that 5% reasonably reflects the reasonable range of possible fluctuation of RMB against US dollars in the upcoming year.

As at 30 June 2022, with all other variables held constant, if RMB appreciates or depreciates by 5% against Euro, net profit of the Company will increase or decrease by RMB1,561,410.71 (31 December 2021: RMB1,743,839.56). The management believes that 5% reasonably reflects the reasonable range of possible fluctuation of RMB against Euro in the upcoming year.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

VIII. DISCLOSURE OF FAIR VALUE

The input value used for measuring fair value is divided into three levels:

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access on the measurement date.

Level 2 inputs are directly or indirectly observable inputs of relevant assets or liabilities other than first-level inputs.

Level 3 inputs refer to unobservable inputs of relevant assets or liabilities.

The fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

(I) Fair value of assets and liabilities measured at fair value as at the end of the period

Item	Fair value as at 30 June 2022			Total
	Measurement of fair value at level 1	Measurement of fair value at level 2	Measurement of fair value at level 3	
I. Continuous measurement at fair value				
– Receivables at FVTOCI		33,728,672.43		33,728,672.43
– Other equity instrument investments			578,657,333.33	578,657,333.33
Total assets with continuous measurement at fair value		33,728,672.43	578,657,333.33	612,386,005.76
Total liabilities with continuous measurement at fair value				
II. Non-continuous fair value measurement				
Total assets with non-continuous measurement at fair value				
Total liabilities with non-continuous measurement at fair value				

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

VIII. DISCLOSURE OF FAIR VALUE (Continued)

(II) Qualitative and quantitative information of valuation technique and key parameters used for items that are continuously and non-continuously measured at level 2 fair value

The receivables at FVTOCI measured at level 2 fair value held by the Company are bills receivable, the fair value of which is determined using the discounted cash flow method at a discount rate equal to that of bank acceptance bills for the same period.

(III) Qualitative and quantitative information of valuation technique and key parameters used for items that are continuously and non-continuously measured at level 3 fair value

Investment in other equity instruments measured at level 3 fair value is 9.80 million shares subject to trading moratorium of Zhuzhou CRRC Times Electric Co., Ltd.. The listed company was listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange on 20 December 2006, and the equity interests held by the Group are unlisted state-owned legal person shares. The listed company was listed on the Science and Technology Innovation Board of the Shanghai Stock Exchange on 7 September 2021. According to the relevant provisions of the Company Law of the People's Republic of China, the above equity interests held by the Group will be released from restriction on circulation on the Science and Technology Innovation Board of the Shanghai Stock Exchange after the expiration of 12 months from the date of listing of the A shares of the listed company. Accordingly, as at 31 December 2021 and 30 June 2022, the investment was measured based on the quoted prices on the Science and Technology Innovation Board after taking into account the corresponding liquidity discount.

30 June 2022:

Item	Closing fair value	Valuation technique	Unobservable input	Range (weighted average)
Investment in other equity instruments	578,657,333.33	Listed company comparison method	Liquidity discount	5.94

31 December 2021:

Item	Closing fair value	Valuation technique	Unobservable input	Range (weighted average)
Investment in other equity instruments	628,866,000.00	Listed company comparison method	Liquidity discount	17.83

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

VIII. DISCLOSURE OF FAIR VALUE (Continued)

- (IV) Analysis on the measurement items measured at fair value of level 3 on a going concern, adjustment information between the book value as at the end of last year and the book value as at the end of last period and sensitivity of unobservable parameters

1. Adjustment information on the continuous measurement items of fair value at level 3

Item	31 December 2021	Transferred to level 3	Transferred from level 3	Total current gains or losses		Purchase, issue, disposal and settlement				30 June 2022	Current unrealized gains or changes included in profit or loss from assets held at the end of the reporting period
				Included in profit or loss	Included in other comprehensive income	Purchase	Issue	Disposal	Settlement		
- Other equity instrument investments	628,866,000.00				-50,208,666.67					578,657,333.33	
Total	628,866,000.00				-50,208,666.67					578,657,333.33	
Including: Profit or loss from financial assets	628,866,000.00				-50,208,666.67					578,657,333.33	
Profit or loss from non-financial assets											

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

IX. RELATED PARTIES AND RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(I) Parent company of the Company

Name of parent company	Registration place	Business nature	Registered capital (RMB0'000)	Shareholding ratio of the parent company in the Company (%)	Voting ratio of the parent company in the Company (%)
China Railway Construction Corporation Limited	Beijing	Civil engineering construction industry	1,357,954.15	65.00	65.00

The Company's parent and ultimate holding company are China Railway Construction Corporation Limited and China Railway Construction Group Corporation, a company registered in PRC, respectively.

(II) Information on subsidiaries of the Company

Please refer to "Note VI. Interests in Other Entities" for details of subsidiaries of the Company.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

IX. RELATED PARTIES AND RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

(III) Information on other related parties

<u>Name of other related parties</u>	<u>Relationship with the Company</u>
China Railway 11th Bureau Group Co., Ltd.	Under common control of the same ultimate controller
China Railway 12th Bureau Group Co., Ltd.	Under common control of the same ultimate controller
China Railway 14th Bureau Group Co., Ltd.	Under common control of the same ultimate controller
China Railway 15th Bureau Group Co., Ltd.	Under common control of the same ultimate controller
China Railway 16th Bureau Group Co., Ltd.	Under common control of the same ultimate controller
China Railway 17th Bureau Group Co., Ltd.	Under common control of the same ultimate controller
China Railway 18th Bureau Group Co., Ltd.	Under common control of the same ultimate controller
China Railway 20th Bureau Group Co., Ltd.	Under common control of the same ultimate controller
China Railway 21st Bureau Group Co., Ltd.	Under common control of the same ultimate controller
China Railway 22nd Bureau Group Co., Ltd.	Under common control of the same ultimate controller
China Railway 23rd Bureau Group Co., Ltd.	Under common control of the same ultimate controller
China Railway 24th Bureau Group Co., Ltd.	Under common control of the same ultimate controller
China Railway 25th Bureau Group Co., Ltd.	Under common control of the same ultimate controller
China Railway Construction Electrification Bureau Group Co., Ltd.	Under common control of the same ultimate controller
China Railway Construction Heavy Industry Corporation Limited	Under common control of the same ultimate controller
China Civil Engineering Construction Corporation	Under common control of the same ultimate controller
CRCC Finance Company Limited	Under common control of the same ultimate controller
China Railway Construction South China Construction Co., Ltd.	Under common control of the same ultimate controller
CRCC Financial Leasing Co., Ltd.	An associate of the parent company of the Company
CRCC Xinjiang Jingxin Expressway Co., Ltd.	An associate of an enterprise under common control of the same parent company with the Company

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

IX. RELATED PARTIES AND RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

(IV) Related party transactions

1. Related-party transactions on purchase and sales of goods, and rendering and receipt of services

Purchase of goods/receipt of services

Related party	Content of related-party transaction	January to June 2022	January to June 2021
China Railway 20th Bureau Group Co., Ltd.	Purchase of materials		60,483,711.53
China Railway Construction Heavy Industry Corporation Limited	Purchase of materials	11,710,353.99	157,329.62
China Railway 14th Bureau Group Co., Ltd.	Receipt of services		3,838,324.00
China Railway 23rd Bureau Group Co., Ltd.	Receipt of services		403,663.99
China Railway Construction Heavy Industry Corporation Limited	Receipt of services		328,112.07

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

IX. RELATED PARTIES AND RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

(IV) Related party transactions (Continued)

1. Related-party transactions on purchase and sales of goods, and rendering and receipt of services (Continued)

Sale of goods/rendering of services

Related party	Content of related-party transaction	January to June 2022	January to June 2021
China Civil Engineering Construction Corporation	Revenue from sales of mechanical equipment		23,876,106.20
China Railway Construction Heavy Industry Corporation Limited	Revenue from sales of mechanical equipment	125,468,902.34	216,088,494.69
China Civil Engineering Construction Corporation	Revenue from sales of accessories	517,112.39	1,342,509.73
China Railway 20th Bureau Group Co., Ltd.	Revenue from sales of accessories		785,886.72
China Railway 16th Bureau Group Co., Ltd.	Revenue from maintenance of railway track maintenance machinery		494,101.89
China Railway Construction Heavy Industry Corporation Limited	Revenue from maintenance of railway track maintenance machinery		240,566.04
CRCC Finance Company Limited	Interest income on deposits		264,040.15
China Railway 11th Bureau Group Co., Ltd.	Revenue from sales of mechanical equipment	12,548,672.56	
China Railway Construction Electrification Bureau Group Co., Ltd.	Revenue from sales of mechanical equipment	2,123,893.81	
China Railway 12th Bureau Group Co., Ltd.	Revenue from technical service	400,000.00	
China Railway 22nd Bureau Group Co., Ltd.	Revenue from sales of accessories	1,631.86	

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

IX. RELATED PARTIES AND RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

(IV) Related party transactions (Continued)

2. Key management remuneration

Item	January to June 2022	January to June 2021
Key management remuneration	2,058,631.70	2,422,330.15

(V) Receivables from and payables to related parties

1. Receivables

Item	Related party	30 June 2022		31 December 2021	
		Balance of carrying amount	Bad debt provision	Balance of carrying amount	Bad debt provision
Cash and bank balances	CRCC Finance Company Limited	34,837,135.10		35,022,775.18	
Bills receivable	China Railway Construction Heavy Industry Corporation Limited			56,363,001.00	56,363.00
Accounts receivable	China Civil Engineering Construction Corporation	264,988.00	264.99	34,045,437.00	34,045.44
	China Civil Engineering Construction Corporation	26,796,937.00	26,796.94	26,604,189.46	26,604.19
	China Railway 22nd Bureau Group No. 2 Engineering Company	8,301,844.00	8,301.84	8,300,000.00	8,300.00
	China Railway 16th Bureau Group Co., Ltd.	3,626,443.62	3,626.44	4,626,443.62	4,626.44
	China Railway Construction South China Construction Co., Ltd.	2,103,055.02	2,103.05	2,103,055.02	2,103.06
	CRCC Xinjiang Jingxin Expressway Co., Ltd.	1,840,100.00	1,840.10	1,840,100.00	1,840.10
	China Railway 23rd Bureau Group Co., Ltd.	250,340.00	250.34	1,483,993.00	1,483.99

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

IX. RELATED PARTIES AND RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

(IV) Related party transactions (Continued)

1. Receivables (Continued)

Item	Related party	30 June 2022		31 December 2021	
		Balance of carrying amount	Bad debt provision	Balance of carrying amount	Bad debt provision
	China Railway Construction Heavy Industry Corporation Limited	65,995,165.37	65,995.16	919,674.98	919.67
	China Railway Construction Electrification Bureau Group Co., Ltd.	960,000.00	960.00	276,106.19	276.11
	China Railway 12th Bureau Group Co., Ltd.	574,000.00	574.00	150,000.00	150.00
	China Railway 14th Bureau Group Co., Ltd.			130,000.00	130.00
	China Railway 20th Bureau Group Co., Ltd.	120,747.00	120.75	120,747.00	120.75
	China Railway 11th Bureau Group Co., Ltd.	18,722,420.00	18,722.42	103,540.06	103.54
	China Railway 18th Bureau Group Co., Ltd.	53,152.00	53.15	53,152.00	53.15
Other receivables	China Railway 12th Bureau Group Co., Ltd.	1,000,000.00	5,000.00		
	China Railway Construction Electrification Bureau Group Co., Ltd.	687,666.36	3,438.33		
Non-current assets due within one year	CRCC Financial Leasing Co., Ltd.			51,970,000.00	1,945,970.00

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

IX. RELATED PARTIES AND RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

(V) Receivables from and payables to related parties (Continued)

2. Payables

Item	Related party	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Accounts payable	China Railway 20th Bureau Group Co., Ltd.	17,762,136.83	36,103,216.79
	China Railway 14th Bureau Group Co., Ltd.	205,033.27	1,413,623.03
	China Railway Construction Heavy Industry Corporation Limited	13,549,126.65	452,434.65
	China Railway Materials Group Co., Ltd.	1,071,482.57	
	China Railway 23rd Bureau Group Co., Ltd.	1,077,425.00	
Bills payable	China Railway 20th Bureau Group Co., Ltd.	5,024,610.73	16,629,297.78
	China Railway Construction Heavy Industry Corporation Limited	182,016.08	182,016.08
Contract liabilities	China Railway 24th Bureau Group Co., Ltd.	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
	China Railway 14th Bureau Group Co., Ltd.	1,800,000.00	1,800,000.00
	China Railway 11th Bureau Group Co., Ltd.	776,459.94	424,281.74
	China Railway 12th Bureau Group Co., Ltd.	1,516,637.16	
	China Railway Materials Group Co., Ltd.	1,925,663.72	

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

IX. RELATED PARTIES AND RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

(VI) Centralized management of funds

1. The main contents of the centralized management of funds that the Company participates in and implements are as follows:

The Company imposes centralized management over the funds of the parent company and Group members through the internally established finance company in accordance with the requirements of relevant laws and regulations.

2. *Funds collected by the Company to the Group*

Funds not collected to the account of the Group's parent company but instead deposited directly in the finance company

Item	30 June 2022		31 December 2021	
	Balance of carrying amount	Bad debt provision	Balance of carrying amount	Bad debt provision
Cash and bank balances	34,837,135.10		35,022,775.18	
Total	34,837,135.10		35,022,775.18	
Including: Restricted funds due to centralized management				

X. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

1. Capital commitments

Contracted but not yet recognized in the financial statements:

Item	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Commitments to acquire fixed assets	14,992,291.95	13,912,510.75
Total	14,992,291.95	13,912,510.75

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

X. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Continued)

2. Issue of guarantee and letter of credit

As of 30 June 2022, the Group issued letters of credit of RMB112.2386 million and bank guarantee of RMB626.8232 million.

XI. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

As of 30 June 2022, there were no events after the balance sheet date subject to disclosure.

XII. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objectives of the Company's capital management are:

- to ensure the Company's abilities of going concern, therefore, the Company can provide continued returns to shareholders and other stakeholders.
- pricing the products and services according to the risk level, so as to provide sufficient returns to shareholders.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the profit distribution to owners, return capital to owners or sell assets to reduce debts. The Group is not bound by external compulsory capital requirements. In 2022 and 2021, no changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

XII. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (Continued)

The Group uses a gearing ratio to manage its capital. The gearing ratio refers to the percentage of net debt versus the amount of adjusted capital plus net debt. Net debt includes net amount of bills payable, accounts payable and other payables minus cash. Capital refers to capital attributable to shareholders of the parent. The Group's gearing ratio at each balance sheet date was as follows:

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Total debts	2,421,618,588.56	2,391,820,731.01
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	1,408,233,905.46	1,178,533,467.98
Advance received	825,000.00	497,110.55
Contract liabilities	172,359,599.99	162,027,131.82
Employee benefits payable	33,532,890.44	16,184,797.66
Taxes payable	16,382,658.63	14,437,003.76
Dividends payable	15,198,840.00	
Non-current liabilities due within one year	18,401,819.24	25,794,639.20
Deferred income tax liabilities	36,083,706.81	43,902,584.01
Adjusted net debt	720,600,167.99	950,443,996.03
Owners' equity	5,864,477,133.29	5,881,519,713.07
Adjusted capital	5,864,477,133.29	5,881,519,713.07
Adjusted debt/capital ratio	10.94%	13.91%

XIII. OTHER IMPORTANT MATTERS

(I) Segment information

Operating segments

The Group is mainly engaged in the manufacture of products in the large-scale railway track maintenance machinery industry and the provision of related services. The management determines the reporting segments based on the Group's internal organizational structure, management requirements and internal reporting system, under which, the management decides to allocate resources and evaluate the performance. Relevant internal reports are disclosed in accordance with the accounting policies and measurement basis used when reporting to the management, and such accounting policies and measurement basis are consistent with those used for the preparation of these financial statements. Since the resource allocation and performance evaluation of the Group are based on the overall operation of the manufacture of large-scale railway track maintenance machinery and equipment and the provision of related services, which is also the only operating segment reported internally by the Group, no segment reporting information is presented separately.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

XIV. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE PARENT COMPANY

(I) Bills receivable

1. Bills receivable shown as classification

Item	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Bank acceptance bills		
Commercial acceptance bills	61,800,235.36	212,361,919.01
Total	61,800,235.36	212,361,919.01

(II) Accounts receivable

1. Accounts receivable based on invoice dates shown by ageing

Ageing	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Within 1 year	1,514,519,982.91	1,598,068,179.15
1–2 years	153,427,705.95	145,571,640.77
2–3 years	52,642,402.43	117,389,521.45
3–4 years	70,938,451.96	57,074,887.70
4–5 years	5,140,427.70	18,479,032.10
Over 5 years	173,281,798.17	159,873,054.57
Sub-total	1,969,950,769.12	2,096,456,315.74
Less: Bad debt provision	178,143,462.44	168,709,296.05
Total	1,791,807,306.68	1,927,747,019.69

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

XIV. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE PARENT COMPANY (Continued)

(II) Accounts receivable (Continued)

2. Accounts receivable by bad debt provision method

Type	30 June 2022				31 December 2021					
	Balance of carrying amount		Bad debt provision		Book value	Balance of carrying amount		Bad debt provision		Book value
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion of provision (%)		Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion of provision (%)	
Accounts receivable with provision for the bad debt based on an individual basis	129,400,000.00	6.57	101,109,807.70	78.14	28,290,192.30	129,400,000.00	6.17	94,225,961.54	72.82	35,174,038.46
Accounts receivable with the provision for bad debt based on a portfolio basis	1,840,550,769.12	93.43	77,033,654.74	4.19	1,763,517,114.38	1,967,056,315.74	93.83	74,483,334.51	3.79	1,892,572,981.23
Including:										
Credit risk portfolio	1,840,550,769.12	93.43	77,033,654.74	4.19	1,763,517,114.38	1,967,056,315.74	93.83	74,483,334.51	3.79	1,892,572,981.23
Total	1,969,950,769.12	100.00	178,143,462.44		1,791,807,306.68	2,096,456,315.74	100.00	168,709,296.05		1,927,747,019.69

Provision for bad debts based on a portfolio basis:

Item provided based on portfolio:

Item	30 June 2022		
	Accounts receivable	Bad debt provision	Proportion of provision (%)
Within the Group	7,912,271.28		
Related parties	294,488,456.14	294,488.44	0.10
Other external entities	1,538,150,041.70	76,739,166.30	4.99
Total	1,840,550,769.12	77,033,654.74	

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

XIV. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE PARENT COMPANY (Continued)

(II) Accounts receivable (Continued)

3. Accrued, reversed or recovered provision for bad debts in the period

Type	31 December 2021	Provision	Movement during the period		30 June 2022
			Recovered or reversed	Charged off or written off	
Accounts receivable with provision for the bad debt based on an individual basis	94,225,961.54	6,883,846.16			101,109,807.70
Accounts receivable with the provision for bad debt based on a portfolio basis	74,483,334.51	19,686,212.97	17,135,892.74		77,033,654.74
Including: Group members					
Related parties	410,354.88	102,266.88	218,133.32		294,488.44
Other external entities	74,072,979.63	19,583,946.09	16,917,759.42		76,739,166.30
Total	168,709,296.05	26,570,059.13	17,135,892.74		178,143,462.44

4. The top five debtors of accounts receivable at the end of the period

Name	Accounts receivable	30 June 2022	
		Proportion of total accounts receivable (%)	Bad debt provision
Unit 1	139,662,000.00	7.09	698,310.00
Unit 2	111,289,963.95	5.65	589,389.82
Unit 3	95,276,071.36	4.84	476,380.36
Unit 4	65,575,490.39	3.33	65,575.50
Unit 5	104,688,000.00	5.31	523,440.00
Total	516,491,525.70	26.22	2,353,095.68

Aggregate accounts receivable due from the top five debtors at the end of the period was RMB516,491,525.70, representing 26.22% of the total closing balance of accounts receivable, and the aggregate closing balance of bad debt provided was RMB2,353,095.68.

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

XIV. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE PARENT COMPANY (Continued)

(III) Receivables at FVTOCI

1. Breakdown of receivables at FVTOCI

Item	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Bills receivable	32,614,416.43	28,031,169.19
Accounts receivable		
Total	32,614,416.43	28,031,169.19

2. Movement and changes in fair value of receivables at FVTOCI during the period

Item	31 December 2021	Increase during the period	Derecognition during the period	Other movements	30 June 2022	Accumulated impairment losses recognized in other comprehensive income
Bills receivable	28,031,169.19	32,766,806.00	28,031,169.19	-152,389.57	32,614,416.43	
Total	28,031,169.19	32,766,806.00	28,031,169.19	-152,389.57	32,614,416.43	

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

XIV. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE PARENT COMPANY (Continued)

(IV) Other receivables

Item	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Interest receivable	2,087,100.00	
Dividend receivable	4,410,000.00	
Other receivables	222,444,967.83	225,947,343.16
Total	228,942,067.83	225,947,343.16

1. Interest receivable

(1) Classification of interest receivable

Item	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Term deposits	2,087,100.00	
Entrusted loans		
Debt investment		
Sub-total	2,087,100.00	
Less: Bad debt provision		
Total	2,087,100.00	

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

XIV. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE PARENT COMPANY (Continued)

(IV) Other receivables (Continued)

2. Dividend receivable

(1) Breakdown of dividend receivable

Item (or the investee)	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Zhuzhou CRRC Times Electric Co., Ltd.	4,410,000.00	
Sub-total	4,410,000.00	
Less: Bad debt provision		
Total	4,410,000.00	

3. Other receivables

(1) Other receivables based on invoice dates shown by ageing

Ageing	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Within 1 year	221,955,678.67	225,249,545.74
1–2 years	211,405.00	230,928.89
2–3 years	500,000.00	501,884.78
3–4 years	17,129.64	
4–5 years		405,388.00
Over 5 years	648,288.00	242,900.00
Sub-total	223,332,501.31	226,630,647.41
Less: Bad debt provision	887,533.48	683,304.25
Total	222,444,967.83	225,947,343.16

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

XIV. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE PARENT COMPANY (Continued)

(IV) Other receivables (Continued)

3. Other receivables (Continued)

(2) Classification of other receivables by basis of bad debt provision method

Type	30 June 2022				31 December 2021				Book value	
	Balance of carrying amount		Bad debt provision		Balance of carrying amount		Bad debt provision			
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion of provision (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion of provision (%)		
Other receivables with provision for the bad debt based on an individual basis										
Other receivables with the provision for bad debt based on a portfolio basis	223,332,501.31	100.00	887,533.48	0.40	222,444,967.83	226,630,647.41	100.00	683,304.25	0.30	225,947,343.16
Including:										
Credit risk portfolio	223,332,501.31	100.00	887,533.48	0.40	222,444,967.83	226,630,647.41	100.00	683,304.25	0.30	225,947,343.16
Total	223,332,501.31	100.00	887,533.48		222,444,967.83	226,630,647.41	100.00	683,304.25		225,947,343.16

Other receivables with the provision for bad debt based on a portfolio basis:

Item provided based on a portfolio basis:

Item	30 June 2022		
	Accounts receivable	Bad debt provision	Proportion of provision (%)
Within the Group	192,113,849.98		
Related parties	1,687,666.36	8,438.33	0.50
Other external entities	29,530,984.97	879,095.15	2.98
Total	223,332,501.31	887,533.48	

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

XIV. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE PARENT COMPANY (Continued)

(IV) Other receivables (Continued)

3. Other receivables (Continued)

(3) Details of accrued bad debt provision

Bad debt provision	First stage Expected credit loss in the next 12 months	Second stage Expected credit loss over the duration (no credit impairment occurred)	Third stage Expected credit loss over the duration (credit impairment occurred)	Total
Balance at 31 December 2021	683,304.25			683,304.25
Balance at 31 December 2021 in the current period	683,304.25			683,304.25
– transfer to second stage				
– transfer to third stage				
– transfer back to second stage				
– transfer back to first stage				
Accrued in current period	245,950.78			245,950.78
Reversal in current period	41,721.55			41,721.55
Charged off in current period				
Written off in current period				
Other movements				
Balance at 30 June 2022	887,533.48			887,533.48

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

XIV. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE PARENT COMPANY (Continued)

(IV) Other receivables (Continued)

3. Other receivables (Continued)

(3) Details of accrued bad debt provision (Continued)

Changes in the balance of carrying amount of other receivables are as follows:

Balance of carrying amount	First stage Expected credit loss in the next 12 months	Second stage Expected credit loss over the duration (no credit impairment occurred)	Third stage Expected credit loss over the duration (credit impairment occurred)	Total
Balance at 31 December 2021	226,630,647.41			226,630,647.41
Balance at 31 December 2021 in the current period	226,630,647.41			226,630,647.41
– transfer to second stage				
– transfer to third stage				
– transfer back to second stage				
– transfer back to first stage				
Increase in the current period	26,508,713.73			26,508,713.73
Derecognition in the current period	29,806,859.83			29,806,859.83
Other movements				
Balance at 30 June 2022	223,332,501.31			223,332,501.31

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

XIV. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE PARENT COMPANY (Continued)

(IV) Other receivables (Continued)

3. Other receivables (Continued)

(4) Accrued, reversed or recovered provision for bad debts in the period

Type	31 December 2021	Movement in the period			30 June 2022
		Provision accrued	Recovered or reversed	Charged off or written off	
Related parties		8,438.33			8,438.33
Other external entities	683,304.25	237,512.45	41,721.55		879,095.15
Total	683,304.25	245,950.78	41,721.55		887,533.48

(5) Classification of other receivables by nature

Nature of receivables	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Performance bond	8,421,142.14	4,895,168.26
Other deposits	116,884.78	16,884.78
Tender bond	12,121,863.83	15,940,338.84
Others	202,672,610.56	205,778,255.53
Total	223,332,501.31	226,630,647.41

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

XIV. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE PARENT COMPANY (Continued)

(IV) Other receivables (Continued)

3. Other receivables (Continued)

(6) The top 5 debtors of the other receivables at the end of the period

Name of debtor	Nature of the amount	30 June 2022	Ageing	Proportion of the total closing balance of other receivables (%)	Closing balance of bad debt provision
Unit 1	Others	110,194,513.60	Within 1 year	49.34	
Unit 2	Others	55,261,453.81	Within 1 year	24.74	
Unit 3	Performance bond	2,747,365.68	Within 1 year	1.23	13,736.83
Unit 4	Others	20,374,126.63	Within 1 year	9.12	
Unit 5	Others	6,283,755.94	Within 1 year	2.81	
Total		194,861,215.66		87.24	13,736.83

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

XIV. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE PARENT COMPANY (Continued)

(V) Long-term equity investment

Item	30 June 2022			31 December 2021		
	Balance of carrying amount	Impairment provision	Book value	Balance of carrying amount	Impairment provision	Book value
Investment in subsidiaries	381,876,012.32		381,876,012.32	381,876,012.32		381,876,012.32
Investment in associates and joint ventures						
Total	381,876,012.32		381,876,012.32	381,876,012.32		381,876,012.32

1. Investment in subsidiaries

Investee	31 December 2021	Increase in the current period	Decrease in the current period	30 June 2022	Impairment provided in the period	Closing balance of impairment provision
Beijing Ruiweitong Engineering Machinery Co., Ltd.	321,876,012.32			321,876,012.32		
Beijing Kunweitong Railway Mechanization Engineering Co., Ltd.	60,000,000.00			60,000,000.00		
CRCC Yukun Limited						
Total	381,876,012.32			381,876,012.32		

NOTES TO 2022 INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise specified)

XIV. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE PARENT COMPANY (Continued)

(VI) Operating revenue and operating cost

1. Breakdown of operating revenue and operating cost

Item	January to June 2022		January to June 2021	
	Revenue	Cost	Revenue	Cost
Principal business	1,175,385,162.99	908,980,572.22	942,899,712.78	722,864,145.91
Other business	5,247,200.49	1,595,868.68	5,393,847.20	1,963,317.34
Total	1,180,632,363.48	910,576,440.90	948,293,559.98	724,827,463.25

(VII) Investment income

Item	January to June 2022	January to June 2021
Dividend income from other equity instrument investments	4,410,000.00	
Others	3,370,330.92	
Total	7,780,330.92	

BASIC CORPORATE INFORMATION

1	Name in Chinese Name in English	中國鐵建高新裝備股份有限公司 CRCC HIGH-TECH EQUIPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED
2	Authorized representatives	Chen Yongxiang (陳永祥) Law Chun Bui (羅振麟)
3	Joint company secretaries	Ma Changhua (馬昌華) Law Chun Bui (羅振麟)
	Registered office	No. 384, Yangfangwang Jinma Town, Kunming Yunnan Province, China
	Telephone	+86 871 63831988
	Fax	+86 871 63831000
	Website	http://www.crcce.com.cn
	Principal place of business in Hong Kong	23/F, Railway Plaza 39 Chatham Road South Tsim Sha Tsui Kowloon Hong Kong
4	Listing information	H Share The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited Stock Code: 1786 Stock Short Name: CRCCE
5	H share registrar	Computershare Hong Kong Investor Services Limited Shops 1712-1716, 17th Floor Hopewell Centre 183 Queen's Road East Wanchai Hong Kong

BASIC CORPORATE INFORMATION

6	Legal advisers	Baker & McKenzie 14th Floor, One TaiKoo Place 979 King's Road Quarry Bay Hong Kong
		Jia Yuan Law Offices F408, Ocean Plaza 158 Fuxing Men Nei Street Xicheng District Beijing, China
7	Auditor	BDO China Shu Lun Pan Certified Public Accountants LLP 4th Floor No. 61, Nanjing East Road Huangpu District, Shanghai

DEFINITIONS

“Articles of Association”	the Company’s articles of association
“BDO”	BDO China SHU LUN PAN Certified Public Accountants LLP
“Board” or “Board of Directors”	the board of Directors of the Company
“CG Code”	the Corporate Governance Code and Corporate Governance Report set out in Appendix 14 of the Listing Rules
“Company”	CRCC High-Tech Equipment Corporation Limited (中國鐵建高新裝備股份有限公司), a joint stock company incorporated in the PRC
“Company Law” or “PRC Company Law”	Company Law of the People’s Republic of China (中華人民共和國公司法), amended and adopted by the standing committee of the tenth National People’s Congress on 27 October 2005, and took effect on 1 January 2006, as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time, further amended on 28 December 2013 and took effect on 1 March 2014 and subsequently amended on 26 October 2018 with immediate effect
“CRCC”	China Railway Construction Corporation Limited, the controlling shareholder of the Company
“CRCCG”	China Railway Construction Group Corporation, the indirect controlling shareholder of the Company
“Director(s)”	the directors of the Company
“Group”	the Company and its subsidiaries
“H Share(s)”	overseas listed foreign shares in the share capital of the Company with the nominal value of RMB1.00 each, which are subscribed for and traded in HK dollars and are listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange

DEFINITIONS

“Hong Kong Stock Exchange” or “Stock Exchange”	The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited
“Listing Rules”	the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange
“Model Code”	the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers set out in Appendix 10 of the Listing Rules
“PRC”	the People’s Republic of China
“Shareholder(s)”	holder(s) of shares of the Company
“Supervisory Committee”	the supervisory committee of the Company