



安德利
ANDRE

烟台北方安德利果汁股份有限公司
YANTAI NORTH ANDRE JUICE CO.,LTD.

(a joint stock limited company incorporated in the People's Republic of China)

(Stock Code: 02218)



**A Professional Concentrated
Juice Manufacturer**

**Interim Report
2024**



烟台北方安德利果汁股份有限公司
Yantai North Andre Juice Co., Ltd.*
(a joint stock limited company incorporated in the People's Republic of China)
(Stock code : 02218)

Consolidated Balance Sheet-unaudited

As at 30 June 2024

(Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)

	Note V	As at 30 June 2024	As at 31 December 2023
Assets			
Current assets:			
Cash at bank and on hand	Note 1	241,227,468.43	544,174,213.28
Financial assets held for trading	Note 2	638,900,000.00	146,474,548.64
Bills receivable	Note 3	1,134,375.00	7,347,725.00
Accounts receivable	Note 4	281,012,871.18	134,443,005.81
Prepayments	Note 5	8,571,841.48	1,744,293.67
Other receivables	Note 6	877,173.78	999,749.54
Inventories	Note 7	582,824,153.21	900,933,178.00
Other current assets	Note 8	25,932,767.68	15,373,766.54
Total current assets		1,780,480,650.76	1,751,490,480.48
Non-current assets:			
Other non-current financial assets	Note 9	566,000.00	566,000.00
Fixed Assets	Note 10	743,896,971.65	757,884,823.49
Construction in progress	Note 11	5,172,914.48	1,384,429.43
Intangible assets	Note 12	85,764,152.94	92,502,581.54
Development Expenditure	Note 13	424,317.22	-
Goodwill	Note 14	5,586,976.43	5,586,976.43
Deferred income tax assets	Note 15	-	-
Other non-current assets	Note 16	22,834,931.23	927,040.00
Total non-current assets		864,246,263.95	858,851,850.89
Total assets		2,644,726,914.71	2,610,342,331.37

(Attached notes to statements are part of the consolidated financial statements)

Consolidated Balance Sheet-unaudited (continued)

As at 30 June 2024

(Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)

	Note V	As at 30 June 2024	As at 31 December 2023
Liabilities and shareholders' equity			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable	Note 17	51,793,850.83	46,035,722.99
Contract liabilities	Note 18	3,149,925.17	2,684,114.99
Employee benefits payable	Note 19	11,874,293.11	19,875,915.76
Taxes payable	Note 20	11,384,689.34	6,174,256.07
Other payables	Note 21	1,718,129.74	2,035,247.71
Other current liabilities	Note 22	408,322.58	184,880.15
Total current liabilities		80,329,210.77	76,990,137.67
Non-current liabilities:			
Long-term payables	Note 23	1,711,139.50	1,692,623.00
Deferred income	Note 24	3,184,894.57	2,037,894.57
Total non-current liabilities		4,896,034.07	3,730,517.57
Total liabilities		85,225,244.84	80,720,655.24
Shareholders' equity:			
Share capital	Note 25	349,000,000.00	349,000,000.00
Capital reserve		–	–
Less: treasury shares	Note 26	27,173,361.84	–
Surplus reserve	Note 27	109,950,353.75	109,950,353.75
Retained earnings	Note 28	2,127,724,677.96	2,070,671,322.38
Total equity attributable to shareholders of the Company		2,559,501,669.87	2,529,621,676.13
Non-controlling interests		–	–
Total shareholders' equity		2,559,501,669.87	2,529,621,676.13
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		2,644,726,914.71	2,610,342,331.37

(Attached notes to statements are part of the consolidated financial statements)

Legal Representative: Wang An Chief Financial Officer: Wang Yan HuiChief Accountant: Li Lei

Company Balance Sheet-unaudited*As at 30 June 2024**(Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)*

	Note XV	As at 30 June 2024	As at 31 December 2023
Assets			
Current assets:			
Cash at bank and on hand		228,930,068.73	514,022,880.21
Financial assets held for trading		627,100,000.00	146,474,548.64
Bills receivable		1,134,375.00	7,347,725.00
Accounts receivable	Note 1	223,700,383.13	123,599,253.03
Prepayments		4,323,968.30	398,765.06
Other receivables	Note 2	172,624,064.32	154,106,958.43
Inventories		87,493,893.10	78,687,386.32
Other current assets		16,653,133.96	2,134,457.72
Total current assets		1,361,959,886.54	1,026,771,974.41
Non-current assets:			
Long-term equity investments	Note 3	578,942,158.14	578,942,158.14
Fixed assets		114,456,654.77	116,854,049.92
Construction in progress		3,060,776.96	–
Intangible assets		25,009,614.23	25,486,243.19
Development Expenditure		415,722.03	–
Other non-current assets		8,936,852.00	–
Total non-current assets		730,821,778.13	721,282,451.25
Total assets		2,092,781,664.67	1,748,054,425.66

(Attached notes to statements are part of the consolidated financial statements)

Company Balance Sheet-unaudited (continued)

As at 30 June 2024

(Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)

	Note XV	As at 30 June 2024	As at 31 December 2023
Liabilities and shareholders' equity			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable		82,130,304.08	54,277,834.98
Contract liabilities		1,497,663.02	1,361,401.42
Employee benefits payable		1,321,682.39	3,208,522.82
Taxes payable		65,379.27	4,321,856.15
Other payables		861,076,434.58	560,286,583.77
Other current liabilities		194,696.20	64,022.33
Total current liabilities		946,286,159.54	623,520,221.47
Non-current liabilities:			
Deferred income		2,025,000.00	1,100,000.00
Total non-current liabilities		2,025,000.00	1,100,000.00
Total liabilities		948,311,159.54	624,620,221.47
Shareholders' equity:			
Share capital		349,000,000.00	349,000,000.00
Capital reserve		–	–
Less: treasury shares		27,173,361.84	–
Surplus reserve		136,193,051.60	136,193,051.60
Retained earnings		686,450,815.37	638,241,152.59
Total equity attributable to shareholders of the Company		1,144,470,505.13	1,123,434,204.19
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		2,092,781,664.67	1,748,054,425.66

(Attached notes to statements are part of the consolidated financial statements)

Legal Representative: Wang An Chief Financial Officer: Wang Yan HuiChief Accountant: Li Lei

Consolidated Income Statement -unaudited

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024

(Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)

Items	Note V	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2023
I. Operating income	Note 29	632,178,357.43	497,645,022.49
Less: Operating costs	Note 29	458,145,479.15	339,123,469.52
Taxes and surcharges	Note 30	5,777,980.65	7,296,794.57
Selling and distribution expenses	Note 31	1,701,404.34	1,579,305.63
General and administrative expenses	Note 32	16,670,140.81	19,091,437.47
Research and development expenses	Note 33	3,108,945.20	2,783,172.31
Financial expenses	Note 34	-8,484,438.45	-12,663,394.37
Including: Interest expenses		18,516.50	914,951.61
Interest income		3,055,384.27	6,576,022.27
Add: Other income	Note 35	588,722.10	2,538,208.64
Investment income (“-” for loss)	Note 36	3,036,056.95	37,823,858.17
Including: Investment income from associates and joint ventures		-	92,300.82
Profits arising from changes in fair value (“-” for loss)	Note 37	-10,985,209.20	-17,283,897.55
Credit losses (“-” for loss)	Note 38	-13,327,334.02	4,663,136.50
Impairment losses (“-” for loss)	Note 39	-192,524.53	110,858.62
Gains/(losses) from asset disposals (“-” for loss)	Note 40	-353,827.36	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
II. Operating profit (“-” for loss)		134,024,729.67	168,286,401.74
Add: Non-operating income	Note 41	1,743.70	9.96
Less: Non-operating expenses	Note 42	8,282.22	3,241.54
		<hr/>	<hr/>
III. Profit before taxation (“-” for total loss)		134,018,191.15	168,283,170.16
Less: Income tax expenses	Note 43	184,835.57	4,714,320.20
		<hr/>	<hr/>
IV. Net profit (“-” for net loss)		133,833,355.58	163,568,849.96
Classified by continuity of operations (“-” for net loss)			
Net profit from continuing operations		133,833,355.58	163,568,849.96
Classified by ownership of the equity (“-” for net loss)			
Attributable to shareholders of the Company		133,833,355.58	163,568,849.96
		<hr/>	<hr/>
V. Net amount after tax of other comprehensive income		-	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
VI. Total comprehensive income		133,833,355.58	163,568,849.96
Attributable to shareholders of the Company		133,833,355.58	163,568,849.96
		<hr/>	<hr/>
VII. Earnings per share:			
Basic earnings per share		0.38	0.46
Diluted earnings per share		0.38	0.46
		<hr/>	<hr/>

(Attached notes to statements are part of the consolidated financial statements)

Legal Representative: Wang An Chief Financial Officer: Wang Yan Hui

Chief Accountant: Li Lei

Company Income Statement-unaudited*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024**(Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)*

Items	Note XV	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2023
I. Operating income	Note 4	402,240,722.17	370,497,774.72
Less: Operating costs	Note 4	381,170,651.79	344,906,494.29
Taxes and surcharges		1,559,365.25	2,320,951.83
Selling and distribution expenses		1,665,921.54	1,578,923.95
General and administrative expenses		5,533,624.95	6,562,724.79
Research and development expenses		1,544,042.69	1,609,565.02
Financial expenses		-6,979,444.81	-12,223,957.95
Including: Interest expenses		-	896,435.11
Interest income		3,001,805.64	6,500,288.52
Add: Other income		10,518.87	2,439,338.87
Investment income ("-" for loss)	Note 5	122,955,627.93	37,731,557.35
Profits arising from changes in fair value ("-" for loss)		-10,985,209.20	-17,283,897.55
Credit losses ("-" for loss)		-4,755,880.40	3,277,798.00
Impairment losses ("-" for loss)		113,483.93	236,404.48
Gains/(losses) from asset disposals ("-" for loss)		-5,755.57	-
II. Operating profit("-" for loss)		125,079,346.32	52,144,273.94
Add: Non-operating income		43.69	-
Less: Non-operating expenses		-	-
III. Profit before taxation("-" for total loss)		125,079,390.01	52,144,273.94
Less: Income tax expenses		89,727.23	4,644,201.21
IV. Net profit ("-" for net loss)		124,989,662.78	47,500,072.73
V. Total comprehensive income		124,989,662.78	47,500,072.73

(Attached notes to statements are part of the consolidated financial statements)

Legal Representative: Wang An Chief Financial Officer: Wang Yan HuiChief Accountant: Li Lei

Consolidated Cash Flow Statements -unaudited

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024

(Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)

Items	Note V	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2023
I. Cash flows from operating activities:			
Proceeds from sale of goods and rendering of services		547,409,785.76	583,967,409.68
Refund of taxes and surcharges		32,973,351.49	25,452,911.87
Proceeds received relating to other operating activities	Note 44	5,537,782.20	13,491,343.84
		<u>585,920,919.45</u>	<u>622,911,665.39</u>
Sub-total of cash inflows			
Payments for goods and services		203,860,244.74	118,542,136.58
Payments to and for employees		40,248,123.92	33,616,235.77
Payments of various taxes		13,917,679.74	34,128,277.49
Payments for other operating activities	Note 44	7,988,974.16	6,687,349.57
		<u>266,015,022.56</u>	<u>192,973,999.41</u>
Sub-total of cash outflows			
Net cash flows from operating activities		<u>319,905,896.89</u>	<u>429,937,665.98</u>
II. Cash flows from investing activities:			
Proceeds from disposal of investments		1,616,299,339.44	3,341,561,214.85
Investment returns received		5,008,808.61	36,414,777.30
Net proceeds from disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets		5,208,501.31	-
Net proceeds from disposal of subsidiaries and other operating units		-	26,650,000.00
Proceeds from other investing activities	Note 44	-	3,337,036.63
		<u>1,626,516,649.36</u>	<u>3,407,963,028.78</u>
Sub-total of cash inflows			
Payments for acquisition of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets		29,515,947.24	19,195,362.94
Payments for acquisition of investments		2,119,710,000.00	3,678,174,955.15
Net cash received from subsidiaries and other operating units		-	59,906,390.20
		<u>2,149,225,947.24</u>	<u>3,757,276,708.29</u>
Sub-total of cash outflows			
Net cash flows from investing activities		<u>-522,709,297.88</u>	<u>-349,313,679.51</u>

Consolidated Cash Flow Statements -unaudited (continued)*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024**(Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)*

Items	Note V	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2023
III. Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from borrowings		–	30,000,000.00
Sub-total of cash inflows		–	30,000,000.00
Payments for borrowings		–	130,000,000.00
Payments for distribution of dividends, profits and for interest expenses		76,780,000.00	891,280.38
Payments for other financing activities	Note 44	27,173,361.84	–
Sub-total of cash outflows		<u>103,953,361.84</u>	<u>130,891,280.38</u>
Net cash outflow from financing activities		<u>-103,953,361.84</u>	<u>-100,891,280.38</u>
IV. Effect of foreign currency exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		<u>3,810,017.98</u>	<u>1,306,425.01</u>
V. Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		-302,946,744.85	-18,960,868.90
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		<u>544,174,213.28</u>	<u>224,342,437.81</u>
VI. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		<u>241,227,468.43</u>	<u>205,381,568.91</u>

(Attached notes to statements are part of the consolidated financial statements)

Legal Representative: Wang An Chief Financial Officer: Wang Yan Hui

Chief Accountant: Li Lei

Company Cash Flow Statement -unaudited
For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024
(Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)

Items	Note XV	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2023
I. Cash flows from operating activities:			
Proceeds from sale of goods and rendering of services		314,503,590.49	431,862,892.65
Refund of taxes and surcharges		25,814,175.98	24,204,465.78
Proceeds received relating to other operating activities		7,162,045.32	34,695,066.19
		<u>347,479,811.79</u>	<u>490,762,424.62</u>
Sub-total of cash inflows		-----	-----
Payments for goods and services		411,432,189.99	326,297,829.51
Payments to and for employees		9,938,568.06	10,218,481.60
Payments of various taxes		5,949,987.94	4,347,880.69
Payments for other operating activities		7,020,989.70	3,063,958.63
		<u>434,341,735.69</u>	<u>343,928,150.43</u>
Sub-total of cash outflows		-----	-----
Net cash flows from operating activities		<u>-86,861,923.90</u>	<u>146,834,274.19</u>
II. Cash flows from investing activities:			
Proceeds from disposal of investments		1,604,499,339.44	3,341,561,214.85
Investment returns received		124,928,379.59	36,414,777.30
Net proceeds from disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets		13,669.95	-
Net proceeds from disposal of subsidiaries and other operating units		-	26,650,000.00
Proceeds from other investing activities		282,552,535.24	306,087,303.04
		<u>2,011,993,924.22</u>	<u>3,710,713,295.19</u>
Sub-total of cash inflows		-----	-----
Payments for acquisition of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets		12,880,628.56	7,357,519.86
Payments for acquisition of investments		2,096,110,000.00	3,740,774,955.15
Payments for acquisition of subsidiaries and other business units		-	60,000,000.00
		<u>2,108,990,628.56</u>	<u>3,808,132,475.01</u>
Sub-total of cash outflows		-----	-----
Net cash flows from investing activities		<u>-96,996,704.34</u>	<u>-97,419,179.82</u>

Company Cash Flow Statement -unaudited (continued)*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024**(Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)*

Items	Note XV	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2023
III. Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		—	30,000,000.00
Sub-total of cash inflows		—	30,000,000.00
Payments for borrowings		—	130,000,000.00
Payments for distribution of dividends, profits and for interest expenses		76,780,000.00	872,763.88
Payments for other financing activities		27,173,361.84	—
Sub-total of cash outflows		103,953,361.84	130,872,763.88
Net cash outflow from financing activities		-103,953,361.84	-100,872,763.88
IV. Effect of foreign currency exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		2,719,178.60	1,854,591.71
V. Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		-285,092,811.48	-49,603,077.80
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		514,022,880.21	186,613,912.97
VI. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		228,930,068.73	137,010,835.17

(Attached notes to statements are part of the consolidated financial statements)

Legal Representative: Wang An Chief Financial Officer: Wang Yan Hui

Chief Accountant: Li Lei

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity -unaudited

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024

(Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)

Items	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024					Total owners' equity
	Share capital	Capital reserve	Less: Treasury stock	Surplus reserve	Retained earnings	
I. Closing balance as at 31 December 2023	349,000,000.00	-	-	109,950,353.75	2,070,671,322.38	2,529,621,676.13
II. Opening balance as at 1 January 2024	349,000,000.00	-	-	109,950,353.75	2,070,671,322.38	2,529,621,676.13
III. Increases/decreases in 2024("—" for decreases)	-	-	27,173,361.84	-	57,053,355.58	29,879,993.74
a) Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	133,833,355.58	133,833,355.58
b) Owner's contributions to and withdrawals of capital	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Profits distribution	-	-	-	-	-76,780,000.00	-76,780,000.00
i. Appropriation of surplus reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii. Distribution to owners	-	-	-	-	-76,780,000.00	-76,780,000.00
d) Others	-	-	27,173,361.84	-	-	-27,173,361.84
IV. Closing balance as at 30 June 2024	<u>349,000,000.00</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>27,173,361.84</u>	<u>109,950,353.75</u>	<u>2,127,724,677.96</u>	<u>2,559,501,669.87</u>

Items	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2023					Total owners' equity
	Share capital	Capital reserve	Less: Treasury stock	Surplus reserve	Retained earnings	
I. Closing balance as at 31 December 2022	357,700,000.00	4,636,889.39	-	150,715,498.67	1,856,357,428.90	2,369,409,816.96
II. Opening balance as at 1 January 2023	357,700,000.00	4,636,889.39	-	150,715,498.67	1,856,357,428.90	2,369,409,816.96
III. Increases/decreases in 2023("—" for decreases)	-	-	-	-	127,798,849.96	127,798,849.96
a) Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	163,568,849.96	163,568,849.96
b) Owner's contributions to and withdrawals of capital	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Profits distribution	-	-	-	-	-35,770,000.00	-35,770,000.00
i. Appropriation of surplus reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii. Distribution to owners	-	-	-	-	-35,770,000.00	-35,770,000.00
d) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV. Closing balance as at 30 June 2023	<u>357,700,000.00</u>	<u>4,636,889.39</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>150,715,498.67</u>	<u>1,984,156,278.86</u>	<u>2,497,208,666.92</u>

(Attached notes to statements are part of the consolidated financial statements)

Legal Representative: Wang An Chief Financial Officer: Wang Yan Hui

Chief Accountant: Li Lei

Company Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity -unaudited

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024

(Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)

Items	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024					Total owners' equity
	Share capital	Capital reserve	Less: Treasury stock	Surplus reserve	Retained earnings	
I. Closing balance as at 31 December 2023	349,000,000.00	-	-	136,193,051.60	638,241,152.59	1,123,434,204.19
II. Opening balance as at 1 January 2024	349,000,000.00	-	-	136,193,051.60	638,241,152.59	1,123,434,204.19
III. Increases/decreases in 2024("-" for decreases)	-	-	27,173,361.84	-	48,209,662.78	21,036,300.94
a) Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	124,989,662.78	124,989,662.78
b) Owner's contributions to and withdrawals of capital	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Profits distribution	-	-	-	-	-76,780,000.00	-76,780,000.00
i. Appropriation of surplus reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii. Distribution to owners	-	-	-	-	-76,780,000.00	-76,780,000.00
d) Others	-	-	27,173,361.84	-	-	-27,173,361.84
IV. Closing balance as at 30 June 2024	<u>349,000,000.00</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>27,173,361.84</u>	<u>136,193,051.60</u>	<u>686,450,815.37</u>	<u>1,144,470,505.13</u>

Items	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2023					Total owners' equity
	Share capital	Capital reserve	Less: Treasury stock	Surplus reserve	Retained earnings	
I. Closing balance as at 31 December 2022	357,700,000.00	30,879,587.24	-	150,715,498.67	625,085,526.06	1,164,380,611.97
II. Opening balance as at 1 January 2023	357,700,000.00	30,879,587.24	-	150,715,498.67	625,085,526.06	1,164,380,611.97
III. Increases/decreases in 2023("-" for decreases)	-	-	-	-	11,730,072.73	11,730,072.73
a) Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	47,500,072.73	47,500,072.73
b) Owner's contributions to and withdrawals of capital	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Profits distribution	-	-	-	-	-35,770,000.00	-35,770,000.00
i. Appropriation of surplus reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii. Distribution to owners	-	-	-	-	-35,770,000.00	-35,770,000.00
d) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV. Closing balance as at 30 June 2023	<u>357,700,000.00</u>	<u>30,879,587.24</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>150,715,498.67</u>	<u>636,815,598.79</u>	<u>1,176,110,684.70</u>

(Attached notes to statements are part of the consolidated financial statements)

Legal Representative: Wang An Chief Financial Officer: Wang Yan Hui

Chief Accountant: Li Lei

Notes to the Financial Statements for the six-month period ended 30 June 2024

I Company status

(I) Place of incorporation, form of organization and address of head office of the Company

Yantai North Andre Juice Company Limited (the “Company”), was named Yantai North Andre Juice Company Limited which was established in Yantai on 30 March 1996. Headquarter of the Company is located in Yantai, Shandong Province.

On 14 June 2001, upon the approval of the Ministry of Commerce of the People’s Republic of China (formerly the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Cooperation), the original company as a whole was changed to a joint stock limited company, and its name was changed to Yantai North Andre Juice Co., Ltd.

The Company was listed on the GEM of the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong in April 2003 and transferred from the GEM to the Main Board in January 2011.

The Company’s application for initial public offering of not more than 20 million ordinary shares (A shares) was approved by the China Securities Regulatory Commission on 21 August 2020 in the Reply on the Approval of the Initial Public Offering of Yantai North Andre Juice Co., Ltd, (SFC’s License [2020] No.1914). The Company was listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange on 14 September 2020 and currently holds a business license with a unified social credit code of 91370000613431903J.

After years of bonus share distribution, placing of new shares, conversion of share capital, issuance of new shares and repurchasing of shares, as at 30 June 2024, the Company had a total share capital of 349,000,000 shares with a registered capital of RMB349,000,000.00. Its registered address is 18 Andre Avenue, Muping Economic Development Zone, Yantai City, Shandong Province, and the actual controllers of the Company are Wang Aa and Wang Meng, who are father and daughter.

(II) The nature of the Company’s business and major operating activities

The Company belongs to the fruit and vegetable juice and fruit and vegetable juice beverage manufacturing industry, and its main products and services are the production and sales of various fruit and vegetable juices, fruit pulp, essence, biological feed and related products.

(III) Scope of consolidated financial statements

There are 12 subsidiaries included in the consolidation scope of the Company in the current period. See Note VII. Equity in other entities for details. Compared with the previous period, the number of entities included in the scope of consolidated financial statements in the current period increased by 1. For details of the entities that changed the scope of consolidation, see Note VI. Changes in the scope of consolidation.

(IV) Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved for presentation by the Board of Directors of the Company on 26 August 2024.

II Basis for preparing financial statements

(I) Basis for preparing financial statements

The Company prepares the financial statements based on the actual transactions and events, and in accordance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises–Basic Standards and Specific Enterprise Accounting Standards, Guidelines for the Application of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises, Interpretations of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises and other relevant provisions (hereinafter collectively referred to as “Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises”) issued by the Ministry of Finance, and on this basis, in combination with the provisions of the China Securities Regulatory Commission’s Regulation on the Information Disclosure of Companies Offering Securities to the Public No.15–General Provisions on Financial Reporting (Revised in 2023).

(II) Going concern

The Company evaluated its ability to continue as a going concern for a period of 12 months from the end of the reporting period and found no events or circumstances that cast significant doubt on its ability to continue as a going concern. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on the going concern assumption.

(III) Accounting basis and valuation principle

The accounting of the Company is based on the accrual basis. Except that some financial instruments are measured at fair value, the financial statements take historical cost as the measurement basis. If an asset is impaired, the corresponding impairment provision shall be withdrawn in accordance with relevant regulations.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates

(I) Specific accounting policies, accounting estimates

The financial statements prepared by the Company meet the requirements of the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises and give a true and complete view of the Company’s financial position, operating results, cash flows and other relevant information during the Reporting Period.

(II) Accounting period

The accounting period is from 1 January to 31 December.

(III) Operating cycle

An operating cycle refers to the period required for a business to make initial purchase to produce goods and receive cash and cash equivalents. The Company adopts 12 months as an operating cycle, which is the classification standard of the liquidity of its asset and liability.

(IV) Functional currency

The Company’s functional currency is Renminbi and these financial statements are presented in Renminbi. Functional currency is determined by the Company and its subsidiaries on the basis of the currency in which major income and costs are denominated and settled. Some of the Company’s subsidiaries have functional currencies that are different from the Company’s functional currency. Their financial statements have been translated.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(V) The determination method and selection basis of importance standards

Items	Importance standards
Significant accounts receivable with single provision for bad debt reserves	More than RMB5,000,000.00 (inclusive)
Significant construction in progress	More than RMB5,000,000.00 (inclusive)

(VI) Accounting for business combinations under the same control and under different controls

1. When the terms, conditions and economic impact of each transaction in the process of achieving a business combination step by step meet one or more of the following conditions, multiple transactions are accounted for as a package transaction
 - (1) These transactions were entered into simultaneously or with mutual influence in mind;
 - (2) These transactions as a whole can achieve a complete commercial outcome;
 - (3) The occurrence of one transaction depends on the occurrence of at least one other transaction;
 - (4) A transaction is uneconomical on its own, but economic when considered in conjunction with other transactions.
2. Business combinations involving entities under common control

Assets and liabilities of the Company acquired in a business combination are measured at the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities of the acquiree (including goodwill arising on the acquisition of the acquiree by the ultimate controlling party) in the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate controlling party at the date of the combination. The difference between the carrying value of the net assets acquired in the merger and the carrying value of the consideration paid for the merger (or the aggregate nominal value of the shares issued) is adjusted by adjusting the share premium in the capital reserve or, if the share premium in the capital reserve is insufficient to offset, by adjusting the retained earnings.

If there is contingent consideration and it is necessary to recognise the expected liability or asset, adjust the capital reserve (capital premium or equity premium) for the difference between the amount of the expected liability or asset and the subsequent settlement of the contingent consideration, or adjust retained earnings if the capital reserve is insufficient.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(VI) Accounting for business combinations under the same control and under different controls (continued)

2. Business combinations involving entities under common control (continued)

In the case of a business combination that is ultimately achieved through multiple transactions and is a package transaction, each transaction is accounted for as a transaction that obtains control; If the transaction is not a blanket transaction, the capital reserve is adjusted by the difference between the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment at the date of acquisition of control and the sum of the carrying amount of the long-term equity investment before the merger plus the carrying amount of the new consideration paid for the further acquisition of shares at the date of merger; If the capital reserve is insufficient to offset, the retained earnings shall be adjusted. For equity investments held before the consolidation date, other comprehensive income recognised by applying the equity method of accounting or financial instrument recognition and measurement standards is not accounted for until such time as the investment is disposed of on the same basis as the related assets or liabilities directly disposed of by the investee; Changes in owners' equity other than net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and profit distribution in the net assets of the investee recognised as a result of the equity method of accounting are not accounted for until they are transferred to profit or loss in the current period when the investment is disposed of.

3. Business combinations involving entities not under common control

The purchase date is the date on which the Company actually obtains control over the acquiree, i.e. the date on which the net assets of the acquiree or the control over production and operation decisions are transferred to the Company. The Company generally considers that the transfer of control is achieved when the following conditions are satisfied:

- (1) The business combination contract or agreement has been approved by the internal authority of the Company.
- (2) the enterprise merger matters need to be approved by the relevant competent departments of the state, has been approved.
- (3) has handled the necessary formalities for the transfer of property rights.
- (4) The Company has paid the majority of the consolidated price and is able and planned to pay the remaining amount.
- (5) The Company has actually controlled the financial and operating policies of the acquiree, and enjoys corresponding benefits and bears corresponding risks.

The Company measures assets, liabilities incurred or assumed as consideration for a business combination at fair value at the date of purchase, and the difference between the fair value and its carrying amount is included in the profit or loss of the current period.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(VI) Accounting for business combinations under the same control and under different controls (continued)

3. Business combinations involving entities not under common control (continued)

Where the combination cost is larger than the portion of fair value of net identifiable assets of acquiree acquired in the business combination, the difference is recognized as goodwill as an asset and initially measured at cost. For those with combination cost lower than the portion of fair value of net identifiable assets of acquiree acquired in the business combination, re-verification is first carried out on the measurement of the fair value of all identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities as well as the combination cost. For those with combination cost lower than the portion of fair value of net identifiable assets of acquiree acquired in the business combination after re-verification, they are charged to profit or loss for the current period.

If a business combination that is not under the same control and is achieved step by step through multiple exchange transactions is a blanket transaction, each transaction is accounted for as a transaction that obtains control; If the equity investment held before the merger date is accounted for using the equity method if the transaction is not a blanket transaction, the sum of the carrying amount of the equity investment held by the acquiree before the purchase date and the new investment cost at the purchase date shall be taken as the initial investment cost of the investment; Other comprehensive income recognised for equity investments held prior to the purchase date that are accounted for using the equity method is accounted for on the same basis as if the investee had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. If the equity investment held before the merger date is accounted for using the financial instrument recognition and measurement standard, the sum of the fair value of the equity investment at the merger date and the new investment cost shall be taken as the initial investment cost at the merger date. The difference between the fair value and carrying amount of the original equity held and the cumulative change in fair value originally included in other comprehensive income shall be transferred to the investment income of the current period at the date of consolidation.

4. Related expenses incurred for consolidation

Intermediary expenses such as audit, legal services, assessment and consultation and other directly related expenses incurred for business combination are included in the profit or loss of the current period when incurred; Transaction costs of equity securities issued for business combinations that are directly attributable to equity transactions are deducted from equity.

(VII) The criterion of control and the preparation method of consolidated financial statements

1. The criterion of control

Control refers to the power of an investor over an investee, and exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of its returns.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(VII) The criterion of control and the preparation method of consolidated financial statements (continued)

1. The criterion of control (continued)

The Company determines whether to control the investee on the basis of comprehensive consideration of all relevant facts and circumstances. Once the relevant facts and situation which alters the elements that define control change, the Company shall perform re-evaluation. The relevant facts and circumstances mainly include:

- (1) The purpose of establishment of the investee.
- (2) Related activities of the investee and how to make decisions on related activities.
- (3) Whether the rights enjoyed by the investor currently enable it to direct the relevant activities of the investee.
- (4) Whether the investor enjoys variable returns by participating in the activities of the investee.
- (5) Whether the investor has the ability to use its power over the investee to influence the amount of return.
- (6) The relationship between the investor and other parties.

2. Scope of consolidation

The scope of consolidation in the Company's consolidated financial statements is determined on a control basis, with all subsidiaries (including separate entities controlled by the Company) included in the consolidated financial statements.

3. Consolidation procedure

The consolidated financial statements of the Company are prepared on the basis of the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries and based on other relevant information. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Company treats the entire enterprise group as one accounting entity and reflects the overall financial position, operating results and cash flows of the Group in accordance with the requirements for recognition, measurement and presentation of relevant accounting standards for enterprises and consistent accounting policies.

If the accounting policies and accounting periods adopted by all subsidiaries included in the scope of consolidation of the consolidated financial statements are consistent with those of the Company, and if the accounting policies and accounting periods adopted by the subsidiaries are inconsistent with those of the Company, necessary adjustments shall be made in accordance with the Company's accounting policies and accounting periods when preparing the consolidated financial statements.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(VII) The criterion of control and the preparation method of consolidated financial statements (continued)

3. Consolidation procedure (continued)

When the financial statements are consolidated, the effects of internal transactions between the Company and each subsidiary and each subsidiary on the consolidated balance sheet, consolidated income statement, consolidated cash flow statement and consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity are eliminated. If the consolidated financial statements of an enterprise group differ from the recognition of the same transaction with the Company or a subsidiary as the accounting entity, the transaction is adjusted from the enterprise group perspective.

Subsidiary owners' equity, net profit or loss for the current period and the minority shareholders' share of the current consolidated income are presented separately in the consolidated balance sheet under owners' equity, in the consolidated income statement under net profit and in the consolidated total income. The minority shareholders' share of the current losses of the subsidiary exceeds the minority shareholders' share of the initial owners' equity of the subsidiary and the balance is offset against the minority shareholders' equity.

For a subsidiary acquired through a business combination under the same control, adjustments are made to its financial statements based on the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities (including goodwill resulting from the acquisition of the subsidiary by the ultimate control party) in the financial statements of the ultimate control party.

For subsidiaries acquired through business combinations not under the same control, adjustments are made to their financial statements based on the fair value of net identifiable assets at the date of purchase.

(1) Add a subsidiary or business

During the reporting period, if a subsidiary or business is added as a result of a business combination under the same control, the opening amount of the consolidated balance sheet is adjusted; Include the income, expenses and profits of subsidiaries or business combinations from the beginning of the current period to the end of the reporting period in the consolidated income statement; The cash flows from the beginning of the current period to the end of the reporting period of a subsidiary or business combination are included in the consolidated cash flow statement, and the related items in the comparative statements are adjusted as if the consolidated reporting entity has been in existence since the point when the ultimate controlling party begins to control.

Where control can be exercised over the investee under the same control due to additional investment and other reasons, it shall be deemed that the parties participating in the merger have made adjustments in their current status when the ultimate controlling party begins to control. Equity investments held before control of the consolidated party are recognised for profit or loss, other comprehensive income and other changes in net assets between the later of the date on which the original equity interest is acquired and the date on which the combined party and the consolidated party are under the same control and the date of consolidation, which are offset against the opening retained earnings or current profit or loss, respectively, in the period of the comparative statements.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(VII) The criterion of control and the preparation method of consolidated financial statements (continued)

3. Consolidation procedure (continued)

(1) Add a subsidiary or business (continued)

During the Reporting Period, if a subsidiary or business is added as a result of a business combination that is not under the same control, the opening amount of the consolidated balance sheet is not adjusted; Include in the consolidated income statement the income, expenses and profits of the subsidiary or business from the date of purchase to the end of the reporting period; The cash flows of the subsidiary or business from the date of purchase to the end of the reporting period are included in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

Where control can be exercised over an investee that is not under the same control due to additional investment or other reasons, the Company remeasures the equity interest of the investee held before the purchase date based on the fair value of the equity interest at the purchase date, and the difference between the fair value and its carrying amount is included in the current investment income. Where the equity interest in the acquiree held before the purchase date relates to other comprehensive income under the equity method and other changes in owner's equity other than net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and profit distribution, other comprehensive income and other changes in owner's equity relating thereto are transferred to investment income of the current period as at the purchase date, except for other comprehensive income arising from the remeasurement of net liabilities or changes in net assets of defined benefit plans by the investee.

(2) Dispose of a subsidiary or business

1) General treatment

During the Reporting Period, when the Company disposes of a subsidiary or business, the income, expenses and profits of that subsidiary or business from the beginning of the period to the date of disposal are included in the consolidated income statement; The cash flows from the beginning of the period to the disposal date of the subsidiary or operation are included in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

When control over the investee is lost due to the disposal of part of the equity investment or other reasons, the Company remeasures the remaining equity investment after disposal at its fair value at the date when control is lost. The difference between the sum of the consideration obtained on disposal of the equity interest and the fair value of the remaining equity interest, less the sum of the share of the net assets of the original subsidiary calculated based on the original shareholding ratio and goodwill calculated on a continuing basis from the date of purchase or consolidation, is included in investment income in the period in which control is lost. Other comprehensive income or changes in owner's equity other than net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and profit distribution relating to the equity investment in the original subsidiary is converted to investment income in the current period when control is lost, except for other comprehensive income arising from the remeasurement by the investee of net defined benefit plans liabilities or changes in net assets.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(VII) The criterion of control and the preparation method of consolidated financial statements (continued)

3. Consolidation procedure (continued)

(2) Dispose of a subsidiary or business (continued)

2) Disposal of subsidiaries step by step

Where the equity investment in a subsidiary is disposed of step by step through multiple transactions until control is lost, the terms, conditions and economic impact of each transaction that disposes of the equity investment in a subsidiary meet one or more of the following conditions, which generally indicate that multiple transactions should be accounted for as a single transaction:

- A. The transactions were entered into simultaneously or with mutual influence in mind;
- B. The transactions as a whole are capable of achieving a complete commercial outcome;
- C. The occurrence of one transaction depends on the occurrence of at least one other transaction;
- D. The transaction is uneconomical by itself but economic when considered in conjunction with other transactions.

Where each transaction that disposes of an equity investment in a subsidiary until control is lost is a blanket transaction, the Company accounts for each transaction as a transaction that disposes of the subsidiary and loses control; However, the difference between each disposal price before the loss of control and the share of net assets of the subsidiary corresponding to the disposal of the investment is recognised as other comprehensive income in the consolidated financial statements and is transferred to profit or loss in the period in which control is lost when control is lost.

Where each transaction that disposes of an equity investment in a subsidiary until the loss of control is not a blanket transaction, the relevant policy for partial disposal of an equity investment in a subsidiary without loss of control is accounted for before the loss of control; When control is lost, accounting is performed in the same manner as would be done for a disposal subsidiary.

(3) Purchase of minority interests in subsidiaries

The difference between the Company's newly acquired long-term equity investment resulting from the purchase of minority interests and the share of net assets attributable to the subsidiary calculated on an ongoing basis from the date of purchase (or the date of consolidation) based on the newly increased shareholding ratio, the equity premium in the capital reserve in the consolidated balance sheet is adjusted, and if the equity premium in the capital reserve is insufficient to offset, the retained earnings is adjusted.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(VII) The criterion of control and the preparation method of consolidated financial statements (continued)

3. Consolidation procedure (continued)

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

Adjust the equity premium in the capital reserve in the consolidated balance sheet for the difference between the disposal price obtained from the partial disposal of the long-term equity investment in the subsidiary without loss of control and the share of the net assets of the subsidiary that would continue to be calculated from the purchase date or the consolidation date corresponding to the disposal of the long-term equity investment, or adjust the retained earnings if the equity premium in the capital reserve is insufficient to offset.

(VIII) Classification of joint arrangements and accounting for joint operations

1. Classification of joint arrangements

The Company classifies joint arrangements into joint operations and joint ventures based on factors such as the structure, legal form and terms agreed in the joint arrangements, other relevant facts and circumstances, etc.

Joint arrangements that are not reached through separate entities are classified as joint operations; Joint arrangements entered into through separate entities are generally classified as joint ventures; However, a joint venture arrangement that meets any of the following conditions and meets the requirements of relevant laws and regulations is classified as joint operation if there is conclusive evidence:

- (1) The legal form of the joint arrangement indicates that the parties to the joint arrangement have rights and obligations respectively over the relevant assets and liabilities under the arrangement.
- (2) The contractual terms of the joint arrangement stipulate that the parties to the joint arrangement shall have rights and obligations respectively in respect of the relevant assets and liabilities under the arrangement.
- (3) Other relevant facts and circumstances indicate that the parties have rights and obligations respectively over the relevant assets and liabilities under the arrangement, such as the parties have substantially all the outputs related to the joint arrangement and the settlement of the liabilities under the arrangement continues to depend on the support of the parties.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(VIII) Classification of joint arrangements and accounting for joint operations (continued)

2. Accounting for joint operations

The Company recognises the following items in the share of interests in joint operations that are relevant to the Company and are accounted for in accordance with the relevant accounting standards for enterprises:

- (1) Recognising assets held separately and jointly held assets in proportion to their share;
- (2) Recognition of liabilities that are assumed individually and of liabilities that are shared in proportion to their share;
- (3) Recognition of revenue arising from the disposal of their share of joint operating outputs;
- (4) Revenue from the disposal of outputs from joint operations is recognised at its share;
- (5) Recognise expenses incurred separately and recognise expenses incurred in joint operations in proportion to their share.

The Company invests or sells assets, etc, to a joint operation (except where the assets constitute a business), only the portion of the profit or loss arising from the transaction attributable to the other participants in the joint operation is recognised before the assets, etc, are sold from the joint operation to a third party. The Company recognises in full an impairment loss on an asset that has been placed or sold that meets the requirements of Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises No.8–Impairment of Assets, etc.

The Company purchases assets, etc, from a joint operation (except where the assets constitute a business) and only recognises the portion of the profit or loss arising from the transaction attributable to the other participants in the joint operation before selling the assets, etc, to a third party. Where an asset acquired has an impairment loss that meets the requirements of Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises No.8–Impairment of Assets, etc., the Company recognises the loss based on the share assumed.

The Company does not have joint control over the joint operation, If the Company enjoys the assets related to the joint operation and bears the liabilities related to the joint operation, it shall still be accounted for in accordance with the above principles; otherwise, it shall be accounted for in accordance with the relevant accounting standards for enterprises.

(IX) Criteria for determining cash and cash equivalents

In preparing the statement of cash flows, cash on hand and deposits that are readily available for payment are recognised as cash. Cash equivalents are defined as investments that simultaneously meet the four criteria of short maturity (generally due within three months from the date of purchase), high liquidity, easy conversion to known amounts of cash, and low risk of changes in value.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(X) Foreign currency transactions and translation of foreign currency statements

1. Foreign currency transaction

Foreign currency business transactions are initially recognised using the spot rate at the date of the transaction as the translation rate and translated into RMB for accounting.

On the balance sheet date, foreign currency monetary items are translated at the spot exchange rate on the balance sheet date, and exchange differences arising therefrom are included in the current profit or loss, except for exchange differences arising from foreign currency specific borrowings relating to the acquisition and construction of assets eligible for capitalization, which are treated in accordance with the principle of capitalisation of borrowing costs. Non-monetary items in foreign currencies that are measured at historical cost are still translated using the spot exchange rate at the date of the transaction without changing the amount in the functional currency.

Non-monetary items measured at fair value in foreign currencies are translated using the spot exchange rate at the date when the fair value is determined, The difference between the amount in the functional currency after translation and the amount in the original functional currency is treated as a change in fair value (including changes in exchange rates) and included in the current profit or loss or recognised as other comprehensive income.

2. Translation of foreign currency financial statements

Items of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet are translated using the spot exchange rates at the balance sheet date; Items of owner's equity other than "undistributed profits" are translated using the spot exchange rate at the time of occurrence. Income and expense items in the income statement are translated using the spot exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Translation differences in the foreign currency financial statements arising from the above translation are included in other comprehensive income.

When disposing of a foreign operation, the difference between the translation of the foreign currency financial statements relating to the foreign operation as shown in other comprehensive income items in the balance sheet is transferred from other comprehensive income items to the profit or loss of the current period of disposal; When the proportion of interests held in a foreign operation is reduced but the control over the foreign operation is not lost due to the disposal of part of equity investment or other reasons, the translation difference of the foreign currency statements relating to the disposal part of the foreign operation will be attributed to the minority shareholders' interests and not transferred to the current profit or loss. When a foreign operation is disposed of as an associate or part of an equity interest in a joint venture, the translation difference in the foreign currency statements relating to the foreign operation is transferred to the profit or loss of the period in which the foreign operation is disposed of in proportion to the proportion of the foreign operation disposed of.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(XI) Financial instruments

A financial asset or financial liability is recognised when the Company becomes a party to a contract for a financial instrument.

The effective interest method is the method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or financial liability and of allocating interest income or interest expense over each accounting period.

The effective interest rate is the rate used to discount the estimated future cash flows of a financial asset or financial liability over its expected life to the carrying amount of the financial asset or the amortized cost of the financial liability. In determining the effective interest rate, the expected cash flows are estimated taking into account all contractual terms of the financial asset or financial liability (e.g. prepayment, extension, call option or other similar option, etc.), but without taking into account the expected credit losses.

The amortized cost of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount initially recognised for that financial asset or financial liability less the principal repaid, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation of the difference between the amount initially recognised and the amount at maturity using the effective interest method, less the cumulative loss allowance (for financial assets only).

1. Classification and measurement of financial assets

Based on the business model of the financial assets under management and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets, the Company classifies the financial assets into the following three categories:

- (1) Financial assets measured in amortized cost.
- (2) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- (3) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets are measured at fair value on initial recognition, but trade or bills receivables arising from the sale of goods or services, etc, that do not contain a significant financing component or do not consider a financing component for more than one year are initially measured at the transaction price.

For financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs are charged directly to profit or loss, and transaction costs relating to other types of financial assets are charged to the amount initially recognised.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification, and all affected related financial assets are reclassified when and only when the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(XI) Financial instruments (continued)

1. Classification and measurement of financial assets (continued)

(1) Classified as financial assets measured in amortized cost

A financial asset is classified as a financial asset measured in amortized cost if the contractual terms of the financial asset specify that the cash flows that arise at a particular date are solely payments of principal and interest based on the amount of the principal outstanding and the financial asset is managed in a business model that aims to collect the contractual cash flows. The Company's financial assets classified as measured in amortized cost include monetary funds, bills and trade receivables, other receivables, long-term receivables, debt investments, etc.

Interest income is recognised by the Company using the effective interest method for these financial assets and subsequently measured at amortized cost. Gains or losses arising from impairment or derecognition or modification are included in the profit or loss of the current period. Interest income is determined by multiplying the carrying amount of a financial asset by the effective interest rate, except for the following:

- 1) For financial assets that have been acquired or originated for credit impairment, the Company calculates and determines the interest income based on the amortized cost and credit-adjusted effective interest rate of the financial assets from initial recognition.
- 2) For financial assets that have not been credit-impaired but become credit-impaired in subsequent periods, the Company calculates and determines the interest income based on the amortized cost and effective interest rate of the financial assets in subsequent periods. If the financial instrument is no longer credit-impaired due to an improvement in its credit risk in a subsequent period, the Company calculates and determines interest income by multiplying the effective interest rate by the carrying amount of the financial asset.

(2) Financial assets classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is classified by the Company as a financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income if the contractual terms of the financial asset stipulate that the cash flows generated at a particular date are solely payments of principal and interest based on the amount of the principal outstanding and the financial asset is managed in a business model that aims at both collecting the contractual cash flows and selling the financial asset.

The Company recognises interest income on these financial assets using the effective interest method. Changes in fair value are included in other comprehensive income, except for interest income, impairment losses and exchange differences, which are recognised in profit or loss for the period. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss for the current period.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(XI) Financial instruments (continued)

1. Classification and measurement of financial assets (continued)

(2) Financial assets classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income (continued)

Bills and receivables at fair value through other comprehensive income are presented as receivables financing and other such financial assets are presented as other debt investments, in which: other debt investments that fall due within one year from the balance sheet date are presented as non-current assets that fall due within one year and other debt investments that have an original maturity of less than one year are presented as other current assets.

(3) Financial assets designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income

On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate an investment in a non-trading equity instrument as a financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income on a single financial asset basis.

Changes in the fair value of these financial assets are included in other comprehensive income and no impairment allowance is required. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is transferred from other comprehensive income to retained earnings. Dividend income is recognised and credited to profit or loss for the period in which the Company holds the investment in the equity instrument when the Company's right to receive dividends has been established, it is probable that economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably. The Company's investment in these financial assets in other equity instruments is reported below.

An investment in an equity instrument is a financial asset that is measured at fair value through profit or loss if one of the following conditions is met: the financial asset is acquired primarily for immediate sale; It is part of a centrally managed portfolio of identifiable financial asset instruments at initial recognition and there is objective evidence that a short-term profit model actually exists in the near term; Are derivatives (other than derivatives that meet the definition of a financial guarantee contract and are designated as valid hedging instruments).

(4) Financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for being classified as either amortized cost-based or fair value through other comprehensive income or designated as fair value through other comprehensive income are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

The Company applies fair value to subsequent measurement of these financial assets and records the gain or loss arising from the change in fair value and dividend and interest income related to these financial assets in the profit or loss of the current period.

The Company presents these financial assets under the items of Financial assets held for trading and other non-current financial assets based on their liquidity.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(XI) Financial instruments (continued)

1. Classification and measurement of financial assets (continued)

(5) Financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss

At initial recognition, in order to eliminate or significantly reduce accounting mismatches, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset as a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss on a single financial asset basis.

Where the hybrid contract contains one or more embedded derivatives and the host contract does not belong to the above financial assets, the Company may designate the whole as a financial instrument at fair value through profit or loss. Except for the following:

- 1) Embedded derivatives do not materially change the cash flows of the hybrid contract.
- 2) When initially determining whether a similar hybrid contract needs to be split, it is almost clear without analysis that the embedded derivatives it contains should not be split. Where an embedded prepayment option for a loan allows the holder to prepay the loan at an amount close to amortized cost, the prepayment option does not need to be split.

The Company applies fair value to subsequent measurement of these financial assets and records the gain or loss arising from the change in fair value and dividend and interest income related to these financial assets in the profit or loss of the current period.

The Company presents these financial assets under the items of Financial assets held for trading and other non-current financial assets based on their liquidity.

2. Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

The Company classifies a financial instrument, or a component thereof, as a financial liability or an equity instrument on initial recognition based on the contractual terms of the financial instrument issued and the economic substance reflected therein, rather than solely in legal form, in combination with the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument. Financial liabilities are classified on initial recognition as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, other financial liabilities, and derivatives designated as effective hedging instruments.

Financial liabilities are measured at fair value on initial recognition. For financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, the related transaction costs are charged directly to profit or loss; For other types of financial liabilities, the related transaction costs are included in the amount initially recognised.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(XI) Financial instruments (continued)

2. Classification and measurement of financial liabilities (continued)

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification:

- (1) financial liabilities measured at fair value and whose movements are included in the profit and loss of the current period

Such financial liabilities include transactional financial liabilities (including derivatives that are financial liabilities) and financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition.

A financial liability is a transaction if one of the following conditions is met: the underlying financial liability is assumed primarily for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term; It is part of a centrally managed portfolio of identifiable financial instruments, and there is objective evidence that the enterprise has recently adopted a short-term profit model; They are derivatives, except for those that are designated as effective hedging instruments and those that meet financial guarantee contracts. Transactional financial liabilities (including derivatives that are financial liabilities) are subsequently measured at fair value and all changes in fair value are included in profit or loss for the period, except for those relating to hedge accounting.

At initial recognition, in order to provide more relevant accounting information, the Company irrevocably designates a financial liability that meets one of the following conditions as a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss:

- 1) Accounting mismatches can be eliminated or significantly reduced.
- 2) The management and performance evaluation of a portfolio of financial liabilities or a portfolio of financial assets and financial liabilities on a fair value basis, in accordance with the corporate risk management or investment strategy as set out in the official written documents, and reporting to key management personnel within the enterprise on this basis.

The Company subsequently measures these financial liabilities at fair value, except for changes in fair value arising from changes in the Company's own credit risk, which are included in other comprehensive income, other changes in fair value are included in the profit or loss of the current period. The Company accounts for all changes in fair value (including the amount of the effect of changes in its own credit risk) in profit or loss for the current period, unless such changes in fair value through other comprehensive income would cause or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(XI) Financial instruments (continued)

2. Classification and measurement of financial liabilities (continued)

(2) Other financial liabilities

The Company classifies financial liabilities as financial liabilities measured in amortized cost, which are subsequently measured in accordance with amortized cost using the effective interest method, and gains or losses arising from derecognition or amortisation are included in profit or loss for the period, except for the following:

- 1) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.
- 2) Financial liabilities arising from the transfer of a financial asset that does not meet the conditions for derecognition or continues to be involved in the transferred financial asset.
- 3) Financial guarantee contracts that do not fall under the first two categories of this article, and loan commitments that do not fall under category 1) of this article for loans at below-market interest rates.

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires an issuer to pay a specific amount to a contract holder that has suffered a loss when a particular debtor fails to pay its debt in accordance with the terms of the original or modified debt instrument when due. Financial guarantee contracts that are not financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss are measured after initial recognition at the higher of the loss allowance amount and the amount initially recognised less accumulated amortisation over the guarantee period.

3. Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

- (1) A financial asset is derecognised when one of the following conditions is met, i.e. it is written off from its account and balance sheet:
 - 1) The contractual right to receive the cash flows from the financial asset is terminated.
 - 2) The financial asset has been transferred and the transfer meets the requirements for derecognition of the financial asset.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(XI) Financial instruments (continued)

3. Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(2) Conditions for derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability (or a portion of a financial liability) is derecognised if the current obligation of the financial liability (or portion of a financial liability) has been discharged.

Where an agreement is entered into between the Company and the lender to replace the original financial liability by assuming the new financial liability and the contractual terms of the new financial liability and the original financial liability are materially different, or the contractual terms of the original financial liability (or a portion thereof) are materially modified, the original financial liability is derecognised and a new financial liability is simultaneously recognised, and the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration paid (including the non-cash assets transferred out or the liabilities assumed) is included in the profit or loss of the current period.

Where the Company repurchases a portion of a financial liability, the carrying amount of the financial liability as a whole is allocated based on the fair value of the continuing recognition portion and the derecognition portion as a proportion of the fair value of the financial liability as a whole at the date of repurchase. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the derecognised portion and the consideration paid, including the non-cash assets transferred out or liabilities assumed, is included in the current profit or loss.

4. The basis for recognition and measurement of financial asset transfers

When a transfer of financial assets occurs, the Company assesses the extent of the risks and rewards of retaining ownership of the financial assets and deals with each of the following:

- (1) Where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset are transferred, the financial asset is derecognised and the rights and obligations arising or retained in the transfer are recognised separately as assets or liabilities.
- (2) A financial asset is recognised if it retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.
- (3) Where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset have not been transferred or retained (i.e., other than those in (1) and (2) of this Article), they are dealt with in the following circumstances, depending on whether they retain control over the financial asset:
 - 1) Where control over the financial asset is not retained, the financial asset is derecognised and the rights and obligations arising or retained in the transfer are recognised separately as assets or liabilities.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(XI) Financial instruments (continued)

4. The basis for recognition and measurement of financial asset transfers (continued)
 - 2) Where control over the financial asset is retained, the financial asset continues to be recognised to the extent that it continues to be involved in the transferred financial asset and the related liability is recognised accordingly. The extent to which the Company continues to be involved in the transferred financial asset is the extent to which the Company is exposed to risks or rewards from changes in the value of the transferred financial asset.

In determining whether the transfer of financial assets meets the above conditions for derecognition of financial assets, the principle of substance over form is adopted. The Company classifies the transfer of financial assets into overall transfer and partial transfer of financial assets.

- (1) Where the overall transfer of a financial asset satisfies the derecognition condition, the difference between the following two amounts is included in the current profit or loss:
 - 1) The carrying amount of the transferred financial asset at the date of derecognition.
 - 2) The sum of the consideration received for the transfer of a financial asset and the amount of the corresponding derecognised portion of the cumulative change in fair value that would have been credited directly to other comprehensive income (the financial asset involved in the transfer is a financial asset measured at fair value with the change in other comprehensive income).
- (2) Where a financial asset is partially transferred and the transferred portion as a whole satisfies the derecognition condition, the carrying amount of the financial asset as a whole before the transfer is apportioned between the derecognition portion and the continuing recognition portion (in which case, the retained service asset shall be regarded as a part of the continuing recognition of the financial asset) based on the relative fair value on the transfer date, and the difference between the following two amounts is included in the current profit or loss:
 - 1) The carrying amount of the derecognised portion at the date of derecognition.
 - 2) The sum of the consideration received for the derecognition component and the amount of the corresponding derecognition component of the cumulative change in fair value originally included in other comprehensive income (the financial asset involved in the transfer is a financial asset measured at fair value with its change included in other comprehensive income).

Where the transfer of a financial asset does not meet the conditions for derecognition, the financial asset is continued to be recognised and the consideration received is recognised as a financial liability.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(XI) Financial instruments (continued)

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

A financial asset or financial liability that has an active market is determined at its fair value based on quoted prices in the active market, unless the financial asset has a shelf life that is specific to the asset itself. Financial assets that are restricted for sale against the asset itself are determined at quoted prices in active markets, net of the amount of compensation required by market participants to assume the risk of not selling the financial asset in the open market for a specified period of time. Quoted prices in active markets include quoted prices that are readily and regularly available from exchanges, dealers, brokers, industry groups, pricing agencies or regulators, etc, and that represent actual and recurring market transactions on a fair trading basis.

Financial assets acquired or derived initially, or financial liabilities assumed, are determined on the basis of market transaction prices.

Financial assets or financial liabilities that do not have an active market are valued at fair value using valuation techniques. In making the valuation, the Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and supported by sufficient available data and other information to select inputs that are consistent with the characteristics of the asset or liability that market participants consider in the transaction of the underlying asset or liability, and to the extent possible, gives preference to the relevant observable inputs. Unobservable inputs are used when the relevant observable inputs are not available or are not practicable to obtain.

6. Impairment of financial instruments

The Company performs impairment accounting and recognises loss allowances on the basis of ECL for financial assets classified as measured in amortized cost, financial assets classified as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial guarantee contracts.

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of the credit losses on financial instruments weighted by the risk of default. Credit losses represent the difference between all contractual cash flows receivable under the contract and all cash flows expected to be received, discounted at the Company's original effective interest rate, being the present value of all cash shortfalls. Among them, credit-impaired financial assets purchased or originated by the Company shall be discounted at the credit-adjusted effective interest rate of the financial assets.

For receivables arising from transactions governed by revenue standards, the Company applies the simplified measurement method to measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

For financial assets that have been purchased or originated for credit impairment, only the cumulative change in expected credit losses over the lifetime after initial recognition is recognised as a loss allowance at the balance sheet date. At each balance sheet date, the amount of the change in ECL over the lifetime is credited to profit or loss as an impairment loss or gain. Favourable changes in ECLs are recognised as impairment gains even if the lifetime ECLs determined at the balance sheet date are less than the amount of ECLs reflected in the estimated cash flows at initial recognition.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(XI) Financial instruments (continued)

6. Impairment of financial instruments (continued)

For financial assets other than those that have undergone credit impairment using the simplified measurement method and purchases or origination described above, the Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether the credit risk of the relevant financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition and measures its loss allowance, recognises ECLs and changes therein separately as follows:

- (1) If the credit risk of the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition and is in stage 1, the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to the expected credit loss of the financial instrument over the next 12 months and interest income is calculated based on the carrying amount and the effective interest rate.
- (2) If the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition but no credit impairment has occurred, it is in stage 2, the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to the expected credit loss over the lifetime of the financial instrument, and interest income is calculated based on the carrying amount and the effective interest rate.
- (3) If the financial instrument has been credit-impaired since initial recognition, it is in Stage 3, the Company measures its loss allowance at an amount equal to the expected credit losses over the lifetime of the financial instrument and calculates interest income at amortized cost and effective interest rates.

The amount by which the credit loss allowance for a financial instrument is increased or reversed is credited to profit or loss as an impairment loss or gain. Except for financial assets classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income, credit loss allowance is made against the carrying amount of the financial asset. For financial assets classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income, the Company recognises its credit loss allowance in other comprehensive income and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset as shown in the balance sheet.

If the Company has measured the loss allowance at an amount equal to the expected credit losses over the lifetime of the financial instrument in the previous accounting period, but the financial instrument is no longer subject to a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition at the balance sheet date of the current period, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to the expected credit losses over the next 12 months at the balance sheet date of the current period, and the reversal amount of the loss allowance thus formed is included in the current profit or loss as an impairment gain.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(XI) Financial instruments (continued)

6. Impairment of financial instruments (continued)

(1) Significant increase in credit risk

The Company uses available reasonable and supportable forward-looking information to determine whether the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition by comparing the risk of a default occurring on the balance sheet date with the risk of a default occurring on the date of initial recognition. For financial guarantee contracts, the date on which the Company becomes a party to an irrevocable commitment is the date of initial recognition when the Company applies the impairment provision for financial instruments.

In assessing whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk, the Company considers the following factors:

- 1) Whether there has been an actual or expected significant change in the operating results of the debtor;
- 2) Whether there has been a significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic or technological environment in which the debtor is located;
- 3) Whether there has been a significant change in the value of the collateral used as security for the debt or in the quality of the guarantees or credit enhancements provided by third parties that is expected to reduce the debtor's economic incentive to pay within the contractual time limit or affect the probability of default;
- 4) Whether there has been a significant change in the expected performance and repayment behavior of the debtor;
- 5) Changes in the Company's credit management methods for financial instruments, etc.

At the balance sheet date, the Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the Company determines that the financial instrument has only low credit risk. A financial instrument is considered to have low credit risk if it has a low risk of default, the borrower has a strong ability to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the short term, and even if there are adverse changes in the economic situation and operating environment over a longer period of time, it may not necessarily reduce the borrower's ability to meet its contractual cash flow obligations.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(XI) Financial instruments (continued)

6. Impairment of financial instruments (continued)

(2) Financial assets with credit impairment

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the expected future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable information:

- 1) Significant financial difficulties of the issuer or the debtor;
- 2) Breach of contract by the debtor, such as default or overdue payment of interest or principal, etc.;
- 3) A concession given by a creditor to the debtor that the debtor would not otherwise make for economic or contractual reasons relating to the debtor's financial difficulties;
- 4) The debtor is likely to go bankrupt or undergo other financial restructuring;
- 5) The financial difficulty of the issuer or the debtor results in the disappearance of an active market for the financial asset;
- 6) A financial asset is purchased or originated at a significant discount that reflects the fact that a credit loss has occurred.

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

(3) Determination of ECL

The Company assesses the ECLs for financial instruments individually and in combination, taking into account reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions in assessing the ECLs.

The Company classifies financial instruments into different combinations based on common credit risk characteristics. Common credit risk characteristics adopted by the Company include: type of financial instrument, credit risk rating, aging mix, overdue aging mix, contract settlement cycle, debtor's industry, etc. See the accounting policies for the relevant financial instruments for the individual assessment criteria and the combined credit risk characteristics of the relevant financial instruments.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(XI) Financial instruments (continued)

6. Impairment of financial instruments (continued)

(3) Determination of ECL (continued)

The Company determines the ECL for the relevant financial instruments as follows:

- 1) For financial assets, credit losses are the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that the Company is expected to receive and the cash flows that it expects to receive.
- 2) For lease receivables, the credit loss is the present value of the difference between the contract cash flow the Company should collect and the cash flow expected to collect.
- 3) For financial guarantee contracts, credit losses are the present value of the difference between the expected payments to be made by the Company to the contract holder for credit losses incurred by the contract holder, less the amount that the Company expects to receive from the contract holder, the debtor or any other party.
- 4) For a financial asset that is credit-impaired at the balance sheet date but not purchased or originated from credit-impaired, credit loss is the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Factors reflected in the Company's approach to ECL on quantitative finance Instruments include: an unbiased probability-weighted average amount determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes; The time value of money; Reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions that is available at the balance sheet date without undue additional cost or effort.

(4) Write-down of financial assets

When the Company no longer reasonably expects the contractual cash flows of a financial asset to be recovered in whole or in part, the carrying amount of the financial asset is written down directly. Such a write-down constitutes a derecognition of the relevant financial asset.

7. Offset of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are presented separately in the balance sheet and are not offset against each other. However, if the following conditions are met at the same time, the net amount after offsetting is shown in the balance sheet:

- (1) The Company has a legal right to set off the recognised amounts and such legal right is currently enforceable;
- (2) The Company plans to settle on a net basis, or to realise the financial asset and settle the financial liability simultaneously.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(XII) Bills receivable

The Company is responsible for See Note III/(XI) 6, Impairment of Financial Instruments for details of the method of determining and accounting for ECL on bills receivable.

When it is not possible to assess sufficient evidence of ECLs at a reasonable cost at the individual instrument level, the Company refers to historical credit loss experience, combined with the current situation and the judgment of future economic conditions, and divides the bills receivable into several combinations according to the credit risk characteristics, and calculates the expected credit loss on the basis of the combination. The basis for determining the combination is as follows:

Combination name	The basis for determining the combination	Accrual method
Risk-free bank acceptance portfolio	The drawer has a high credit rating, has no bill default in history, has a very low risk of credit loss, and has a strong ability to fulfill its contractual cash flow obligations in the short term.	The loss allowance is measured with reference to historical credit loss experience, in combination with current conditions and expectations of future economic conditions.
Trade acceptance	The credit risk is higher than that of bank acceptance bills.	The loss allowance is measured with reference to historical credit loss experience, in combination with current conditions and expectations of future economic conditions.

(XIII) Accounts receivable

See Note III/(XI) 6, Impairment of financial instruments for details of the Company's method of determining and accounting for ECL on accounts receivable.

When it is not possible to assess sufficient evidence of ECL at a reasonable cost at the level of a single instrument, the Company refers to historical credit loss experience, combines current conditions with judgement of future economic conditions, divides the accounts receivable into combinations based on credit risk characteristics, and calculates ECL on a combination basis. The basis for determining the combination is as follows:

Combination name	The basis for determining the combination	Accrual method
Portfolio 1: Portfolio of amounts due from customers	Customer credit risk characteristics	Based on historical credit loss experience, Loss allowance is measured in combination with current conditions and expectations of future economic conditions.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(XIV) Accounts receivable financing

See Note III/(XI) 6. Impairment of financial instruments for details of the Company's method of determining and accounting for ECL accounts receivable financing.

(XV) Other receivables

See Note III/(XI) 6. Impairment of financial instruments for details of the Company's method of determining and accounting for ECL on other receivables.

When it is not possible to assess sufficient evidence of ECL at a reasonable cost at the level of a single instrument, the Company calculates ECL on a portfolio basis by dividing other receivables into portfolios based on credit risk characteristics, with reference to historical credit loss experience, combining current conditions with judgement of future economic conditions. The basis for determining the combination is as follows:

Combination name	The basis for determining the combination	Accrual method
Portfolio 1: Consolidated Related Parties	Related parties within the range of receivables consolidation	The provision for bad debts is measured with reference to historical credit loss experience, in combination with current conditions and expectations of future economic conditions.
Portfolio 2: Export tax refund portfolio	Export tax refunds receivable	The provision for bad debts is measured with reference to historical credit loss experience, in combination with current conditions and expected future economic conditions.
Portfolio 3: Portfolios with low credit risk such as margin and reserve fund portfolios	Portfolios with low credit risk such as margin and reserve fund portfolios	The provision for bad debts is measured with reference to historical credit loss experience, in combination with current conditions and expected future economic conditions.
Portfolio 4: Others	Receivables other than the above	The provision for bad debts is measured with reference to historical credit loss experience, in combination with current conditions and expected future economic conditions.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(XVI) Inventory

1. Classification of inventories, valuation method of inventories, inventory count system, amortisation method for low-value consumables and packaging materials

- (1) Classification of inventories

Inventories refer to finished goods or commodities held by the Company for sale in the ordinary course of activities, products in progress in the production process, materials and materials consumed in the production process or the provision of labor services, etc. Mainly including raw materials, work in progress, semi-finished products and finished products (inventory goods), etc.

- (2) Valuation method of inventories

Inventories are initially measured at cost when acquired, including purchase costs, processing costs and other costs. Inventories are issued using the moving weighted average method.

- (3) Inventory count system

The Company maintains a perpetual inventory system.

- (4) Amortisation method for low-value consumables and packaging materials

- 1) Low-value consumables are written off once.

- 2) The packaging materials are sold by one-off rotation method.

- 3) Other revolving materials are amortised using the one-off write-off method.

2. The basis for determining the net realisable value of inventories and the method for drawing down the provision for falling prices of inventories

After a comprehensive inventory of inventories is conducted at the end of the period, the provision for depreciation of inventories is drawn down or adjusted based on the lower of the cost of inventories and net realisable value. Inventories of goods directly for sale, such as finished goods, goods in stock and materials for sale, are determined as net realisable value in the normal course of production and operation at the estimated selling price of the inventories less estimated selling expenses and related taxes; Inventories of materials that need to be processed are determined as net realisable value in the normal course of production and operation at the estimated selling price of the finished goods produced less the estimated costs to be incurred, the estimated selling expenses and related taxes and fees to completion; The net realisable value of inventories held in execution of a sales contract or a labour contract is calculated on the basis of the contract price, if the quantity of inventories held exceeds the quantity ordered in the sales contract, the net realisable value of the excess inventories is calculated on the basis of the general selling price.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(XVI) Inventory (continued)

2. The basis for determining the net realisable value of inventories and the method for drawing down the provision for falling prices of inventories (continued)

At the end of the period, provision for inventory depreciation is made based on individual inventory items; However, for inventories with large quantity and low unit price, provision for inventory depreciation shall be made according to the inventory category; Inventories that are related to product lines produced and sold in the same region, have the same or similar end use or purpose and are difficult to measure separately from other items are provided for in a consolidated manner.

If the factors affecting the previous write-down of the inventory value have disappeared, the amount of the write-down shall be restored and reversed within the amount of the original provision for inventory depreciation, and the reversed amount shall be included in the current profit or loss.

(XVII) Contract assets

If the Company has transferred the goods to the customer and has the right to receive consideration, and the right depends on factors other than the passage of time, it is recognized as a contract asset. The Company's unconditional (i.e. depends only on the passage of time) right to collect consideration from customers is listed separately as receivables.

For the determination method and accounting arrangement method of the expected credit losses of the contract assets of the Company, please refer to Impairment of financial instruments of Note III/(XI) 6 Impairment of financial instruments.

(XVIII) Long-term equity investment

1. Determination of initial investment cost
 - (1) For the long-term equity investment formed by a business combination, see Note III/(VI) Accounting Methods for Business Combinations under Same Control and under Non-same Control for specific accounting policies.
 - (2) Long-term equity investments acquired by other means

Long-term equity investments acquired by cash payments are initially invested at the purchase price actually paid. Initial investment costs include expenses, taxes and other necessary expenses that are directly related to obtaining a long-term equity investment.

Long-term equity investments made by issuing equity securities, with the fair value of the issued equity securities as the initial investment cost; Transaction costs incurred in issuing or obtaining their own equity instruments are deducted from equity if they are directly attributable to equity transactions.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(XVIII) Long-term equity investment (continued)

1. Determination of initial investment cost (continued)

The initial investment cost of a long-term equity investment in a non-monetary asset exchange is determined on the basis of the fair value of the asset transferred, unless there is conclusive evidence that the fair value of the asset transferred is more reliable, to the extent that the non-monetary asset exchange has commercial substance and the fair value of the asset transferred or the asset transferred can be measured reliably; For the exchange of non-monetary assets that do not meet the above premise, the carrying amount of the assets exchanged and the relevant taxes payable are taken as the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment.

Initial investment costs for long-term equity investments acquired through debt restructuring are determined on a fair value basis.

2. Subsequent measurement and profit or loss recognition

(1) Cost method

Long-term equity investments in which the Company is able to exercise control over the investee are accounted for using the cost method and are valued at the initial investment cost, with additional or recovered investments to adjust the cost of the long-term equity investment.

Except for the declared but undistributed cash dividends or profits included in the price or consideration actually paid when the investment is obtained, the Company is recognised as current investment income in accordance with the cash dividends or profits declared and distributed by the investee.

(2) Equity method

The Company's long-term equity investments in associates and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method; Some of the equity investments in associates that are indirectly held through venture capital institutions, mutual funds, trust companies or similar entities, including investment linked insurance funds, are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The difference between the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment and the fair value share of the identifiable net assets of the investee at the time of investment, and the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment is not adjusted; The difference between the initial investment cost and the fair value share of the identifiable net assets of the investee at the time of investment is included in the profit or loss of the current period.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(XVIII) Long-term equity investment (continued)

2. Subsequent measurement and profit or loss recognition (continued)

(2) Equity method (continued)

After the Company obtains the long-term equity investment, it shall recognize the investment income and other comprehensive income respectively according to the share of net profit or loss and other comprehensive income realized by the investee that shall be enjoyed or shared, and adjust the book value of the long-term equity investment; The carrying amount of the long-term equity investment shall be reduced accordingly by calculating the share according to the profit or cash dividend declared to be distributed by the investee; For changes in owner's equity other than net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and profit distribution of the investee, the carrying amount of the long-term equity investment is adjusted and included in owner's equity.

The Company recognises its share of the net profit or loss of the investee by adjusting the net profit of the investee based on the fair value of each identifiable asset of the investee at the time of investment. Profit or loss on unrealised internal transactions between the Company and associates, joint ventures are offset by the share attributable to the Company on a pro rata basis, on which basis investment profit or loss is recognised.

When the Company recognises the share of losses incurred by the investee, it is dealt with in the following order: First, the carrying amount of the long-term equity investment is written down. Secondly, if the book value of the long-term equity investment is insufficient to offset, the investment loss shall be continuously recognised to the extent of the book value of other long-term equity which in substance constitutes a net investment in the investee, and the book value of long-term receivable items shall be offset. Finally, after the above treatment, if the enterprise still assumes additional obligations according to the investment contract or agreement, the expected liabilities shall be recognized according to the expected obligations and included in the current investment loss.

Where the investee achieves profit in a subsequent period, the Company shall, after deducting the unrecognised loss contribution, proceed in the reverse order as described above, and after deducting the book balance of the recognised expected liabilities and restoring the book value of other long-term interests and long-term equity investments which in substance constitute a net investment in the investee, the Company shall resume the recognition of investment income.

3. Conversion of accounting method for long-term equity investment

(1) Fair value measurement transferred to equity method

For equity investments that were previously held by the Company and are not subject to control, joint control or significant influence over the investee and are subject to accounting under the Financial Instrument Recognition and Measurement Standards, but are capable of exerting significant influence over the investee or exercising joint control over the investee but do not constitute control due to reasons such as additional investment, the sum of the fair value of the equity investment originally held and the cost of the additional investment determined in accordance with IAS 22—Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments shall be regarded as the initial cost of investment accounted for under the equity method instead.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(XVIII) Long-term equity investment (continued)

3. Conversion of accounting method for long-term equity investment (continued)

(1) Fair value measurement transferred to equity method (continued)

The initial investment cost calculated under the equity method is less than the difference between the fair value shares of the identifiable net assets of the investee at the date of the additional investment calculated and determined based on the brand-new shareholding ratio after the additional investment, and the book value of the long-term equity investment is adjusted and included in the current non-operating income.

(2) Fair value measurement or transfer of equity method to cost method

When preparing individual financial statements, the Company's original equity investment that does not have control, joint control or significant impact on the investee and is accounted for in accordance with the Financial Instrument Recognition and Measurement Standards, or its original long-term equity investment in an associate or joint venture that is able to control the investee that is not under the same control due to additional investment and other reasons, shall be calculated as the initial cost of investment by adding the carrying amount of the equity investment that was originally held to the cost of the additional investment in the preparation of individual financial statements.

Other comprehensive income recognised for equity investments held prior to the purchase date that are accounted for using the equity method is accounted for on the same basis as if the investee had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

If the equity investment held before the purchase date is accounted for in accordance with the relevant provisions of Accounting Standard for Enterprises No.22–Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments, the change in the accumulated fair value originally included in other comprehensive income is transferred to the current profit or loss when it is accounted for by the cost method instead.

(3) From equity method to fair value measurement

Where the Company loses joint control or significant influence over the investee due to the disposal of part of the equity investment, the remaining equity after disposal shall be accounted for in accordance with Accounting Standard for Enterprises No.22–Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments, and the difference between the fair value and the carrying value on the date when the joint control or significant influence is lost shall be included in the current profit or loss.

Other comprehensive income recognised from an original equity investment that is accounted for using the equity method is accounted for on the same basis as the related assets or liabilities directly disposed of by the investee when the equity method is discontinued.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(XVIII) Long-term equity investment (continued)

3. Conversion of accounting method for long-term equity investment (continued)

(4) Transfer of cost method to equity method

Where the Company has lost control over the investee due to the disposal of part of the equity investment or other reasons, in the preparation of individual financial statements, if the remaining equity after disposal can exercise joint control or exert significant influence on the investee, the accounting shall be changed to the equity method, and the accounting shall be adjusted by the equity method as soon as the remaining equity is deemed to have been acquired.

(5) Transfer of cost method to fair value measurement

Where the Company has lost control over the investee due to the disposal of part of the equity investment or other reasons, and the remaining equity after disposal cannot exercise joint control or exert significant influence on the investee in the preparation of individual financial statements, the accounting treatment shall be carried out in accordance with the relevant provisions of Accounting Standards for Enterprises No.22—Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments, and the difference between fair value and carrying value on the date of loss of control shall be included in the current profit or loss.

4. Disposal of long-term equity investments

For the disposal of long-term equity investment, the difference between the book value and the actual purchase price shall be included in the current profit or loss. Long-term equity investments that are accounted for using the equity method are disposed of on the same basis as the investee's direct disposal of the related assets or liabilities, accounting for the portion originally included in other comprehensive income in a corresponding proportion.

The terms, conditions and economic impact of each transaction that disposes of an equity investment in a subsidiary meet one or more of the following conditions, and multiple transactions are accounted for as a single transaction:

- (1) These transactions were entered into simultaneously or with mutual influence in mind;
- (2) These transactions as a whole can achieve a complete commercial outcome;
- (3) The occurrence of one transaction depends on the occurrence of at least one other transaction;
- (4) A transaction is uneconomical on its own, but economic when considered in conjunction with other transactions.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(XVIII) Long-term equity investment (continued)

4. Disposal of long-term equity investments (continued)

If the Company loses control of the original subsidiary due to the disposal of part of the equity investment or other reasons, which is not a blanket transaction, the relevant accounting treatment shall be conducted separately from the individual financial statements and the consolidated financial statements:

- (1) In the individual financial statements, the difference between the carrying amount of the equity disposed of and the actual purchase price is included in the current profit or loss. If the remaining equity after disposal can exercise joint control or exert significant influence on the investee, it shall be accounted for using the equity method instead, and the remaining equity shall be deemed to have been acquired and adjusted using the equity method; Where the remaining equity after disposal cannot exercise joint control or exert significant influence on the investee, it shall be accounted for in accordance with the relevant provisions of Accounting Standard for Enterprises No.22—Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments, and the difference between its fair value and carrying value on the date of loss of control shall be included in the profit or loss of the current period.
- (2) In the consolidated financial statements, for each transaction before the loss of control over the subsidiary, the capital reserve (equity premium) is adjusted for the difference between the disposal price and the corresponding share of the net assets of the entitled subsidiary calculated continuously from the date of purchase or the date of consolidation for the disposal of the long-term equity investment, or the retained earnings if the capital reserve is insufficient to offset; When control of a subsidiary is lost, the remaining equity is remeasured to its fair value at the date of loss of control. The difference between the sum of the consideration obtained on disposal of the equity interest and the fair value of the remaining equity interest, less the share of the net assets of the original subsidiary calculated on a pro rata basis from the date of purchase, is included in the investment income in the period in which control is lost and goodwill is written off. Other comprehensive income relating to the equity investment of the original subsidiary is converted into current investment income when control is lost.

Where each transaction involving the disposal of an equity investment in a subsidiary until the loss of control is a blanket transaction, each transaction is accounted for as a transaction involving the disposal of an equity investment in a subsidiary and the loss of control, and the related accounting is performed separately from the individual financial statements and the consolidated financial statements:

- (1) In individual financial statements, the difference between the price of each disposal before the loss of control and the carrying amount of the long-term equity investment corresponding to the equity disposed of is recognised as other comprehensive income and is transferred to profit or loss in the period in which control is lost when control is lost.
- (2) In the consolidated financial statements, the difference between the price of each disposal before the loss of control and the share of the net assets of the subsidiary that corresponds to the disposal of the investment is recognised as other comprehensive income and is transferred to profit or loss in the period in which control is lost when control is lost.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(XVIII) Long-term equity investment (continued)

5. Criteria for common control and significant impact

An arrangement is considered to be jointly controlled by the Company and the other participants if the Company controls the arrangement collectively in accordance with the relevant agreement and the decision on activities that have a significant impact on the return on the arrangement exists only with the unanimous consent of the participants sharing control.

Where a joint arrangement is made through a separate entity, and it is judged according to the relevant agreement that the Company has rights to the net assets of that separate entity, the separate entity is accounted for as a joint venture using the equity method. When it is determined in accordance with the relevant agreements that the Company does not have a right to the net assets of the separate entity, the separate entity operates as a joint operation, the Company recognises items relating to the share of common operating benefits and performs accounting in accordance with the relevant accounting standards for enterprises.

Significant impact refers to the investor's power to participate in the decision-making of the financial and operating policies of the investee, but is unable to control or jointly control the formulation of these policies with other parties. The Company determines that it has significant influence on the investee by considering all facts and circumstances under one or more of the following circumstances: (1) it is represented on the board of directors or a similar authority of the investee; (2) to participate in the financial and operating policy formulation process of the investee; (3) significant transactions with the investee; (4) sending management personnel to the investee; (5) providing key technical information to the investee.

(XIX) Fixed assets

1. Recognition of fixed assets

Fixed assets are tangible assets that are held for the purpose of producing goods, providing services, leasing or operating management and have a useful life of more than one accounting year. Fixed assets are recognised when both of the following conditions are met:

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

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(XIX) Fixed assets (continued)

2. Initial measurement of fixed assets

The Company's fixed assets are initially measured at cost.

- (1) The cost of externally purchased fixed assets includes purchase price, import duties and other related taxes and fees, as well as other expenses incurred to bring the fixed assets into their intended use that can be directly attributed to the assets.
- (2) The cost of self-constructed fixed assets consists of the expenditure necessary to construct the asset before it is ready for use.
- (3) Fixed assets invested by investors are accounted for at the value agreed in the investment contract or agreement, but those with unfair value agreed in the contract or agreement are accounted for at fair value.
- (4) Where the purchase price of a fixed asset is deferred beyond normal credit conditions and is of a financing nature in substance, the cost of the fixed asset is determined based on the present value of the purchase price. The difference between the actual price paid and the present value of the purchase price, unless capitalised, is credited to profit or loss in the credit period.

3. Subsequent measurement and disposal of fixed assets

(1) Depreciation of fixed assets

Depreciation of fixed assets is provided over their expected useful lives based on their recorded value less expected net residual value. For fixed assets for which an impairment allowance has been made, the amount of depreciation is determined in future periods based on the carrying amount net of the impairment allowance and based on the useful life; Fixed assets that are fully depreciated and continue to be used are not depreciated.

For fixed assets formed by using special reserve expenditures, the special reserve shall be written down according to the cost of forming the fixed assets, and the accumulated depreciation of the same amount shall be recognized. The depreciation of the fixed assets shall not be deducted in the following period.

The Company determines the useful life and expected net residual value of fixed assets based on their nature and usage. At the end of the year, the useful life, expected net residual value and depreciation method of the fixed assets are reviewed and adjusted accordingly if there are differences from the original estimates.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(XIX) Fixed assets (continued)

3. Subsequent measurement and disposal of fixed assets (continued)

(1) Depreciation of fixed assets (continued)

The depreciation method, depreciation life and annual depreciation rate of each class of fixed assets are as follows:

Category	Depreciation method	Depreciation life (years)	Residual value rate (%)	Annual depreciation rate (%)
Plant and buildings	Average age method	35-40	10.00	2.57-2.25
Machinery and equipment	Average age method	20-30	10.00	4.50-3.00
Office and other equipments	Average age method	5	10.00	18.00
Motor vehicles	Average age method	5	10.00	18.00
Plant and buildings leased out under operating leases	Average age method	40	10.00	2.25

(2) Subsequent expenditure on fixed assets

Subsequent expenditures relating to fixed assets that meet the conditions for recognition of fixed assets are included in the cost of fixed assets; Those that do not meet the conditions for recognition of fixed assets are included in the current profit or loss when incurred.

(3) Impairment of fixed assets

The impairment testing method and provision method for impairment of fixed assets are detailed in Note III/(XXIV) Impairment of long-term assets.

(4) Disposal of fixed assets

A fixed asset is derecognised when it is disposed of, or no economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Disposal income from the sale, transfer, retirement or damage of fixed assets is included in the profit or loss of the current period after deducting its carrying amount and relevant taxes and fees.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(XX) Construction in progress

The Company's own construction in progress is valued at the actual cost, which comprises the necessary expenses incurred before the asset is constructed to its intended serviceable condition, including the cost of materials used for the project, labour costs, related taxes and fees paid, borrowing costs to be capitalised and indirect costs to be apportioned.

Construction-in-progress projects are accounted for as the value of fixed assets on the basis of all expenditures incurred before the asset is ready for use. If the construction-in-progress project has reached its scheduled serviceable condition but has not yet completed the final accounts, from the date when it reaches its scheduled serviceable condition, it is transferred to the fixed assets based on the estimated value according to the project budget, cost or actual cost of the project, etc., and the depreciation of the fixed assets is accrued in accordance with the Company's fixed assets depreciation policy. After the final accounts are completed, the original provisional value is adjusted based on the actual cost, but the original accrued depreciation amount is not adjusted.

The impairment testing method and provision method for impairment of construction in progress are detailed in Note III/(XXIV) Impairment of long-term assets

(XXI) Borrowing costs

1. Principles for recognition of capitalisation of borrowing costs

Borrowing costs incurred by the Company that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets that meet the conditions for capitalization are capitalised and included in the cost of the related assets; Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense when incurred based on the amount incurred and credited to profit or loss in the current period.

Assets eligible for capitalization are assets such as fixed assets, investment real estate and inventories that require a significant period of time to acquire, build or produce before they are ready for use or sale.

Borrowing costs are capitalised when both of the following conditions are met:

- (1) Expenditure on assets has been incurred, Expenditure on assets includes expenditure incurred in the form of payment of cash, transfer of non-cash assets or assumption of interest-bearing liabilities for the purchase, construction or production of assets that meet the conditions for capitalization;
- (2) Borrowing costs have been incurred;
- (3) The purchase, construction or production activities necessary to bring the asset to its intended use or sale have commenced.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(XXI) Borrowing costs (continued)

2. Period in which borrowing costs are capitalised

The period of capitalisation refers to the period from the point when the capitalisation of borrowing costs begins to the point when the capitalisation ceases, excluding the period when the capitalisation of borrowing costs is suspended.

Capitalization of borrowing costs ceases when the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that meets the conditions for capitalization reaches its intended use or sale.

Capitalisation of borrowing costs for assets that qualify for capitalisation ceases when some of the items in the asset that qualify for capitalisation are completed separately and can be used separately.

Where each part of an asset that is purchased, constructed or produced is completed separately, but cannot be used or sold to the outside world until it is completed in its entirety, the capitalisation of borrowing costs ceases when the asset is completed in its entirety.

3. Suspension period

If the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that meets the conditions for capitalization is interrupted abnormally for more than 3 consecutive months, the capitalization of borrowing costs is suspended; Borrowing costs continue to be capitalised if the interruption is a process necessary to bring the qualifying assets acquired, constructed or produced to their intended use or sale. Borrowing costs incurred in the period of interruption are recognised in profit or loss until the acquisition, construction or resumption of production activities of the asset.

4. The method of calculating the capitalised amount of borrowing costs

Interest expense on special borrowings (net of interest income earned on deposits of unused borrowing funds with banks or investment income from temporary investments) and ancillary expenses are capitalised before the qualifying assets acquired, constructed or produced are ready for use or sale.

The amount of interest to be capitalised on general borrowings is determined by multiplying the weighted average of the asset expenditures for the portion of the accumulated asset expenditures that exceeds the specific borrowings by the capitalisation rate of the general borrowings occupied. The capitalisation rate is calculated based on the weighted average interest rate on general borrowings.

Where there is a discount or premium on the borrowing, the amount of discount or premium to be amortised in each accounting period shall be determined in accordance with the effective interest method, and the amount of interest per period shall be adjusted.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(XXII) Right-of-use assets

The Company initially measures the right-of-use assets at cost, which includes:

1. Initial measurement amount of lease liabilities.
2. For the lease payment paid on or before the lease term, if there is a lease incentive, the relevant amount of the enjoyed lease incentive shall be deducted.
3. Initial direct expenses incurred by the Company.
4. The Company's estimated costs (excluding costs incurred for the production of inventories) for the purpose of dismantling and removing the leased assets, restoring the site where the leased assets are located or restoring the leased assets to the status agreed in the lease terms.

After the start date of the lease term, the Company adopts the cost mode to carry out subsequent measurement on the right-of-use assets.

If the ownership of the leased asset can be reasonably determined at the end of the lease term, the Company shall accrue depreciation within the remaining service life of the leased asset. If it is impossible to reasonably determine that the ownership of the leased asset can be obtained at the end of the lease term, the Company shall accrue depreciation within the lease term or the remaining service life of the leased asset, whichever is shorter. For the right-of-use assets with provision for impairment, depreciation shall be made in the future according to the book value after deducting the provision for impairment with reference to the above principles.

The Company determines whether the right-of-use assets have been impaired in accordance with the provisions of Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises No.8–Impairment of Assets, and accounts for the recognized impairment losses. Please refer to Note III/(XXIV) Impairment of long-term assets for details.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(XXIII) Intangible assets and development expenditures

Intangible assets are identifiable non-monetary assets with no physical form owned or controlled by the Company, including land use rights, etc.

1. Initial measurement of intangible assets

The cost of outsourcing an intangible asset includes the purchase price, related taxes and other expenses that are directly attributable to the intended use of the asset. Where the purchase price of an intangible asset is deferred beyond normal credit conditions and is essentially of a financing nature, the cost of the intangible asset is determined based on the present value of the purchase price.

Debt restructuring obtains intangible assets used by the debtor to settle debts, determines their entry value based on the fair value of the intangible assets, and records the difference between the book value of the restructured debt and the fair value of the intangible assets used to settle debts in the current profit or loss.

Intangible assets exchanged for non-monetary assets are accounted for on the basis of the fair value of the exchanged assets, provided that the exchange of non-monetary assets is of commercial substance and the fair value of the exchanged assets can be measured reliably, unless there is conclusive evidence that the fair value of the exchanged assets is more reliable; For the exchange of non-monetary assets that do not meet the above prerequisites, the carrying amount of the assets exchanged and the related taxes payable are used as the cost of the intangible assets, and no profit or loss is recognised.

Intangible assets acquired by means of absorption and combination of enterprises under the same control are accounted for at the carrying value of the combined parties; Intangible assets acquired through mergers and acquisitions of enterprises not under the same control are valued at fair value.

The cost of an internally self-developed intangible asset includes: materials used in the development of the intangible asset, labour costs, registration fees, amortisation of other patents and concessions used in the development process and interest charges that meet the conditions for capitalisation, as well as other direct costs incurred before the intangible asset is ready for its intended use.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(XXIII) Intangible assets and development expenditures (continued)

2. Subsequent measurement of intangible assets

When the Company obtains intangible assets, it analyzes and judges their useful lives and classifies them into intangible assets with finite useful lives and indefinite useful lives.

(1) Intangible assets with finite useful lives

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period that brings economic benefits to the enterprise. The expected life of intangible assets with finite useful lives and the basis are as follows:

Project	Estimated useful life	Basis
Land use right	35-50 years	Duration of benefit

At the end of each period, the useful life and amortisation method of intangible assets with finite useful lives are reviewed and adjusted accordingly if necessary.

Upon review, the useful lives and amortisation method of intangible assets at the end of the current period are not different from previous estimates.

(2) Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives

For an intangible asset with no foreseeable limit to the period over which it is expected to bring economic benefits to the Company, it is treated as an intangible asset with indefinite useful life.

For intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, they will not be amortized during the holding period, and the life of intangible assets will be reviewed at the end of each term. If the final review remains uncertain, the impairment test will continue during each accounting period.

As at the balance sheet date, the Company does not have intangible assets with indefinite useful lives.

The impairment testing method and provision method for impairment of intangible assets are detailed in Note III/(XXIV) Impairment of long-term assets.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(XXIII) Intangible assets and development expenditures (continued)

3. Specific criteria for dividing the research phase and development phase of research and development projects within the Company

Research stage: The stage of original and planned investigation and research activities to acquire and understand new scientific or technological knowledge.

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

Expenditures incurred in the research phase of internal research and development projects are included in profit or loss as incurred.

4. Development phase expenditures meet specific criteria for capitalisation

Expenditures incurred during the development phase of internal research and development projects are recognised as intangible assets when the following conditions are met:

- (1) it is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it can be used or sold;
- (2) has the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- (3) the way in which the intangible asset generates economic benefits, including the ability to prove the existence of a market for the products produced using the intangible asset or the existence of a market for the intangible asset itself, and the usefulness of the intangible asset if it is to be used internally;
- (4) having sufficient technical, financial and other resources to support the development of the intangible asset and the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- (5) Expenditure attributable to the development phase of the intangible asset can be measured reliably.

The point in time when internal research and development expenditures are capitalised: a product or process, etc, formed from development is technically and commercially feasible, the Company has sufficient resources and intention to complete the development, and the expenditures at the development stage can be reliably measured.

Expenditures for the development phase that do not meet the above conditions are included in profit or loss as incurred. If the expenditures cannot be distinguished between research phase and development phase, the Company recognizes all expenditures into current profit or loss. The cost of the internally developed intangible assets only include the total expenditures incurred from the point of time at which the conditions for capitalisation are met until the intangible assets are ready for intended use. No adjustment is made to the costs already expensed in the profit or loss incurred by the identical intangible asset before it satisfies the conditions for capitalisation in the development phase.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(XXIV) Impairment of long-term assets

At each balance sheet date, the Company checks long-term equity investments, fixed assets, construction in progress and intangible assets with a defined useful life for signs of possible impairment. If there is an indication of impairment of a long-term asset, the recoverable amount is estimated on a single asset basis; Where it is difficult to estimate the recoverable amount of a single asset, the recoverable amount of the asset group is determined based on the asset group to which the asset belongs.

The recoverable amount of an asset is estimated based on the higher of its fair value less disposal costs and the present value of the estimated future cash flows of the asset.

If the measurement result of recoverable amount indicates that the recoverable amount of the long-term asset is lower than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the long-term asset is written down to the recoverable amount, and the written down amount is recognized as an asset impairment loss and included in the current profit or loss, and the corresponding asset impairment reserve is withdrawn. Once an impairment loss on an asset is recognised, it is not reversed in subsequent accounting periods.

Subsequent to the recognition of an impairment loss on an asset, the depreciation or amortisation expense of the impaired asset is adjusted in future periods so that the adjusted carrying amount of the asset (net of expected net residual value) is allocated on a systematic basis over the remaining useful life of the asset.

Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives arising from business combinations are tested for impairment annually, regardless of whether there is any indication of impairment.

In the impairment test of goodwill, the carrying amount of goodwill is allocated to the asset group or group of assets that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination. When performing impairment test on the relevant asset group or combination of asset groups containing goodwill, if there is any indication of impairment on the asset group or combination of asset groups related to goodwill, the impairment test shall be performed on the asset group or combination of asset groups not containing goodwill, the recoverable amount shall be calculated and compared with the relevant book value to confirm the corresponding impairment loss. An impairment test is then performed on the asset group or combination of asset groups containing goodwill, The carrying value of these related asset groups or combination of asset groups (including the carrying value portion of goodwill allocated) is compared with its recoverable amount, If the recoverable amount of the related asset group or combination of asset groups is lower than its carrying value, an impairment loss of goodwill is recognised.

(XXV) Contract liabilities

The Company recognises the portion of the obligation to transfer goods to customers for consideration received or receivable from customers as a contract liability.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(XXVI) Employee benefits

Employee remuneration refers to various forms of remuneration or compensation given by the Company to obtain services provided by employees or to dissolve labor relations. Staff remuneration includes Short-term employee benefits, post-employment benefits, termination benefits and other long-term staff benefits.

1. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term emoluments represent the emoluments of employees, other than post-employment benefits and termination benefits, that the Company is required to pay in full within twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related services. The Company recognises short-term emoluments payable as a liability in the accounting period in which the employees render the services and includes them in the cost and expense of the related assets based on the beneficiaries of the services rendered by the employees.

2. Post-employment benefits

Post-employment benefits refer to various forms of remuneration and benefits provided by the Company after the employees retire or terminate the labor relationship with the enterprise in order to obtain the services provided by the employees, except for Short-term employee benefits and dismissal benefits.

The Company's post-employment benefit plans are all defined contribution plans.

The defined contribution plan for after-service benefits is mainly to participate in social basic old-age insurance and unemployment insurance organized and implemented by local labor and social security institutions. During the accounting period in which the employees render services to the Company, the amount payable in accordance with the defined contribution plan is recognised as a liability and included in the current profit or loss or the related cost of assets.

The Company has no further payment obligations after making the above payments regularly in accordance with the standards stipulated by the state.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(XXVI) Employee benefits (continued)

3. Termination benefits

Termination benefits refer to the Company's termination of labor relations with employees before their labor contracts expire, or compensation given to employees in order to encourage employees to voluntarily accept the layoff, When the Company cannot unilaterally withdraw the plan for termination of labor relations or the layoff proposal, or when the Company recognizes the earlier of the two, the liability arising from compensation given for termination of labor relations with employees is recognized and included in the current profit or loss.

The Company provides retirement benefits to employees who accept internal retirement arrangements. Internal retirement benefits refer to the salaries paid to employees who have not reached the retirement age stipulated by the state and have voluntarily retired from their jobs with the approval of the Company's management, and social insurance premiums paid for them. The Company pays internal retirement benefits to retired employees from the date of commencement of internal retirement arrangements until the employees reach normal retirement age. For the retirement benefits, the Company performs accounting treatment by referring to the dismissal benefits, when the relevant recognition conditions for the dismissal benefits are met, the salaries and social insurance premiums of the retired employees to be paid during the period from the date when the employees stop providing services to the normal retirement date are recognized as liabilities and included in the current profit or loss in a lump sum. Differences arising from changes in actuarial assumptions and adjustments to benefit standards for retirement benefits are included in profit or loss as they arise.

4. Other long-term employee benefits

Other long-term employee benefits are all employee benefits other than short-term salary, post-employment benefits and termination benefits.

For other long-term employee benefits that meet the conditions of the defined contribution plan, the amount due for contribution is recognised as a liability in the accounting period in which the employee provides service to the Company and included in the current profit or loss or the related cost of assets.

(XXVII) Provisions

1. Criteria for recognition of provisions

The Company recognizes an obligation related to a contingency as a provision when the obligation is a present obligation of the Company; it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits from the Company will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(XXVII) Provisions (continued)

2. Measurement of provisions

The Company's projected liabilities are initially measured using the best estimate of the expenditure necessary to meet the relevant present obligations.

In determining the best estimate, the Company considers factors such as risks, uncertainties and time value of money relating to contingencies. Where the effect on the time value of money is material, the best estimate is determined by discounting the related future cash outflows.

The best estimates are dealt with as follows:

Where there is a continuous range (or interval) of expenditures required and the probabilities of various outcomes within that range are the same, the best estimate is determined based on the median of that range, which is the average of the upper and lower amounts.

There is no continuous range (or interval) of required expenditures, or there is a continuous range but the probability of occurrence of various results within the range is different, if the contingency involves a single item, the best estimate is determined based on the most probable amount; If the contingency involves more than one item, the best estimate is determined by calculating the various possible outcomes and the associated probabilities.

Where all or part of the expenses required by the Company to settle the estimated liabilities are expected to be compensated by a third party, the amount of compensation is recognised separately as an asset when it is substantially certain that it will be received, and the amount of compensation recognised does not exceed the carrying amount of the estimated liabilities.

(XXVIII) Lease liability

The Company's initial measurement of the lease liability is based on the present value of the lease payments that have not been paid on the beginning of the lease period. When calculating the present value of the lease payment, the Company uses the interest rate implicit in the lease as the discount rate; if the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be determined, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. Lease payments include:

1. The fixed payment amount and the actual fixed payment amount after deducting the leasing incentive related amount;
2. Variable lease payments depending on index or ratio;
3. When the Company reasonably determines that the option will be exercised, the lease payment includes the exercise price of the purchase option;
4. When the lease term reflects that the Company will exercise the option to terminate the lease, the lease payment includes the amount to be paid for the exercise of the option to terminate the lease;
5. The expected payment due to the residual value of the guarantee provided by the Company.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(XXVIII) Lease liability (continued)

The Company calculates the interest expense of the lease liability in each period of the lease term according to a fixed discount rate, and it is included into the current profit and loss or related asset costs.

Variable lease payments that are not included into the measurement of lease liabilities should be included into current profit or loss or related asset costs when they actually occur.

(XXIX) Revenue

1. General principles for revenue recognition

The Company recognises revenue at the transaction price allocated to a contractual performance obligation when the customer obtains control of the related goods or services. A performance obligation is a contract whereby the Company conveys a clearly identifiable good or service to a customer. Obtaining control over the relevant commodity means being able to dominate the use of the commodity and obtain substantially all of the economic benefits therefrom.

The Company assesses a contract at the commencement date of the contract, identifies each individual performance obligation contained in the contract, and determines whether each individual performance obligation is performed within a time period or at a point in time. A performance obligation that is performed within a certain period of time if one of the following conditions is met, and the Company recognises revenue over a period of time based on the performance schedule: (1) the customer obtains and consumes the economic benefits brought about by the Company's performance while the Company performs; (2) the customer is able to control the goods under construction during the Company's performance; (3) Commodities produced in the course of the Company's performance have an irreplaceable use and the Company is entitled to payment for the performance completed to date accumulated throughout the contract period. Otherwise, the Company recognises revenue when the customer obtains control of the related goods or services.

For performance obligations performed within a certain period of time, the Company uses the output method to determine the appropriate performance schedule based on the nature of the goods and services. The output method determines the performance progress based on the value of the goods transferred to the customer to the customer (the input method determines the performance progress based on the Company's inputs to fulfill the performance obligations). When the performance schedule cannot be reasonably determined, if the Company expects to be compensated for the costs already incurred, revenue is recognised based on the amount of costs already incurred until the performance schedule can be reasonably determined.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(XXIX) Revenue (continued)

2. Specific method of revenue recognition

General sales: Sales are recognised when control of the product is transferred to the customer (i.e, the product is delivered to the customer) and there are no outstanding obligations that could affect the customer's acceptance of the product. Based on the delivery terms of the products as stipulated in the sales contracts signed with the customers, the products are deemed to have been delivered when the risk of damage has been transferred to the customers when the products have arrived at a specific location (including a designated ship at the port of shipment, a designated delivery point at home and abroad, etc.) and the customers have received the products in accordance with the sales contracts.

Sales on consignment: Sales business in which quality acceptance is performed when the customer uses the products and payment is made based on the quantity of products actually used, as agreed in the sales contract, are considered delivered when the customer uses the products.

(XXX) Contract cost

1. Contract performance cost

The Company recognises as an asset the cost of performing a contract that it incurs to perform the contract that is outside the scope of accounting standards for enterprises other than revenue standards and that simultaneously meets the following conditions:

- (1) the cost is directly related to a current or expected contract, including direct labor, direct materials, manufacturing costs (or similar), costs that are clearly attributable to the customer, and other costs that are incurred solely as a result of the contract;
- (2) The cost increases the resources that the enterprise will use to fulfill its performance obligations in the future;
- (3) The cost is expected to be recovered.

The asset is presented in inventory or other non-current assets based on whether the amortisation period at initial recognition exceeds a normal operating cycle.

2. Contract acquisition cost

Incremental costs incurred by the Company in obtaining a contract that are expected to be recovered are recognised as contract acquisition costs as an asset. Incremental costs are costs that the Company would not have incurred without obtaining a contract, such as sales commissions. Where the amortisation period does not exceed one year, it is included in the current profit or loss when incurred.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(XXX) Contract cost (continued)

3. Amortisation of contract costs

The above assets relating to contract costs are amortised at the point in time when the performance obligation is satisfied or in accordance with the progress of the performance obligation, on the same basis as the recognition of income from goods or services relating to the asset, and are included in the profit or loss of the current period.

4. Impairment of contract costs

Where the carrying value of the above assets relating to contract costs is higher than the difference between the remaining consideration expected to be obtained by the Company from the transfer of the commodities related to the assets and the cost estimated to be incurred for the transfer of the related commodities, the excess shall be provided for impairment and recognised as an asset impairment loss.

After the provision for impairment is made, if the difference between the above two items is higher than the carrying amount of the asset due to changes in the factors of impairment in previous periods, the original provision for impairment of the asset is reversed and included in the current profit or loss, but the carrying amount of the asset after the reversal does not exceed the carrying amount of the asset on the reversal date assuming no provision for impairment is made.

(XXXI) Government grants

1. Type

Government grants are monetary assets and non-monetary assets obtained by the Company from the government free of charge. Government grants are divided into asset-related government grants and revenue-related government grants based on the recipients of grants as specified in the relevant government documents.

Government grants relating to assets represent government grants obtained by the Company to purchase, build or otherwise form long-term assets. Revenue-related government grants are government grants other than those relating to assets.

2. Recognition of government grants

At the end of the period, if there is evidence that the company can meet the relevant conditions stipulated in the financial support policy and is expected to receive financial support funds, the government subsidy is recognised at the amount receivable. In addition, government grants are recognised when actually received.

Government grants that are monetary assets are measured at the amount received or receivable. Government grants that are non-monetary assets are measured at fair value; Where the fair value cannot be reliably obtained, it is measured at nominal amount (RMB1.00). Government grants measured at nominal amounts are credited directly to profit or loss for the current period.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(XXXI) Government grants (continued)

3. Accounting treatment

The Company determines whether a class of government subsidy business should be accounted for using the gross method or the net method based on the substance of the economic business. Generally, the Company selects only one approach for similar or similar government-subsidized business and applies that approach consistently to that business.

Items	Accounting content
Categories of government grants accounted for using the gross method	Revenue-related
Categories of government grants accounted for using the net method	Asset-related

Government grants relating to assets should be written down against the carrying amount of the related assets or recognised as deferred revenue. Government grants relating to assets that are recognised as deferred revenue are credited to profit or loss in a reasonable and systematic manner over the useful lives of the assets constructed or purchased.

Government grants relating to revenue that are used to compensate an enterprise for related expenses or losses in subsequent periods are recognised as deferred revenue and are included in the current profit or loss or charged to related costs in the period in which the related expenses or losses are recognised; Those used to compensate the related expenses or losses incurred by the enterprise are directly included in the current profit or loss or related costs when obtained.

Government grants relating to the day-to-day activities of the enterprise are included in other income or offset against related costs and expenses; Government grants that are not related to the daily activities of the enterprise are included in the non-operating income and expenses.

Receiving government subsidies related to preferential policy loan interest discounts to offset the related borrowing costs; Where a loan is obtained at a preferential policy interest rate provided by the lending bank, the recorded value of the loan shall be the amount of the loan actually received, and the relevant borrowing costs shall be calculated based on the principal of the loan and the preferential policy interest rate.

If the recognised government grants need to be returned, the carrying amount of the relevant assets is written down on initial recognition, and the carrying amount of the assets is adjusted; Where there is a relevant deferred revenue balance, the relevant deferred revenue book balance is written down, and the excess is included in the current profit or loss; If there is no relevant deferred revenue, it is directly included in the current profit or loss.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

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

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are recognised on the basis of the difference (temporary difference) between the tax basis of the assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts. At the balance sheet date, deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are measured at the tax rates that apply in the period in which the asset is expected to be recovered or the liability is settled.

1. Basis for recognition of deferred income tax assets

The Company recognises deferred income tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable income will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised and deductible losses and tax deductions can be carried forward to future years. However, deferred income tax assets that arise from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that simultaneously: (1) This transaction is not a business combination. (2) When the transaction occurs, neither accounting profit nor taxable income nor deductible losses will be affected.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences associated with investments in associates that meet the following conditions: it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and it is probable that taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

2. Basis for recognition of deferred income tax liabilities

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences that are due and unpaid between the current and prior periods. But does not include:

- (1) temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of goodwill;
- (2) a temporary difference arising from a transaction or event that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting profit nor taxable income (or deductible losses) when the transaction or event occurs;
- (3) For taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, the timing of reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(XXXII) Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities (continued)

3. Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are presented net of offset when the following conditions are met:
 - (1) The enterprise has the legal right to settle the current income tax assets and current income tax liabilities on a net basis;
 - (2) Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are related to income taxes levied by the same tax administration department on the same taxable entity or different taxable entities, however, in the future period when each significant deferred income tax asset and deferred income tax liability are transferred back, the taxable entities involved intend to settle the current income tax assets and current income tax liabilities on a net basis or acquire assets and settle debts simultaneously.

(XXXIII) Lease

On the commencement date of the contract, the Company evaluates whether the contract is a lease or includes a lease. If one party in a contract gives up the right to control the use of one or more identifiable assets for a period of time in exchange for consideration, the contract is a lease or includes a lease.

1. Spin off of lease contracts

When the contract contains a number of separate leases, the Company will split the contract and separate leases for accounting.

When the contract contains both leasing and non-leasing parts, the Company will split the leasing and non-leasing parts. The leasing part shall be accounted for in accordance with the leasing standards, and the non-leasing part shall be accounted for in accordance with other applicable accounting standards for enterprises.

2. Consolidation of lease contracts

When two or more lease-containing contracts concluded by the Company with the same trader or its related parties at the same time or at a similar time meet one of the following conditions, the Company shall merge them into one contract for accounting:

- (1) The two or more contracts are concluded for general commercial purposes and constitute a package of transactions. If these are not considered as a whole, these overall commercial purposes cannot be recognized.
- (2) The amount of consideration for a contract in two or more contracts depends on the pricing or performance of other contracts.
- (3) The right-to-use assets transferred by the two or more contracts together constitutes a separate lease.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(XXXIII) Lease (continued)

3. Accounting for the Company as lessee

On the commencement date of leasing, the Company recognizes the right-to-use assets and lease liabilities for leases, in addition to short-term leases and low-value assets leases with simplified treatment.

(1) Short-term leases and Low-value assets leases

Short-term lease refers to a lease that does not include purchase options and has a lease term not exceeding 12 months. Low-value asset lease refers to the lease with lower value when a single leased asset has low value when it is new.

The Company does not recognize the right-to-use assets and lease liabilities for the short-term leases and low-value asset leases. Relevant lease payments are incorporated in the cost of related assets or current profits and losses based on the straight-line method or other systematic and reasonable methods during the lease period.

The Company recognizes the right-to-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases and low-value assets other than those mentioned above.

(2) Please refer to this Note (XXII) and (XXVIII) to the financial statements for accounting policies of right-of-use assets and lease liability.

4. Accounting for the Company as Lessor

(1) Classification of Leases

The Company divides the lease into financing lease and operating lease on the start date of the lease. Financial lease refers to a lease that essentially transfers almost all the risks and rewards related to the ownership of leased assets. Its ownership may or may not be transferred eventually. Operational lease refers to leases other than financial leases.

If a lease has one or more of the following characteristics, the Company usually classifies it as a financial lease:

- 1) At the end of the lease term, the ownership of the leased assets is transferred to the lessee.
- 2) The lessee has the option to purchase the leased assets, and the purchase price set by the lessee is low enough compared with the expected fair value of the leased assets when exercising the option. Therefore, it can be reasonably determined on the lease start date that the lessee will exercise the option.
- 3) Although the ownership of the assets is not changed, the lease period accounts for the majority of the life of the leased assets.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(XXXIII) Lease (continued)

4. Accounting for the Company as Lessor (continued)

(1) Classification of Leases (continued)

- 4) At the beginning of the lease, the present value of the rental fee is almost equal to the fair value of the leased assets.
- 5) The nature of leased assets is special. If there is no major transformation, only the lessee can use them.

If one or more of the following conditions exist in a lease, the Company may also be classified as a financial lease:

- 1) If the lessee ends the lease, the lessee shall bear the losses caused by the termination of the lease to the lessor.
- 2) The profits or losses caused by the fluctuation of the fair value of the balance of assets belong to the lessee.
- 3) The lessee can continue to lease far below the market level for the next period.

(2) Accounting for financial lease

At the beginning of the lease term, the Company confirms the financial lease receivable on the financial lease and terminates the recognition of the financial lease assets.

When the initial measurement of the financial lease receivable is made, the present value of the financial lease receivable is the sum of the unsecured balance and the amount of the lease receivable that has not yet been received at the beginning of the lease term and the present value discounted at the interest rate included in the lease. The amount of rental receipts includes:

- 1) Fixed payment and substantive fixed payment after deducting the relevant amount of lease incentive.
- 2) Variable rental payments depending on index or ratio.
- 3) In the case of reasonably determining that the lessee will perform the right of purchase option, the amount of rental receipt includes the right price of purchase option.
- 4) The lease term reflects that the lessee will perform the option to terminate the lease. The lease receipt includes the amount to be paid by the lessee in exercising the option to terminate the lease.
- 5) Guarantee residual value provided by the lessee to the lessor, the party concerned with the lessee and an independent third party with financial capacity to fulfil the guarantee obligation.

III Significant accounting policies, accounting estimates (continued)

(XXXIII) Lease (continued)

4. Accounting for the Company as Lessor (continued)

(2) Accounting for financial lease (continued)

The Company calculates and confirms the interest income for each period of the lease period abased on the fixed rental interest rate, and the variable rental payments which are not included in the net rental investment amount are included in the profits and losses of the current period when they actually occur.

(3) Accounting for operating lease

The Company adopts the straight line method or other systematic and reasonable method to recognize the rental receipts from operating leases as rental income during each period of the lease period. Capitalization of the initial direct expenses incurred in connection with operating leases shall be apportioned on the same basis as the recognition of rental income during the lease period, and shall be recorded in the profits and losses of the current period. Variable rental payments obtained in connection with operating leases that are not incorporated in the rental receipts shall be incorporated in the profits and losses of the current period when they actually occur.

(XXXIV) Repurchase of shares of the Company

The consideration and transaction costs paid in a share repurchase reduce shareholders' equity and no gain or loss is recognised when the shares of the Company are repurchased, transferred or cancelled.

The transfer of stock, according to the difference between the actual amount received and the carrying amount of the stock, included in the capital reserve, the capital reserve is insufficient to offset, offset the surplus reserve and undistributed profits. For the cancellation of stock, the share capital shall be reduced based on the par value of the stock and the number of shares cancelled, and the capital reserve shall be reduced based on the difference between the carrying amount of the cancelled stock and the par value, if the capital reserve is insufficient, the surplus reserve and undistributed profits shall be reduced.

(XXXV) Changes in significant accounting policies and accounting estimates

1. Changes in accounting policies

There were no changes in accounting policies during the Reporting Period.

2. Changes in accounting estimates

There were no changes in significant accounting estimates during the Reporting Period.

IV Tax

(I) Major taxes and tax rates of the Company

Items of taxation	Tax basis	Tax rate
Value-added tax	The output tax is calculated based on the income from sales of goods and taxable services calculated in accordance with the provisions of the tax law. after deducting the deductible input tax in the current period, the difference is the value-added tax payable.	5%, 6%, 9%, 13%
Urban maintenance and construction tax	Based on VAT payable	1%, 5%, 7%
Education surcharge	Based on VAT payable	3%
Local education surcharge	Based on VAT payable	2%
Business income tax	Taxable amount of income	15%, 25%
Property tax	Ad valorem taxation: 1.2% of 70% of the original value of the property. Levied from rent: levied at 12% of rental income.	1.2% 12%

According to the “Notice of Shaanxi Provincial State Administration of Taxation and Shaanxi Provincial Department of Finance on Trial Implementation of Measures for Verification and Deduction of Input Value-added Tax on Agricultural Products in Concentrated Juice Industry”, “Notice of Shanxi Provincial Department of Finance and Shanxi Provincial State Administration of Taxation on Incorporation of Verification and Deduction of Input Value-added Tax on Fruit and Vegetable Juice and Fruit and Vegetable Beverages and Other Industries”, “Notice of Dalian Municipal State Administration of Taxation and Dalian Municipal Finance Bureau on Relevant Issues Concerning Enlargement of Verification and Deduction of Input Value-added Tax on Agricultural Products”, “Notice of Shandong Provincial Department of Finance and Shandong Provincial State Administration of Taxation on Publishing the Verification and Deduction Standard of Input Tax of Value-added Tax on Some Agricultural Products such as Soybeans” and the “Notice of the State Administration of Taxation of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region on Further Expanding the Pilot Industry Scope of Deduction of Input VAT on Agricultural Products”, Baishui Andre Juice Co., Ltd. and Liqan Andre Juice Co., Ltd. subsidiaries of the Company, have been subject to the approved deduction of input tax of agricultural product value-added tax since January 2014, Yongji Andre Juice Co., Ltd., since December 2014, and Dalian Andre Juice Co., Ltd., since April 2018 and Yantai North Andre Juice Co., Ltd and Yantai Longkou Andre Juice Co., Ltd., since January 2021 and Aksu Andre Juice Co., Ltd., since April 2023. When agricultural products are purchased, the recorded value of raw materials is recognised based on the amount including tax, when finished products are sold, the approved deduction of input tax is deducted from current operating costs. As a result, the Company’s VAT to be credited at the end of the year excludes the input tax on purchased agricultural products that have not yet been sold under the approved deduction method of VAT on agricultural products.

Note: renamed from Liqan Yitong Juice Co., Ltd. to Liqan Andre Juice Co., Ltd. on 3 June, 2024.

IV Tax (continued)

(II) Preferential tax policies and basis

Except for the following subsidiaries which are entitled to tax incentives, the income tax rate applicable to the Company and domestic subsidiaries for the year is 25%, and the overseas subsidiaries of the Company are subject to income tax at the local applicable tax rates.

1. According to Announcement No. 23 of 2020 of the Ministry of finance, the State Administration of Taxation and the national development and Reform Commission on the Continuation of the Enterprise Income Tax Policy for the Western Development, Baishui Andre Juice Co., Ltd. and Anyue Andre Lemon Industry Technology Co., Ltd. shall pay the enterprise income tax at the reduced tax rate of 15% from 2021 to 2030. And Aksu Andre Juice Co., Ltd. shall pay the enterprise income tax at the reduced tax rate of 15% from 2023 to 2030.
2. According to the Notice of the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation on Issuing the Scope of Primary Processing of Agricultural Products Subject to the Preferential Enterprise Income Tax Policy (for Trial Implementation) (Cai Shui [2008] No.149), Yantai North Andre Juice Co., Ltd., Baishui Andre Juice Co., Ltd., Xuzhou Andre Juice Co., Ltd., Yantai Longkou Andre Juice Co., Ltd., Dalian Andre Juice Co., Ltd., Yongji Andre Juice Co., Ltd., Liquan Andre Juice Co., Ltd., Anyue Andre Lemon Industry Technology Co., Ltd. and Aksu Andre Juice Co., Ltd., are entitled to the preferential policy of exemption from income tax for the raw juice and fruit dregs produced and sold.

V Notes to key items in the consolidated financial statements

(The following monetary units are all RMB unless otherwise specified. The Closing balance refers to 30 June 2024, the Opening balance refers to 1 January 2024 and the last closing balance refers to 31 December 2023)

Note 1. Cash at bank and on hand

Items	Closing balance	Opening balance
Cash on hand	100.65	100.65
Deposits with banks	241,227,367.78	544,174,112.63
Total	<u>241,227,468.43</u>	<u>544,174,213.28</u>
Of which: total amount deposited abroad	2,975,410.05	3,052,569.11

As at 30 June 2024, the Company had no funds pledged, frozen, or potentially at risk of recovery.

V Notes to key items in the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Note 2. Financial assets held for trading

Items	Closing balance	Opening balance
Subtotal of financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss	638,900,000.00	146,474,548.64
Asset management plan	–	51,555,000.00
Funds	–	59,280,540.00
Investment in equity instruments	–	35,639,008.64
Investment in debt instruments	638,900,000.00	–
Total	638,900,000.00	146,474,548.64

Note: All debt instrument investments purchased during the reporting period refer to low-risk wealth management products issued by banks with shorter holding period.

Note 3. Bills receivable

- Bills receivable are presented by category

Items	Closing balance	Opening balance
Bank's acceptance bill	1,134,375.00	7,347,725.00
Total	1,134,375.00	7,347,725.00

As at 30 June 2024, the Company believes that the bills receivable held by the Company do not have significant credit risk and will not cause significant losses due to the default of banks or other issuers. The Company has no pledged notes receivable.

Note 4. Accounts receivables

- Disclosure of trade receivables by age

Aging	Closing balance	Opening balance
Within 6 months (inclusive)	303,880,052.20	142,494,073.95
6 months to 1 year (inclusive)	44,183.60	1,423,334.99
Subtotal	303,924,235.80	143,917,408.94
Less: loss allowance	22,911,364.62	9,474,403.13
Total	281,012,871.18	134,443,005.81

V Notes to key items in the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Note 4. Accounts receivables (continued)

2. Classified disclosure by bad debt provision accrual method

Type	Book balance		Closing balance Bad-debt provision		Book value
	Amount	Percentage (%)	Amount	Accrual percentage (%)	
Accounts receivable for which ECLs are accrued individually	-	-	-	-	-
Accounts receivable with expected credit losses by portfolio	303,924,235.80	100.00	22,911,364.62	7.54	281,012,871.18
Where: Portfolio of amounts due from customers	<u>303,924,235.80</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>22,911,364.62</u>	<u>7.54</u>	<u>281,012,871.18</u>
Total	<u>303,924,235.80</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>22,911,364.62</u>	<u>7.54</u>	<u>281,012,871.18</u>

Type	Book balance		Opening balance Bad-debt provision		Book value
	Amount	Percentage (%)	Amount	Accrual percentage (%)	
Accounts receivable for which ECLs are accrued individually	-	-	-	-	-
Accounts receivable with expected credit losses by portfolio	143,917,408.94	100.00	9,474,403.13	6.58	134,443,005.81
Where: Portfolio of amounts due from customers	<u>143,917,408.94</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>9,474,403.13</u>	<u>6.58</u>	<u>134,443,005.81</u>
Total	<u>143,917,408.94</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>9,474,403.13</u>	<u>6.58</u>	<u>134,443,005.81</u>

V Notes to key items in the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Note 4. Accounts receivables (continued)

3. Accounts receivable with expected credit losses by portfolio

(1) Portfolio of amounts due from customers

Aging	Book balance	Closing balance	Accrual percentage (%)
		Bad-debt provision	
Not past due	280,950,968.95	16,857,058.14	6.00
Within 30 days overdue	19,324,134.08	3,864,826.82	20.00
31 to 60 days overdue	3,649,132.77	2,189,479.66	60.00
Total	<u>303,924,235.80</u>	<u>22,911,364.62</u>	<u>7.54</u>

4. Provision for bad debts withdrawn, recovered or reversed in the current period

Type	Opening balance	Provision	Changes in current period		Other changes	Closing balance
			Recovery or reversal	Cancel after verification		
Accounts receivable for which ECLs are accrued individually	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounts receivable with expected credit losses by portfolio	9,474,403.13	13,436,961.49	-	-	-	22,911,364.62
Where: Portfolio of amounts due from customers	<u>9,474,403.13</u>	<u>13,436,961.49</u>	-	-	-	<u>22,911,364.62</u>
Total	<u>9,474,403.13</u>	<u>13,436,961.49</u>	-	-	-	<u>22,911,364.62</u>

5. There are no actual accounts receivable written off in this period.

6. Five largest accounts receivable by debtor at the end of the period

Item	Closing balance	Percentage of accounts receivable ending balance (%)	Provision for bad debts has been made
Summary of the top five accounts receivable by debtor in the closing balance	<u>144,133,625.45</u>	<u>47.42</u>	<u>8,648,017.53</u>

V Notes to key items in the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Note 5. Advance payment

1. Prepayments are presented by age

Aging	Closing balance		Opening balance	
	Amount	Percentage (%)	Amount	Percentage (%)
Within 1 year	8,571,841.48	100.00	1,743,659.77	99.96
1-2 years	—	—	633.90	0.04
Total	<u>8,571,841.48</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>1,744,293.67</u>	<u>100.00</u>

2. Top five prepayments of ending balance by prepayment object

Item	Closing balance	Percentage of total prepayments (%)
Summary of the top five prepaid payments in the closing balance	<u>5,857,802.98</u>	<u>68.34</u>

Note 6. Other receivables

Items	Closing balance	Opening balance
Other receivables	<u>877,173.78</u>	<u>999,749.54</u>
Total	<u>877,173.78</u>	<u>999,749.54</u>

Note: Other receivables in the above table refer to other receivables after deducting interest receivable and dividends receivable.

V Notes to key items in the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Note 6. Other receivables (continued)

(I) Other receivables

1. Disclosure by age

Aging	Closing balance	Opening balance
Within 1 year	808,498.72	655,591.44
1-2 years	121,000.00	163,674.84
2-3 years	-	215,090.12
3-4 years	-	30,500.00
4-5 years	500.00	98,145.55
Over 5 years	800.00	-
Subtotal	930,798.72	1,163,001.95
Less: loss allowance	53,624.94	163,252.41
Total	877,173.78	999,749.54

2. Breakdown by nature of amounts

Nature of money	Closing balance	Opening balance
Deposits, petty cash, cash pledge	369,332.70	382,624.23
Others	561,466.02	780,377.72
Subtotal	930,798.72	1,163,001.95
Less: loss allowance	53,624.94	163,252.41
Total	877,173.78	999,749.54

V Notes to key items in the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Note 6. Other receivables (continued)

(I) Other receivables (continued)

3. Classified disclosure by bad debt provision accrual method

Type	Book balance		Closing balance Bad-debt provision		Book value
	Amount	Percentage (%)	Amount	Accrual percentage (%)	
Other receivables for which expected credit losses are accrued individually	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables for which ECLs are accrued by portfolio	930,798.72	100.00	53,624.94	5.76	877,173.78
Where: Portfolio with low credit risk, such as margin and reserve fund portfolio	930,798.72	100.00	53,624.94	5.76	877,173.78
Total	930,798.72	100.00	53,624.94	5.76	877,173.78

Type	Book balance		Opening balance Bad-debt provision		Book value
	Amount	Percentage (%)	Amount	Accrual percentage (%)	
Other receivables for which expected credit losses are accrued individually	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables for which ECLs are accrued by portfolio	1,163,001.95	100.00	163,252.41	14.04	999,749.54
Where: Portfolio with low credit risk, such as margin and reserve fund portfolio	1,163,001.95	100.00	163,252.41	14.04	999,749.54
Total	1,163,001.95	100.00	163,252.41	14.04	999,749.54

V Notes to key items in the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Note 6. Other receivables (continued)

(I) Other receivables (continued)

4. Other accounts receivable for anticipated credit losses on a portfolio basis

(1) Portfolio with low credit risk, such as margin and reserve fund portfolio

Overdue days	Closing balance		
	Book balance	Bad-debt provision	Percentage(%)
Within 1 year	808,498.72	40,424.94	5.00
1-2 years	121,000.00	12,100.00	10.00
2-3 years	-	-	20.00
3-4 years	-	-	40.00
4-5 years	500.00	300.00	60.00
Over 5 years	800.00	800.00	100.00
Total	<u>930,798.72</u>	<u>53,624.94</u>	<u>5.76</u>

5. Provision for bad debts of other receivables

Bad-debt provision	Stage one	Stage two	Stage three	Total
	Expected credit loss in the next 12 months	Expected credit loss over the whole duration (No credit impairment)	Expected credit loss over the whole duration (Credit impairment occurred)	
Opening balance	163,252.41	-	-	163,252.41
Provision in current period	-	-	-	-
Return in current period	109,627.47	-	-	109,627.47
Transfer in current period	-	-	-	-
Write off in current period	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	<u>53,624.94</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>53,624.94</u>

V Notes to key items in the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Note 6. Other receivables (continued)

(I) Other receivables (continued)

6. Five largest other receivables by debtor at the end of the year

Name of organization	Nature of money	Closing Balance	Aging	Percentage of other receivables ending balance (%)	Bad-debt provision closing balance
Tianjin Wahaha Hongzhen Food and Beverage Trading Co., Ltd.	Deposit	100,000.00	1-2 years	10.74	10,000.00
Jinmailang Beverage Co., Ltd. Longyao Branch	Deposit	100,000.00	Within 1 year	10.74	5,000.00
State grid Shandong electric power company Yantai power supply company	Cash pledge	20,000.00	1-2 years	2.15	2,000.00
Qu Yunjiang	Petty cash	20,000.00	Within 1 year	2.15	1,000.00
Huatai Property & Casualty Insurance Co., Ltd. Shanghai Branch	Deposit	19,884.17	Within 1 year	2.14	994.21
Total		259,884.17		27.92	18,994.21

Note 7. Inventory

1. Inventory classification

Items	Closing Balance			Opening balance		
	Book balance	Depreciation reserve/ Provision for depreciation of contract performance cost	Book value	Book balance	Depreciation reserve/Provision for depreciation of contract performance cost	Book value
Raw materials	44,511,419.00	-	44,511,419.00	30,572,231.80	-	30,572,231.80
Work in process	31,201,708.20	-	31,201,708.20	-	-	-
Finished goods	507,685,854.32	574,828.31	507,111,026.01	870,743,249.98	382,303.78	870,360,946.20
Total	583,398,981.52	574,828.31	582,824,153.21	901,315,481.78	382,303.78	900,933,178.00

V Notes to key items in the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Note 7. Inventory (continued)

2. Provision for depreciation of inventories and provision for depreciation of contract performance cost

Items	Increase in current period			Decrease in current period			Closing Balance
	Opening balance	Provision	Others	Switch back	Resell	Others	
Finished goods	382,303.78	192,524.53	-	-	-	-	574,828.31
Total	<u>382,303.78</u>	<u>192,524.53</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>574,828.31</u>

Note 8. Other current assets

Items	Closing balance	Opening balance
Input VAT recoverable	<u>25,932,767.68</u>	15,373,766.54
Total	<u>25,932,767.68</u>	<u>15,373,766.54</u>

Note 9. Other non-current financial assets

Items	Closing Balance	Opening balance
Equity instrument investment	<u>566,000.00</u>	566,000.00
Total	<u>566,000.00</u>	<u>566,000.00</u>

Note 10. Fixed assets

Items	Closing balance	Opening balance
Fixed assets	743,896,971.65	757,884,823.49
Liquidation of fixed assets	-	-
Total	<u>743,896,971.65</u>	<u>757,884,823.49</u>

V Notes to key items in the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Note 10. Fixed assets (continued)

(1) Fixed assets

1. Fixed assets

Items	Plant and buildings	Machinery and equipment	Motor vehicles	Office and other equipments	Total
I. Original book value					
1. Opening balance	582,423,342.90	1,001,869,917.28	11,492,594.14	26,853,324.14	1,622,639,178.46
2. Increase in current period	779,375.24	2,042,358.36	635,265.49	363,167.08	3,820,166.17
Reclassification	-	875,858.29	-	-	875,858.29
Purchases	-	766,698.28	635,265.49	363,167.08	1,765,130.85
Transfer-in of construction in progress	694,429.67	399,801.79	-	-	1,094,231.46
Translation differences in foreign currency statements	84,945.57	-	-	-	84,945.57
3. Decrease in current period	-	209,317.09	183,523.00	948,880.51	1,341,720.60
Reclassification	-	-	-	875,858.29	875,858.29
Disposal or retirement	-	209,317.09	183,523.00	73,022.22	465,862.31
4. Closing balance	583,202,718.14	1,003,702,958.55	11,944,336.63	26,267,610.71	1,625,117,624.03
II. Accumulated depreciation					
1. Opening balance	186,402,638.76	603,987,007.61	8,529,110.00	21,173,278.99	820,092,035.36
2. Increase in current period	5,799,307.03	10,888,433.24	384,017.30	552,647.41	17,624,404.98
Reclassification	-	788,272.47	-	-	788,272.47
Provision for current period	5,787,072.16	10,100,160.77	384,017.30	552,647.41	16,823,897.64
Translation differences in foreign currency statements	12,234.87	-	-	-	12,234.87
3. Decrease in current period	-	138,944.40	165,170.70	853,992.47	1,158,107.57
Reclassification	-	-	-	788,272.47	788,272.47
Disposal or retirement	-	138,944.40	165,170.70	65,720.00	369,835.10
4. Closing balance	192,201,945.79	614,736,496.45	8,747,956.60	20,871,933.93	836,558,332.77
III. Impairment allowance					
1. Opening balance	22,052,390.44	22,489,144.08	-	120,785.09	44,662,319.61
2. Increase in current period	-	-	-	-	-
3. Decrease in current period	-	-	-	-	-
4. Closing balance	22,052,390.44	22,489,144.08	-	120,785.09	44,662,319.61
IV. Book value					
1. Closing carrying amount	368,948,381.91	366,477,318.02	3,196,380.03	5,274,891.69	743,896,971.65
2. Opening book value	<u>373,968,313.70</u>	<u>375,393,765.59</u>	<u>2,963,484.14</u>	<u>5,559,260.06</u>	<u>757,884,823.49</u>

V Notes to key items in the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Note 10. Fixed assets (continued)

(1) Fixed assets (continued)

2. Temporarily idle fixed assets

Category	Original value	Accumulated depreciation	Provision for impairment	Book value
Housings and buildings	<u>2,015,336.95</u>	<u>1,171,887.73</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>843,449.22</u>
Total	<u><u>2,015,336.95</u></u>	<u><u>1,171,887.73</u></u>	<u><u>—</u></u>	<u><u>843,449.22</u></u>

3. Fixed assets leased out under operating leases

Items	Closing book value
Plant and buildings	<u>14,308,960.63</u>
Total	<u><u>14,308,960.63</u></u>

The fixed assets leased out by the Company through operating leases were mainly two office buildings, several commercial outlets and an apartment building located in the Muping Economic Development Zone of Yantai City.

Note 11. Construction in progress

Items	Closing balance	Opening balance
Construction in process	<u>5,172,914.48</u>	<u>1,384,429.43</u>
Engineering materials	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total	<u><u>5,172,914.48</u></u>	<u><u>1,384,429.43</u></u>

V Notes to key items in the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Note 11. Construction in progress (continued)

(1) Construction in process

1. Construction in progress

Items	Closing balance			Opening balance		
	Book balance	Impairment allowance	Book value	Book balance	Impairment allowance	Book value
Devices to be installed	4,481,043.87	-	4,481,043.87	1,263,557.87	-	1,263,557.87
Building renovation	691,870.61	-	691,870.61	120,871.56	-	120,871.56
Total	<u>5,172,914.48</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,172,914.48</u>	<u>1,384,429.43</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,384,429.43</u>

2. Significant construction in progress in current period

Project of construction in progress	Opening balance	Increase in current period	Transferred to fixed assets in current period	Decrease in current period	Closing balance
Project with an annual output of 7,200 tons of decolorized and deacidified concentrated juice	-	2,369,742.75	399,801.79	-	1,969,940.96
Project with an annual output of 12,000 tons of NFC juice	-	3,060,776.96	-	-	3,060,776.96
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>5,430,519.71</u>	<u>399,801.79</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,030,717.92</u>

V Notes to key items in the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Note 11. Construction in progress (continued)

(1) Construction in process (continued)

2. Significant construction in progress in current period (continued)

Project of construction in progress	Budget (ten thousand yuan)	As % of the budget	Project progress(%)	Accumulated amount of capitalized interest	Capitalized interest in current period	Interest capitalization rate of current period	Sources of funding
Project with an annual output of 7,200 tons of decolorized and deacidified concentrated juice	12,722.75	9.89	12.00	-	-	-	Self-raised funds
Project with an annual output of 12,000 tons of NFC juice	10,466.83	8.96	20.00	-	-	-	Self-raised funds
Total	23,189.58	-	-	-	-	-	

Note 12. Intangible assets

1. Intangible assets

Items	Land use right	Total
I. Original book value		
1. Opening balance	127,559,128.10	127,559,128.10
2. Increase in current period	-	-
3. Decrease in current period	8,820,672.75	8,820,672.75
Disposal	8,820,672.75	8,820,672.75
4. Closing balance	118,738,455.35	118,738,455.35
II. Accumulated amortization		
1. Opening balance	35,056,546.56	35,056,546.56
2. Increase in current period	1,346,994.19	1,346,994.19
Provision for current period	1,346,994.19	1,346,994.19
3. Decrease in current period	3,429,238.34	3,429,238.34
Disposal	3,429,238.34	3,429,238.34
4. Closing balance	32,974,302.41	32,974,302.41
III. Impairment allowance		
1. Opening balance	-	-
2. Increase in current period	-	-
3. Decrease in current period	-	-
4. Closing balance	-	-
IV. Book value		
1. Closing carrying amount	85,764,152.94	85,764,152.94
2. Opening book value	92,502,581.54	92,502,581.54

V Notes to key items in the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Note 13. Development Expenditure

Items	Opening balance	Increase in current period		Decrease in current period		Closing balance
		Internal development expenditure	Others	Recognized as intangible assets	Included in the current profits and losses	
Development and Application of Key Technologies for Deep Processing of Representative Fruits in Northern China	-	388,825.34	-	-	-	388,825.34
The 14th five-year national project of accurate storage, transportation, and processing after harvest	-	35,491.88	-	-	-	35,491.88
Total	-	424,317.22	-	-	-	424,317.22

Note 14. Goodwill

1. Original carrying amount of goodwill

The name of the investee or the event forming goodwill	Opening balance	Increase in current period		Decrease in current period		Closing balance
		Formation of business combination		Disposals		
Anyue Andre Lemon Industry Technology Co., Ltd.	3,066,598.32	-	-	-	-	3,066,598.32
Yongji Andre Juice Co., Ltd.	4,566,292.71	-	-	-	-	4,566,292.71
Yantai Longkou Andre Juice Co., Ltd.	1,020,683.72	-	-	-	-	1,020,683.72
Total	8,653,574.75	-	-	-	-	8,653,574.75

Note: On 29 April 2014, the Company paid an acquisition cost of RMB52,120,000.00 to acquire the interest in Anyue Andre Lemon Industry Technology Co., Ltd. The excess of the acquisition cost over the proportionate share of the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of Anyue Andre Lemon Industry Technology Co., Ltd. was recognized as goodwill relating to Anyue Andre Lemon Industry Technology Co., Ltd.

On 26 April 2011, the Company paid an acquisition cost of RMB56,201,585.00 to acquire the interest in Yongji Andre Juice Co., Ltd. The excess of the acquisition cost over the proportionate share of the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of Yongji Andre Juice Co., Ltd. was recognized as goodwill relating to Yongji Andre Juice Co., Ltd.

On 13 September 2002, the Company paid an acquisition cost of RMB32,035,810.00 to acquire the interest in Yantai Longkou Andre Juice Co., Ltd. The excess of the acquisition cost over the proportionate share of the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of Yantai Longkou Andre Juice Co., Ltd. was recognized as goodwill relating to Yantai Longkou Andre Juice Co., Ltd.

V Notes to key items in the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Note 14. Goodwill (continued)

2. Provision for impairment of goodwill

The name of the investee or the event forming goodwill	Opening balance	Increase in current period Provision	Decrease in current period Disposals	Closing balance
Anyue Andre Lemon Industry Technology Co., Ltd.	3,066,598.32	–	–	3,066,598.32
Total	3,066,598.32	–	–	3,066,598.32

Note 15. Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities

1. Details of deductible temporary differences for unrecognised deferred income tax assets

Items	Closing balance	Opening balance
Deductible temporary differences	71,268,735.80	57,748,877.25
Deductible loss	9,832,762.49	4,513,522.03
Total	81,101,498.29	62,262,399.28

2. Expiration of deductible tax losses for unrecognised deferred tax assets

Age	Closing balance	Opening balance
2024	–	53,475.07
2025	–	–
2026	1,803,830.81	1,803,830.81
2027	200,213.05	200,213.05
2028	7,785,258.09	2,456,003.10
2029	43,460.54	–
Total	9,832,762.49	4,513,522.03

V Notes to key items in the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Note 16. Other non-current assets

Items	Closing balance			Opening balance		
	Book balance	Depreciation reserve	Book value	Book balance	Depreciation reserve	Book value
Advance payment for equipment and project purchase	<u>22,834,931.23</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>22,834,931.23</u>	927,040.00	-	927,040.00
Total	<u><u>22,834,931.23</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>22,834,931.23</u></u>	<u><u>927,040.00</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>927,040.00</u></u>

Note 17. Accounts payable

Items	Closing balance	Opening balance
Materials and other payables	<u>42,867,574.51</u>	37,493,818.39
Amounts due for works and equipments	<u>8,926,276.32</u>	<u>8,541,904.60</u>
Total	<u><u>51,793,850.83</u></u>	<u><u>46,035,722.99</u></u>

1. Disclosure by age

Items	Closing balance	Opening balance
Within 1 year	<u>47,233,688.02</u>	37,184,592.53
More than 1 years	<u>4,560,162.81</u>	<u>8,851,130.46</u>
Total	<u><u>51,793,850.83</u></u>	<u><u>46,035,722.99</u></u>

Note 18. Contract liabilities

1. Contract liabilities

Items	Closing balance	Opening balance
Payments received in advance	<u>3,149,925.17</u>	<u>2,684,114.99</u>
Total	<u><u>3,149,925.17</u></u>	<u><u>2,684,114.99</u></u>

V Notes to key items in the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Note 19. Employee benefits payable

1. Details of employee benefits payable:

Items	Opening balance	Increase in current period	Decrease in current period	Closing balance
Short-term employee benefits	19,875,915.76	29,023,383.38	37,025,006.03	11,874,293.11
Post-employment benefits – defined contribution plans	–	3,267,148.38	3,267,148.38	–
Total	<u>19,875,915.76</u>	<u>32,290,531.76</u>	<u>40,292,154.41</u>	<u>11,874,293.11</u>

2. Short-term employee benefits

Items	Opening balance	Increase in current period	Decrease in current period	Closing balance
Wages, bonuses, allowances and subsidies	12,464,837.09	26,600,224.27	34,281,257.79	4,783,803.57
Staff welfare	7,360,882.08	45,567.85	343,334.08	7,063,115.85
Social security contributions	–	1,691,794.18	1,691,794.18	–
Among them: Basic medical insurance	–	1,454,073.18	1,454,073.18	–
Work injury insurance	–	163,083.14	163,083.14	–
Maternity insurance	–	74,637.86	74,637.86	–
Housing fund	–	511,043.00	511,043.00	–
Labour union funds and staff education funds	50,196.59	174,754.08	197,576.98	27,373.69
Total	<u>19,875,915.76</u>	<u>29,023,383.38</u>	<u>37,025,006.03</u>	<u>11,874,293.11</u>

3. Defined contribution plans

Items	Opening balance	Increase in current period	Decrease in current period	Closing balance
Basic pension	–	3,133,593.52	3,133,593.52	–
Unemployment insurance	–	133,554.86	133,554.86	–
Total	<u>–</u>	<u>3,267,148.38</u>	<u>3,267,148.38</u>	<u>–</u>

V Notes to key items in the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Note 19. Employee benefits payable (continued)

4. Other description of Employee benefits payable

- 1) As at 30 June 2024, there were no amounts in arrears in the remuneration payable by the Company to the employees.
- 2) In accordance with the relevant PRC regulations, the Company participates in the employees' defined contribution retirement scheme arranged by the local government for its employees. The Company is required to make contributions to the retirement scheme at a specific percentage or at a specific amount of the employees' remuneration. The relevant local government authorities are responsible for all retirement liabilities of the retired employees. The Company is not subject to any other material obligation in respect of the payment of pension in respect of these plans other than the annual contributions mentioned above.
- 3) During the period (January to June of 2024, 2023 and 2022), the Company had no forfeited contributions (by employers on behalf of employees who leave the defined contribution plans of the Company prior to vesting fully in such contributions) which may be used by the Company to reduce the existing level of contributions.

Note 20. Taxes payable

Tax items	Closing balance	Opening balance
Value-added tax	7,991,986.21	777,099.14
Property tax	388,318.69	661,028.32
Land use tax	335,489.01	681,402.11
Business income tax	-	3,640,322.17
Construction tax and educational surcharges	1,212,684.49	47,419.09
Tariff	1,224,011.60	-
Others	232,199.34	366,985.24
	<u>11,384,689.34</u>	<u>6,174,256.07</u>
Total	<u><u>11,384,689.34</u></u>	<u><u>6,174,256.07</u></u>

Note 21. Other accounts payable

Items	Closing balance	Opening balance
Other payables	1,718,129.74	2,035,247.71
Total	<u><u>1,718,129.74</u></u>	<u><u>2,035,247.71</u></u>

Note: Other payables in the above table refer to other payables after deducting interest payable and dividend payable.

V Notes to key items in the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Note 21. Other accounts payable (continued)

(I) Other payables

1. Other payables by nature of amount

Nature of money	Closing balance	Opening balance
Quality guarantee fund	75,868.78	33,245.50
Deposits and margin	735,817.59	1,342,266.73
Accrued expenses	179,445.89	10,190.05
Others	726,997.48	649,545.43
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	1,718,129.74	2,035,247.71
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Note 22. Other current liabilities

Items	Closing balance	Opening balance
Output tax to be transferred	408,322.58	184,880.15
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	408,322.58	184,880.15
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Note 23. Long-term payables

Items	Closing balance	Opening balance
Long-term payables	1,711,139.50	1,692,623.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	1,711,139.50	1,692,623.00
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Note: Long-term payables in the above table refer to long-term payables after deducting special payables.

V Notes to key items in the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Note 23. Long-term payables (continued)

(I) Long-term payables

1. Long-term payables classification

Nature of money	Closing balance	Opening balance
Payable for plant ownership and land use rights	1,081,299.50	1,062,783.00
Special funds for counterpart aid from Jiangsu and Shaanxi	<u>629,840.00</u>	<u>629,840.00</u>
Total	<u><u>1,711,139.50</u></u>	<u><u>1,692,623.00</u></u>

Note 24. Deferred income

Items	Opening balance	Increase in current period	Decrease in current period	Closing balance	Cause of formation
Revenue-related government grants	937,894.57	1,147,000.00	-	2,084,894.57	See Note 24.1
Asset-related government grants	<u>1,100,000.00</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,100,000.00</u>	See Note 24.1
Total	<u><u>2,037,894.57</u></u>	<u><u>1,147,000.00</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>3,184,894.57</u></u>	

V Notes to key items in the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Note 24. Deferred income (continued)

1. Deferred revenue in relation to government grants

Liability item	Opening balance	The amount of subsidy added in the current period	Amount included in non-operating income	Amount included in other incomes	Amount of write-down of costs and expenses in the current period	Add: other changes	Closing balance	Asset-related/revenue-related
Development and application of key technologies for deep processing of representative fruits in North China	937,894.57	777,000.00	-	-	-	-	1,714,894.57	Revenue-related
Provincial Modern Agriculture Industrial Park - Apple deep processing industrial park	1,100,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	1,100,000.00	Asset-related
The 14th five-year national project of accurate storage, transportation, and processing after harvest	-	370,000.00	-	-	-	-	370,000.00	Revenue-related
Total	2,037,894.57	1,147,000.00	-	-	-	-	3,184,894.57	

Note 25. Share capital

Items	Opening balance	Current Period Change Increase (+) Decrease (-)			Others	Subtotal	Closing balance
		Issue a new share	Give out shares	Conversion of provident fund into shares			
Total number of shares	349,000,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	349,000,000.00

Note 26. Treasury stock

Items	Opening balance	Increase in current period	Decrease in current period	Closing balance
Reduce the registered capital from repurchase	-	27,173,361.84	-	27,173,361.84
Total	-	27,173,361.84	-	27,173,361.84

V Notes to key items in the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Note 26. Treasury stock (continued)

Description of treasury stock:

As of 30 June 2024, the Company has actually repurchased 3,030,000 shares of H Shares, accounting for 3.86% of the Company's total share capital of H Shares, accounting for 0.87% of the Company's total share capital, and the total amount paid was RMB27,173,361.84 (inclusive of transaction costs). The implementation of the repurchase meets the requirements of the Company's share repurchase plan and relevant laws and regulations.

Note 27. Surplus reserve

Items	Opening balance	Increase in current period	Decrease in current period	Closing balance
Legal earned surplus reserve	109,950,353.75	—	—	109,950,353.75
Total	109,950,353.75	—	—	109,950,353.75

Note 28. Retained earnings

Items	Current period amount	Prior period amount
Undistributed profit at end of prior period before adjustment	2,070,671,322.38	1,856,357,428.90
Adjust the total undistributed profit at the beginning of the period (increase+, decrease-)	—	—
Adjusted opening undistributed profit	2,070,671,322.38	1,856,357,428.90
Plus: net profit attributable to owners of the parent in the current period	133,833,355.58	255,520,074.21
Less: draw down statutory surplus reserve	—	5,436,180.73
common stock dividend payable	76,780,000.00	35,770,000.00
Undistributed profit at end of period	2,127,724,677.96	2,070,671,322.38

Note 29. Operating income and operating costs

1. Operating income, operating costs

Items	Current amount incurred		Prior period occurrence	
	Income	Cost	Income	Cost
Principal businesses	629,609,727.60	456,946,460.90	494,594,684.81	337,678,262.71
Other businesses	2,568,629.83	1,199,018.25	3,050,337.68	1,445,206.81
Total	632,178,357.43	458,145,479.15	497,645,022.49	339,123,469.52

V Notes to key items in the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Note 29. Operating income and operating costs (continued)

2. Disaggregated information of operating income and operating costs

Classification of contracts	operating income	operating cost
By product category		
Fruit juice and essence	599,124,898.67	441,579,441.08
Fruit residue	30,484,828.93	15,367,019.82
Others	2,568,629.83	1,199,018.25
By operating segments		
America	102,156,979.29	–
Asia	341,888,262.96	–
Africa	43,676,450.58	–
Europe	95,573,886.91	–
Oceania	48,882,777.69	–
By time of transfer of goods		
Transfer at a certain point	632,178,357.43	458,145,479.15
Transfer within a certain period of time	–	–
Total	<u>632,178,357.43</u>	<u>458,145,479.15</u>

Note: The Company carries out cost accounting according to the categories of products, not according to the categories of customer, sells model or operating segments. Therefore, operating cost is not presented by operating segments.

Note 30. Taxes and surcharges

Items	Current amount incurred	Prior period occurrence
Urban maintenance and construction tax	1,439,218.03	1,942,799.25
Surcharge for Education	1,203,080.60	1,640,785.48
Property tax	1,501,819.04	1,658,032.15
Land use tax	1,301,085.21	1,611,998.29
Others	332,777.77	443,179.40
Total	<u>5,777,980.65</u>	<u>7,296,794.57</u>

V Notes to key items in the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Note 31. Selling and distribution expenses

Items	Current amount incurred	Prior period occurrence
Payroll and welfare	1,111,112.18	1,092,094.27
Sales commission	180,619.40	55,937.03
Others	409,672.76	431,274.33
Total	<u>1,701,404.34</u>	<u>1,579,305.63</u>

Note 32. General and administrative expenses

Items	Current amount incurred	Prior period occurrence
Payroll and welfare	8,851,039.42	9,917,431.90
Depreciation and amortisation charges	3,557,684.68	3,487,612.49
Maintenance and service charges	510,611.95	36,397.97
Audit and consulting fees	1,078,417.68	1,500,333.45
Office and travel expenses	655,001.94	632,506.16
Others	2,017,385.14	3,517,155.50
Total	<u>16,670,140.81</u>	<u>19,091,437.47</u>

Note: Auditor fees for the current period is RMB867,924.53, of which the majority was for 2023 financial audits.

Note 33. Research and development expenses

Items	Current amount incurred	Prior period occurrence
Employee compensation	2,028,495.12	1,964,668.92
Depreciation and amortisation	291,372.95	224,094.66
Experimental materials and inspection fee	657,496.68	440,995.76
Others	131,580.45	153,412.97
Total	<u>3,108,945.20</u>	<u>2,783,172.31</u>

V Notes to key items in the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Note 34. Financial expenses

Items	Current amount incurred	Prior period occurrence
Interest expense	18,516.50	914,951.61
Less: interest income	3,055,384.27	6,576,022.27
Exchange gain or loss	-5,557,314.76	-7,082,987.31
Bank charges	109,744.08	80,663.60
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	-8,484,438.45	-12,663,394.37
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Note 35. Other income

1. Details of other income

Sources of other income

	Current amount incurred	Prior period occurrence
Government subsidy	579,000.00	2,528,425.00
Refund of personal income tax handling fee	9,722.10	9,783.64
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	588,722.10	2,538,208.64
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

V Notes to key items in the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Note 35. Other income (continued)

2. Government grants included in other income

Items	Current amount incurred	Prior period occurrence	Asset-related or
Revenue-related			
Special development funds of small and medium-size enterprises	351,000.00	–	Revenue-related
Reward funds for stable and increased production in the consumer goods industry	100,000.00	–	Revenue-related
Special funds for business development	75,000.00	–	Revenue-related
Reward and subsidy of small and micro industrial enterprises upgraded to industrial enterprises above designated size	50,000.00	–	Revenue-related
Subsidy from the Management Committee of Muping Economic Development Zone	–	788,900.00	Revenue-related
Listing reward	–	1,600,000.00	Revenue-related
Subsidy for pest control at plant protection stations in 2022	–	40,000.00	Revenue-related
Preferential policy of tax refund for ex-servicemen	–	92,250.00	Revenue-related
Others	3,000.00	7,275.00	Revenue-related
	<u>579,000.00</u>	<u>2,528,425.00</u>	
Total	<u>579,000.00</u>	<u>2,528,425.00</u>	

Note 36. Investment income

1. Details of investment income

Items	Current amount incurred	Prior period occurrence
Investment gain from disposal of long-term equity investment	–	92,300.82
Investment income in the period in which financial asset hold for trading are held	6,218,425.49	2,365,887.00
Investment loss from disposal of financial asset hold for trading	-3,182,368.54	35,365,670.35
	<u>3,036,056.95</u>	<u>37,823,858.17</u>
Total	<u>3,036,056.95</u>	<u>37,823,858.17</u>

V Notes to key items in the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Note 37. The change of income fair value

Sources of revenue from changes in fair value	Current amount incurred	Prior period occurrence
Financial assets held for trading	-10,985,209.20	-12,875,897.55
Financial liabilities held for trading	—	-4,408,000.00
Total	<u>-10,985,209.20</u>	<u>-17,283,897.55</u>

Note 38. Credit impairment loss

Items	Current amount incurred	Prior period occurrence
Bad debt loss on accounts receivable (“-” for loss)	-13,436,961.49	3,240,894.41
Bad debt gain on other receivables	109,627.47	1,422,242.09
Total	<u>-13,327,334.02</u>	<u>4,663,136.50</u>

Note 39. Asset impairment loss

Items	Current amount incurred	Prior period occurrence
Loss on depreciation of inventories and impairment loss of contract performance cost (“-” for loss)	-192,524.53	110,858.62
Total	<u>-192,524.53</u>	<u>110,858.62</u>

Note 40. Proceeds from disposal of assets

Items	Current amount incurred	Prior period occurrence
Losses on disposal of fixed assets	-1,401.29	—
Losses on disposal of intangible assets	-352,426.07	—
Total	<u>-353,827.36</u>	<u>—</u>

V Notes to key items in the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Note 41. Non-operating income

Items	Current amount incurred	Prior period occurrence	Included in current non-recurring profit or loss
Others	<u>1,743.70</u>	<u>9.96</u>	<u>1,743.70</u>
Total	<u><u>1,743.70</u></u>	<u><u>9.96</u></u>	<u><u>1,743.70</u></u>

Note 42. Non-operating expenses

Items	Current amount incurred	Prior period occurrence	Included in current non-recurring profit or loss
Losses from scrapping of Non-current Assets	<u>8,282.22</u>	<u>3,241.54</u>	<u>8,282.22</u>
Total	<u><u>8,282.22</u></u>	<u><u>3,241.54</u></u>	<u><u>8,282.22</u></u>

Note 43. Income tax expense

1. Income tax expense statement

Items	Current amount incurred	Prior period occurrence
Current income tax	<u>184,835.57</u>	<u>4,714,320.20</u>
Total	<u><u>184,835.57</u></u>	<u><u>4,714,320.20</u></u>

V Notes to key items in the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Note 43. Income tax expense (continued)

2. Accounting profit and income tax expense adjustment process

Items	Current amount incurred
Total profit	134,018,191.15
Income tax expense at statutory applicable tax rates	33,504,547.79
The effect of applying different tax rates to subsidiaries	-4,709,168.59
Effect of adjustments to prior period income taxes	-
Impact of non-taxable income	-13,534,202.67
Non-deductible costs, expenses and losses	-
Extra deductions for R&D expenses	-1,849,408.69
Impact of the use of deductible losses from deferred income tax assets not recognised in prior periods	-
The effect of deductible temporary differences or deductible losses on deferred income tax assets not recognised in the current period	-13,226,932.27
	<u>184,835.57</u>
Income tax expense	<u>184,835.57</u>

Note 44. Notes to the statement of cash flows

1. Cash related to operating activities

(1) Cash received relating to other operating activities

Items	Current amount incurred	Prior period occurrence
Other operating income	2,568,629.83	3,050,337.68
Government subsidy	1,735,722.10	3,638,208.64
Current accounts and others	1,233,430.27	6,802,797.52
	<u>5,537,782.20</u>	<u>13,491,343.84</u>
Total	<u>5,537,782.20</u>	<u>13,491,343.84</u>

(2) Cash paid relating to other operating activities

Items	Current amount incurred	Prior period occurrence
Other operating expenses	1,199,018.25	1,445,206.81
Administrative expenses	4,261,416.71	3,686,393.08
Sales expenses	590,292.16	487,211.36
Research and development expenses	789,077.13	594,408.73
Current accounts and others	1,149,169.91	474,129.59
	<u>7,988,974.16</u>	<u>6,687,349.57</u>
Total	<u>7,988,974.16</u>	<u>6,687,349.57</u>

V Notes to key items in the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Note 44. Notes to the statement of cash flows (continued)

2. Cash related to investment activities

(1) Cash received relating to other investing activities

Items	Current amount incurred	Prior period occurrence
Interest income	—	3,337,036.63
Total	—	3,337,036.63

3. Cash related to financing activities

(1) Cash received relating to other financing activities

Items	Current amount incurred	Prior period occurrence
Repurchase of shares	27,173,361.84	—
Total	27,173,361.84	—

V Notes to key items in the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Note 45. Supplementary information to the statement of cash flows

1. Supplementary information to the statement of cash flows

Items	Current amount	Prior period amount
1. Reconciliation of net profit to cash flows from operating activities		
Net profits	133,833,355.58	163,568,849.96
Plus: credit impairment loss	13,327,334.02	-4,663,136.50
provision for impairment of assets	192,524.53	-110,858.62
depreciation of fixed assets, depletion of oil and gas assets, depreciation of productive biological assets	16,836,132.51	14,942,590.01
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	-	-
amortization of intangible assets	1,346,994.19	1,319,784.30
amortization of long-term prepaid expenses	-	-
loss on disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets (Revenue is filled with "-")	353,827.36	-
loss from retirement of fixed assets (gains are filled with "-")	8,282.22	3,241.54
loss on changes in fair value (gains are filled with "-")	10,985,209.20	17,283,897.55
finance expenses (revenue is filled with "-")	-5,764,253.14	-10,811,497.34
investment losses (gains are filled with "-")	-3,036,056.95	-37,823,858.17
decrease in deferred income tax assets (increase is indicated by "-")	-	-
increase in deferred income tax liabilities (decrease is indicated by "-")	-	-
decrease in inventories (increase is indicated by "-")	317,916,500.26	284,242,554.41
decrease in operating receivables (increase is indicated by "-")	-160,896,287.93	19,883,785.94
increase in operating payables (decrease is indicated by "-")	-5,197,664.96	-17,897,687.10
others	-	-
Net cash flows from operating activities	319,905,896.89	429,937,665.98
2. Major investment and financing activities that do not involve cash inflows and outflows		
Conversion of debt into capital	-	-
Convertible corporate bonds due within one year	-	-
Right-of-use asset increased in current period	-	-
3. Net changes in cash and cash equivalents		
Closing balance of cash	241,227,468.43	205,381,568.91
Less: opening balance of cash	544,174,213.28	224,342,437.81
Plus: ending balance of cash equivalents	-	-
Less: opening balance of cash equivalents	-	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	-302,946,744.85	-18,960,868.90

V Notes to key items in the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Note 45. Supplementary information to the statement of cash flows (continued)

2. Composition of cash and cash equivalents

Items	Closing balance	Opening balance
I. Cash	241,227,468.43	544,174,213.28
Of which: cash on hand	100.65	100.65
bank deposits available for payment at any time	241,227,367.78	544,174,112.63
II. Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	<u>241,227,468.43</u>	<u>544,174,213.28</u>

Note 46. Monetary items in foreign currencies

1. Monetary items in foreign currencies

Items	Closing foreign currency balance	Translation rate	Closing translation of RMB balance
Cash at bank and cash on hand	–	–	4,516,949.16
Of which: USD	488,422.74	7.1268	3,480,891.13
Euro	0.05	7.8000	0.39
Hong Kong dollar	1,135,156.82	0.9127	1,036,057.64
Accounts receivable	29,790,733.37	7.1268	212,312,598.57
Of which: USD	29,790,733.37	7.1268	212,312,598.57
Other receivables	14,710.70	7.1268	104,840.22
Of which: USD	14,710.70	7.1268	104,840.22
Accounts payable	1,332,319.01	7.1268	9,495,171.11
Of which: USD	1,332,319.01	7.1268	9,495,171.11
Other payables	–	–	3,387,160.98
Of which: USD	458,565.02	7.1268	3,268,101.18
Hong Kong dollar	130,447.90	0.9127	119,059.80

V Notes to key items in the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Note 47. Lease

(I) Disclosure as lessor

1. Information related to operating leases

The income related to operating leases is as follows:

Items	Lease income	Among them:
		income related to variable lease payments not included in lease payments
House rental	665,886.23	–
Site rental	9,174.31	–
Total	<u>675,060.54</u>	<u>–</u>

VI Changes in the scope of consolidation

On 25 June, 2024, Baishui Andre Juice Co., Ltd. established Yan'an Andre Juice Co., Ltd. and held 100% of the shares. The unified social credit code is 91610628MAB3BM1306. The registered capital is RMB10,000,000. The legal representative is Huang Lianbo. The subsidiary is registered on 150 meters east of National Highway 210, Chafang Street, Fuxian, Yan'an, Shaanxi Province. The business scope is beverage production (business activities that require approval in accordance with law by relevant authorities).

VII Interests in other entities

(I) Equity in subsidiaries

1. Composition of enterprise groups

Name of subsidiary	Type	Place of registration and place of business	Business nature	Registered capital	Scope of business	Actual contribution at the end of the period	Shareholding (%)		
							Direct	Indirect	Method of obtaining
Baishui Andre Juice Co., Ltd.	Limited liability company (Sino-foreign joint venture)	Shaanxi Province, China	Production and sale of concentrated fruit juice	USD17,125,000.00	Produce fruit and vegetable juice concentrate, fruit and vegetable juice beverage and its by-products and packaging of iron products, and sell self-produced products.	USD17,125,000.00	74.44	25.56	Acquisition of establishment
Yantai Longkou Andre Juice Co., Ltd.	Limited liability company (Sino-foreign joint venture)	Shandong province, China	Production and sale of concentrated fruit juice	USD22,860,000.00	Production of fruit and vegetable juices and sale of self-produced products	USD22,860,000.00	39.66	60.34	Acquisition of establishment
Xuzhou Andre Juice Co., Ltd.	Limited liability company (Sino-foreign joint venture)	Jiangsu Province, China	Production and sale of concentrated fruit juice	USD11,600,000.00	Production of fruit and vegetable juices, beverages and by-products, sales of self-produced products, production of fruit and vegetable juice outer packaging iron drums.	USD11,600,000.00	64.66	35.34	Acquisition of establishment
Andre Juice Co., Ltd.	Limited liability company	British Virgin Islands	Investment holding	USD50,000.00	Investment holding.	USD1.00	100.00	-	Acquisition of establishment
North Andre Juice (USA), Inc.	Limited liability company	United States of America	Concentrated fruit juice sales	USD1,900,000.00	Sales of concentrated juice.	USD1,900,000.00	-	100.00	Acquisition of establishment
Dalian Andre Juice Co., Ltd.	Limited liability company	Liaoning province, China	Production and sale of concentrated fruit juice	RMB143,000,000.00	Production and sales of various fruit and vegetable juice beverages, biological comprehensive utilization of apple essence, vegetables and fruit residues, acquisition of agricultural and sideline products (excluding grain), production of iron packaging, import and export of goods and technologies.	RMB143,000,000.00	83.22	16.78	Acquisition of establishment
Yongji Andre Juice Co., Ltd.	Limited liability company (Sino-foreign joint venture)	Shanxi Province, China	Production and sale of concentrated fruit juice	USD24,750,000.00	Production and sale of various kinds of fruit and vegetable juices and beverages, and biological comprehensive utilization of high-power natural apple essence and pomace.	USD24,750,000.00	74.99	25.01	Acquisition by consolidation under non-uniform control
Anyue Andre Lemon Industry Technology Co., Ltd.	Limited liability company	Sichuan Province, China	Production and sale of concentrated fruit juice	RMB50,000,000.00	Manufacturing and sales of lemon juice, orange juice, lemon oil, orange oil, lemon essence, orange essence, pomace, etc.	RMB50,000,000.00	-	100.00	Acquisition by consolidation under non-uniform control

Name of subsidiary	Type	Place of registration and place of business	Business nature	Registered capital	Scope of business	Actual contribution at the end of the period	Shareholding (%)		
							Direct	Indirect	Method of obtaining
Liquan Andre Juice Co., Ltd.	Limited liability company	Shaanxi Province, China	Production and sale of concentrated fruit juice	RMB100,000,000.00	Production and sale of various kinds of fruit and vegetable juices and beverages.	RMB100,000,000.00	-	100.00	Acquisition by consolidation under non-uniform control
Yantai Andre Drinking Water Co., Ltd.	Limited liability company (foreign-invested, non-solely-owned)	Shandong province, China	Beverage production and sales	USD5,000,000.00	Ordinary goods storage service beverage production; Food business.	USD1,750,000.00	65.00	35.00	Acquisition of establishment
Aksu Andre Juice Co., Ltd.	Other limited liability company	Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China	Production and sale of concentrated fruit juice	RMB80,000,000.00	Primary processing of edible agricultural products; Primary processing of non-edible agricultural products; Sales of agricultural and sideline products; Wholesale of edible agricultural products; Purchase of primary agricultural products; Sewage treatment and recycling; Import and export of goods.	RMB80,000,000.00	87.50	12.50	Acquisition of establishment
Yan'an Andre Juice Co., Ltd.	Limited liability company	Shaanxi Province, China	Beverage production	RMB10,000,000.00	Beverage production		-	100.00	Acquisition of establishment

VIII Government subsidy

(I) Government subsidies recognized by accounts receivable at the end of the reporting period

As at 30 June 2024, the Company has no government subsidies receivable.

VIII Government subsidy (continued)

(II) Debt projects involving government subsidies

Accounting Subject	Opening balance	The amount of new government subsidies in this period	The amount included in non -operating income for the current period	The amount included in other income for the current period	Closing balance	Asset-related or Revenue-related
Deferred income						
Development and application of key technologies for deep processing of representative fruits in North China	937,894.57	777,000.00	-	-	1,714,894.57	Revenue-related
Provincial Modern Agriculture Industrial Park – Apple deep processing industrial park	1,100,000.00	-	-	-	1,100,000.00	Asset-related
The 14th five-year national project of accurate storage, transportation, and processing after harvest	-	370,000.00	-	-	370,000.00	Revenue-related
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
Total	<u>2,037,894.57</u>	<u>1,147,000.00</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,184,894.57</u>	

VIII Government subsidy (continued)

(III) Government subsidies included in current profit and loss

Items	Current amount incurred	Prior period occurrence	Asset-related or Revenue-related
Special development funds of small and medium-size enterprises	351,000.00	–	Revenue-related
Reward funds for stable and increased production in the consumer goods industry	100,000.00	–	Revenue-related
Special funds for business development	75,000.00	–	Revenue-related
Reward and subsidy of small and micro industrial enterprises upgraded to industrial enterprises above designated size	50,000.00	–	Revenue-related
Subsidy from the Management Committee of Muping Economic Development Zone	–	788,900.00	Revenue-related
Listing reward	–	1,600,000.00	Revenue-related
Subsidy for pest control at plant protection stations in 2022	–	40,000.00	Revenue-related
Preferential policy of tax refund for ex-servicemen	–	92,250.00	Revenue-related
Others	3,000.00	7,275.00	Revenue-related
Total	579,000.00	2,528,425.00	

IX Disclosure of risks associated with financial instruments

The Company's major financial instruments include monetary funds, equity investments, debt investments, financial assets held for trading, receivables, payables, etc. Exposure to various financial instruments in daily activities, mainly including credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The risks associated with these financial instruments and the Company's risk management policies to mitigate these risks are described below:

The Board is responsible for planning and establishing the Company's risk management structure, formulating the Company's risk management policies and relevant guidelines and overseeing the implementation of risk management measures. The Company has formulated risk management policies to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company. These risk management policies specify specific risks and cover various aspects such as market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk management. The Company regularly assesses changes in the market environment and the Company's operating activities to determine whether to update its risk management policies and systems. The Company's risk management is carried out by the Risk Management Committee in accordance with policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Risk Management Committee identifies, evaluates and mitigates related risks through close cooperation with other business units of the Company. The Company's internal audit department conducts regular audit on the risk management control and procedures and reports the audit results to the Company's audit Committee. The Company diversified its exposure to financial instruments through an appropriate mix of diversified investments and businesses and reduced its exposure to a single industry, specific region or specific counterparty by developing appropriate risk management policies.

(I) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the Company will incur financial losses as a result of a counterparty's failure to meet its contractual obligations, the management has established appropriate credit policies and continuously monitors exposure to credit risk.

The Company has adopted a policy of dealing only with creditworthy counterparties. In addition, the Company assesses the customer's credit worthiness and sets a corresponding credit period based on the customer's financial position, the likelihood of obtaining a guarantee from a third party, credit history and other factors such as current market conditions. The Company monitors bills receivable, balances of accounts receivable and collection status on an on-going basis. For customers with poor credit records, the Company applies written reminders, shortens the credit period or cancels the credit period to ensure that the Company does not face significant credit losses. In addition, the Company reviews the recovery of financial assets at each balance sheet date to ensure that adequate provision for expected credit losses is made for the relevant financial assets.

The Company's other financial assets include monetary funds, other receivables, debt investments, etc. The credit risk of these financial assets arises from the default of the counterparty and the maximum credit risk exposure is the carrying amount of each financial asset in the balance sheet. The Company does not provide any other guarantees that may expose the Company to credit risk.

IX Disclosure of risks associated with financial instruments (continued)

(I) Credit risk (continued)

The monetary funds held by the Company are mainly deposited in financial institutions such as state-owned holding banks and other large and medium-sized commercial banks. The management believes that these commercial banks have high reputation and asset status, do not have significant credit risk, and will not cause any significant loss due to the default of the counterparty. The Company's policy is to limit the amount of credit risk to any individual financial institution by controlling the amount of deposits placed with each reputable financial institution based on its market reputation, scale of operations and financial background.

As part of the Company's credit risk asset management, the Company assesses impairment losses on trade and other receivables based on historical credit loss experience, taking into account current conditions and expectations of future economic conditions. The Company's trade receivables involve a large number of customers whose historical credit loss experience reflects their solvency and bad debt risk on trade and other receivables. The Company calculated the historical actual bad debt rates for different aging periods based on historical data, and adjusted the expected loss rate by taking into account the forecast of current and future economic conditions, such as the national GDP growth rate, total infrastructure investment, national monetary policy and other forward-looking information. For long-term receivables, the Company makes a reasonable assessment of the ECL after adjusting for the settlement period, contractual payment period, the financial position of the debtor and the economic situation of the industry in which the debtor is located, taking into account the above forward-looking information.

As at 30 June 2024, the carrying amounts and expected credit impairment losses of the relevant assets are as follows:

Aging	Book balance	Impairment allowance
Accounts receivable	303,924,235.80	22,911,364.62
Other receivables	930,798.72	53,624.94
Total	<u>304,855,034.52</u>	<u>22,964,989.56</u>

The Company's principal customers are large international group companies, such as Coca-Cola. These customers have reliable and good reputation. Therefore, the company does not consider these customers to have significant credit risk. There is no significant concentration of credit risk as the Company has a wide range of customers.

IX Disclosure of risks associated with financial instruments (continued)

(II) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an enterprise will experience a shortage of funds when it meets its obligation to settle by delivering cash or other financial assets. Each of the Company's subsidiaries is responsible for its own cash management, including the short-term investment of cash surpluses and the raising of loans to meet expected cash requirements (subject to the approval of the Board of Directors of the Company if the amount of borrowings exceeds certain pre-established authorised limits). The Company's policy is to regularly monitor the short-term and long-term liquidity requirements and compliance with borrowing agreements to ensure that adequate cash reserves and marketable securities are maintained and sufficient reserves are pledged by major financial institutions to meet the short-term and longer-term liquidity requirements.

As at 30 June 2024, the Company's financial liabilities and off-balance-sheet guarantee items are presented as follows based on the remaining contractual terms using undiscounted contractual cash flows:

Items	Immediate repayment	Within 1 month	Closing balance			More than 5 years	Total
			1-3 months	3 months - 1 year	1-5 years		
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Accounts payable	51,793,850.83	-	-	-	-	-	51,793,850.83
Other payables	1,718,129.74	-	-	-	-	-	1,718,129.74
Long-term payables	629,840.00	-	-	-	-	1,081,299.50	1,711,139.50
Subtotal, non-derivative financial liabilities	<u>54,141,820.57</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,081,299.50</u>	<u>55,223,120.07</u>
Total	<u>54,141,820.57</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,081,299.50</u>	<u>55,223,120.07</u>

(III) Market risk

1. Exchange rate risk

The principal operations of the Company are located in the PRC and the principal operations are settled in RMB. However, foreign currency assets and liabilities recognised by the Company and future foreign currency transactions in which the currencies of valuation of foreign currency assets and liabilities and foreign currency transactions are mainly USD and HKD remain subject to exchange rate risk. The financial department of the Company is responsible for monitoring the scale of the Company's foreign currency transactions and foreign currency assets and liabilities to minimise the exposure to foreign exchange risk; To this end, the Company keeps its exchange rate at an acceptable level by selectively signing forward exchange contracts.

IX Disclosure of risks associated with financial instruments (continued)

(III) Market risk (continued)

1. Exchange rate risk (continued)

- (1) The forward foreign exchange contracts entered into by the Company during the period are as follows:

The Company attaches great importance to the study of exchange rate risk management policies and strategies. According to the exchange rates of this period, the Company did not sign any forward exchange contracts. At the same time, with the increasing share of the international market, the Company will adjust the sales policy to reduce the risks arising from the Company's uncontrollable risks such as RMB appreciation.

- (2) As at 30 June 2024, the amounts of foreign currency financial assets and foreign currency financial liabilities held by the Company translated into RMB are as follows:

Items	Closing balance			Total
	Dollar item	Euro item	Hong Kong dollar item	
Foreign currency financial assets:				
Cash at bank and cash on hand	3,480,891.13	0.39	1,036,057.64	4,516,949.16
Account receivables	212,312,598.57	-	-	212,312,598.57
Other receivables	104,840.22	-	-	104,840.22
Subtotal	<u>215,898,329.92</u>	<u>0.39</u>	<u>1,036,057.64</u>	<u>216,934,387.95</u>
Foreign currency financial liabilities:				
Accounts payable	9,495,171.11	-	-	9,495,171.11
Other payables	3,268,101.18	-	119,059.80	3,387,160.98
Subtotal	<u>12,763,272.29</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>119,059.80</u>	<u>12,882,332.09</u>

- (3) Sensitivity analysis:

As at 30 June 2024, the Company would increase or decrease net profit by approximately RMB10,202,602.79 (approximately RMB7,174,631.58 for 2023) for various types of USD and HKD financial assets and USD and HKD financial liabilities of the Company if RMB appreciated or depreciated by 5% against USD and HKD with other factors held constant.

IX Disclosure of risks associated with financial instruments (continued)

(III) Market risk (continued)

2. Price risk

Price risk represents the risk of fluctuations in market prices other than exchange rate risk and interest rate risk arising primarily from changes in commodity prices, stock market indices, equity instrument prices and other risk variables.

Investment price risk on equity instruments is the risk that the fair value of equity securities will decrease due to changes in the level of the stock index and the value of individual securities. As at 30 June 2024, the Company was exposed to the price risk of investments in equity instruments arising from individual investments in equity instruments classified as available-for-sale investments. The investments in listed equity instruments held by the Company are listed on the stock exchange and are measured at quoted market prices at the balance sheet date.

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of the Company's net profit or loss and other comprehensive income net after tax to every 5% change in the fair value of the investment in equity instruments, based on the carrying amount at the balance sheet date, with all other variables held constant. For the purposes of this sensitivity analysis, for an investment in an available-for-sale equity instrument, the impact is considered to be the impact on changes in the fair value of the investment in an available-for-sale equity instrument, without taking into account factors such as impairment that may affect the income statement.

	Investment in equity instruments at book value	Increase (decrease) in net profit or loss	Increase (decrease) in net profit or loss after tax in other comprehensive income	Total increase (decrease) shareholders' equity
January to June of 2024	-	-	-	-
the year of 2023	<u>35,639,008.64</u>	<u>1,781,950.43</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,781,950.43</u>

X Fair value

(I) Financial instruments measured at fair value

The Company presents the carrying amounts of financial asset instruments measured at fair value at three levels of fair value as at 30 June 2024. When fair value is classified into three levels as a whole, it is based on the lowest of the three levels for each significant input used in the fair value measurement. The three levels are defined as follows:

Level 1: unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that are available at the measurement date;

Level 2: inputs that are observable for the underlying asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, in addition to the level 1 inputs;

Level 2 inputs include: 1) quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; 2) quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in an inactive market; 3) other observable inputs other than quoted prices, including interest rate and yield curves, implied volatility and credit spread that are observable during the normal quote interval; 4) input value for market verification, etc.

Level 3: is the unobservable input to the related asset or liability.

(II) Final fair value measurement

1. Ongoing fair value measurement

Items	Final fair value			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Subtotal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	638,900,000.00	-	638,900,000.00
Investment of debt instrument	-	638,900,000.00	-	638,900,000.00
Total assets	-	638,900,000.00	-	638,900,000.00

(III) Basis for determining the market price of continuing and non-continuing level 1 fair value measurement items

1. Fair value of investment of debt instrument is based on the interest rate of the last working day of each month as the corresponding market price basis of financial products.

XI Related parties and related party transactions

(I) Ultimate holding party of the Company

The ultimate controlling parties of the Company are Wang An and Wang Meng.

(II) See Note VII (I) Interests in subsidiaries for details of the Company's subsidiaries

XI Related parties and related party transactions (continued)

(III) Other related parties

Other related party names	Relationship between other related parties and the Company
Shandong Andre Group Co., Ltd.	Controlling shareholder. Enterprises that have a significant impact on the Company
Uni-President Enterprises Corporation and its subsidiaries	Enterprises that have a significant impact on the Company (i)
Guangzhou Uni-President Enterprises Co., Ltd.	Enterprises holding more than 5% of the Company's shares. Subsidiaries of President Enterprise Co., Ltd. (i)
Chengdu Uni-President Enterprise Food Co., Ltd.	Enterprises holding more than 5% of the Company's shares. Subsidiaries of President Enterprise Co., Ltd. (i)
Yantai Yangma Island Andre Holiday Co., Ltd.	Enterprises under the same ultimate control
Yantai Andre Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	Enterprises under the same ultimate control
Yantai Andre Property Management Co., Ltd.	Enterprises under the same ultimate control
Yantai DSM Andre Pectin Co., Ltd.	An enterprise that is significantly affected by the ultimate controlling party
Yantai Hengtong Heat Co., Ltd.	Enterprises under the same ultimate control
Yantai Yitong Biological Energy Co., Ltd.	Enterprises under the same ultimate control
Aksu Yitong heating Co., Ltd.	Enterprises under the same ultimate control
Yantai Hengli Contrete LLC.	An enterprise that is significantly affected by the ultimate controlling party
Yantai Xingan Investment Centre (Limited Partnership)	Enterprises holding more than 5% of the Company's shares
Donghua Fruit Industry Co., Ltd.	Controlling shareholder. Enterprises under the same ultimate control
China Pingan Investment Holdings Limited	Controlling shareholder. Enterprises under the same ultimate control
Yantai Andre Holiday Hotel Plaza Limited	Enterprises under the same ultimate control
Yantai Andre Construction and Installation Engineering Co., Ltd.	Enterprises under the same ultimate control
Yantai Kunlong Spring Resort Ltd	Enterprises under the same ultimate control
Mitsui Products Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries	Enterprises holding more than 5% of the Company's shares (ii)
(i) Uni-President Enterprises Corporation exerts effective voting rights through its subsidiaries Chengdu Uni-President Enterprise Food Co., Ltd. and Guangzhou Uni-President Enterprises Co., Ltd. at the general meeting of shareholders of the Company and its representatives on the board of directors of the Company, which has a significant impact on the Company.	
(ii) Mitsui Products Co., Ltd. reduced its proportion of shareholding to less than 5% on 22 February 2023. According to the Listing Rules of Shanghai Stock Exchange, it will still be recognized as a related party within 12 months after the occurrence of the above events. The current amount incurred of Mitsui Products Co., Ltd. was happened within January and February 2024.	

XI Related parties and related party transactions (continued)

(IV) Related party transaction

1. Transactions between subsidiaries that have a control relationship and are included in the scope of the Company's consolidated financial statements and transactions between parent and subsidiary are eliminated.
2. Related party transactions of purchasing goods and receiving services

Affiliated party	Related party transactions	Current amount incurred	Prior period occurrence
Yantai Yitong Biological Energy Co., Ltd.	Purchase of steam, electricity	6,863,165.86	796,917.09
Aksu Yitong heating Co., Ltd.	Purchase of steam, electricity	376,955.50	–
Yantai Andre Construction and Installation Engineering Co., Ltd.	Purchases of service	–	1,689,541.31
Yantai DSM Andre Pectin Co., Ltd.	Purchase of products	179,892.00	158,278.66
Yantai Andre Holiday Hotel Plaza Limited	Purchases of service	205,314.32	91,565.84
Kunlong Spring Resort Ltd.	Purchases of service	411,697.42	98,814.84
Yantai Huatai Beverage Co., Ltd.	Purchase of products	–	108,851.23
Total		<u>8,037,025.10</u>	<u>2,943,968.97</u>

XI Related parties and related party transactions (continued)

(IV) Related party transaction (continued)

3. Related party transactions of selling goods and providing services

Affiliated party	Related party transactions	Current amount incurred	Prior period occurrence
Uni-President Enterprises Corporation and its subsidiaries	Sales of goods	16,462,783.83	14,483,968.75
Uni-President Enterprises Corporation and its subsidiaries	Rendering of service	-	856,633.78
Yantai DSM Andre Pectin Co., Ltd.	Sales of goods	30,394,713.98	14,946,785.83
Yantai DSM Andre Pectin Co., Ltd.	Rendering of service	447,972.00	447,972.00
Yantai Andre Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	Rendering of service	70,304.00	70,304.00
Yantai Andre Construction and Installation Engineering Co., Ltd.	Rendering of service	133,833.24	136,704.28
Yantai Andre Construction and Installation Engineering Co., Ltd.	Sales of materials	222.37	-
Mitsui Products Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries	Sales of goods	15,550,343.23	42,223,672.92
Aksu Yitong heating Co., Ltd.	Sales of materials	3,462.05	-
Kunlong Spring Resort Ltd	Sales of goods	439,993.45	-
Yantai Huatai Beverage Co., Ltd.	Sales of goods	-	45,845.63
Total		<u>63,503,628.15</u>	<u>73,211,887.19</u>

XI Related parties and related party transactions (continued)

(IV) Related party transaction (continued)

4. Related lease conditions

(1) The Company acts as a lessor

Name of lessee	Types of leased assets	Lease income recognised in the current period	Lease income recognised in prior period
Yantai DSM Andre Pectin Co., Ltd.	House lease	369,018.00	369,018.00
Yantai Andre Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	House lease	105,456.00	105,456.00
Yantai Andre Construction and Installation Engineering Co., Ltd.	House lease	193,253.21	193,253.21
Total		<u>667,727.21</u>	<u>667,727.21</u>

XI Related parties and related party transactions (continued)

(IV) Related party transaction (continued)

5. Related party guarantees

(1) The Company act as guaranteed party

Guarantor	Guaranteed amount	Date of commencement	Date of maturity	Whether the guarantee has been fulfilled
Shandong Andre Group Co., Ltd.	10,000,000.00	16 November 2022	16 November 2025	No
Shandong Andre Group Co., Ltd.	20,000,000.00	31 August 2022	31 August 2026	No
Shandong Andre Group Co., Ltd.	30,000,000.00	18 October 2022	18 October 2026	No
Total	<u>60,000,000.00</u>			

6. Remuneration of key management personnel

Items	Current amount incurred	Prior period occurrence
Remuneration of key management personnel	<u>1,907,184.57</u>	<u>1,664,232.92</u>

7. Receivables and payables from related parties

(1) Amounts due from related parties of the Company

Items	Affiliated party	Closing balance		Opening balance	
		Book balance	Bad-debt provision	Book balance	Bad-debt provision
Accounts Receivable	Yantai DSM Andre Pectin Co., Ltd.	17,183,726.49	1,031,023.59	6,056,699.22	472,692.01
	Uni-President Enterprises Corporation	7,049,764.94	422,985.90	3,081,684.09	184,901.05
Other receivables	Uni-President Enterprises Corporation	-	-	30,000.00	12,000.00

XI Related parties and related party transactions (continued)

(IV) Related party transaction (continued)

7. Receivables and payables from related parties (continued)

(2) The Company's payables to related parties

Items	Affiliated party	Closing balance	Opening balance
Accounts payable	Yantai Yitong Biological Energy Co., Ltd.	-	175,704.12
Other payables	Yantai Yitong Biological Energy Co., Ltd.	-	5,658.42

XII Commitments and contingencies

(I) Significant commitments

1. Foreign investment contracts and related financial expenditures that have not yet been performed or fully performed

Yantai Andre Drinking Water Co., Ltd., was established on 13 November 2020 with the joint contribution of the Company and its subsidiaries, Andre Juice Co., Ltd., Yantai Xinweishun Packing Co., Ltd. and Yantai Rongze Carton Factory. The registered capital of the Company is USD5 million, of which USD2.5 million is subscribed by the Company, accounting for 50.00% of the registered capital; Andre Juice Co., Ltd. subscribed USD1.75 million, accounting for 35.00% of the registered capital; Yantai Xinweishun Packing Co., Ltd. subscribed USD0.5 million, accounting for 10.00% of the registered capital; Yantai Rongze Carton Factory subscribed USD0.25 million, accounting for 5.00% of the registered capital. On 28 September 2023, Yantai Xinweishun Packing Co., Ltd. and Yantai Rongze Carton Factory withdrew and transferred the subscription shares to the Company. After the change, the subscribed capital of the Company was changed to USD3.25 million accounting for 65% of the registered capital. As at 30 June 2024, except for the paid in capital contribution of Andre Juice Co., Ltd., the contribution of other shareholders has not been made yet, so the Company is required to fulfill its obligation to contribute USD3.25 million to Yantai Andre Drinking Water Co., Ltd.

Save for the above commitments, as at 30 June 2024, the Company had no other significant commitments that should be disclosed but not disclosed.

(II) Significant contingencies existing at the balance sheet date

The Company has no material post-balance-sheet events that should be disclosed up to the date of approval of the financial report.

XIII Subsequent events

(I) Important foreign investment

Yan'an Andre Juice Co., Ltd. participated in the public auction held by Baoji Intermediate People's Court on its Taobao judicial auction online platform on 13 July, 2024, and obtained the "Online Bidding Success Confirmation Letter" on the same day. Yan'an Andre Juice Co., Ltd. obtained the use right of state-owned construction land and the above-ground buildings of Jiziwan Village, Chafang Town, Fuxian County, Yan'an, Shaanxi Province, with a bid of RMB43,591,940.

Save for the existence of the above post-balance-sheet events, the Company has no other important subsequent events that should be disclosed.

XIV Description of other important matters

Save for the existence of the above post-balance-sheet events, the Company has no other important events that should be disclosed.

XV Notes to major items in the financial statements of the parent company

Note 1. Accounts receivable

1. Disclosure of accounts receivable by age

Aging	Closing balance	Opening balance
Within 6 months (inclusive)	175,665,848.59	121,531,530.77
6 months to 1 year (inclusive)	61,030,629.96	10,309,293.18
Subtotal	236,696,478.55	131,840,823.95
Less: loss allowance	12,996,095.42	8,241,570.92
Total	<u>223,700,383.13</u>	<u>123,599,253.03</u>

2. Classified disclosure by bad debt provision accrual method

Type	Book balance		Closing balance Bad-debt provision		Book value
	Amount	Percentage (%)	Amount	Accrual proportion (%)	
Accounts receivable for which ECLs are accrued individually	-	-	-	-	-
Accounts receivable with expected credit losses by portfolio	236,696,478.55	100.00	12,996,095.42	5.49	223,700,383.13
Where: Portfolio of amounts due from customers	175,710,032.19	74.23	12,996,095.42	7.40	162,713,936.77
Related parties included in consolidated statements	60,986,446.36	25.77	-	-	60,986,446.36
Total	<u>236,696,478.55</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>12,996,095.42</u>	<u>5.49</u>	<u>223,700,383.13</u>

Type	Book balance		Opening balance Bad-debt provision		Book value
	Amount	Percentage (%)	Amount	Accrual percentage (%)	
Accounts receivable for which ECLs are accrued individually	-	-	-	-	-
Accounts receivable with expected credit losses by portfolio	131,840,823.95	100.00	8,241,570.92	6.25	123,599,253.03
Where: Portfolio of amounts due from customers	131,840,823.95	100.00	8,241,570.92	6.25	123,599,253.03
Total	<u>131,840,823.95</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>8,241,570.92</u>	<u>6.25</u>	<u>123,599,253.03</u>

XV Notes to major items in the financial statements of the parent company (continued)

Note 1. Accounts receivable (continued)

3. Accounts receivable with expected credit losses by portfolio

Portfolio of amounts due from customers	Closing balance		
	Book balance	Bad-debt provision	Accrual percentage (%)
Not past due	165,012,179.03	9,900,730.74	6.00
Within 30 days overdue	8,308,368.04	1,661,673.61	20.00
31-60 days overdue	2,389,485.12	1,433,691.07	60.00
	<u>175,710,032.19</u>	<u>12,996,095.42</u>	<u>7.40</u>

4. Provision for bad debts withdrawn, recovered or reversed in the current period

Type	Opening balance	Provision	Changes in current period			Closing balance
			Recovery or reversal	Cancel after verification	Other changes	
Accounts receivable for which ECLs are accrued individually	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounts receivable with expected credit losses by portfolio	8,241,570.92	4,754,524.50	-	-	-	12,996,095.42
Where: Portfolio of amounts due from customers	<u>8,241,570.92</u>	<u>4,754,524.50</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,996,095.42</u>
Total	<u>8,241,570.92</u>	<u>4,754,524.50</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,996,095.42</u>

XV Notes to major items in the financial statements of the parent company (continued)

Note 1. Accounts receivable (continued)

5. Five largest accounts receivable by debtor at the end of the period

Item	Closing balance	Percentage of accounts receivable ending balance (%)	Provision for bad debts has been made
Summary of the top five accounts receivable by debtor in the closing balance	<u>162,869,591.74</u>	<u>68.81</u>	<u>9,772,175.49</u>

Note 2. Other receivables

Items	Closing balance	Opening balance
Dividends receivable	<u>25,699,658.48</u>	25,699,658.48
Other receivables	<u>146,924,405.84</u>	<u>128,407,299.95</u>
Total	<u>172,624,064.32</u>	<u>154,106,958.43</u>

(I) Dividends receivable

1. Dividends receivable

Investee	Closing balance	Opening balance
Andre Juice Co., Ltd.	<u>25,699,658.48</u>	<u>25,699,658.48</u>
Total	<u>25,699,658.48</u>	<u>25,699,658.48</u>

2. Significant dividends receivable aged more than 1 year

Investee	Closing balance	Aging	Reasons for recovery	Whether the impairment and the reasons
Andre Juice Co., Ltd.	25,699,658.48	More than 3 years	Not yet paid	No. Dividends from subsidiaries can be paid at any time.
Total	<u>25,699,658.48</u>			

XV Notes to major items in the financial statements of the parent company (continued)

Note 2. Other receivables (continued)

(II) Other receivables

1. Disclosure of other receivables by age

Aging	Closing balance	Opening balance
Within 1 year	103,967,845.32	73,834,973.66
1-2 years	42,979,571.58	54,593,981.45
Subtotal	146,947,416.90	128,428,955.11
Less: loss allowance	23,011.06	21,655.16
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	<u>146,924,405.84</u>	<u>128,407,299.95</u>

2. Breakdown by nature of amounts

Nature of money	Closing balance	Opening balance
Consolidated subsidiaries	146,587,195.75	128,095,851.85
Deposits, petty cash, cash pledge	244,136.80	230,000.00
Others	116,084.35	103,103.26
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	<u>146,947,416.90</u>	<u>128,428,955.11</u>

XV Notes to major items in the financial statements of the parent company (continued)

Note 2. Other receivables (continued)

(II) Other receivables (continued)

3. Classified disclosure by bad debt provision accrual method

Type	Book balance		Closing balance		Book value
	Amount	Percentage (%)	Amount	Accrual percentage (%)	
Other receivables for which expected credit losses are accrued individually	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables for which ECLs are accrued by portfolio	146,947,416.90	100.00	23,011.06	0.02	146,924,405.84
Where: Consolidated Related Parties	146,587,195.75	99.75	-	-	146,587,195.75
Low credit risk portfolios such as margin and reserve fund portfolios	360,221.15	0.25	23,011.06	6.39	337,210.09
Total	146,947,416.90	100.00	23,011.06	0.02	146,924,405.84

Type	Book balance		Opening balance		Book value
	Amount	Percentage (%)	Amount	Accrual percentage (%)	
Other receivables for which expected credit losses are accrued individually	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables for which ECLs are accrued by portfolio	128,428,955.11	100.00	21,655.16	0.02	128,407,299.95
Where: Consolidated Related Parties	128,095,851.85	99.74	-	-	128,095,851.85
Low credit risk portfolios such as margin and reserve fund portfolios	333,103.26	0.26	21,655.16	6.50	311,448.10
Total	128,428,955.11	100.00	21,655.16	0.02	128,407,299.95

XV Notes to major items in the financial statements of the parent company (continued)

Note 2. Other receivables (continued)

(II) Other receivables (continued)

4. Other accounts receivable for anticipated credit losses on a portfolio basis

(1) Portfolio with related parties within the consolidation scope

Overdue days	Closing balance		Percentage (%)
	Book balance	Bad-debt provision	
Within 1 year	103,707,624.17	-	-
1-2 years	42,879,571.58	-	-
Total	146,587,195.75	-	-

(2) Portfolio with low credit risk, such as margin and reserve fund portfolio

Aging	Closing balance		Percentage (%)
	Book balance	Bad-debt provision	
Within 1 year	260,221.15	13,011.06	5.00
1-2 years	100,000.00	10,000.00	10.00
Total	360,221.15	23,011.06	6.39

5. Provision for bad debts of other receivables

Bad-debt provision	Stage one	Stage two	Stage three	Total
	Expected credit loss in the next 12 months	Expected credit loss over the whole duration (No credit impairment)	Expected credit loss over the whole duration (Credit impairment occurred)	
Opening balance	21,655.16	-	-	21,655.16
Opening balance in current period	-	-	-	-
Provision in current period	1,355.90	-	-	1,355.90
Return in current period	-	-	-	-
Transfer in current period	-	-	-	-
Write off in current period	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	23,011.06	-	-	23,011.06

Note: As at 30 June 2024, the Company has no other receivables whose bad debt reserves have been reversed, recovered or written off in the current period.

XV Notes to major items in the financial statements of the parent company (continued)

Note 2. Other receivables (continued)

(II) Other receivables (continued)

6. Five largest other receivables by debtor at the end of the year

Name of organization	Nature of money	Closing balance	Aging	Percentage of other receivables ending balance (%)	Bad-debt provision closing balance
Anyue Andre Lemon Industry Technology Co., Ltd.	Receivables from subsidiaries	69,027,615.47	0-2 years	46.97	-
Aksu Andre Juice Co., Ltd.	Receivables from subsidiaries	57,036,998.69	Within 1 year	38.81	-
Yongji Andre Juice Co., Ltd.	Receivables from subsidiaries	16,286,852.55	Within 1 year	11.08	-
Andre Juice Co., Ltd.	Receivables from subsidiaries	3,752,343.44	Within 1 year	2.55	-
Yantai Andre Drinking Water Co., Ltd.	Receivables from subsidiaries	483,385.60	0-2 years	0.33	-
Total		<u>146,587,195.75</u>		<u>99.74</u>	<u>-</u>

Note 3. Long-term equity investment

Nature of money	Closing balance			Opening balance		
	Book-balance	Impairment allowance	Book value	Book balance	Impairment allowance	Book value
Investment in subsidiaries	<u>578,942,158.14</u>	-	<u>578,942,158.14</u>	<u>578,942,158.14</u>	-	<u>578,942,158.14</u>
Total	<u>578,942,158.14</u>	-	<u>578,942,158.14</u>	<u>578,942,158.14</u>	-	<u>578,942,158.14</u>

XV Notes to major items in the financial statements of the parent company (continued)

Note 3. Long-term equity investment (continued)

1. Investment in subsidiaries

Investee	Initial investment cost	Opening balance	Increase in current period	Decrease in current period	Closing balance	Provision for impairment in current period	Closing balance of impairment allowance
Baishui Andre Juice Co., Ltd.	110,630,130.07	110,630,130.07	-	-	110,630,130.07	-	-
Yantai Longkou Andre Juice Co., Ltd.	80,622,695.55	80,622,695.55	-	-	80,622,695.55	-	-
Xuzhou Andre Juice Co., Ltd.	58,645,418.00	58,645,418.00	-	-	58,645,418.00	-	-
Andre Juice Co., Ltd.	8.00	8.00	-	-	8.00	-	-
Dalian Andre Juice Co., Ltd.	119,000,000.00	119,000,000.00	-	-	119,000,000.00	-	-
Yongji Andre Juice Co., Ltd.	140,043,906.52	140,043,906.52	-	-	140,043,906.52	-	-
Aksu Andre Juice Co., Ltd.	70,000,000.00	70,000,000.00	-	-	70,000,000.00	-	-
Total	<u>578,942,158.14</u>	<u>578,942,158.14</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>578,942,158.14</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Note 4. Operating income and operating costs

1. Operating income, operating costs

Items	Current amount incurred		Prior period occurrence	
	Income	Cost	Income	Cost
Principal businesses	397,043,249.70	377,233,676.48	367,369,236.82	343,089,182.70
Other business	5,197,472.47	3,936,975.31	3,128,537.90	1,817,311.59
Total	<u>402,240,722.17</u>	<u>381,170,651.79</u>	<u>370,497,774.72</u>	<u>344,906,494.29</u>

Note 5. Investment income

Items	Current amount incurred	Prior period occurrence
Investment income in the period in which financial assets held for trading are held	6,218,425.49	2,365,887.00
Investment income from disposal of financial assets held for trading	-3,310,197.56	35,365,670.35
Long-term equity investment income accounted for by cost method	120,047,400.00	-
Total	<u>122,955,627.93</u>	<u>37,731,557.35</u>

XVI Supplementary information

(I) List of current non-recurring profit and loss

Items	Amount
Profit or loss on disposal of non-current assets	-362,109.58
Government grants included in the profit or loss of the current period (except for government grants that are closely related to the business of the enterprise and are fixed or quantitatively enjoyed in accordance with the unified national standard)	579,000.00
Profit or loss on changes in fair value arising from the holding of trading financial assets and trading financial liabilities, and investment income from the disposal of trading financial assets, trading financial liabilities, debt investments and other debt investments, other than effective hedging business in relation to the normal operations of the Company	-7,949,152.25
Other non-operating income and expenses other than those mentioned above	1,743.70
Less: income tax impact	<u>-1,947,539.15</u>
Total	<u><u>-5,782,978.98</u></u>

(II) Return on net assets and earnings per share

Profit for the Reporting Period	Weighted mean Return on net assets (%)	Earnings per share	
		Basic earnings per share	Dilute earnings per share
Net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	5.18	0.38	0.38
Net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company after deducting non-recurring profit or loss	<u>5.40</u>	<u>0.40</u>	<u>0.40</u>

MAJOR FINANCIAL INFORMATION AND INDICATORS

1. Major financial information

	Jan – Jun 2024	Jan – Jun 2023	Change
	<i>RMB</i>	<i>RMB</i>	(%)
Operating income	632,178,357.43	497,645,022.49	27.03
Net profit attributable to equity shareholders of the Company	133,833,355.58	163,568,849.96	(18.18)
Net profit attributable to equity shareholders of the Company after deduction of extraordinary gain/loss	139,616,334.56	141,879,441.71	(1.60)
Net cash flows from operating activities	319,905,896.89	429,937,665.98	(25.59)

	Amount at the end of the period	Amount at the end of the previous year	Percentage changes in amount at the end of the period as compared to that at the end of the previous year
	<i>RMB</i>	<i>RMB</i>	(%)
Net assets attributable to equity shareholders of the Company	2,559,501,669.87	2,529,621,676.13	1.18
Total assets	2,644,726,914.71	2,610,342,331.37	1.32

2. Major financial indicators

	Jan – Jun 2024	Jan – Jun 2023	Change
			(%)
Basic earnings per share (RMB/share)	0.38	0.46	(17.39)
Diluted earnings per share (RMB/share)	0.38	0.46	(17.39)
Basic earnings per share after deduction of extraordinary gain or loss (RMB/share)	0.40	0.40	–
Weighted average earnings on net assets (%)	5.18	6.67	(1.49)
Weighted average earnings on net assets after deduction of extraordinary gain or loss (%)	5.40	5.79	(0.39)

3. Extraordinary gain or loss items and amounts

	Jan-Jun 2024 <i>RMB</i>
Gains or losses on disposal of non-current assets, including the write-off of the asset impairment provision	(362,109.58)
Government grant recognised in profit or loss other than those closely related to the Company's normal operations, granted under the State's policies and according to certain standards, and had continuous influence on the Company's profit or loss	579,000.00
Profit and loss of fair value changes arising from financial assets and financial liabilities held by non-financial enterprises, and profit or loss from disposal of financial assets and financial liabilities other than the effective hedging business related to the Company's normal business operations	(7,949,152.25)
Other non-operating income and expenses other than the above	1,743.70
Less: Income tax impact	(1,947,539.15)
Non-controlling interest impact (after tax)	—
	<hr/>
Total	<u><u>(5,782,978.98)</u></u>

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Major Operating Performance

For the six months ended 30 June 2024, the Group's turnover was approximately RMB632,178,357 as compared to approximately RMB497,645,022 for the corresponding period in 2023, representing an increase of approximately RMB134,533,335 or 27%. The Group's turnover was principally derived from the production and sale of apple juice concentrate, pear juice concentrate, apple essence, feedstuff and related products, and provision of juice processing services. The increase in turnover was mainly attributable to the increase in sales volume of juice concentrates in the reporting period.

For the six months ended 30 June 2024, the Group's gross profit was approximately RMB174,032,878 and the gross profit margin was approximately 28%. For the corresponding period in 2023, the Group's gross profit was approximately RMB158,521,553 and the gross profit margin was approximately 32%. The increase in gross profit was mainly due to the increase in sales volume of juice concentrates. The decrease in gross profit margin was mainly due to the increase in sales volume and marine transportation fee.

For the six months ended 30 June 2024, the Group's net profit attributable to the owners of the parent company was approximately RMB133,833,356. As compared to approximately RMB163,568,850 for the corresponding period in 2023, representing a decrease of approximately RMB29,735,494 or 18%. The net profit decreased, on the one hand, due to the change in investment income on securities from a profit in the corresponding period last year to loss in the reporting period; on the other hand, due to the increase in the sales volume of juice concentrates during the reporting period, which resulted in an increase in the balance of accounts receivable at the end of the reporting period, and an increase in the loss from provision of credit impairment calculated in accordance with the accounting standards of the Company.

Analysis on Principal Businesses

1. Analysis of changes in related items of the income statement and the cash flow statement

Item	Jan – Jun 2024 RMB	Jan – Jun 2023 RMB	Change (%)
Operating income	632,178,357.43	497,645,022.49	27.03
Operating cost	458,145,479.15	339,123,469.52	35.10
Selling and distribution expenses	1,701,404.34	1,579,305.63	7.73
General and administrative expenses	16,670,140.81	19,091,437.47	(12.68)
Financial income	(8,484,438.45)	(12,663,394.37)	33.00
Research and development expenses	3,108,945.20	2,783,172.31	11.71
Other income	588,722.10	2,538,208.64	(76.81)
Investment income	3,036,056.95	37,823,858.17	(91.97)
Credit impairment (loss)/profit	(13,327,334.02)	4,663,136.50	385.80
Assets impairment (loss)/profit	(192,524.53)	110,858.62	273.67
Loss on disposal of assets	(353,827.36)	–	N/A
Profits tax	184,835.57	4,714,320.20	(96.08)
Net cash flow from operating activities	319,905,896.89	429,937,665.98	(25.59)
Net cash flow from investing activities	(522,709,297.88)	(349,313,679.51)	49.64
Net cash flow from financing activities	(103,953,361.84)	(100,891,280.38)	3.04

Reasons for changes:

Operating income: mainly attributable to the increase in sales volume of juice concentrates during the reporting period

Operating cost: mainly due to the increase in sales volume of juice concentrates and marine transportation fee during the reporting period

Selling and distribution expenses: mainly attributable to the increase in sales volume of juice concentrates during the reporting period

General and administrative expenses: mainly due to the slight decrease in daily operating expenses of the Company during the reporting period

Financial income: mainly due to decrease in interest income during the reporting period

Research and development expenses: mainly due to the increase in research and development expenditure by the Company during the reporting period

Other income : mainly due to decrease in government grant received during the reporting period

Investment income: mainly attributable to the decrease in income arising from disposal of investment, such as securities, during the reporting period

Credit impairment loss/(profit): mainly due to the increase in the sales volume during the reporting period, which resulted in an increase in the balance of accounts receivable at the end of the reporting period, and an increase in the loss from provision of credit impairment calculated in accordance with the accounting standards

Assets impairment loss/(profit): mainly attributable to the provision of diminution in value of inventory produced by Anyue Andre Lemon Industry Technology Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company, in the test run during the reporting period

Loss on disposal of assets: mainly due to loss on disposal of land by Anyue Andre Lemon Industry Technology Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company, during the reporting period

Profits tax: mainly due to increase in provision of profits tax caused by profit from disposal of investment such as securities in the corresponding period last year

Net cash flow from operating activities: mainly due to production by the Company and its subsidiaries, namely Anyue Andre Lemon Industry Technology Co., Ltd. and Yantai Longkou Andre Juice Co., Ltd., during the reporting period

Net cash flow from investing activities: mainly due to the increase in purchase of short-term wealth management products from banks during the reporting period

Net cash flow from financing activities: mainly attributable to the repurchase of H Shares and payment of dividend during the reporting period

2. *Analysis on assets and liabilities*

Name of Items	Amount at the end of the period RMB	Percentage of the amount at the end of the period over total asset (%)	Amount at the end of the prior year RMB	Percentage of the amount at the end of the prior year over total asset (%)	Percentage changes in amount at the end of the period as compared to that at the end of the prior year (%)	Description
Cash and bank balance	241,227,468.43	9.12	544,174,213.28	20.85	(55.67)	1
Financial assets held for trading	638,900,000.00	24.16	146,474,548.64	5.61	336.18	2
Bills receivable	1,134,375.00	0.04	7,347,725.00	0.28	(84.56)	3
Accounts receivable	281,012,871.18	10.63	134,443,005.81	5.15	109.02	4
Prepayments	8,571,841.48	0.32	1,744,293.67	0.07	391.42	5
Inventory	582,824,153.21	22.04	900,933,178.00	34.51	(35.31)	6
Other current assets	25,932,767.68	0.98	15,373,766.54	0.59	68.68	7
Construction in progress	5,172,914.48	0.20	1,384,429.43	0.05	273.65	8
Other non-current assets	22,834,931.23	0.86	927,040.00	0.04	2,363.21	9
Employee benefits payable	11,874,293.11	0.45	19,875,915.76	0.76	(40.26)	10
Tax payable	11,384,689.34	0.43	6,174,256.07	0.24	84.39	11
Other current liabilities	408,322.58	0.02	184,880.15	0.01	120.86	12
Deferred income	3,184,894.57	0.12	2,037,894.57	0.08	56.28	13
Treasury stock	27,173,361.84	1.03	-	-	N/A	14

1. The decrease in cash and bank balance was mainly due to increase in purchase of different types of short-term wealth management products from banks during the reporting period.
2. The increase in financial assets held for trading was mainly due to increase in purchase of different types of short-term wealth management products from banks during the reporting period.

3. The decrease in bills receivable was mainly due to bills were due for acceptance during the reporting period.
4. The increase in accounts receivable was mainly due to increase in sales volume during the reporting period.
5. The increase in prepayments was mainly due to the increase in prepayment made for purchase of different kinds of materials and energy by some group companies that had production during the reporting period.
6. The decrease in inventory was mainly due to seasonal production shutdown and so there was no production but only sales in some of the group companies during the reporting period.
7. The increase in other current assets was mainly due to the increase in VAT not yet set-off during the reporting period.
8. The increase in construction in progress was mainly due to the construction of new production line for NFC fruit juice and decolorized and deacidified fruit juice during the reporting period.
9. The increase in other non-current assets was mainly due to increase in prepayment of construction expenditures for construction of a new production line for NFC fruit juice and decolorized and deacidified fruit juice during the reporting period.
10. The decrease in employee benefits payable was mainly due to the year-end bonus of last year was paid during the reporting period.
11. The increase in tax payable was mainly due to the increase in VAT payable during the reporting period.
12. The increase in other current liabilities was mainly due to the increase in output tax to be transferred caused by increase in contract liabilities during the reporting period.
13. The increase in deferred income was mainly due to the receipt of grant for new Shandong Provincial Key Research and Development Program and “14th Five-Year Plan” national key R&D program during the reporting period.
14. The increase in treasury stock was due to the H shares repurchased by the Company during the reporting period were not yet cancelled.

3. Analysis on major subsidiaries and investee companies

Name of companies	As at 30/6/2024	As at 30/6/2024	Jan – Jun 2024
	Total assets RMB	Net assets RMB	Net profit RMB
Baishui Andre Juice Co., Ltd. Yantai Longkou Andre Juice Co., Ltd.	671,770,340.59	656,494,891.52	28,723,540.92
Xuzhou Andre Juice Co., Ltd. Andre Juice Co., Ltd.	320,796,594.38	311,018,368.43	27,427,137.43
North Andre Juice (USA) Inc. Dalian Andre Juice Co., Ltd.	241,795,618.94	238,805,877.29	3,259,264.51
Yongji Andre Juice Co., Ltd. Anyue Andre Lemon Industry Technology Co., Ltd.	259,273,292.36	229,821,290.44	20,807,385.80
Liquan Andre Juice Co., Ltd. Aksu Andre Fruit Juice Co., Ltd.*	59,876,559.80	(5,619,630.41)	(2,383,111.24)
	351,185,268.22	347,080,742.69	27,506,281.64
	290,294,491.01	260,117,478.70	25,411,297.57
	71,611,345.29	180,353.31	5,484,514.59
	256,495,082.26	251,579,731.55	10,485,307.99
	149,082,633.69	88,863,243.44	12,837,217.13

Business Review

The production pressing season of the industry is usually from July to December every year, but in the first half of 2024, in the face of the phenomenon that the prices of apples, lemons and other fruits fell and it was difficult for fruit farmers to sell apples and lemons stored in cold storage, the Group actively organized some group companies to produce in the non-production seasons, which not only increased the income and created profits for enterprises, but also effectively solved the problem of fruit farmers' difficulty in selling fruits. The Company maintains the operation objectives determined at the beginning of the year, insists on a solid and impetuous work style, makes a good prediction and plans ahead of time, and taps the potential and reduces consumption, improves quality and increases efficiency, finds new profit growth points, expands market sales and actively promotes various tasks by closely focusing on the guiding ideology of "broadening sources of income and reducing expenditure and implementing lean management".

* For identification purpose only

Enlarging Market and Diversifying Products

During the first half year in 2024, by adapting to the market demand and leveraging on its management and capital advantages as well as its advanced production technology, superb product quality and comprehensive customer services, the Group maintained steady growth in markets. With years of continuous efforts, the Group has expanded its sales network to major countries and regions in the world, including the US, Japan, Europe, Oceania, Africa, Southeast Asia, Southern America and Chinese domestic market. At the same time, as the Company became the first “A+H” dual-listed enterprise in the juice beverage industry in China, the Company’s visibility in the industry has been significantly enhanced and the Company will take advantage of this opportunity to continue to focus on the development of market for new products, as well as the customer base. The Group hopes to continue to expand its market places and boost its market share.

The Company established a factory in Aksu, Xinjiang by bidding in 2023. As Aksu is the most important apple producing area in Xinjiang and the gateway to Asia and Europe, the Group will gain greater advantages in expanding the emerging markets along “the Belt and Road Initiatives” to the west via Central Asia and exporting products to Europe, Central Asia, the Middle East and other countries and regions.

Strengthening Lean Management and Seeking Benefits from Management

The Group always insists on focusing on management. In the daily management process, the Group always pays attention to the improvement of details and summarizes and improves experience. The Group widely puts forward reasonable suggestions and adopts them in time, vigorously carries out technological innovation and management innovation, repairs the old and makes use of the waste, and works together to tap the potential and reduce consumption, improve quality and increase efficiency, and seek benefits from management. The Company has deeply cultivated the juice concentrate industry for nearly 30 years, and has formed a set of unique management experience after years of accumulation and continuous improvement.

Improving Management System and Efficiency

The Group improved the operational control system and assessment and allocation system with market as orientation, optimized the allocation of the Company’s assets, human resources and technology by prioritizing efficiency. With performance as the guiding principle, the Group promoted the performance assessment of all employees so as to fully mobilize the enthusiasm of all employees. Meanwhile, the Group further improved the corporate governance structure to meet the trend of continuous growth of enterprise scale and improve management efficiency. The Group also continuously promotes the institutionalization and standardization of all work, constantly sorts out and optimizes all kinds of work processes, improves all management systems and strictly implements and tracks the management systems. In combination with the latest work requirements and the actual situation of each organization, the Company will continue to improve and modify the management systems.

Future Prospects

Improving the Layout of Production Capacity to Help the Company Optimize and Upgrade the Product Structure

The Company is one of the major producers of juice concentrate in the world, and the first “A+H” dual-listed enterprise in the juice beverage industry in China. The Company has deeply cultivated the juice concentrate industry for nearly 30 years, and has broadened the product categories based on its own advantages and resources. The main products have gradually developed from apple juice concentrate to multi-type fruit juice concentrate.

In May 2024, the Company signed a Strategic Cooperation Framework Agreement with the People’s Government of Yichuan County, Yan’an City, and plans to further lay out the production capacity investment in Yan’an City, the main apple producing area in Shaanxi Province. In July 2024, the Company successfully bid for Hengxing juice assets in Fuxian County, Yan’an City, and the Company’s industrial layout has expanded to 7 provinces and 10 factories. The Company has deeply cultivated the juice concentrate industry for many years, occupying a leading position. The Company is expected to further increase its market share through mergers and acquisitions, investment and production capacity expansion, and the production capacity layout and scale advantages will be more prominent.

In addition to expanding the production capacity of traditional apple juice concentrate to further increase the market share, the Company also plans to build a 7,200-ton decolorized and deacidified juice concentrate production line with high added value and a project with an annual output of 12,000 tons of NFC juice through simple procedures, keeping up with the frontier trend of industry development and creating a second growth curve through new products.

Increasing Market Development Efforts and Promoting Customer Confidence

As the Company’s popularity in the industry has been significantly improved, the Group will continue to vigorously expand international emerging markets and customers, optimize the sales channels and increase the proportion of domestic sales under the premise of maintaining the original market share. Adhering to the market-oriented principle and the customer-centered philosophy, the Group will combine the Company’s products, brands and services to continuously create value for customers and enhance their trust. Under the premise of the satisfactory development at the present stage, the Company will expand its product range with apple juice concentrate as the foundation, while increasing sales of high value-added products, such as decolorized and deacidified juice concentrates, NFC apple juice, cloudy apple juice, peach juice, hawthorn fruit juice, tomato juice, polyphenol-rich apple juice, so as to enrich its product range, increase income and meet the demands of various customers.

Expanding Financing Channels to Promote Sustainable Development

In respect of future financing, the Company will raise funds in a timely manner from various means, such as private placement, placing, issuance of convertible bonds, or bank borrowings according to its actual situation and development needs, in order to promote the sustainable development of the Company.

Possible Risks and Uncertainties

1. Risk of undersupply of the major ingredient

The Company's main products are apple juice concentrate and decolorized and deacidified apple concentrate, of which the main ingredient is apple, and the cost of apple accounted for approximately 70% of the cost of the above products in recent years. The price of apple is affected by climate conditions, supply and demand, and many other factors. The volatility of ingredient fruit price is one of the main factors affecting the Company's operating results.

Countermeasures: With years of experience in the industry, strong capital strength and accurate analysis of the situation, the Company keeps an eye on the industry dynamics every day during the acquisition season and adjusts its acquisition strategy in a timely manner. Making full use of the advantages of each subsidiary in the major production areas of ingredient fruit, the Company is able to balance the fluctuation of ingredient prices and control production costs effectively. At the same time, the Company's strong scientific and technological strength as well as excellent technical advantages have maximized the production capacity of the Company, which not only effectively guarantees the quality of the Company's products, but also reduces the Company's production costs.

2. Risk of relying on a single product

The Company is principally engaged in the processing, production and sales of juice concentrate, and most of the products are sold abroad. Although the current demand for apple juice concentrate is stable around the globe, the Company's profit sources are largely dependent on a single variety of apple juice concentrate, and fluctuations in the market price of apple juice concentrate will adversely affect the Company's production and operations.

Countermeasures: The Company has adjusted its strategy to reduce its reliance on juice concentrate products and further seek product sales diversification. The Company timely launched and increased the research and development, production and sales of decolorized and deacidified juice concentrates, NFC apple juice, cloudy apple juice, peach juice, hawthorn fruit juice, tomato juice, polyphenol-rich apple juice and other small variety products. The Company also launched a new 40-tonnes peach juice concentrate and 10-tonnes hawthorn fruit juice concentrate production line in Yongji Andre Juice Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, in 2023 so as to fulfill customers' need on diversified products and end consumers' desire for consumption upgrade, and further diversify the Company's products at the same time. With the new products launched by the domestic famous beverage processing enterprises and their hot sales, sales are growing year by year. On the other hand, the Company is preparing to invest in industry which can bring sustainable and stable income to the Company, so as to increase the profit level of the Company, effectively ease the risk of relying on a single product and risk of fluctuation of ingredient costs and improve the risk resistance capacity of the Company.

3. Risk of exchange rate

The Company's main business is located in China, its domestic business is settled in RMB, and its export business is mainly settled in US dollars. Hence, the Company's confirmed foreign currency assets and liabilities and future foreign currency transactions (foreign currency assets and liabilities and foreign currency transactions are mainly denominated in US dollars) are subject to a risk of fluctuation of exchange rate.

Countermeasures: The finance department of the Company is responsible for monitoring the scale of foreign currency transactions, foreign currency assets and liabilities of the Company to minimize the risk of exchange rate. To this end, the Company will take the opportunities to sign forward foreign exchange settlement contracts to avoid the risk of exchange rate.

CHANGE OF DIRECTORS, SUPERVISORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

On 29 April 2024, Mr. Zhang Hui resigned as the vice chairman of the Board, non-executive Director, member of the remuneration and review committee and member of the strategic committee. On 18 June 2024, Mr. Zhang Wei was appointed as the non-executive Director. On 19 June 2024, Mr. Zhang Wei was appointed as member of the remuneration and review committee and member of the strategic committee.

Save as disclosed above, there was no material change in the Directors, supervisors and senior management of the Company for the six months ended 30 June 2024.

EMPLOYMENT AND REMUNERATION POLICY

For the six months ended 30 June 2024, the Group's average number of employee was 912 and the total employee remuneration was approximately RMB32,209,532. The Group's employment and remuneration policies remained unchanged with those described in the prospectus of the Company dated 11 April 2003. The salaries and benefits of the employees of the Group were kept at a competitive level and employees were rewarded on a performance related basis according to the Group's salary and bonus system, which is reviewed annually. A wide range of benefits, including statutory compulsory welfare plans, were also provided to employees.

DIVIDEND

The Board proposed not to distribute interim dividend for the six months ended 30 June 2024.

SIGNIFICANT INVESTMENT

No significant investment was made by the Group for the six months ended 30 June 2024.

MATERIAL ACQUISITION AND DISPOSAL

No material acquisitions or disposals of subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures had been made by the Company for the six months ended 30 June 2024.

FUTURE PLANS FOR MATERIAL INVESTMENTS OR CAPITAL ASSETS

Saved as disclosed in Note XIII to the Financial Statements, the Group had no specific plan for material investments or capital assets as at 30 June 2024.

A SHARE OFFERING AND USE OF PROCEEDS FROM A SHARE OFFERING

The Company issued 20,000,000 RMB ordinary shares (A Shares) on 18 September 2020 with a total par value of RMB20,000,000 at the issue price of RMB7.60 per share. The total proceeds raised amounted to RMB152,000,000. The net proceeds raised (after deducting the offering expense of RMB30,500,000) was RMB121,500,000. For details, please refer to the announcement of the Company dated 17 September 2020.

The “Proposal on Termination of the Original Proceeds-invested Project and Change of the Use of Part of the Proceeds and Capital Increase in a Wholly-owned Subsidiary” was separately considered and approved at the Board meeting of the Company held on 30 December 2021 and at the 2022 first special general meeting and class meetings of the Company held on 16 February 2022, pursuant to which the original proceeds-invested project “construction of production line for multi-type fruit juice concentrate” was terminated and RMB63,000,000 of the proceeds was be used to increase the capital of Dalian Andre Juice Co., Ltd. (“**Dalian Andre**”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, for the construction of 30-tonne production line for fruit juice concentrate of Dalian Andre.

Based on the changes of downstream and terminal markets and the Company’s sales data of products made of multiple varieties in the first three quarters in 2021, the Company believed that the market environment of the original project “Construction project of multi-type juice concentrate production line” had changed significantly, and the original target could not be achieved by continuing with the investment in the original project. The acidity of local raw apples of Dalian Andre is high, so the implementation of the new project “Construction project of 30-tonne production line for fruit juice concentrate in Dalian Andre” would increase the output of high-acidity products and give full play to the advantages of the Company’s main business, which is more certain than the original project. In order to increase the efficiency of the use of proceeds and the investment return of the proceeds, and enhance the competitiveness of the Company, the Company promptly terminated the original project and changed the use of RMB63,000,000 of the proceeds from the original project to the construction of the new project. For details, please refer to the announcement of the Company dated 31 December 2021 and the circular of the Company dated 18 January 2022. The changed proceeds-invested project was put into production in September 2022.

The “Proposal on Change of the Use of the Proceeds and Capital Increase in a Wholly-owned Subsidiary” was separately considered and approved at the Board meeting of the Company held on 20 March 2023 and at the 2022 annual general meeting and class meetings of the Company held on 25 May 2023, pursuant to which the Company invested RMB62,600,000 in Yongji Andre Juice Co., Ltd. (“**Yongji Andre**”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, for the implementation of “Construction project for 40-tonne peach juice concentrate and 10-tonne hawthorn juice concentrate production line of Yongji Andre” and RMB62,144,100 of the remaining proceeds was used (the final amount would be subject to the remaining amount of the proceeds received by Yongji Andre by way of remittance after being considered and approved by the shareholders’ general meeting), and the short amount would be made up by its own funds.

Yongji Andre is located in the place with abundant production and excellent quality in both peach and hawthorn. Upon preliminary investigation, the Company is of the view that the demand for concentrated fruit juice products such as peach juice and hawthorn juice from customers both at home and abroad has increased in recent years. At the same time, the Company believes that increasing the production of peach juice and hawthorn juice will enhance the diversity of the Company's products, optimize the production capacity layout of the Company, and enable the Company to continue to maintain and consolidate its market share and leading position in the field of fruit juice concentrate. Taking into account factors such as changes in the market environment and the Company's business development needs, and in order to increase the efficiency of the use of proceeds and investment returns from the proceeds and enhance the Company's competitiveness, the Company decided to invest the remaining proceeds in the "Construction project for 30-tonne peach juice concentrate and 10-tonne hawthorn juice concentrate production line of Yongji Andre". For details, please refer to the announcement of the Company dated 20 March 2023 and the circular of the Company dated 21 April 2023.

As at 15 March 2024, the Company has injected capital to the "Construction project for 30-tonne production line for fruit juice concentrate in Dalian Andre" and "Construction project for 40-tonne production line for peach juice concentrate and 10-tonne production line for hawthorn juice concentrate in Yongji Andre" and completed such projects as scheduled. The proceeds used for the completed proceeds-invested project amounted to RMB121,218,525.91 in total and the remaining proceeds amounted to RMB4,971,481.29 (including interests received from the special account deposit and investment income arising from cash management), accounting for 4.09% of the net proceeds.

As at 15 March 2024, the use of fund and balance of the proceeds for proceeds-invested projects were as follows:

Investment project	Planned investment amount RMB	Accumulated investment amount RMB	Net interest income after deducting charges RMB	Remaining proceeds RMB	Project status
Construction project of multi-type juice concentrate production line	2,035,100.00	2,035,100.00	-	-	terminated
Construction project of 30-tonne production line for fruit juice concentrate in Dalian Andre	63,000,000.00	60,511,844.08	576,402.17	3,064,558.09	put into production
Construction project of 40-tonne peach juice concentrate and 10-tonne hawthorn juice concentrate production line in Yongji Andre	62,423,145.21	60,706,681.83	190,459.82	1,906,923.20	put into production
Total	<u>127,458,245.21</u>	<u>123,253,625.91</u>	<u>766,861.99</u>	<u>4,971,481.29</u>	

Considering that the projects invested with the proceeds raised from the A Share Offering have been completed, the above remaining proceeds of RMB4,971,481.29 was used to permanently supplement the working capital. In accordance with relevant provisions of Article 6.3.21 of Guidelines No. 1 of the Shanghai Stock Exchange on the Self-Regulatory Supervision of Listed Companies – Standardized Operation, the use of the above remaining proceeds to permanently supplement the working capital is not required to submit to the Board meeting and the shareholders' general meeting for consideration and approval. The Company has closed all fund-raising account on 15 March 2024, and the remaining fund has been transferred to the basic account of the Company. So far, all the proceeds have been used up.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Directors of the Company were not aware of any material contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2024.

SUBSEQUENT EVENT

Saved as disclosed in Note XIII.1 to the Financial Statements, the Group has no material subsequent event as at 30 June 2024.

CHARGE OF ASSETS

The Group has no assets charged as at 30 June 2024.

PURCHASE, SALE OR REDEMPTION OF SHARES

Under the general mandate granted to the Board to repurchase H Shares considered and approved at the 2023 annual general meeting, the 2024 first class meeting for holders of A Shares and the 2024 first class meeting for holders of H Shares convened by the Company on 30 April 2024, the Company repurchased 3,030,000 H Shares with par value of RMB1.00 each in total on the The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “**Hong Kong Stock Exchange**”) at prices ranging from HK\$8.04 to HK\$10.10 per H Share during June 2024 for a total consideration of HK\$29,883,825 (including the fees such as commission fees). Such shares were not yet cancelled as at 30 June 2024. As at 30 June 2024, the Company held 3,030,000 treasury shares and such shares are intended to be cancelled. Directors believe that through repurchase of shares, earnings per share and asset value per share will increase, which in turn will improve the Company’s capital structure and shareholders’ equity.

Save as disclosed above, neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries had purchased, sold or redeemed any of the Company’s listed shares for the six months ended 30 June 2024.

LIQUIDITY AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES

The Group generally financed its operations and investing activities by internally generated financial resources and loans from banks. As at 30 June 2024, the Group had no outstanding bank loans. For the six months ended 30 June 2024, the Group repaid on time the loans that were due for repayment.

As at 30 June 2024, the Group had a net cash and cash equivalent position of approximately RMB241,227,468. The Group’s gearing ratio as at 30 June 2024 was approximately 3% (30 June 2023: approximately 7%) which was calculated based on the Group’s total liabilities of approximately RMB85,225,245 (30 June 2023: approximately RMB177,429,984) divided by total equity and liabilities of approximately RMB2,644,726,915 (30 June 2023: approximately RMB2,674,638,651). The Directors considered that the Group had sufficient financial resources to meet its ongoing operation requirements.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

As at 30 June 2024, the Group had no outstanding bank loans (30 June 2023: outstanding bank loans of RMB30,023,671. All were denominated in RMB).

As at 30 June 2024, approximately RMB236,710,519, RMB3,480,891 and RMB1,036,058 (30 June 2023: approximately RMB149,281,174, RMB55,620,054 and RMB480,341) of the Group’s cash balances were denominated in RMB, US dollars and HK dollars respectively.

For details of the Group’s capital management policies and objectives, please refer to Note V.46 to the Financial Statements.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE EXPOSURE

The operating revenue of the Group is substantially denominated in US dollars. It is the practice of the Group to convert its operating revenue denominated in US dollars to RMB for financing its operating expenses and capital requirements. However, the results of operations and the financial position of the Group may be affected by any changes in the exchange rates.

On the other hand, the conversion of RMB denominated balances into foreign currencies is subject to the relevant rules and regulations of foreign exchange control promulgated by the PRC government.

Directors', Supervisors' and Chief Executive's Interests and Short Positions in the Shares, Underlying Shares and Debentures of the Company

As at 30 June 2024, the interests and short positions of the Directors, Supervisors and chief executive of the Company in the shares, underlying shares and debentures of the Company and its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Chapter 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong) (the "SFO")) which were (a) required to be notified to the Company and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange pursuant to Divisions 7 and 8 of Part XV of the SFO (including interests and short positions which they are taken or deemed to have under such provisions of the SFO); and (b) required to be recorded in the register kept by the Company pursuant to section 352 of the SFO or as otherwise notified to the Company and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange pursuant to the model code of dealings by the directors of the Company as referred to in Appendix C3 of the Hong Kong Listing Rules were as follows:

Name of Directors	Class of Shares	Number of Shares Held	Capacity	Type of Interest	Approximate Percentage of A Shares/H Shares	Approximate Percentage of Total Share Capital
Wang An (Note 1)	A Shares	97,004,643 (L)	Interest of controlled corporation (Note 2)	Personal	35.86% (L)	27.80% (L)
	A Shares	4,005,858 (L)	Interest of controlled corporation (Note 2)	Personal	1.48% (L)	1.15% (L)
Wang Meng (Note 3)	A Shares	65,779,459 (L)	Interest of controlled corporation (Note 4)	Personal	24.31% (L)	18.85% (L)
	H Shares	8,600,000 (L)	Interest of controlled corporation (Note 5)	Personal	10.96% (L)	2.46% (L)
Wang Yanhui (Note 6)	A Shares	18,472,000 (L)	Interest of controlled corporations (Note 7)	Personal	6.83% (L)	5.29% (L)
Wang Kun (Note 8)	A Shares	18,472,000 (L)	Interest of controlled corporations (Note 9)	Personal	6.83% (L)	5.29% (L)
Liu Tsung-Yi	H Shares	195,400 (L)	Beneficial owner	Personal	0.25% (L)	0.06% (L)

Notes:

The letter “L” denotes a long position.

- (1) As at 30 June 2024, Mr. Wang An, a Director, controlled (a) 90% interest in China Pingan Investment Holdings Limited, which held 46,351,961 A Shares, representing 13.28% interest in the total issued share capital of the Company; (b) 90% interest in Shandong Andre Group Co., Ltd.* (山東安德利集團有限公司) (“**Andre Group**”), which held 50,652,682 A Shares, representing 14.51% interest in the total issued share capital of the Company.

On 12 April 2024, Andre Group failed to notify the relevant parties to terminate the judicial enforcement in a timely manner after the settlement of debts, resulting in 4,005,858 unlimited A Shares in circulation of the Company (the “**Subject Shares**”) held by it being judicially allocated to the securities account of Yantai Lin’an Trading Co., Ltd.* (“**Lin’an Trading**”). On 13 April 2024, Andre Group and Lin’an Trading entered into the agreement (the “**Agreement**”), pursuant to which, Lin’an Trading agreed to cooperate with Andre Group in taking reasonable and feasible measures to transfer the Subject Shares back to Andre Group without consideration within 60 days from the signing date of the Agreement, and agreed to unconditionally delegate the exercise of the voting right of the Subject Shares to Andre Group prior to the completion of the transfer back of the Subject Shares, and other rights and interests of the Subject Shares belong to Andre Group. On 13 June 2024, Andre Group and Lin’an Trading entered into the supplemental agreement (the “**Supplemental Agreement**”) upon negotiation as a result of the failure to transfer the Subject Shares back to Andre Group within the agreed period in the Agreement. Andre Group and Lin’an Trading unanimously agreed that: Lin’an Trading shall cooperate with Andre Group in taking reasonable and feasible measures to transfer the Subject Shares back to Andre Group without consideration within 12 months from the signing date of the Supplemental Agreement or dispose of the Subject Shares according to the written instructions of Andre Group and remit all proceeds from the disposal to the account of Andre Group. Prior to the completion of the transfer back or disposal of the Subject Shares, the various rights and interest arrangements for Subject Shares shall be the same as those stipulated in the Agreement. For details, please refer to the announcements of the Company dated 15 April 2024 and 13 June 2024.

- (2) Mr. Wang An was deemed to be interested in these Shares through his interests in China Pingan Investment Holdings Limited and Andre Group.
- (3) As at 30 June 2024, Ms. Wang Meng, a Director, controlled (a) 100% interest in Donghua Fruit Industry Co., Ltd., which held 65,779,459 A Shares, representing 18.85% interest in the total issued share capital of the Company; (b) 100% interest in Hongan International Investment Co., Ltd., which held 8,600,000 H Shares, representing 2.46% interest in the total issued share capital of the Company.
- (4) Ms. Wang Meng was deemed to be interested in these A Shares through her interests in Donghua Fruit Industry Co., Ltd.
- (5) Ms. Wang Meng was deemed to be interested in these H Shares through her interests in Hongan International Investment Co., Ltd.
- (6) As at 30 June 2024, Mr. Wang Yanhui, a Director, held 20% interest in Yantai Xingan Investment Centre (Limited Partnership) (烟台興安投資中心(有限合夥)), which held 18,472,000 A Shares, representing 5.29% of the total issued share capital of the Company.
- (7) Mr. Wang Yanhui was deemed to be interested in these A Shares through his interest in Yantai Xingan Investment Centre (Limited Partnership) (烟台興安投資中心(有限合夥)).
- (8) As at 30 June 2024, Mr. Wang Kun, a Director, held 14% interest in Yantai Xingan Investment Centre (Limited Partnership) (烟台興安投資中心(有限合夥)), which held 18,472,000 A Shares, representing 5.29% of the total issued share capital of the Company.
- (9) Mr. Wang Kun was deemed to be interested in these A Shares through his interest in Yantai Xingan Investment Centre (Limited Partnership) (烟台興安投資中心(有限合夥)).

* For identification purpose only

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS' AND OTHER PERSONS' INTERESTS AND SHORT POSITIONS IN THE SHARES, UNDERLYING SHARES AND DEBENTURES OF THE COMPANY

As at 30 June 2024, so far as the Directors are aware, the following persons (other than the Directors, supervisors and chief executive of the Company) had interests and short positions in the shares, underlying shares and debentures of the Company which were discloseable under Divisions 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO and recorded in the register kept by the Company pursuant to section 336 of the SFO:

Name of Shareholders	Class of Shares	Number of Shares Held	Capacity	Type of Interest	Approximate Percentage of A Shares/ H Shares	Approximate Percentage of Total Share Capital
China Pingan Investment Holdings Limited	A Shares	46,351,961 (L) (Note 1)	Beneficial owner	Corporate	17.13% (L)	13.28% (L)
Andre Group	A Shares	50,652,682 (L) (Note 2)	Beneficial owner	Corporate	18.72% (L)	14.51% (L)
	A Shares	4,005,858 (L) (Note 2)	Beneficial owner	Corporate	1.48% (L)	1.15% (L)
Donghua Fruit Industry Co., Ltd.	A Shares	65,779,459 (L) (Note 3)	Beneficial owner (Note 8)	Corporate	24.31% (L)	18.85% (L)
Uni-President Enterprises Corp.	A Shares	63,746,040 (L) (Note 4)	Interests of controlled corporations (Note 5)	Corporate	23.56% (L)	18.26% (L)
	H Shares	237,000 (L)	Beneficial owner (Note 6)	Corporate	0.30% (L)	0.07% (L)
Mitsui & Co., Ltd.	H Shares	15,340,000 (L)	Beneficial owner	Corporate	19.55% (L)	4.40% (L)
Hongan International Investment Co. Ltd.	A Shares	65,779,459 (L)	Interest of controlled corporations	Corporate	24.31% (L)	18.85% (L)
	H Shares	8,600,000 (L)	Beneficial owner (Note 9)	Corporate	10.96% (L)	2.46% (L)
Zhang Shaoxia	A Shares	97,004,643 (L)	Interest of spouse (Note 7)	Personal	35.86% (L)	27.80% (L)
	A Shares	4,005,858 (L)	Interest of spouse (Note 7)	Personal	1.48% (L)	1.15% (L)

Name of Shareholders	Class of Shares	Number of Shares Held	Capacity	Type of Interest	Approximate Percentage of A Shares/H Shares	Approximate Percentage of Total Share Capital
Yantai Xingan Investment Centre (Limited Partnership)	A Shares	18,472,000 (L)	Beneficial owner	Corporate	6.83% (L)	5.29% (L)
Tiandi Win-Win Investment Management Co., Limited	H Shares	11,000,000 (L) (Note 10)	Beneficial owner	Corporate	14.02% (L)	3.15% (L)
Shenzhen Tiandi Win-Win Investment Management Co., Limited	H Shares	11,000,000 (L) (Note 10)	Interest of controlled corporations	Corporate	14.02% (L)	3.15% (L)
Tiandi Yihao Beverage Co., Limited	H Shares	11,000,000 (L) (Note 10)	Interest of controlled corporations	Corporate	14.02% (L)	3.15% (L)
Chen Sheng	H Shares	11,000,000 (L) (Note 10)	Interest of controlled corporations	Personal	14.02% (L)	3.15% (L)

Notes:

The letter “L” denotes a long position.

- (1) Mr. Wang An, a Director, was deemed to be interested in these A Shares through his 90% interest in China Pingan Investment Holdings Limited.
- (2) Mr. Wang An, a Director, was deemed to be interested in these A Shares through his 90% interest in Andre Group. For details, please refer to the Note (1) under the section headed “Directors’, Supervisors’ and Chief Executive’s Interests and Short Positions in the Shares, Underlying Shares and Debentures of the Company”.
- (3) The long position in 65,779,459 A Shares was directly held by Donghua Fruit Industry Co., Ltd. Based on the information provided by Donghua Fruit Industry Co., Ltd., Hongan International Investment Co, Ltd. was deemed to be interested in these 65,779,459 A Shares.
- (4) The long position in 63,746,040 A Shares was held by Uni-President China Holdings Ltd., a non wholly-owned subsidiary of Uni-President Enterprises Corp. (統一企業股份有限公司), through its two wholly-owned subsidiaries, namely, Chengdu President Enterprises Food Co., Ltd. (成都統一企業食品有限公司), which held 42,418,360 A Shares, and Guangzhou President Enterprises Co., Ltd. (廣州統一企業有限公司), which held 21,327,680 A Shares.

- (5) Pursuant to Part XV of the SFO, Uni-President Enterprises Corp. (統一企業股份有限公司) was deemed to be interested in such 63,746,040 A Shares. The 63,746,040 A Shares were held by a series of controlled corporations of Uni-President Enterprises Corp. (統一企業股份有限公司), of which 42,418,360 A Shares, representing approximately 12.15% of the total issued share capital of the Company, were held directly by Chengdu President Enterprises Food Co., Ltd. (成都統一企業食品有限公司) and 21,327,680 A Shares, representing approximately 6.11% of the total issued share capital of the Company, were held directly by Guangzhou President Enterprises Co., Ltd. (廣州統一企業有限公司).
- (6) These H Shares are beneficially held by Uni-President China Holdings Ltd..
- (7) Mr. Wang An, the husband of Ms. Zhang Shaoxia, held 97,004,643 A Shares and was deemed to be interested in 4,005,858 A Shares, therefore Ms. Zhang Shaoxia was deemed to be interested in these shares.
- (8) Ms. Wang Meng indirectly held 100% of the issued share capital of Donghua Fruit Industry Co., Ltd., which in turn held 65,779,459 A Shares. Therefore Ms. Wang Meng was deemed to be interested in these shares.
- (9) Ms. Wang Meng directly held the entire issued share capital of Hongan International Investment Co., Ltd., which in turn held 8,600,000 H Shares. Therefore, Ms. Wang Meng was deemed to be interested in these shares.
- (10) The long position in 11,000,000 H Shares was held by Shenzhen Tiandi Win-Win Investment Management Co., Limited (深圳市天地共贏投資管理有限公司), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Tiandi Yihao Beverage Co., Limited (天地壹號飲料股份有限公司), through its wholly-owned subsidiary Tiandi Win-Win Investment Management Co., Limited. Mr. Chen Sheng was deemed to be interested in these H Shares through his over 70% interest in Tiandi Yihao Beverage Co., Limited (天地壹號飲料股份有限公司).

COMPETING INTERESTS

As at 30 June 2024, none of the Directors, the controlling shareholders of the Company and their respective associates (as defined under the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange (the “**Hong Kong Listing Rules**”)) had any interest in a business which competes or may compete with the businesses of the Group or has or may have any other conflicts of the interest with the Group.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRACTICES

As a company listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, the Company has remained in strict compliance with the articles of association, relevant laws and regulations, the Rules Governing the Listing of Stocks on Shanghai Stock Exchange and Hong Kong Listing Rules.

The Company’s corporate governance practices are based on the principles and code provisions (the “**Code Provisions**”) set out in Part 2 of Appendix C1 (Corporate Governance Code (the “**CG Code**”)) to the Hong Kong Listing Rules. For the six months ended 30 June 2024, the Company complied with the Code Provisions, except for the following deviation:

According to Code Provision C.1.8 of the CG Code, the Company should arrange appropriate insurance cover in respect of legal action against its Directors. The Board believes that with the current risk management and internal control systems and the close supervision of the management, the Directors’ risk of being sued or getting involved in litigation in their capacity as Directors is relatively low. Benefits to be derived from taking out insurance may not outweigh the cost. As such, the Company currently does not have insurance cover for legal action against its Directors.

DIRECTORS’ SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS

The Company has adopted the model code of dealings set out in Appendix C3 of the Hong Kong Listing Rules (the “**Model Code**”) as the Company’s code of conduct regarding securities transactions by its Directors. A copy of the Model Code has been sent to each Director 30 days before the date of the Board meeting to approve the Company’s 2024 interim results, with a reminder that the Director could not deal in the securities and derivatives of the Company until after such results have been published.

Under the Model Code, the Directors are required to notify the chairman of the Company and receive a dated acknowledgement in writing before dealing in the securities and derivatives of the Company and, in the case of the chairman of the Company himself, he must notify the chairman of the audit and review committee and receive a dated acknowledgement in writing before any dealing.

All Directors, upon specific enquiries, have confirmed that they complied with the Model Code for the six months ended 30 June 2024.

Specific employees who are likely to be in possession of unpublished price-sensitive information of the Group are also subject to compliance with the Model Code. No incident of non-compliance was noted by the Company for the six months ended 30 June 2024.

AUDIT AND REVIEW COMMITTEE

The Company has established an audit and review committee with written terms of reference which were formulated and amended based on the guidelines recommended by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and Code Provisions set out in the CG Code. The primary duties of the audit and review committee are to review and provide supervision over the financial reporting process, risk management and internal control of the Group. All of its members are independent non-executive Directors (namely Mr. Gong Fan, Mr. Li Yao and Ms. Wang Yan) and its current chairman, Mr. Gong Fan, is an independent non-executive Director.

The audit and review committee has reviewed the accounting principles and practices adopted by the Group and discussed with the Directors about risk management, internal controls and financial reporting matters including a review of the interim results for the six months ended 30 June 2024.

By order of the Board
Yantai North Andre Juice Co., Ltd.*
Wang An
Chairman

Yantai, the PRC, 26 August 2024

As at the date hereof, the Board comprises:

Mr. Wang An (*Executive Director*)
Mr. Wang Kun (*Executive Director*)
Ms. Wang Meng (*Executive Director*)
Mr. Wang Yan Hui (*Executive Director*)
Mr. Liu Tsung-Yi (*Non-executive Director*)
Mr. Zhang Wei (*Non-executive Director*)
Mr. Gong Fan (*Independent non-executive Director*)
Mr. Li Yao (*Independent non-executive Director*)
Ms. Wang Yan (*Independent non-executive Director*)

* For identification purpose only.