

# **Shenzhen China Bicycle Company (Holdings) Limited**

## **Semi-Annual Report 2022**

**August 2022**

## **Section I. Important Notice, Contents and Interpretation**

**Board of Directors, Supervisory Committee, all directors, supervisors and senior executives of Shenzhen China Bicycle Company (Holdings) Limited (hereinafter referred to as the Company) hereby confirm that there are no any fictitious statements, misleading statements, or important omissions carried in this report, and shall take all responsibilities, individual and/or joint, for the reality, accuracy and completion of the whole contents.**

**Li Hai, Principal of the Company, Sun Longlong, person in charge of accounting works and Zhong Xiaojin, person in charge of accounting organ (accounting principal) hereby confirm that the Financial Report of 2022 Semi-Annual Report is authentic, accurate and complete. All directors are attended the Board Meeting for report deliberation.**

**The Company plans not to distribute cash dividends, not to send bonus shares, and no reserve capitalizing.**

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## **Documents Available for Reference**

1. Accounting statement carrying the signatures and seals of the legal representative, person in charge of accounting and person in charge of accounting organ.
2. Originals documents of the Company and manuscripts of public notices that disclosed in the newspaper designated by CSRC in the report period.
3. English version of the Semi-Annual Report 2022

# Interpretation

Items	Refers to	Contents
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## Section II. Company Profile and Main Financial Indexes

### I. Company profile

Short form of the stock	Zhonghua-A, Zhonghua-B	Code for share	000017, 200017
The abbreviation of the stock before changed(if applicable)	N/A		
Stock exchange for listing	Shenzhen Stock Exchange		
Name of the Company (in Chinese)	深圳中华自行车（集团）股份有限公司		
Short form of the Company (in Chinese) (if applicable)	深中华		
Foreign name of the Company (if applicable)	Shenzhen China Bicycle Company (Holdings) Limited		
Short form of foreign name of the Company (if applicable)	CBC		
Legal representative	Li Hai		

### II. Person/Way to contact

	Secretary of the Board	Rep. of security affairs
Name	Sun Longlong	Yu Xiaomin, Zhong Xiaojin
Contact add.	501 Zhongxin Technology Building, No.31 Bagua Rd., Bagualing, Futian District, Shenzhen	501 Zhongxin Technology Building, No.31 Bagua Rd., Bagualing, Futian District, Shenzhen
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Fax.	0755-28181009	0755-28181009
E-mail	dmc@szcbc.com	dmc@szcbc.com

### III. Others

#### 1. Way of contact

Whether registrations address, offices address and codes as well as website and email of the Company changed in reporting period or not

Applicable Not applicable

The registrations address, offices address and codes as well as website and email of the Company have no changes in the Period, found more in Annual Report 2021.

#### 2. Information disclosure and preparation place

Whether information disclosure and preparation place changed in reporting period or not

Applicable  Not applicable

The newspaper appointed for information disclosure, website for semi-annual report publish appointed by CSRC and preparation place for semi-annual report have no change in reporting period, found more details in Annual Report 2021.

### 3. Other relevant information

Whether other relevant information has changed during the reporting period

Applicable  Not applicable

### IV. Main accounting data and financial indexes

Whether it has retroactive adjustment or re-statement on previous accounting data or not

Yes  No

	Current period	Same period of last year	Changes in the current period over the same period of previous year (+,-)
Operation revenue(RMB)	106,665,446.58	54,130,317.60	97.05%
Net profit attributable to shareholders of the listed company(RMB)	-1,483,364.42	1,365,493.34	-208.63%
Net profit attributable to shareholders of the listed company after deducting non-recurring gains and losses(RMB)	-2,275,914.14	-416,594.29	-446.31%
Net cash flow arising from operating activities(RMB)	-9,279,476.52	-2,447,126.82	-279.20%
Basic earnings per share (RMB/Share)	-0.0027	0.0025	-208.00%
Diluted earnings per share (RMB/Share)	-0.0027	0.0025	-208.00%
Weighted average ROE	-18.14%	11.78%	-29.92%
	End of current period	End of last year	Increase/decrease in current report-end over that of last period-end(+,-)
Total assets (RMB)	101,482,852.73	97,363,437.22	4.23%
Net assets attributable to shareholder of listed company (RMB)	7,435,173.74	8,918,538.16	-16.63%

## V. Difference of the accounting data under accounting rules in and out of China

### 1. Difference of the net profit and net assets disclosed in financial report, under both IAS (International Accounting Standards) and Chinese GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Principles)

Applicable  Not applicable

The Company had no difference of the net profit or net assets disclosed in financial report, under either IAS (International Accounting Standards) or Chinese GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Principles) in the period.

### 2. Difference of the net profit and net assets disclosed in financial report, under both foreign accounting rules and Chinese GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Principles)

Applicable  Not applicable

The Company had no difference of the net profit or net assets disclosed in financial report, under either foreign accounting rules or Chinese GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Principles) in the period.

## VI. Items and amounts of extraordinary profit (gains)/loss

Applicable  Not applicable

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Amount	Note
Government subsidy reckoned into current gains/losses (except for those with normal operation business concerned, and conform to the national policies & regulations and are continuously enjoyed at a fixed or quantitative basis according to certain standards)	153,395.80	
Switch-back of provision of impairment of account receivable which are treated with separate depreciation test	721,987.00	
Other non-operation revenue and expenditure except for the aforementioned items	224,228.84	
Less: Impact on income tax	6,055.20	
Impact on minority shareholders' equity (post-tax)	301,006.72	
Total	792,549.72	

Other gains/losses items that conform to the definition of non-recurring gains/losses:

Applicable  Not applicable

The Company does not have other gains/losses items that conform to the definition of non-recurring gains/losses

Information on the definition of non-recurring profit(gain)/loss that listed in the *Q&A Announcement No.1 on Information Disclosure for Companies Offering Their Securities to the Public --- Extraordinary (non-recurring) Profit(gain)/loss* as the recurring profit(gain)/loss

Applicable  Not applicable



The Company does not have any non-recurring profit(gain)/loss listed under the *Q&A Announcement No.1 on Information Disclosure for Companies Offering Their Securities to the Public --- Extraordinary (non-recurring) Profit(gain)/loss* defined as recurring profit(gain)/loss

## Section III Management Discussion and Analysis

### I. Main businesses of the company during the reporting period

During the reporting period, the company's main businesses were bicycles and lithium battery materials business, and jewelry gold business. (1) Bicycles and lithium battery materials business included the production, assembly, procurement, and sales of bicycles and electric bicycles, and purchase, sales, and commissioned processing of lithium battery materials, etc.; (2) The gold jewelry business mainly provided supply chain management and services in the vertical field of gold jewelry. The company connected with downstream gold jewelry brands, purchased gold and diamonds according to their product needs, and then commissioned gold jewelry processing plants for processing, made product certification for the processed finished products after passing the inspection, and delivered them to downstream customers. Through the integration of upstream supplier resources and downstream customer resources, the turnover rate of gold jewelry products in the upstream and downstream was improved, the cost of circulation links was reduced, and the overall competitive advantage of the upstream and downstream was formed.

The Company shall comply with the disclosure requirement of jewelry-related industries in the "Shenzhen Stock Exchange Self-Regulatory Guidelines for Listed Companies No. 3- Industry Disclosure"

#### (i) Analysis of the industry market size

##### 1. The product category of the industry is relatively rich

Jewelry can be divided into gold, diamond, jade, colored jewelry and others. Under the background of China's cultural tradition of advocating gold jewelry and the investment properties of gold, gold jewelry occupies a relatively high proportion in the domestic jewelry market, reaching 60.13%. Diamond and jade are also the main categories of jewelry in China, accounting for 13.97% and 9.85%. From the international market, the jewelry markets of developed countries such as the United States, Japan, and Europe are all dominated by diamond jewelry. Compared with the international market, the main categories of China's jewelry market are more abundant, and the proportion of various jewelry markets is more balanced.

##### 2. The actual consumption of gold jewelry has a steady growth

With the growth of the national economy and the accumulation of wealth of residents, China's demand for gold grew rapidly in the early 21st century, making it the world's largest gold consumer. The fall in gold prices in 2013 triggered a boom of buying gold jewelry, and also overdrew the demand for gold jewelry in advance, which declined from 2013 to 2016. However, after a period of readjustment, along with the gradual recovery of the economy and gold prices, the gold jewelry industry has bottomed out since September 2016, and continued to grow steadily in 2017, entering a new round of recovery cycle. In 2022, the domestic pandemic was effectively

controlled, enterprises resumed work and production in an orderly manner, and the consumer market entered a stage of gradual recovery. The gold jewelry consumer market benefited from the rigid demand for weddings, which played a positive role in promoting gold jewelry sales. Based on the further improvement of China's macroeconomic strength and international status, a huge middle-class consumer group has been formed, which has brought a new development pattern to the development of the gold jewelry market and opened up new incremental space.

## **(ii) Industry development trend analysis**

### **1. The increase in industry concentration has become the mainstream trend**

In recent years, consumers' brand awareness has been increasing. In addition, at the end of 2014, the National Jewelry Standards Technical Committee revised the mandatory national standard "Regulations on the Purity of Precious Metals in Jewelry and Naming" (GB11887-2012), which deleted the "pure gold" and other titles, guided consumers to pay more attention to jewelry design, craftsmanship, style and brand value, and no longer be attracted by the words "pure gold" in the slogan and pay more attention to product quality, prompting small jewelry enterprises to move closer to large jewelry enterprises. The increasing concentration of the jewelry industry has become the mainstream trend. In contrast, some regional branded or unbranded small jewelry companies are at a disadvantage in terms of scale, capital, cost, etc., coupled with their own lack of ability in brand operation management, product marketing design, and enterprise operation, in the case of consumers paying more and more attention to brand, they will have to choose to rely on the development of jewelry brands with larger brand awareness, which will further promote the improvement of the industry concentration, and the national jewelry brands will gain an opportunity for vigorous development.

### **2. The development trend of industrial clustering is more obvious**

The cluster development of the jewelry industry has now become an important direction for China's jewelry industry to improve its comprehensive competitiveness and promote the extension and upgrade of the characteristic industry chain of the regional jewelry. At present, there are more than ten jewelry industry bases in China, all of which have distinctive characteristics and outstanding advantages. Whether it is pearl cultivation, jade carving or jewelry processing, they all add charm to the city and also bring vitality to the prosperity of the jewelry industry. Special jewelry industry bases such as Shenzhen Luohu, Guangzhou Panyu mainly focus on precious metal jewelry inlay processing, diamond cutting, and supporting products, forming a series of leading enterprises and many small and medium-sized enterprises. At the same time, with the strong support of the local government, the supporting system such as logistics services, information services and technical services have been continuously improved.

### **3. The Third- and fourth-tier cities become important consumer markets for the jewelry industry**

In recent years, the pace of urbanization in China has gradually accelerated, and the urbanization rate has continued to grow. Residents in rural areas are gradually relocating and settling in nearby third- and fourth-tier cities, which steadily deliver new vitality to the third- and fourth-tier cities. In the future, the third- and fourth-tier

cities will have broad market space and show huge growth potential. With the sinking trend of the jewelry consumption market, the third- and fourth-tier cities will become the main markets for the growth of jewelry companies in the future.

#### **4. Channel strength will be regarded as the core competitiveness of enterprises for a long time**

The internal competition in the jewelry industry is relatively large, and the fierce market competition makes the construction and control of sales channels for jewelry companies crucial. At the same time, due to the high value of jewelry, consumers are often worried about the quality of the product and the reasonableness of the price when purchasing, which often prompts them to purchase through physical channels. There is a certain scarcity of high-quality physical channels, and the number of high-quality shops in a region's high-quality business districts is scarce. Such high-quality shops can not only provide higher traffic, improve the retail performance of jewelry, but also have the important value of brand promotion. Therefore, in the fierce market competition, it is very important for jewelry enterprises to control high-quality physical channels, which reflects the core competitiveness of enterprises on the other side.

#### **5. Brand and design capabilities will become a new driving force for the development of the industry**

With the change of consumer demographic structure and the increase of per capita income, the middle and upper middle class and wealthy people have gradually become the main force of consumption, and the mainstream consumption concept has also quietly changed. Compared with traditional consumers, emerging consumer groups pay more attention to the design, craftsmanship, style and brand value of jewelry products, hoping to meet their needs to show their taste and personality. In addition, the National Jewelry Standards Technical Committee has removed titles such as "pure gold from the national standards, further prompting consumers to pay attention to the design, craftsmanship, style and brand value of jewelry, rather than overemphasizing purity.

#### **6. There is large space for improving the penetration rate of diamond jewelry**

In China, different jewellery products have different market maturity levels. Among them, gold jewelry has a relatively deep foundation in Chinese culture, and it is still the main jewelry consumption type so far. The diamond jewelry is small in volume but is growing rapidly, and has a broad space for industry development in the future.

### **(iii) Competitive advantages of the company to engage in the jewelry and gold business**

#### **1. High-quality upstream supplier system**

At present, the company has established relatively stable cooperative relationships with major diamond suppliers and processors at home and abroad, and has advantages in raw material procurement cost, order production cycle and product quality control, which can continuously reduce supply cost and improve operational efficiency.

#### **2. Diversified downstream market channels and customer resources**

The company is actively expanding its gold jewelry customers now. In addition to customers with clear orders, it

is currently negotiating business cooperation with a number of domestic jewelry brands. The above customers include three types of customers, of which Class A customers are national well-known brand customers, with more than 500 retail stores; Class B customers are small and medium-sized/regional/segmented brands, with 300-500 retail stores; Class C customers are small and medium-sized brands, with 50-100 retail stores.

### **3. Improve the industrial chain of production and design**

The company has a one-stop industrial chain of design, production, processing, testing, and wholesale. Brand owners can rely on our jewelry processing resources to hand over lower value-added links such as manufacturing and distribution to the company, so as to focus on the higher value-added brand operation and sales links. Outsourcing in the production and design process can improve the homogenization of gold jewelry products.

### **4. Closed-loop business process and risk control system**

The company has formulated strict business internal control processes such as supplier admittance standards, customer evaluation system, full-process order tracking system, and procurement price comparison system, and has realized the closed-loop control of capital flow, information flow and logistics and the multi-level risk control through the integrated service platform of supply system and the integrated solution of capital management.

#### **(iv) Main business models during the reporting period**

##### **1. Procurement model**

The upstream raw material suppliers of the company's gold jewelry supply chain business were mainly diamonds and gold, of which the diamond suppliers were mainly source producers or wholesalers from India or Hong Kong, and domestic mature diamond wholesalers (generally members of the Shanghai Diamond Exchange), gold was mainly purchased from the Shanghai Gold Exchange through the company's membership qualifications at Shanghai Gold Exchange. The company has established professional procurement department and team to be responsible for the procurement of diamond products and jewellery. The specific procurement models varied according to customer needs.

##### **2. Production model**

By integrating upstream commissioned processing plants, the company outsourced the production of products ordered by customers to professional jewelry manufacturers to give full play to their professional and scale effect. In view of the current situation and characteristics of domestic jewelry processing enterprises, the company established a set of effective supplier management mechanisms and evaluation standards to achieve a benign interaction between the production system of outsourced manufacturers and the company's business development.

##### **3. Sales model**

According to the annual order planning and regular procurement requirements of brand retailers, the company provided B-end customers with various forms of supply chain management services such as spot procurement, order production, and customized development, so as to minimize product inventory and improve the supply chain effectiveness for customers.

Spot procurement: Organized the goods through the integration of upstream factories and exhibition halls and suppliers' product styles and spot resources, and provided corresponding product structure according to the customer's brand characteristics and terminal market needs;

Order production: Customers placed orders to the company according to their own needs, and the company purchased raw materials and subcontracted processing to form finished products and sell them to customers;

Customized development: According to the characteristics of their own brands and future development needs, customers entrusted the company to develop and design the product styles, and produce finished products to sell to customers.

#### (v) Operation of the physical store during the reporting period

During the reporting period, gold and jewelry business of the Company mainly provides supply chain management and services in the vertical field of gold and jewelry, it connects with the downstream gold jewelry brand and does not have the physical stores.

#### (vi) Operation of the on-line sales in reporting period

The Company does not have on-line sales in the Period

#### (vii) Inventory in the reporting period

As of end of the Period, balance of inventory from jewelry business amounted to 23,255,279.89 yuan, a 207 % up compared with that of period-begin, types of the inventory includes:

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Types	Amount	Proportion
Finished goods	Jewelry	1,970,671.11	8.47%
	Gold jewelry	—	—
	Other	3382.6	0.01%
	Total	1,974,053.71	8.49%
Raw materials	Gold	16,496,545.99	70.94%
	Platinum	—	—
	Diamond	1,479,347.54	6.36%
	Total	17,975,893.53	77.30%
Packaging		105,670.36	0.45%
Goods in process		3,199,662.29	13.76%
Total		23,255,279.89	100.00%

In the bicycle and lithium battery materials industry, as a traditional manufacturing industry, the bicycle industry continues the dilemma of rising labor costs, manufacturing costs, capital costs, and material costs. The implementation of the new national standards for safety technical specifications of electric bicycle in April 2019 accelerated the reshuffle of the industry and formed a new round of industry shocks. In addition, on the basis of the violent shock of shared bicycles with capital advantages on the bicycle industry and upstream supply chain

operations in the past few years, the aftershocks continue to impact the recovery of the industry due to the lack of profit model and capital chain problems. At the same time, the bicycle industry as a traditional manufacturing field has also ushered in an important opportunity to accelerate transformation and upgrading under the guidance of the "Made in China 2025" strategy of strengthening the country under the guidance of the basic policy of "innovation-driven, quality-first, green development, structural optimization, and talent-oriented", ushered in the development opportunities for the implementation of the new national standards for electric bicycles, and faced important opportunities and challenges of e-commerce development on channel impact, channel integration and Internet+. Our country is the world's largest country in the production and sales of electric bicycles. After years of development, electric bicycles have gradually become an important means of transportation for consumers' daily short-distance trips. At present, there are about 200 million vehicles in the whole society. Structural body, motor, power battery, and control system, as the core components of electric bicycles, Shenzhen China Bicycle has closely followed up and studied their technological development, application development and commercial value for a long time, and determined the list of qualified suppliers for core components year by year. As one of the core components of electric bicycle, lead-acid batteries have been mainly used as the power batteries in the past ten or twenty years. With the development and popularization of new energy technologies and new energy materials, it is expected that they will be replaced by lithium batteries on a large scale in the future. The implementation of the new national standards for safety technical specifications of electric bicycle has comprehensively improved the safety performance of electric bicycles, adjusted and improved technical indicators such as speed limit, vehicle quality, and pedaling ability. The new standards that are close to the people's livelihood and serve the people's livelihood have increased the application space of lithium battery energy storage, and lithium battery electric bicycles will usher in a new stage of development.

## II. Core Competitiveness Analysis

In 2021, based on its own poor economic conditions after the reorganization, the company continued to adhere to the traditional business development of electric bicycles, strived to carry out new product research and development, and carried out online and offline sales and brand management; at the same time, based on the long-term process of the electric bicycle business, correspondingly carried out follow-up research on related industrial projects and technical applications in the upstream and downstream of the industrial chain. On the basis of extensive commercial contacts and previous businesses, the company continued to expand the lithium battery material business to enrich the main business. On the one hand, the company continued to promote the development of the jewelry and gold business and expand the business dimension. In August 2019, the Company and Shenzhen Zuankinson Jewelry Co., Ltd jointly established a Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd with contribution of 6.5 million yuan. Of which, the Company holds 65% equity, and is the controlling shareholder of Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd, while 35% equity held by Zuankinson Jewelry. According to actual operation development, in February 2020, the two parties are decided to increase the capital of Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd to 20 million yuan in the same proportion. Relevant registration capital is fully funded in June 2020. In order to meet the future business development needs

of Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd., it will enhance its financial strength, comprehensive competitiveness and anti-risk capabilities. In August 2020, the company and the joint venture partner, Shenzhen Zuankinson Jewelry and Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd. decided to jointly increase the capital of Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd. in the same proportion, increasing the registered capital from 20 million yuan to 200 million yuan, of which, the company newly increased capital of 117 million yuan, which was successively invested in accordance with its own funds and the availability of funds raised from the non-public issuance of A shares; Zuankinson Jewelry newly increased capital of 63 million yuan, a total of 180 million yuan increased. The above mentioned capital increase event has been deliberated and approved by the second extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of 2020 dated 21 August 2020. On the one hand, making more efforts to promote the selection of restructuring party and planning for the non-public offering of shares in the hope of improving the business strength and development momentum of the Company.

In terms of the planning of a non-public offering of shares, on December 30, 2020, the company held the third extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in 2020, and reviewed and approved the new plan for non-public issuance of A shares, intending to raise funds from Wansheng Industrial Company through non-public issuance of shares not exceeding 293.6 million yuan, which would be used to supplement working capital after deducting issuance costs, this issuance would lead to changes in the company's right of control. On November 11, 2021, the Company received the Approval of Non-public Issue of Shares under the name of Shenzhen China Bicycle Company (Holdings) Limited (ZJ XK [2021] No. 3552) from the CSRC, which approved the application for the above non-public offering of shares. The Approval will be valid for 12 months from the date of approval of the issue. Relevant follow-up works are in progress.

Jewelry and gold business of the Company has gradually become the core business of the Company through the endogenous development

### III. Main business analysis

Overview

See the “I-Main businesses of the Company during the reporting period”

Y-o-y changes of main financial data

Unit: RMB/CNY

	Current period	Same period last year	y-o-y changes (+, -)	Reasons
Operation revenue	106,665,446.58	54,130,317.60	97.05%	Revenue from gold jewelry business increased
Operation cost	100,215,639.64	48,590,120.12	106.25%	Costs of gold jewelry business increased
Sales expenses	2,423,889.53	876,189.13	176.64%	Expenses of gold jewelry business increased
Administration	4,855,763.49	2,619,117.48	85.40%	Expenses of gold



expenses				jewelry business increased
Income tax expenses	19,647.32	161,386.48	-87.83%	
R&D investment	694,172.50	2,120,389.55	-67.26%	There was no R&D expenses in gold jewelry business
Net cash flow arising from operating activities	-9,279,476.52	-2,447,126.82	-279.20%	The inventory result from purchasing gold jewelry
Net cash flow arising from financing activities	-245,979.70			
Net increase of cash and cash equivalent	-9,562,415.85	-2,453,084.81	-289.81%	
Credit impairment losses	-42,610.48	1,318,717.42	-103.23%	The bad debt reversal are accrual independently last period

Major changes on profit composition or profit resources in reporting period

No major changes on profit composition or profit resources occurred in reporting period.

#### Constitution of operation revenue

Unit: RMB/CNY

	Current Period		Same period last year		Y-o-y changes (+,-)
	Amount	Ratio in operation revenue	Amount	Ratio in operation revenue	
Total operation revenue	106,665,446.58	100%	54,130,317.60	100%	97.05%
According to industries					
Jewelry and gold	93,257,753.50	87.43%	40,728,749.57	75.24%	128.97%
Bicycle lithium battery material and others	13,407,693.08	12.57%	13,401,568.03	24.76%	0.05%
According to products					
Jewelry and gold	93,257,753.50	87.43%	40,728,749.57	75.24%	128.97%
Bicycle lithium battery material and others	13,407,693.08	12.57%	13,401,568.03	24.76%	0.05%
According to region					
Domestic	106,665,446.58	100.00%	54,130,317.60	100.00%	97.05%

Industries, products or regions that account for more than 10% of the operating revenue or operating profit of the Company

Applicable  Not applicable

Unit: RMB/CNY

	Operation revenue	Operation cost	Gross profit ratio	Increase/decrease of operation revenue y-o-y	Increase/decrease of operation cost y-o-y	Increase/decrease of gross profit ratio y-o-y
According to industries						

Jewelry and gold	93,257,753.50	88,398,221.59	5.21%	128.97%	136.85%	-3.15%
Bicycle lithium battery material and others	13,407,693.08	11,817,418.05	11.86%	0.05%	4.88%	-4.06%
According to products						
Jewelry and gold	93,257,753.50	88,398,221.59	5.21%	128.97%	136.85%	-3.15%
Bicycle lithium battery material and others	13,407,693.08	11,817,418.05	11.86%	0.05%	4.88%	-4.06%
According to region						
Domestic	106,665,446.58	100,215,639.64	6.05%	97.05%	106.25%	-4.19%

Under circumstances of adjustment in reporting period for statistic scope of main business data, adjusted main business based on latest one year's scope of period-end

Applicable  Not applicable

Reasons for y-o-y relevant data with over 30% changes

Applicable  Not applicable

#### IV. Analysis of the non-main business

Applicable  Not applicable

#### V. Assets and liability analysis

##### 1. Major changes of assets composition

Unit: RMB/CNY

	End of current period		End of last year		Ratio changes (+,-)	Notes of major changes
	Amount	Ratio in total assets	Amount	Ratio in total assets		
Monetary fund	25,905,133.26	25.53%	33,246,957.92	34.15%	-8.62%	The inventory result from purchasing gold jewelry
Account receivable	42,930,643.33	42.30%	46,850,083.59	48.12%	-5.82%	
Inventory	23,761,043.78	23.41%	8,248,573.77	8.47%	14.94%	Increase in inventory from gold & jewelry business
Fix assets	3,277,124.92	3.23%	3,439,212.00	3.53%	-0.30%	
Right-of-use assets	1,269,594.86	1.25%	1,505,258.90	1.55%	-0.30%	
Contract liability	749,240.52	0.74%	124,328.07	0.13%	0.61%	
Leasing liability	38,957.32	0.04%	228,302.37	0.23%	-0.19%	

Account payable	14,873,529.41	14.66%	8,297,306.34	8.52%	6.14%	Increase in account payable from gold & jewelry business
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## 2. Main overseas assets

Applicable Not applicable

## 3. Assets and liability measured by fair value

Applicable Not applicable

## 4. Assets rights restricted till end of the period

1. Among the ending monetary funds, there was 2,220,591.19 yuan that are judicially frozen due to the lawsuit of Shenzhen Jianzhi Industrial Development Co., Ltd.

2. At the end of the current period, the total fixed output value included six suites of house properties at Lianxin JiaYuan, Luohu District, Shenzhen purchased in 2016, with original value of 2,959,824.00 Yuan, which were affordable housing purchased from the Housing and Construction Bureau of Luohu District to provide to enterprise talents for living. The contract stipulated that the purchasing enterprise is not allowed to conduct any form of property rights transaction with any units or individual other than the government.

## V. Investment analysis

### 1. Overall situation

Applicable Not applicable

### 2. The major equity investment obtained in the reporting period

Applicable Not applicable

### 3. The major non-equity investment doing in the reporting period

Applicable Not applicable

### 4. Financial assets investment

#### (1) Securities investment

Applicable Not applicable

The Company has no securities investment in the Period

## (2) Derivative investment

Applicable  Not applicable

The Company has no derivatives investment in the Period

## 5. Application of raised proceeds

Applicable  Not applicable

The company had no application of raised proceeds in the reporting period.

## VII. Sales of major assets and equity

### 1. Sales of major assets

Applicable  Not applicable

The Company had no sales of major assets in the reporting period.

### 2. Sales of major equity

Applicable  Not applicable

## VIII. Analysis of main holding company and stock-jointly companies

Applicable  Not applicable

Particular about main subsidiaries and stock-jointly companies net profit over 10%

Unit: RMB/CNY

Company name	Type	Main business	Register capital	Total assets	Net assets	Operation revenue	Operation profit	Net profit
Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Supply chain business of jewelry and gold	200,000,000	53,582,822.12	37,636,189.88	93,257,753.50	564,761.27	766,245.45
Shenzhen Emmelle Industrial Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Distribution of bicycles and spare parts	5,000,000	22,711,676.75	3,689,441.40	7,446,523.46	10,742.90	13,840.24

Particular about subsidiaries obtained or disposed in report period

Applicable  Not applicable

Notes of holding and shareholding companies

1. The Company holds 65 percent equity of the Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd, the balance of minority equity

at period-end amounting to 13,665,166.45 Yuan.

2.The Company holds 70 percent equity of the Shenzhen Emmelle Industrial Co., Ltd., the balance of minority equity at period-end amounting to 1,100,464.33 Yuan.

## IX. Structured vehicle controlled by the Company

Applicable  Not applicable

## X. Risks and countermeasures

(1) The international political and economic situation was complex and severe, wars and geopolitical disputes appeared one after another, the global pandemic continued, and commodity prices fluctuated at high levels.

(2) China's economic development faced triple pressures of demand contraction, supply shock, and weakening expectations. Local outbreaks occurred from time to time. The recovery of consumption and investment was slow, the supply of energy and raw materials was still tight, the pressure of imported inflation increased, the production and operation of small, medium and micro enterprises and individual businesses were difficult, the task of stabilizing employment became more arduous, and there were many hidden risks in the economic and financial fields.

(3) Domestic local epidemics still occurred from time to time, which posed problems and challenges to business liaison, material supply, production organization, sales and transportation, etc., and accordingly affected materials, transportation, labor, management cost and operational efficiency.

Facing the above problems, the central government and governments at all levels have taken multiple measures to stabilize the people's livelihood, stabilize the enterprises and employment, the Company will strive to maintain stability and seek development through increase the income and reduce the expenditures. Combined with the actual situation of its own thin family background after the reorganization, on the one hand, the Company continue to adhere to the traditional business development of electric bicycles, and strive to carry out the R&D of new products and online & offline sales and brand management works; at the same time, based on the long-term process of the electric bicycle business, the follow-up research of related industrial projects and technology applications in the upstream and downstream of the industrial chain have been carried out accordingly, and on the basis of extensive business contacts and businesses in previous years, it continued to expand the lithium battery material business to enrich the main business. On the other hand, continued to promote the development of the jewelry gold supply chain business and expand the business dimension. In August 2019, the company and Shenzhen Zuankinson Jewelry Co., Ltd. jointly invested 6.5 million yuan to establish Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd., the company holding 65% of the shares as the controlling shareholder of Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd., while Zuankinson Jewelry holding 35% of the shares. According to the actual situation of business development, in February 2020, the two parties decided to increase the capital of Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd. to 20 million yuan in the same proportion, and the relevant

registered capital has been in place in June 2020. In order to meet the future operation and development needs of Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd., and enhance its financial strength, comprehensive competitiveness and anti-risk ability, the company signed a capital increase contract with the joint venture Shenzhen Zuankinson Jewelry and Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd. in August 2020, and once again increased capital to Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd. in the same proportion, and the registered capital was increased from 20 million yuan to 200 million yuan, of which the company increased capital of 117 million yuan, which would be successively invested in accordance with its own funds and the availability of funds raised from the non-public issuance of A shares; Zuankinson Jewelry newly increased capital of 63 million yuan, totaling 180 million yuan. On August 21, 2020, the company's 2020 second extraordinary general meeting of shareholders reviewed and approved the above capital increase. On the one hand, we strived to promote the selection of the company's restructuring party and plan for the non-public issuance of stocks, hoping to improve the company's business strength and development potential.

In terms of the planning of a non-public offering of shares, on December 30, 2020, the company held the third extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in 2020, and reviewed and approved the new plan for non-public issuance of A shares, intending to raise funds from Wansheng Industrial Company through non-public issuance of shares not exceeding 293.6 million yuan, which would be used to supplement working capital after deducting issuance costs, this issuance would lead to changes in the company's right of control. On November 11, 2021, the Company received the Approval of Non-public Issue of Shares under the name of Shenzhen China Bicycle Company (Holdings) Limited (ZJ XK [2021] No. 3552) from the CSRC, which approved the application for the above non-public offering of shares. The Approval will be valid for 12 months from the date of approval of the issue. Relevant follow-up works are in progress.

## Section IV Corporate Governance

### I. In the report period, the Company held annual shareholders' general meeting and extraordinary shareholders' general meeting

#### 1. Annual Shareholders' General Meeting in the report period

Session of meeting	Type	Ratio of investor participation	Date	Date of disclosure	Resolutions
Annual General Meeting 2021	Annual General Meeting	11.60%	June 29, 2022	June 30, 2022	Found more in "Notice on Resolution of Annual General Meeting 2021" (No.: 2022017) released on Juchao Website (www.cninfo.com.cn)

#### 2. Request for extraordinary general meeting by preferred stockholders whose voting rights restore

Applicable  Not applicable

### II. Changes of directors, supervisors and senior executives

Applicable  Not applicable

There were no changes in the directors, supervisors and senior executive of the Company during the Period, found more in the Annual Report 2021

### III. Profit distribution plan and capitalizing of common reserves plan for the Period

Applicable  Not applicable

The Company has no plans of cash dividend distributed, no bonus shares and has no share converted from capital reserve either for the year.

### IV. Implementation of the company's stock incentive plan, employee stock ownership plan or other employee incentives

Applicable  Not applicable

The Company had no implementation of the company's stock incentive plan, employee stock ownership plan or other employee incentives in the reporting period.

## Section V Environmental and Social Responsibility

### I. Major environmental protection

The listed Company and its subsidiary whether belong to the key sewage units released from environmental protection department

Yes  No

Administrative penalties imposed for environmental issues during the reporting period

Company/Subsidiary	Reasons for penalty	Violation situation	Penalty results	Impact on the production & operation of the listed company	Corrective measures
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

Other environmental information disclosed with reference to the key emission units

Not applicable

Measures taken to reducing the carbon emissions during the reporting period and their effectiveness

Applicable  Not applicable

Reasons for not disclosing other environmental information

Not applicable

### II. Social responsibility

During the reporting period, the company conscientiously fulfilled its corporate social responsibility, paid attention to protecting the interests of shareholders, especially minority shareholders; Treated suppliers and customers with integrity; Earnestly fulfilled the responsibilities and obligations to the society, shareholders, employees and other stakeholders, created a harmonious environment for enterprise development, and realized the common development of the enterprise and stakeholders.

#### 1. Protection of shareholders' rights and interests

The company strictly complies with the provisions of relevant laws and regulations such as the Company Law, the Securities Law and the Governance Code for Listed Companies, continuously improves the corporate governance structure, adheres to handing over the important matters to the resolutions of the shareholders' meeting, provides convenience for medium and small investors to participate in the shareholders' meeting, fully listens to the small and medium-sized investors' reasonable advice on the company's development and governance, and safeguards the legitimate rights and interests of shareholders.

In first half of 2022, the board of directors of the company convened one shareholders' meeting, the meeting adopted the combination of on-site voting and online voting, the votes of small and medium investors were counted separately, provided convenience for the majority of investors to participate in the voting at the



shareholders' meeting, and ensured the participation right and supervision right of the small and medium-sized investors.

In first half of 2022, the company strengthened communication with investors, especially investors from the public, answered questions about which the public and investors concerned, and ensured the investors' right to know in line with the Information Disclosure Affairs Management System and Reception and Promotion Work System and by means of various forms such as the interactive platform of Shenzhen Stock Exchange, hotline of the company's securities affairs department, and so on.

On May 19, 2022, the company held the 2021 annual performance briefing, in which the company made online communication with investors on the company's performance, operating conditions, development prospects and other issues of interest to investors. A total of 11 questions were raised by investors during the briefing, which were answered by directors and senior management personnel.

The company is committed to protecting the rights and interests of investors by improving the corporate governance structure, improving the level of information disclosure and investor relationship management, and carrying out investor education, and guiding investors to form value investment concept through real and effective communication. In order to effectively ensure smooth service channels for investors, the company has arranged full-time personnel to answer investors' hotline calls and answer questions on the interactive platform, and relevant staff has patiently analyzed the announcement information for investors to help investors understand the company's situation in time.

## 2. Protection of workers' rights and interests

The company adheres to the people-oriented, comprehensively implements the Labor Law and Labor Contract Law, attaches great importance to guarantee of the employees' rights and interests, at the same time, establishes good communication channels throughout the whole process of staff management and care, pays attention to staff growth, improves the staff overall quality, cultivates excellent internal training culture system, creates a good learning environment. Meanwhile, the company pays attention to enriching the spiritual life of employees, regularly carries out staff activities, and improves team cohesion. In accordance with the Labor Contract Law of the People's Republic of China and other relevant national and local labor laws and regulations, the company signs labor contracts with employees to protect their rights and interests. The company and its subsidiaries strictly implement the national employment system, labor protection system, social security system and medical security system, and pay the housing provident fund, medical insurance, endowment insurance, unemployment insurance, work-related injury insurance and maternity insurance for employees according to the state regulations. The company adheres to corporate culture of efficient coordination, people-oriented, on-demand training, training by level, and echelon training. The company establishes internal knowledge sharing system, promotes information and knowledge exchange among various modules of the company, and improves team coordination ability. It

encourages employees to participate in continuing education and enhances the knowledge structure optimization and professional quality promotion of workers at various positions.

### 3. Protection of rights and interests of suppliers, customers and consumers

The company actively organizes and carries out customer management, takes measures to ensure the rights and interests of customers and actively promotes customer satisfaction and service excellence. It makes full use of the rich social resources in the market, and establishes a good partnership with suppliers. The company promises not to abuse or misuse consumer information for the protection of rights and interests of consumers.

## Section VI Important Events

### **I. Commitments that the actual controller, shareholders, related party, buyer and the Company have fulfilled during the reporting period and the overdue commitments as of the end of the reporting period**

Applicable  Not applicable

There is no commitments that the actual controller, shareholders, related party, buyer and the Company have fulfilled during the reporting period and the overdue commitments as of the end of the reporting period

### **II. Non-operational fund occupation from controlling shareholders and its related party**

Applicable  Not applicable

No non-operational fund occupation from controlling shareholders and its related party in period.

### **III. External guarantee against the regulation**

Applicable  Not applicable

No external guarantee against the regulation occurred in the period

### **IV. Appointment and non-reappointment (dismissal) of CPA**

Whether the financial report has been audited or not

Yes  No

The financial report has not been audited

### **V. Explanation from Board of Directors and Supervisory Committee for “Qualified Opinion” that issued by CPA**

Applicable  Not applicable

### **VI. Explanation from the BOD for “Qualified Opinion” of last year**

Applicable  Not applicable

On 11 May 2012, the largest shareholder and biggest creditor of the Company, Shenzhen Guosheng Energy Investment and Development Co., Ltd. applied to Shenzhen Municipal Intermediate People's Court for reforming the Company as the Company couldn't pay off the matured debts and was seriously insolvent. On 12<sup>th</sup>, Oct., 2012, Shenzhen Municipal Intermediate People's Court ruled to accept the application proposed by Guosheng Energy according to (2012) Shenzhen Intermediate Court Po Zi No. 30 civil ruling. In late October 2012, Shenzhen Intermediate People's Court ruled that the Company would be restructured from October 25, 2012, and designated

Beijing King & Wood (Shenzhen) Law Firm and Shenzhen Zhengyuan Liquidation Affairs Co., Ltd as the administrators of the Company by virtue of Civil Ruling (2012) SZFPZ No. 30-1. At the same time, Shenzhen Intermediate People's Court issued the written decision (2012) SZFPZ No. 30-1 to approve the Company's self-management of property and business affairs under the supervision of the administrator. On November 5, 2013, Shenzhen Intermediate People's Court approved the company's reorganization plan by Civil Ruling (2012) SZFPZ No. 30-6. On December 27, 2013, Shenzhen Intermediate People's Court ruled the completion of reorganization plan of Shenzhen China Bicycle by Civil Ruling (2012) SZFPZ No. 30-10, and terminated the bankruptcy proceedings of Shenzhen China Bicycle.

Through reorganization, the heavy debt problem of the company was solved, the net assets realized positive, and the main business of bicycle was retained and realized stable development. In the reorganization plan, the company has set the conditions for the introduction of the restructuring party, hoping to recover the sustainable operation ability and sustained profitability through the asset reorganization. The conditions for the company to introduce the restructuring party are that the assessed net assets value is not less than 2 billion yuan, and the net profit of the year when the material assets reorganization is implemented is not less than 200 million yuan. At present, the company does not yet have a restructuring party. The company will continue to work hard to develop its business through the restructuring process.

## VII. Bankruptcy reorganization

Applicable  Not applicable

No bankruptcy reorganization for the Company in reporting period.

## VIII. Lawsuits

Significant lawsuits and arbitration

Applicable  Not applicable

Lawsuits (arbitration)	Amount involved (10 thousand yuan)	Resulted an accrual liability or not (Y/N)	Progress	Outcome and impact of lawsuits(arbitration) hearings	Enforcement	Date of disclosure	Disclosure index
Contract dispute over the urban renewal project of Zhonghua Garden Phase II-Plaintiff(Shenzhen Jianzhi	3085.90	N	First trial verdict on August 19, 2022	The first trial verdict will not have a material adverse impact on the profit for the current period or post-period	As of the date of this announcement, the lawsuit is still under appeal	2022-8-23	Found more in the "Lawsuits of the Company" (Notice No.:2022-002) and "Progress of the

Industrial Development Co., Ltd); Defendant (Shenzhen China Bicycle Company (Holdings) Limited)				profit			Lawsuits” (Notice No.: 2022-019) released on Juchao Website
Counter-claim in the contract dispute on urban renewal project of Zhonghua Garden Phase II- Plaintiff(She nzheng China Bicycle Company (Holdings) Limited); Defendant (Shenzhen Jianzhi Industrial Development Co., Ltd)	600	N	First trial verdict on August 19, 2022	The first trial verdict will not have a material adverse impact on the profit for the current period or post-period profit	As of the date of this announcement, the lawsuit is still under appeal	2022-8-23	Found more in the “Progress of the Lawsuits” (Notice No.: 2022-019) released on Juchao Website

## Other lawsuits

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Lawsuits (arbitration)	Amount involved (10 thousand yuan)	Resulted an accrual liability or not (Y/N)	Progress	Outcome and impact of lawsuits(arbitration) hearings	Enforcement	Date of disclosure	Disclosure index
Other lawsuits and arbitration not up to standards for disclosure of significant lawsuits during the reporting period (the Company and	43.21	N	All have been decided or close through mediation	Execution of corresponding amount based on judge or mediation	In progress, partially implemented	Not applicable	Not applicable

subsidiary as plaintiff)							
Other lawsuits and arbitration not up to standards for disclosure of significant lawsuits during the reporting period (the Company and subsidiary as defendant)	134.21	N	Reached a settlement agreement	Tow parties execute the corresponding payments according to the settlement agreement	In progress	Not applicable	Not applicable

## IX. Penalty and rectification

Applicable  Not applicable

## X. Integrity of the company and its controlling shareholders and actual controllers

Applicable  Not applicable

## XI. Major related transaction

### 1. Related transaction with routine operation concerned

Applicable  Not applicable

The Company had no related transaction with routine operation concerned occurred in the period

### 2. Related transactions by assets acquisition and sold

Applicable  Not applicable

No related transactions by assets acquisition and sold for the Company in reporting period.

### 3. Main related transactions of mutual investment outside

Applicable  Not applicable

No main related transactions of mutual investment outside for the Company in reporting period.

### 4. Contact of related credit and debt

Applicable  Not applicable

Whether exist non-operating contact of related credit and debt or not

Yes  No

Claim receivable from related party:

Related party	Relationship	Causes of formation	Whether has non-business capital occupying or not	Balance at period-begin(10 thousand Yuan)	Current newly added(10 thousand Yuan)	Current recovery(10 thousand Yuan)	Interest rate	Current interest(10 thousand Yuan)	Balance at period-end(10 thousand Yuan)

Debts payable to related party:

Related party	Relationship	Causes of formation	Balance at period-begin(10 thousand Yuan)	Current newly added(10 thousand Yuan)	Current recovery(10 thousand Yuan)	Interest rate	Current interest(10 thousand Yuan)	Balance at period-end(10 thousand Yuan)
Shenzhen Guosheng Energy Investment Development Co., Ltd.	The first majority shareholder	Subsidiary Emmelle loan	650	0	0	0.00%	0	650
Influence on operation result and financial status of the Company from related debts		N/A						

## 5. Contact with the related finance companies

Applicable  Not applicable

There are no deposits, loans, credits or other financial business between the finance companies with associated relationship and related parties

## 6. Transactions between the finance company controlled by the Company and related parties

Applicable  Not applicable

There are no deposits, loans, credits or other financial business between the finance companies controlled by the Company and related parties

## 7. Other related transactions

Applicable  Not applicable

The company had no other significant related transactions in reporting period.

## XII. Significant contract and implementations

### 1. Trusteeship, contract and leasing

#### (1) Trusteeship

Applicable  Not applicable

No trusteeship for the Company in reporting period.

## (2) Contract

Applicable  Not applicable

No contract for the Company in reporting period.

## (3) Leasing

Applicable  Not applicable

Explanation on leasing

N/A

The projects that bring gain/loss to the Company amounting for 10% or more of the Company's total profit for the reporting period

Applicable  Not applicable

The Company does not have leasing projects that bring gain/loss to the Company amounting for 10% or more of the Company's total profit for the reporting period

## 2. Major guarantees

Applicable  Not applicable

No guarantee for the Company in reporting period.

## 3. Trust financing

Applicable  Not applicable

No trust financing for the Company in reporting period.

## 4. Other significant contracts

Applicable  Not applicable

No other significant contract in reporting period.

## XIII. Explanation of other important events

Applicable  Not applicable

### 1. Planning for non-public offering of shares

On December 30, 2020, the company held the third extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in 2020, reviewed and approved the new plan for non-public issuance of A shares, and planned to raise funds from Wansheng Industry Company through non-public issuance of shares of total amount not exceeding 293.6 million yuan, which would be used to replenish working capital after deducting the issuance expenses, and this issuance will lead to changes in the company's control. On October 25, 2021, the company's application for the non-public issuance of A shares was reviewed and approved by the Issuance Examination Commission of the China Securities Regulatory Commission (hereinafter referred to as the CSRC). On November 11, 2021, the company received the Approval for the Non-public Issuance of Shares by Shenzhen China Bicycle (Group) Co., Ltd.



(ZJXK [2021] No. 3552) issued by the CSRC, and the validity period of the approval is 12 months from the date of approval for the issuance. Relevant work is currently in progress.

## 2. Lawsuits of the Company

On February 23, 2022, the company received the Subpoena (2022) Yue 0303 Min Chu No. 3787, Complaint, Notice of Response, Civil Ruling Paper (2020) Yue 0303 Zhi Bao No. 498 and other legal documents from Shenzhen Luohu District People's Court, which has accepted the lawsuit brought by the plaintiff Shenzhen Jianzhi Industrial Development Co., Ltd. against the company on the grounds of "joint venture and cooperative development of real estate contract disputes", the amount involved was 30.859 million yuan. Meanwhile, the Company filed a counter suit against Shenzhen Jianzhi Industrial Development Co., Ltd, appealing payment of 6 million yuan in project returns. The above case was held at the Luohu Court of Shenzhen on the morning of May 11, 2022, and the counterclaim was held at the same time as the present claim, and no judgement was pronounced in court. On August 19, 2022, the Company received the Civil Ruling Paper (2022) Yue0303 Min Chu No.3787 from Shenzhen Luohu District People's Court, found more in the "Progress of the Lawsuits" (Notice No.: 2022-019) released on Juchao Website dated August 23, 2022. According to the first trial verdict by Shenzhen Luohu District People's Court, the case will not have a material adverse impact on the profit for the current period or post-period profit. As of the date of this announcement, the lawsuit is still in the validity period for appeal, the Company will fulfill information disclosure obligations in a timely manner, according to the progress of the lawsuits. Majority of the investors are caution on the investment risks.

## XIV. Significant event of subsidiary of the Company

Applicable Not applicable

## Section VII. Changes in Shares and Particulars about Shareholders

### I. Changes in Share Capital

#### 1. Changes in Share Capital

Unit: Share

	Before the Change		Increase/Decrease in the Change (+, -)					After the Change	
	Amount	Proportion	New shares issued	Bonus shares	Public reserve transfer into share capital	Others	Subtotal	Amount	Proportion
I. Restricted shares	3,957	0.00%						3,957	0.00%
1. State-owned shares	0	0.00%						0	0.00%
2. State-owned legal person's shares	0	0.00%						0	0.00%
3. Other domestic shares	3,957	0.00%						3,957	0.00%
Including: Domestic legal person's shares	0	0.00%						0	0.00%
Domestic natural person's shares	3,957	0.00%						3,957	0.00%
4. Foreign shares	0	0.00%						0	0.00%
Including: Foreign legal person's shares	0	0.00%						0	0.00%
Foreign natural person's shares	0	0.00%						0	0.00%
II. Unrestricted shares	551,343,990	100.00%						551,343,990	100.00%
1. RMB ordinary shares	302,981,008	54.95%						302,981,008	54.95%
2. Domestically listed foreign shares	248,362,982	45.05%						248,362,982	45.05%
3. Overseas listed foreign shares	0	0.00%						0	0.00%
4. Others	0	0.00%						0	0.00%
III. Total shares	551,347,947	100.00%						551,347,947	100.00%

Reasons for share changed

 Applicable     Not applicable

Approval of share changed

 Applicable     Not applicable

Ownership transfer of share changed

 Applicable     Not applicable

Progress of shares buy-back

 Applicable     Not applicable

Implementation progress of reducing holdings of shares buy-back by centralized bidding

Applicable  Not applicable

Influence on the basic EPS and diluted EPS as well as other financial indexes of net assets per share attributable to common shareholders of Company in latest year and period

Applicable  Not applicable

Other information necessary to disclose or need to disclosed under requirement from security regulators

Applicable  Not applicable

## 2. Changes of lock-up stocks

Applicable  Not applicable

## II. Securities issuance and listing

Applicable  Not applicable

## III. Amount of shareholders of the Company and particulars about shares holding

Unit: Share

Total common stock shareholders in reporting period-end	52,427			Total preference shareholders with voting rights recovered at end of reporting period (if applicable) (see note 8)	0			
Particulars about common shares held above 5% by shareholders or top ten common shareholders								
Full name of Shareholders	Nature of shareholder	Proportion of shares held	Amount of common shares held at the end of reporting period	Changes in report period	Amount of restricted common shares held	Amount of common shares held without restriction	Information of shares pledged, tagged or frozen	
							State of share	Amount
Shenzhen Guosheng Energy Investment Development Co., Ltd.	Domestic non-state-owned legal person	11.52%	63,508,747	0	0	63,508,747		
UOB Koy Hian (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	Foreign legal person	2.89%	15,907,850	0	0	15,907,850		

Guosen Securities (Hong Kong) brokerage Co., Ltd	Foreign legal person	2.52%	13,909,425	0	0	13,909,425		
Shenwan Hongyuan Securities (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	Foreign legal person	1.50%	8,281,156	0	0	8,281,156		
Lhasa Xingqing Network Technology Co., Ltd.	Domestic non-state-owned legal person	0.83%	4,600,255	0	0	4,600,255		
Li Huili	Domestic nature person	0.71%	3,891,124	0	0	3,891,124		
Xu Hongbo	Domestic nature person	0.70%	3,886,485	959,166	0	3,886,485		
Ge Zhiqiong	Domestic nature person	0.55%	3,022,952	-502,200	0	3,022,952		
CMS Hong Kong Co., Ltd	State-owned legal person	0.53%	2,934,135	40,000	0	2,934,135		
Shenzhen China Bicycle Company (Holdings) Limited -Special account for property disposal of bankrupt enterprise	Domestic non-state-owned legal person	0.47%	2,602,402	0	0	2,602,402		
Strategy investors or general corporation comes top 10 common stock shareholders due to rights issue (if applicable) (see note 3)	N/A							
Explanation on associated relationship among the aforesaid shareholders	Li Huili, spouse of the Ji Hanfei, the actual controller of the Company- Shenzhen Guosheng Energy Investment Development Co., Ltd., holding B-share of the Company on behalf of Shenzhen Guosheng Energy Investment Development Co., Ltd., beyond that, the Company has no idea of whether other circulated shareholders belong to concerted action persons ruled in the Administration Norms for Information Disclosure of Change on Shareholding of Shareholders of Listed Companies.							
Description of the above shareholders in relation to delegate/entrusted voting rights and abstention from voting rights.	N/A							
Special note on the repurchase account	N/A							

among the top 10 shareholders (if applicable) (see note 11)			
Particular about top ten shareholders with un-restrict shares held			
Shareholders' name	Amount of un-restrict shares held at Period-end	Type of shares	
		Type	Amount
Shenzhen Guosheng Energy Investment Development Co., Ltd.	63,508,747	RMB common shares	63,508,747
UOB Koy Hian (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	15,907,850	Domestically listed foreign shares	15,907,850
Guosen Securities (Hong Kong) brokerage Co., Ltd	13,909,425	Domestically listed foreign shares	13,909,425
Shenwan Hongyuan Securities (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	8,281,156	Domestically listed foreign shares	8,281,156
Lhasa Xingqing Network Technology Co., Ltd.	4,600,255	RMB common shares	4,600,255
Li Huili	3,891,124	Domestically listed foreign shares	3,891,124
Xu Hongbo	3,886,485	RMB common shares	959,166
		Domestically listed foreign shares	2,927,319
Ge Zhiqiong	3,022,952	Domestically listed foreign shares	3,022,952
CMS Hong Kong Co., Ltd	2,934,135	Domestically listed foreign shares	2,934,135
Shenzhen China Bicycle Company (Holdings) Limited -Special account for	2,602,402	RMB common	1,383,313

property disposal of bankrupt enterprise		shares	
		Domestically listed foreign shares	1,219,089
Expiation on associated relationship or consistent actors within the top 10 un-restrict shareholders and between top 10 un-restrict shareholders and top 10 shareholders	Li Huili, spouse of the Ji Hanfei, the actual controller of the Company- Shenzhen Guosheng Energy Investment Development Co., Ltd., holding B-share of the Company on behalf of Shenzhen Guosheng Energy Investment Development Co., Ltd., beyond that, the Company has no idea of whether other circulated shareholders belong to concerted action persons ruled in the Administration Norms for Information Disclosure of Change on Shareholding of Shareholders of Listed Companies.		
Explanation on top 10 shareholders involving margin business (if applicable) (see note 4)	N/A		

Whether top ten common stock shareholders or top ten common stock shareholders with un-restrict shares held have a buy-back agreement dealing in reporting period

Yes  No

The top ten common stock shareholders or top ten common stock shareholders with un-restrict shares held of the Company have no buy-back agreement dealing in reporting period.

#### IV. Changes of shares held by directors, supervisors and senior executives

Applicable  Not applicable

Shares held by directors, supervisors and senior executives have no changes in reporting period, found more details in Annual Report 2021.

#### V. Changes in controlling shareholders or actual controllers

Change of controlling shareholder during the reporting period

Applicable  Not applicable

The Company had no change of controlling shareholder during the reporting period

Change of actual controller during the reporting period

Applicable  Not applicable

The Company had no change of actual controller during the reporting period

## **Section VIII. Preferred Stock**

Applicable  Not applicable

The Company had no preferred stock in the Period.

## **Section IX. Corporate Bonds**

Applicable  Not applicable



## Section X. Financial Report

### I. Audit report

Whether the semi annual report is audited

Yes  No

The company's semi annual financial report has not been audited

### II. Financial Statement

Statement in Financial Notes are carried Unit: RMB/CNY

#### 1. Consolidated Balance Sheet

Prepared by Shenzhen China Bicycle Company (Holdings) Limited

June 30, 2022

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	June 30, 2022	January 1, 2022
Current assets:		
Monetary funds	25,905,133.26	33,246,957.92
Settlement provisions		
Capital lent		
Trading financial assets		
Derivative financial assets		
Note receivable		
Account receivable	42,930,643.33	46,850,083.59
Receivable financing		
Accounts paid in advance	510,458.38	1,300,408.57
Insurance receivable		
Reinsurance receivables		
Contract reserve of reinsurance receivable		
Other account receivable	608,727.67	494,695.27
Including: Interest receivable		
Dividend receivable		
Buying back the sale of financial assets		
Inventories	23,761,043.78	8,248,573.77
Contractual assets		
Assets held for sale		
Non-current asset due within one year		

Other current assets	2,756,079.86	1,814,200.53
Total current assets	96,472,086.28	91,954,919.65
Non-current assets:		
Loans and payments on behalf		
Debt investment		
Other debt investment		
Long-term account receivable		
Long-term equity investment		
Investment in other equity instrument		
Other non-current financial assets		
Investment real estate		
Fixed assets	3,277,124.92	3,439,212.00
Construction in progress		
Productive biological asset		
Oil and gas asset		
Right-of-use assets	1,269,594.86	1,505,258.90
Intangible assets		
Expense on Research and Development		
Goodwill		
Long-term expenses to be apportioned		
Deferred income tax asset	64,046.67	64,046.67
Other non-current asset	400,000.00	400,000.00
Total non-current asset	5,010,766.45	5,408,517.57
Total assets	101,482,852.73	97,363,437.22
Current liabilities:		
Short-term loans		
Loan from central bank		
Capital borrowed		
Trading financial liability		
Derivative financial liability		
Note payable		
Account payable	14,873,529.41	8,297,306.34
Accounts received in advance		
Contractual liability	749,240.52	124,328.07
Selling financial asset of repurchase		
Absorbing deposit and interbank deposit		
Security trading of agency		
Security sales of agency		

Wage payable	911,253.12	923,477.10
Taxes payable	943,123.83	911,506.52
Other account payable	59,820,372.70	61,407,301.04
Including: Interest payable		
Dividend payable		
Commission charge and commission payable		
Reinsurance payable		
Liability held for sale		
Non-current liabilities due within one year	1,341,851.66	1,456,782.04
Other current liabilities	24,930.19	11,700.06
Total current liabilities	78,664,301.43	73,132,401.17
Non-current liabilities:		
Insurance contract reserve		
Long-term loans		
Bonds payable		
Including: Preferred stock		
Perpetual capital securities		
Lease liability	38,957.32	228,302.37
Long-term account payable		
Long-term wages payable		
Accrual liability		
Deferred income		
Deferred income tax liabilities		
Other non-current liabilities		
Total non-current liabilities	38,957.32	228,302.37
Total liabilities	78,703,258.75	73,360,703.54
Owner's equity:		
Share capital	551,347,947.00	551,347,947.00
Other equity instrument		
Including: Preferred stock		
Perpetual capital securities		
Capital public reserve	627,834,297.85	627,834,297.85
Less: Inventory shares		
Other comprehensive income		
Reasonable reserve		
Surplus public reserve	32,673,227.01	32,673,227.01
Provision of general risk		
Retained profit	-1,204,420,298.12	-1,202,936,933.70
Total owner's equity attributable to	7,435,173.74	8,918,538.16

parent company		
Minority interests	15,344,420.24	15,084,195.52
Total owner's equity	22,779,593.98	24,002,733.68
Total liabilities and owner's equity	101,482,852.73	97,363,437.22

Legal Representative: Li Hai

Person in charge of Accounting Works: Sun Longlong

Person in charge of Accounting Institution: Zhong Xiaojin

## 2. Balance Sheet of Parent Company

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	June 30, 2022	January 1, 2022
Current assets:		
Monetary funds	2,504,258.22	7,613,043.60
Trading financial assets		
Derivative financial assets		
Note receivable		
Account receivable	17,186,565.61	22,842,513.86
Receivable financing		
Accounts paid in advance	1,889.16	586,425.80
Other account receivable	8,980,786.26	70,451.01
Including: Interest receivable		
Dividend receivable		
Inventories	66,003.39	73,037.28
Contractual assets		
Assets held for sale		
Non-current assets maturing within one year		
Other current assets	968,339.37	1,814,200.53
Total current assets	29,707,842.01	32,999,672.08
Non-current assets:		
Debt investment		
Other debt investment		
Long-term receivables		
Long-term equity investments	19,960,379.73	19,960,379.73
Investment in other equity instrument		
Other non-current financial assets		
Investment real estate		
Fixed assets	3,134,743.32	3,265,329.99
Construction in progress		

Productive biological assets		
Oil and natural gas assets		
Right-of-use assets	263,508.41	421,613.45
Intangible assets		
Research and development costs		
Goodwill		
Long-term deferred expenses		
Deferred income tax assets		
Other non-current assets	400,000.00	400,000.00
Total non-current assets	23,758,631.46	24,047,323.17
Total assets	53,466,473.47	57,046,995.25
Current liabilities:		
Short-term borrowings		
Trading financial liability		
Derivative financial liability		
Notes payable		
Account payable	146,722.80	364,394.75
Accounts received in advance		
Contractual liability	180,885.40	90,000.44
Wage payable	655,004.75	561,350.41
Taxes payable	56,854.82	15,603.18
Other accounts payable	51,254,855.64	52,710,433.54
Including: Interest payable		
Dividend payable		
Liability held for sale		
Non-current liabilities due within one year	280,216.79	323,646.60
Other current liabilities	23,515.10	11,700.06
Total current liabilities	52,598,055.30	54,077,128.98
Non-current liabilities:		
Long-term loans		
Bonds payable		
Including: Preferred stock		
Perpetual capital securities		
Lease liability		121,974.19
Long-term account payable		
Long term employee compensation payable		
Accrued liabilities		
Deferred income		
Deferred income tax liabilities		
Other non-current liabilities		

Total non-current liabilities		121,974.19
Total liabilities	52,598,055.30	54,199,103.17
Owners' equity:		
Share capital	551,347,947.00	551,347,947.00
Other equity instrument		
Including: Preferred stock		
Perpetual capital securities		
Capital public reserve	627,834,297.85	627,834,297.85
Less: Inventory shares		
Other comprehensive income		
Special reserve		
Surplus reserve	32,673,227.01	32,673,227.01
Retained profit	-1,210,987,053.69	-1,209,007,579.78
Total owner's equity	868,418.17	2,847,892.08
Total liabilities and owner's equity	53,466,473.47	57,046,995.25

### 3. Consolidated Profit Statement

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Semi-annual of 2022	Semi-annual of 2021
I. Total operating income	106,665,446.58	54,130,317.60
Including: Operating income	106,665,446.58	54,130,317.60
Interest income		
Insurance gained		
Commission charge and commission income		
II. Total operating cost	108,203,953.12	54,197,658.54
Including: Operating cost	100,215,639.64	48,590,120.12
Interest expense		
Commission charge and commission expense		
Cash surrender value		
Net amount of expense of compensation		
Net amount of withdrawal of insurance contract reserve		
Bonus expense of guarantee slip		
Reinsurance expense		
Tax and extras	42,512.73	41,264.77
Sales expense	2,423,889.53	876,189.13
Administrative expense	4,855,763.49	2,619,117.48

R&D expense	694,172.50	2,120,389.55
Financial expense	-28,024.77	-49,422.51
Including: Interest expenses		
Interest income	-47,897.11	-74,408.45
Add: Other income	153,395.80	2,516.00
Investment income (Loss is listed with “-”)		
Including: Investment income on affiliated company and joint venture		
The termination of income recognition for financial assets measured by amortized cost		
Exchange income (Loss is listed with “-”)		
Net exposure hedging income (Loss is listed with “-”)		
Income from change of fair value (Loss is listed with “-”)		
Loss of credit impairment (Loss is listed with “-”)	-42,610.48	1,318,717.42
Losses of devaluation of asset (Loss is listed with “-”)		27,669.02
Income from assets disposal (Loss is listed with “-”)		
III. Operating profit (Loss is listed with “-”)	-1,427,721.22	1,281,561.50
Add: Non-operating income	224,228.84	457,664.40
Less: Non-operating expense		
IV. Total profit (Loss is listed with “-”)	-1,203,492.38	1,739,225.90
Less: Income tax expense	19,647.32	161,386.48
V. Net profit (Net loss is listed with “-”)	-1,223,139.70	1,577,839.42
(i) Classify by business continuity		
1.continuous operating net profit (net loss listed with “-”)	-1,223,139.70	1,577,839.42
2.termination of net profit (net loss listed with “-”)		
(ii) Classify by ownership		
1.Net profit attributable to owner’s of parent company	-1,483,364.42	1,365,493.34
2.Minority shareholders’ gains and losses	260,224.72	212,346.08
VI. Net after-tax of other comprehensive income		

Net after-tax of other comprehensive income attributable to owners of parent company		
(I) Other comprehensive income items which will not be reclassified subsequently to profit of loss		
1.Changes of the defined benefit plans that re-measured		
2.Other comprehensive income under equity method that cannot be transfer to gain/loss		
3.Change of fair value of investment in other equity instrument		
4.Fair value change of enterprise's credit risk		
5. Other		
(ii) Other comprehensive income items which will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
1.Other comprehensive income under equity method that can transfer to gain/loss		
2.Change of fair value of other debt investment		
3.Amount of financial assets re-classify to other comprehensive income		
4.Credit impairment provision for other debt investment		
5.Cash flow hedging reserve		
6.Translation differences arising on translation of foreign currency financial statements		
7.Other		
Net after-tax of other comprehensive income attributable to minority shareholders		
VII. Total comprehensive income	-1,223,139.70	1,577,839.42
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of parent Company	-1,483,364.42	1,365,493.34
Total comprehensive income attributable to minority shareholders	260,224.72	212,346.08
VIII. Earnings per share:		
(i) Basic earnings per share	-0.0027	0.0025



(ii) Diluted earnings per share	-0.0027	0.0025
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Enterprise combine under the same control in the Period, the combined party realized net profit of 0 Yuan before combination, and realized 0 Yuan at last period for combined party

Legal Representative: Li Hai

Person in charge of Accounting Works: Sun Longlong

Person in charge of Accounting Institution: Zhong Xiaojin

#### 4. Profit Statement of Parent Company

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Semi-annual of 2022	Semi-annual of 2021
I. Operating income	5,996,233.35	12,378,683.92
Less: Operating cost	5,911,047.94	10,513,040.90
Taxes and surcharge	3,461.00	6,780.60
Sales expenses	208,571.68	342,616.35
Administration expenses	1,657,764.39	1,308,649.65
R&D expenses	694,172.50	985,885.21
Financial expenses	376.23	-56,817.01
Including: Interest expenses		
Interest income	8,757.31	65,092.61
Add: Other income	126,559.52	2,501.91
Investment income (Loss is listed with "-")		
Including: Investment income on affiliated Company and joint venture		
The termination of income recognition for financial assets measured by amortized cost (Loss is listed with "-")		
Net exposure hedging income (Loss is listed with "-")		
Changing income of fair value (Loss is listed with "-")		
Loss of credit impairment (Loss is listed with "-")	373,126.96	1,209,451.29
Losses of devaluation of asset (Loss is listed with "-")		27,669.02
Income on disposal of assets (Loss is listed with "-")		
II. Operating profit (Loss is listed with	-1,979,473.91	518,150.44

“-”)		
Add: Non-operating income		457,664.40
Less: Non-operating expense		
III. Total Profit (Loss is listed with “-”)	-1,979,473.91	975,814.84
Less: Income tax		
IV. Net profit (Net loss is listed with “-”)	-1,979,473.91	975,814.84
(i) continuous operating net profit (net loss listed with “-”)	-1,979,473.91	975,814.84
(ii) termination of net profit (net loss listed with “-”)		
V. Net after-tax of other comprehensive income		
(i) Other comprehensive income items which will not be reclassified subsequently to profit of loss		
1.Changes of the defined benefit plans that re-measured		
2.Other comprehensive income under equity method that cannot be transfer to gain/loss		
3.Change of fair value of investment in other equity instrument		
4.Fair value change of enterprise's credit risk		
5. Other		
(ii) Other comprehensive income items which will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
1.Other comprehensive income under equity method that can transfer to gain/loss		
2.Change of fair value of other debt investment		
3.Amount of financial assets re-classify to other comprehensive income		
4.Credit impairment provision for other debt investment		
5.Cash flow hedging reserve		
6.Translation differences arising on translation of foreign currency financial statements		

7.Other		
VI. Total comprehensive income	-1,979,473.91	975,814.84
VII. Earnings per share:		
(i) Basic earnings per share		
(ii) Diluted earnings per share		

## 5. Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Semi-annual of 2022	Semi-annual of 2021
I. Cash flows arising from operating activities:		
Cash received from selling commodities and providing labor services	121,516,272.43	56,072,881.75
Net increase of customer deposit and interbank deposit		
Net increase of loan from central bank		
Net increase of capital borrowed from other financial institution		
Cash received from original insurance contract fee		
Net cash received from reinsurance business		
Net increase of insured savings and investment		
Cash received from interest, commission charge and commission		
Net increase of capital borrowed		
Net increase of returned business capital		
Net cash received by agents in sale and purchase of securities		
Write-back of tax received	12,115.99	2,666.96
Other cash received concerning operating activities	8,729,547.22	8,732,027.81
Subtotal of cash inflow arising from operating activities	130,257,935.64	64,807,576.52
Cash paid for purchasing commodities and receiving labor service	121,691,508.77	51,386,530.21
Net increase of customer loans and advances		

Net increase of deposits in central bank and interbank		
Cash paid for original insurance contract compensation		
Net increase of capital lent		
Cash paid for interest, commission charge and commission		
Cash paid for bonus of guarantee slip		
Cash paid to/for staff and workers	4,158,381.02	4,600,762.58
Taxes paid	606,498.30	606,781.27
Other cash paid concerning operating activities	13,081,024.07	10,660,629.28
Subtotal of cash outflow arising from operating activities	139,537,412.16	67,254,703.34
Net cash flows arising from operating activities	-9,279,476.52	-2,447,126.82
II. Cash flows arising from investing activities:		
Cash received from recovering investment		
Cash received from investment income		
Net cash received from disposal of fixed, intangible and other long-term assets		
Net cash received from disposal of subsidiaries and other units		
Other cash received concerning investing activities		
Subtotal of cash inflow from investing activities		
Cash paid for purchasing fixed, intangible and other long-term assets	36,959.63	5,957.99
Cash paid for investment		
Net increase of mortgaged loans		
Net cash received from subsidiaries and other units obtained		
Other cash paid concerning investing activities		
Subtotal of cash outflow from investing activities	36,959.63	5,957.99
Net cash flows arising from investing activities	-36,959.63	-5,957.99

III. Cash flows arising from financing activities:		
Cash received from absorbing investment		
Including: Cash received from absorbing minority shareholders' investment by subsidiaries		
Cash received from loans		
Other cash received concerning financing activities		
Subtotal of cash inflow from financing activities		
Cash paid for settling debts		
Cash paid for dividend and profit distributing or interest paying		
Including: Dividend and profit of minority shareholder paid by subsidiaries		
Other cash paid concerning financing activities	245,979.70	
Subtotal of cash outflow from financing activities	245,979.70	
Net cash flows arising from financing activities	-245,979.70	
IV. Influence on cash and cash equivalents due to fluctuation in exchange rate		
V. Net increase of cash and cash equivalents	-9,562,415.85	-2,453,084.81
Add: Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the period -begin	33,246,957.92	19,887,978.05
VI. Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the period -end	23,684,542.07	17,434,893.24

## 6. Cash Flow Statement of Parent Company

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Semi-annual of 2022	Semi-annual of 2021
I. Cash flows arising from operating activities:		
Cash received from selling commodities and providing labor services	10,765,611.52	8,529,883.80
Write-back of tax received	3,514.92	2,652.02

Other cash received concerning operating activities	13,130,352.74	8,894,920.39
Subtotal of cash inflow arising from operating activities	23,899,479.18	17,427,456.21
Cash paid for purchasing commodities and receiving labor service	4,165,593.61	5,583,811.46
Cash paid to/for staff and workers	1,015,793.35	3,163,849.78
Taxes paid	50,875.97	109,766.66
Other cash paid concerning operating activities	25,816,755.85	9,160,530.15
Subtotal of cash outflow arising from operating activities	31,049,018.78	18,017,958.05
Net cash flows arising from operating activities	-7,149,539.60	-590,501.84
II. Cash flows arising from investing activities:		
Cash received from recovering investment		
Cash received from investment income		
Net cash received from disposal of fixed, intangible and other long-term assets		
Net cash received from disposal of subsidiaries and other units		
Other cash received concerning investing activities		
Subtotal of cash inflow from investing activities		
Cash paid for purchasing fixed, intangible and other long-term assets	4,900.97	5,957.99
Cash paid for investment		
Net cash received from subsidiaries and other units obtained		
Other cash paid concerning investing activities		
Subtotal of cash outflow from investing activities	4,900.97	5,957.99
Net cash flows arising from investing activities	-4,900.97	-5,957.99
III. Cash flows arising from financing activities:		
Cash received from absorbing		

investment		
Cash received from loans		
Other cash received concerning financing activities		
Subtotal of cash inflow from financing activities		
Cash paid for settling debts		
Cash paid for dividend and profit distributing or interest paying		
Other cash paid concerning financing activities	174,936.00	
Subtotal of cash outflow from financing activities	174,936.00	
Net cash flows arising from financing activities	-174,936.00	
IV. Influence on cash and cash equivalents due to fluctuation in exchange rate		
V. Net increase of cash and cash equivalents	-7,329,376.57	-596,459.83
Add: Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the period -begin	7,613,043.60	10,097,024.59
VI. Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the period -end	283,667.03	9,500,564.76

## 7. Statement of Changes in Owners' Equity (Consolidated)

Current Amount

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Semi-annual of 2022														
	Owners' equity attributable to the parent Company													Minority interests	Total owners' equity
	Share capital	Other equity instrument			Capital reserve	Less: Inventory shares	Other comprehensive income	Reasonable reserve	Surpluses reserve	Provision of general risk	Retained profit	Other	Subtotal		
Preferred stock		Perpetual capital securities	Other												
I. The ending balance of the previous year	551,347,947.00			627,834,297.85				32,673,227.01			-1,202,936.93	3.70	8,918,538.16	15,084,195.52	24,002,733.68
Add:															

Changes of accounting policy															
Error correction of the last period															
Enterprise combine under the same control															
Other															
II. The beginning balance of the current year	551,347,947.00			627,834,297.85				32,673,227.01		-1,202,936.933.70		8,918,538.162	15,084,195.52	24,002,733.68	
III. Increase/Decrease in the period (Decrease is listed with “-”)										-1,483,364.42		-1,483,364.42	260,224.72	-1,223,139.70	
(i) Total comprehensive income										-1,483,364.42		-1,483,364.42	260,224.72	-1,223,139.70	
(ii) Owners’ devoted and decreased capital															
1.Common shares invested by shareholders															
2. Capital invested by holders of other equity instruments															
3. Amount reckoned into owners equity with share-based payment															
4. Other															
(iii) Profit distribution															
1. Withdrawal of surplus															



reserves																			
2. Withdrawal of general risk provisions																			
3. Distribution for owners (or shareholders)																			
4. Other																			
(iv) Carrying forward internal owners' equity																			
1. Capital reserves converted to capital (share capital)																			
2. Surplus reserves converted to capital (share capital)																			
3. Remedying loss with surplus reserve																			
4. Carry-over retained earnings from the defined benefit plans																			
5. Carry-over retained earnings from other comprehensive income																			
6. Other																			
(v) Reasonable reserve																			
1. Withdrawal in the report period																			
2. Usage in the report period																			
(vi) Others																			

IV. Balance at the end of the period	551,347,947.00				627,834,297.85					32,673,227.01		-1,204,420,298.12		7,435,173.74	15,344,420.24	22,779,593.98
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Amount of the previous period

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Semi-annual of 2021															
	Owners' equity attributable to the parent Company													Minority interest	Total owners' equity	
	Share capital	Other equity instrument			Capital reserve	Less: Inventory shares	Other comprehensive income	Reasonable reserve	Surpluses reserve	Provision of general risk	Retained profit	Other	Subtotal			
		Preferred stock	Perpetual capital securities	Other												
I. The ending balance of the previous year	551,347,947.00				627,834,297.85					32,673,227.01		-1,200,950,240.88		10,905,230.98	14,737,058.70	25,642,289.68
Add:																
Changes of accounting policy																
Error correction of the last period																
Enterprise combine under the same control																
Other																
II. The beginning balance of the current year	551,347,947.00				627,834,297.85					32,673,227.01		-1,200,950,240.88		10,905,230.98	14,737,058.70	25,642,289.68
III. Increase/Decrease in the period (Decrease is listed with "-")												1,365,493.34		1,365,493.34	212,346.08	1,577,839.42
(i) Total comprehensive income												1,365,493.34		1,365,493.34	212,346.08	1,577,839.42

(ii) Owners' devoted and decreased capital																			
1.Common shares invested by shareholders																			
2. Capital invested by holders of other equity instruments																			
3. Amount reckoned into owners equity with share-based payment																			
4. Other																			
(iii) Profit distribution																			
1. Withdrawal of surplus reserves																			
2. Withdrawal of general risk provisions																			
3. Distribution for owners (or shareholders)																			
4. Other																			
(iv) Carrying forward internal owners' equity																			
1. Capital reserves conversed to capital (share capital)																			
2. Surplus reserves conversed to capital (share capital)																			

3. Remedying loss with surplus reserve															
4. Carry-over retained earnings from the defined benefit plans															
5. Carry-over retained earnings from other comprehensive income															
6. Other															
(v) Reasonable reserve															
1. Withdrawal in the report period															
2. Usage in the report period															
(vi) Others															
IV. Balance at the end of the period	551,347,947.00				627,834,297.85			32,673,227.01		-1,199,584,747.54	12,270,724.32	14,949,404.78	27,220,129.10		

## 8. Statement of Changes in Owners' Equity (Parent Company)

Current Amount

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Semi-annual of 2022												Total owners' equity		
	Share capital	Other equity instrument			Capital reserve	Less: Inventory shares	Other comprehensive income	Reasonable reserve	Surplus reserve	Retained profit	Other				
		Preferr ed stock	Perpet ual capital securiti es	Other											
I. The ending balance of the previous year	551,347,947.00				627,834,297.85								-	1,209,007,579.78	2,847,892.08

Add: Changes of accounting policy												
Error correction of the last period												
Other												
II. The beginning balance of the current year	551,347,947.00				627,834,297.85				32,673,227.01	1,209,007,579.78		2,847,892,080
III. Increase/Decrease in the period (Decrease is listed with “-”)										-1,979,473.91		-1,979,473.91
(i) Total comprehensive income										-1,979,473.91		-1,979,473.91
(ii) Owners' devoted and decreased capital												
1. Common shares invested by shareholders												
2. Capital invested by holders of other equity instruments												
3. Amount reckoned into owners equity with share-based payment												
4. Other												
(iii) Profit distribution												
1. Withdrawal of surplus reserves												
2. Distribution for owners (or shareholders)												
3. Other												
(iv) Carrying												

forward internal owners' equity													
1. Capital reserves converted to capital (share capital)													
2. Surplus reserves converted to capital (share capital)													
3. Remedying loss with surplus reserve													
4. Carry-over retained earnings from the defined benefit plans													
5. Carry-over retained earnings from other comprehensive income													
6. Other													
(v) Reasonable reserve													
1. Withdrawal in the report period													
2. Usage in the report period													
(vi) Others													
IV. Balance at the end of the period	551,347,947.00				627,834,297.85					32,673,227.01	-1,210,987,053.69		868,418.17

Amount of the previous period

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Semi-annual of 2021											
	Share capital	Other equity instrument			Capital reserve	Less: Inventory shares	Other comprehensive income	Reasonable reserve	Surplus reserve	Retained profit	Other	Total owners' equity
		Preferr ed stock	Perpet ual capital	Other								

			securit									
			ies									
I. The ending balance of the previous year	551,347,947.00				627,834,297.85				32,673,227.01	-1,206,590,547.58		5,264,924.28
Add:												
Changes of accounting policy												
Error correction of the last period												
Other												
II. The beginning balance of the current year	551,347,947.00				627,834,297.85				32,673,227.01	-1,206,590,547.58		5,264,924.28
III. Increase/Decrease in the period (Decrease is listed with “-”)										975,814.84		975,814.84
(i) Total comprehensive income										975,814.84		975,814.84
(ii) Owners’ devoted and decreased capital												
1. Common shares invested by shareholders												
2. Capital invested by holders of other equity instruments												
3. Amount reckoned into owners equity with share-based payment												
4. Other												
(iii) Profit												

distribution												
1. Withdrawal of surplus reserves												
2. Distribution for owners (or shareholders)												
3. Other												
(iv) Carrying forward internal owners' equity												
1. Capital reserves converted to capital (share capital)												
2. Surplus reserves converted to capital (share capital)												
3. Remedying loss with surplus reserve												
4. Carry-over retained earnings from the defined benefit plans												
5. Carry-over retained earnings from other comprehensive income												
6. Other												
(v) Reasonable reserve												
1. Withdrawal in the report period												
2. Usage in the report period												
(vi) Others												



IV. Balance at the end of the period	551,347,947.00				627,834,297.85				32,673,227.01	-1,205,614,732.74		6,240,739.12
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### III. Company Profile

#### 1. History and basic information

According to the Approval Document SFBF (1991) No. 888 issued by the People's Government of Shenzhen, Shenzhen China Bicycle Company (Holdings) Limited (hereinafter referred to as the Company) was reincorporated as the company limited by shares in November 1991. On 28 December 1991, upon the Approval Document SRYFZ(1991) No. 119 issued by Shenzhen Special Economic Zone Branch of the People's Bank of China, the Company got listed on Shenzhen Stock Exchange. Registered of the Company amounted as 551,347,947.00 Yuan.

Legal representative: Li Hai

Location: No. 3008, Buxin Road, Luohu District, Shenzhen

Certificate for Uniform Social Credit Code: 914403006188304524

#### 2. Business nature and main operation activities

Main business activities: Research & development of the bicycles, electric bicycles, electric motorcycles, motorcycles, electric tricycles, electric four-wheelers, children's bicycles, exercise bikes, sports equipment, mechanical products, toys, electric toys, electronic products, new energy equipment and storage equipment (lithium batteries, batteries, etc.), household appliances and spare parts, and electronic components; wholesale, retail, import and export and related supporting business of above-mentioned products (excluding commodities subject to state trade management, handling the application according to the relevant national regulations for commodities involving quotas, license management and other special provisions and management.); fine chemical products (excluding dangerous goods), wholesale and retail of carbon fiber composite materials; technology development of computer software, transfer of self-developed technological achievements, and providing relevant technical information consultation; own property leasing; property management. (The above projects do not involve special administrative measures for the implementation access of national regulations, and those involving restricted projects and pre-existing administrative licenses must obtain the pre-existing administrative licensing documents before operation.) Purchase and sale of gold products, platinum jewelry, palladium jewelry, K-gold jewelry, silver jewelry, inlaid jewelry, jewelry, jade ware, gem-and-jade products, clocks and watches, precious metal materials, diamonds, jadeite, crafts (except ivory and its products), calligraphy and painting, collection (except for antiques, cultural relics, and items prohibited by national laws and administrative regulations).

Main products or services currently offered are: EMMELLE bicycles, electrical bicycles, lithium battery material and gold jewelry.

### **3. Release of the financial report**

The Financial Report was approved at the 40<sup>th</sup> Session of 10<sup>th</sup> BOD of the Company on August 24, 2022.

The Company has two subsidiaries and one sub-subsiary included in the scope of consolidated financial statement, refer to the Note VIII. Change of Consolidate Scope and Note IX. Equity in other entity.

## **IV. Compilation Basis of Financial Statement**

### **1. Compilation Basis**

The financial statement is prepared based on continuing operation assumptions, and according to actual occurrence, in line with relevant accounting rules and follow important accounting policy and estimation.

### **2. Going concern**

On 11 May 2012, the largest shareholder and biggest creditor of the Company, Shenzhen Guosheng Energy Investment Development Co., Ltd. applied to Shenzhen Municipal Intermediate People's Court for reforming the Company as the Company couldn't pay off the matured debts and was seriously insolvent. On 12 October 2012, Shenzhen Municipal Intermediate People's Court ruled to accept the application proposed by Guosheng Energy according to (2012) Shenzhen Intermediate Court Po Zi No. 30 civil ruling. On the last ten-day of October 2012, Shenzhen Municipal Intermediate People's Court ruled to reform the Company since 25 October 2012 according to (2012) Shenzhen Intermediate Court Po Zi No. 30-1 civil ruling, appointed King & Wood (Shenzhen) Mallesons and Shenzhen ZhengYuan Liquidation Affairs Co., Ltd. as the custodians of the Company. On the same day, Shenzhen Municipal Intermediate People's Court made (2012) Shenzhen Intermediate Court Po Zi No. 30-1 written decision, and approved the Company to manage property and business affairs by itself under the supervision of custodians according to the law. On 5 November 2013, the Shenzhen Intermediate People's Court (2012) Shen Zhong Fa Po Zi No. 30-6 Civil Ruling Paper judged that approved the reorganization plan of the Company. On 27 December 2013, the Civil Ruling Paper Shenzhen Intermediate People's Court (2012) Shen Zhong Fa Po Zi No. 30-10 ruled that the reorganization plan of CBC was completed and bankruptcy procedures of the Company closed down.

The Company has solved the debt problem by reforming, realized the net assets with positive value, the main business of bicycle is able to be maintained and realizes the stable development. The Company has set up the conditions for introducing the recombination party in the reforming plan, and expects to restore the abilities of

sustainable operation and sustained profitability by reorganization. The conditions of introducing the recombination party includes: the assessed value of net assets should be no less than 2 billion Yuan, the net assets in the same year for implementing the major reorganization should be no less than 200 million Yuan.

As of the date of financial report of first half of 2022, the Company has not introduced any restructuring parties.

## **V. Main accounting policy and Accounting Estimate**

Tips for specific accounting policy and estimate:

N/A

### **1. Declaration on compliance with accounting standards for business enterprise**

The financial statement prepared by the Company, based on follow compilation basis, is comply with the requirement of new accounting standards for business enterprise issued by Ministry of Finance and its application guide, commentate as well as other regulations (collectively referred to as Accounting Standards for Business Enterprise), which is reflect a real and truth financial status of the Company, as well as operation results and cash flow situations.

Furthermore, the statement has reference to the listing and disclosure requirement from “Rules Governing the Disclosure of Information for Enterprise with Stock Listed No.15-general regulation of financial report” (2014 Revised) and “Notice on Implementation of New Accounting Standards for Listed Companies” (KJBH (2018) No. 453)

### **2. Accounting period**

Calendar year is the accounting period for the Company, which is starting from 1 January to 31 December.

### **3. Business cycles**

The business period for the Company, which is the Gregorian calendar starting from 1 January to 31 December

### **4. Book-keeping currency**

The Company and its subsidiaries take RMB as the standard currency for bookkeeping.

### **5. Accounting treatment for business combinations under the same control and those not under the same control**

(1) Accounting treatment for business combinations under the same control and those not under the same control

For a business merger that is under the same control and is achieved by the Company through one single

transaction or multiple transactions, assets and liabilities obtained from that business combination shall be measured at their book value at the combination date as recorded by the party being absorbed in the consolidated financial statement of ultimate controlling party. Capital reserve shall be adjusted as per the difference between the book value of obtained net assets and the book value of paid consolidated consideration (or the nominal value of the issued shares) of the Company; retained earnings shall be adjusted if the capital reserve is not sufficient for offset.

(2) Accounting treatment for Enterprise combine not under the same control

The Company will validate the difference that the combined cost is more than the fair value of the net identifiable assets gained from the acquiree on the acquisition date as goodwill; where the combined cost is less than the fair value of net identifiable assets gained from the acquiree during business combination, the fair value and combined cost of various identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities from the acquiree must be rechecked. Where the combined cost is, after the recheck, still less than the fair value of net identifiable assets gained from the acquiree during business combination, the difference shall be charged to current profits and losses.

As for business combination not under common control and realized through multiple transactions and by steps, the Company shall make accounting treatment as follows:

1) Adjust the initial investment cost of long-term equity investments. As for stock equities held before the acquisition date accounted according to the equity method, re-measurement is carried out according to the fair value of the equity on the acquisition date. The balance between the fair value and the book value is included in the current investment income. If the acquiree's stock equities held before the acquisition date involves changes of other comprehensive incomes and other owner's equities under accounting with the equity method, the balance between the fair value and the book value is included in the current investment income on the acquisition date, excluding other comprehensive incomes incurred by changes due to re-measurement of net liabilities or net assets of the defined benefit plan.

2) Confirm the goodwill (or include the amount in the profits and losses). The initial investment cost of long-term equity investments adjusted in step 1 is compared with the fair value of net identifiable assets of the subsidiary shared on the acquisition date. If the former is greater than the latter, the balance is confirmed as goodwill; if the former is less than the latter, the balance is included in the current profits and losses.

Loss of control of a subsidiary in multiple transactions in which it disposes equity interests of its subsidiary in stages

(1) In determining whether to account for the multiple transactions as a single transaction

A parent shall consider all the terms and conditions of the transactions and their economic effects. One or more of the following may indicate that the parent should account for the multiple arrangements as a single transaction:

1) Arrangements are entered into at the same time or in contemplation of each other;

2) Arrangements work together to achieve an overall commercial effect;

- 3) The occurrence of one arrangement is dependent on the occurrence of at least one other arrangement;
- 4) One arrangement considered on its own is not economically justified, but it is economically justified when considered together with other arrangements.

(2) Accounting treatment for each of the multiple transactions forming part of a bundled transactions which eventually results in loss of control the subsidiary during disposal of its subsidiary in stages

If each of the multiple transactions forms part of a bundled transactions which eventually results in loss of control the subsidiary, these multiple transactions should be accounted for as a single transaction. In the consolidated financial statements, the difference between the consideration received and the corresponding percentage of the subsidiary's net assets in each transaction prior to the loss of control shall be recognized in other comprehensive income and transferred to the profit or loss when the parent eventually loses control of the subsidiary.

The remaining equity investment shall be re-measured at its fair value in the consolidated financial statements at the date when control is lost. The difference between the total amount of consideration received from the transaction that resulted in the loss of control and the fair value of the remaining equity investment and the share of net assets of the former subsidiary calculated continuously from the acquisition date or combination date based on the previous shareholding proportion, shall be recognized as investment income for the current period when control is lost. The amount previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the former subsidiary's equity investment should be transferred to investment income for the current period when control is lost

(3) Accounting treatment for each of the multiple transactions NOT forming part of a bundled transactions which eventually results in loss of control the subsidiary during disposal of its subsidiary in stages

If the Company doesn't lose control of investee, the difference between the amount of the consideration received and the corresponding portion of net assets of the subsidiary shall be adjusted to the capital reserve (capital /equity premium) in the consolidated financial statements.

If the Company loses control of investee, the remaining equity investment shall be re-measured at its fair value in the consolidated financial statements at the date when control is lost. The difference between the total amount of consideration received from the transaction that resulted in the loss of control and the fair value of the remaining equity investment and the share of net assets of the former subsidiary calculated continuously from the acquisition date or combination date based on the previous shareholding percentage, shall be recognized as investment income for the current period when control is lost. The amount previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the former subsidiary's equity investment should be transferred to investment income for the current period when control is lost.

## **6. Compilation method of consolidated financial statement**

Consolidated financial statements are prepared by the Company in accordance with Accounting Standard for Business Enterprise No. 33-Consolidated Financial Statements and based on financial statements of parent company and its subsidiaries and other related information.

When consolidating the financial statements, the following items are eliminated: internal equity investment and owners' equity of subsidiaries, proceeds on internal investments and profit distribution of subsidiaries, internal transactions, internal debts and claim. The accounting policies adopted by subsidiaries are the same as parent company.

## **7. Classification of joint venture arrangement and accounting treatment for joint control**

### **(1) Affirmation and classification of joint venture arrangement**

Joint arrangement refers to an arrangement controlled by two or more than two participants. Joint venture arrangement has the following characteristics: 1) Each participant is bound by the arrangement; 2) Two or more participants carry out joint control on implementation of the arrangement. Any participant cannot control the arrangement independently. Any participant for joint control can stop other participants or participant combinations to independently control the arrangement.

Joint control refers to the sharing of control over certain arrangement under related agreements, and related activities of the arrangement must be determined only when obtaining the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

Joint venture arrangement is classified in to joint operation and joint venture. Joint operation refers to an arrangement that a joint party enjoys assets related to the arrangement and bears liabilities related to the arrangement. Joint venture refers to an arrangement that a joint party only has the power governing net assets of the arrangement.

### **(2) Accounting treatment of joint venture arrangement**

Joint venture participants should confirm the following items related to interest shares in joint venture and carry out accounting settlement according to relevant provisions of the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises: 1) confirm the assets held separately and confirm the assets held jointly based on shares; 2) confirm the liabilities borne separately and confirm the liabilities borne jointly based on shares; 3) confirm the income incurred after selling its shares in joint venture output; 4) confirm the income after selling the joint venture outputs based on shares; 5) confirm the expenses incurred separately and confirm the expenses incurred in joint venture based on shares.

Joint venture participants should carry out accounting settlement for investments of the joint venture according to provisions of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No.2—Long-term Equity Investments.

## **8. Recognition of cash and cash equivalents**

Cash in cash flow statement means the inventory cash and savings available for use anytime. Cash equivalents refer to the short-term (generally due within three months since the date of purchase) highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in

value.

## 9. Foreign currency transaction and financial statement conversion

### (1) Conversion for foreign currency transaction

When initially recognized, the foreign currency for the transaction shall be converted into CNY amount according to the spot exchange rate on the date of transaction. For the foreign currency monetary items, conversion must be based on the spot exchange rate on the balance sheet date and the exchange difference incurred from different exchange rates, except for the exchange difference of principal and interest incurred due to foreign currency loan related to acquisition or construction of assets that qualify for capitalization, shall be charged to current profits and losses; foreign currency non-monetary items measured with historical cost are still converted as per the spot exchange rate on the transaction date and keep the RMB amount unchanged; foreign currency non-monetary items measured with fair value shall be converted as per the spot exchange rate on the date of determining the fair value and the difference shall be charged to current profits and losses or other comprehensive income.

### (2) Conversion of financial statements presented in foreign currencies

The asset and liability items in the balance sheet shall be converted at the spot exchange rate on the balance sheet date; the owner's equity items, except for the items of "undistributed profit", shall be converted at the spot exchange rate on the transaction date; the income and expenditure items in the profit statement shall be converted at the spot exchange rate on the transaction date. The translation difference of foreign financial statements conducted as above is recognized as other comprehensive incomes.

## 10. Financial instruments

### (1) Recognition and termination for financial instrument

Financial assets or financial liabilities are recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

When buying and selling financial assets in a conventional manner, recognize and derecognize them according to the accounting of the trading day. Buying and selling financial assets in a conventional manner refers to the collection or delivery of financial assets in accordance with the contract terms and within the period prescribed by regulations or prevailing practices. Trading day refers to the date when the Company promises to buy or sell financial assets.

When meeting the following conditions, derecognize a financial asset (or part of a financial asset, or part of a group of similar financial assets), i.e. to write off from its account and balance sheet:

- 1) The right to receive cash flows from financial assets expires;
- 2) The right to receive cash flows of financial assets is transferred, or assume the obligation to pay the full amount

of cash flows received to a third party in a timely manner under the “handover agreement”; and (a) virtually transferred almost all risks and rewards of the ownership of financial assets, or (b) although virtually neither transferred nor retained almost all risks and rewards of the ownership of financial assets, abandoned the control of the financial assets.

## (2) Classification and measurement of financial assets

The Company’s financial assets are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost, financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are included in other comprehensive income, and financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are included in the current profit and loss according to the Company’s business model for managing financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets at initial recognition. The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification. The Company’s classification of financial assets is based on the Company’s business model for managing financial assets and the cash flow characteristics of financial assets.

### 1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Financial assets that meet the following conditions at the same time are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost: the Company’s business model for managing this financial asset is to collect contractual cash flows; the contract terms of the financial asset stipulate that the cash flow generated on a specific date is only the payment of principal and interest based on the outstanding principal amount. For such financial assets, the actual interest rate method is used for subsequent measurement based on amortized cost, and the gains or losses arising from amortization or impairment are included in the current profit and loss.

### 2) Debt instrument investments measured at fair value and whose changes are included in other comprehensive income

Financial assets that meet the following conditions at the same time are classified as financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are included in other comprehensive income: the Company’s business model for managing this financial asset is to both collect contractual cash flows and sell the financial assets; the contract terms of the financial asset stipulate that the cash flow generated on a specific date is only for the payment of principal and interest based on the outstanding principal amount. For such financial assets, fair value is used for subsequent measurement. The discount or premium is amortized by using the actual interest method and is recognized as interest income or expenses. Except that the impairment loss and the exchange difference of foreign currency monetary financial assets are recognized as current gains and losses, changes in the fair value of such financial assets are recognized as other comprehensive income, until the financial asset is derecognized, its cumulative gains or losses are transferred to the current profit and loss. Interest income related to such financial assets is included in the current profit and loss.

### 3) Equity instrument investments measured at fair value and whose changes are included in other comprehensive income

The Company irrevocably chooses to designate some non-trading equity instrument investments as financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are included in other comprehensive income. Only relevant



dividend income is included in the current profit and loss, and changes in fair value are recognized as other comprehensive income, until the financial asset is derecognized, its accumulated gains or losses are transferred to retained earnings.

4) Financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are included in the current profit and loss  
 Financial assets except for above financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are included in other comprehensive income are classified as financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are included in the current profit and loss. During initial recognition, in order to eliminate or significantly reduce accounting mismatches, financial assets can be designated as financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes included in the current profit and loss. For such financial assets, fair value is used for subsequent measurement, and all changes in fair value are included in the current profit and loss. When and only when the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, it will reclassify all affected related financial assets.  
 For financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are included in the current profit or loss, the related transaction costs are directly included in the current profit and loss, and the related transaction costs of other types of financial assets are included in the initial recognition amount.

(3) Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

The Company's financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost and financial liabilities measured at fair value and whose changes are included in the current profit and loss at initial recognition. Financial liabilities that meet one of the following conditions can be designated as financial liabilities measured at fair value and whose changes are included in current profit or loss during initial measurement: (1) This designation can eliminate or significantly reduce accounting mismatches; (2) According to the group risk management or investment strategies stated in official written documents, management and performance evaluation of financial liability portfolios or financial assets and financial liability portfolios are conducted based on fair value, and are reported to key management personnel within the group on this basis; (3) The financial liability includes embedded derivatives that need to be split separately.

The Company determines the classification of financial liabilities at initial recognition. For financial liabilities that are measured at fair value and whose changes are included in the current profit or loss, the related transaction costs are directly included in the current profit and loss, and the related transaction costs of other financial liabilities are included in its initial recognition amount.

The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification:

1) Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost  
 For such financial liabilities, adopt actual interest rate method and make subsequent measurements based on amortized costs.

2) Financial liabilities measured at fair value and whose changes are included in the current profit and loss  
 Financial liabilities that are measured at fair value and whose changes are included in the current profit or loss include trading financial liabilities (including derivatives that are financial liabilities) and financial liabilities designated to be measured at fair value at the initial recognition and whose changes are included in the current profit or loss.

(4) Financial instruments offset

If the following conditions are met at the same time, the financial assets and financial liabilities are listed in the balance sheet with the net amount after mutual offset: legal right to offset the confirmed amount, and this legal right is currently executable; Net settlement, or simultaneous realization of the financial assets and liquidation of the financial liabilities.

(5) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes the loss provisions on the basis of expected credit losses for financial assets measured at amortized cost, debt instrument investments measured at fair value and whose changes are included in other comprehensive income and financial guarantee contracts. Credit loss refers to the difference between all contractual cash flows receivable under the contract and discounted according to original actual interest rate by the Company and all expected receivable cash flows, that is, the present value of all cash shortages.

The Company considers all reasonable and evidence-based information, including forward-looking information, and estimates the expected credit loss of financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are included in other comprehensive income (debt instruments) in a single or combined manner.

1) General model of expected credit loss

If the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Company measures its loss provisions in accordance with the amount equivalent to the expected credit loss of the financial instrument for the entire duration; if the credit risk of the financial instrument has not significantly increased since the initial recognition, the Company measures its loss provisions in accordance with the amount equivalent to the expected credit loss of the financial instrument in the next 12 months. The resulting increased or reversed amount of the loss provisions is included in the current profit and loss as an impairment loss or gain. For the Company's specific assessment of credit risk, please see details in Note IX. Risks Related to Financial Instruments".

Generally, the Company believes that the credit risk of the financial instrument has significantly increased when it exceeds 30 days after the due date, unless there is concrete evidence that the credit risk of the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Specifically, the Company divides the process of credit impairment of financial instruments of which no credit impairment has occurred at the time of purchase or origin into three stages. There are different accounting treatment methods for the impairment of financial instruments at different stages:

Stage one: Credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition

For a financial instrument at this stage, the enterprise should measure the loss provisions according to the expected credit losses in the next 12 months, and calculate the interest income based on its book balance (that is, without deducting provisions for impairment) and the actual interest rate (if the instrument is a financial asset, the same below).

Stage two: Credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition but no credit impairment has occurred

For a financial instrument at this stage, the enterprise should measure the loss provisions according to the expected credit loss of the instrument for its entire duration, and calculate the interest income based on its book balance and actual interest rate.

### Stage three: Credit impairment occurs after initial recognition

For a financial instrument at this stage, the enterprise should measure the loss provisions based on the expected credit losses of the instrument for its entire duration, but the calculation of interest income is different from the financial assets at the previous two stages. For financial assets that have suffered credit impairment, the enterprise should calculate interest income based on its amortized cost (book balance minus the provisions for impairment, i.e., book value) and the actual interest rate.

For financial assets that have suffered credit impairment at the time of purchase or origin, the enterprise should only recognize changes in expected credit losses for the entire duration after initial recognition as loss provisions, and calculate the interest income based on its amortized cost and credit-adjusted actual interest rate.

2) The Company chooses not to compare the financial instrument with lower credit risk on the balance sheet date with its credit risk at initial recognition, but directly makes the assumption that the credit risk of the instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition. If the enterprise confirms that the default risk of financial instruments is low, the borrower has a strong ability to fulfill its contractual cash flow obligations in the short term, and even if there are adverse changes in the economic situation and operating environment in a longer period of time, it will not necessarily reduce the borrower's ability to fulfill its contractual cash flow obligations, then the financial instrument can be considered to have lower credit risk.

3) Accounts receivable and lease receivables  
The Company adopts the simplified model of expected credit loss for accounts receivables specified in "Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No.14 - Revenue" and without containing significant financing components (including the case that the financing components in contracts that do not exceed one year are not considered according to the standards), that is, always measures their loss provisions according to the amount of expected credit loss during the entire duration. The Company makes accounting policy choices for the receivables containing significant financing components and the lease receivables specified in "Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No.21 - Leases", and chooses to adopt the simplified model of expected credit losses, that is, to measure the loss provisions in accordance with the amount of expected credit losses throughout the entire duration.

### (6) Transfer of financial assets

Where the Company has transferred almost all the risks and rewards in the ownership of the financial asset to the transferee, the recognition of the financial assets shall be terminated; where almost all risks and rewards in the ownership of a financial asset are retained, the recognition of the financial assets are not terminated.

If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset, it shall be accounted for as follows: the financial asset should be terminated if the Group waives control over the asset; it recognizes the financial asset to the extent of its continuing involvement in the transferred financial asset

and recognizes an associated liability if the Group does not waive control over the asset.

If the transferred financial assets continue to be involved by providing financial guarantee, the assets continue to be involved shall be recognized according to the lower of the book value of the financial assets and the amount of financial guarantee. The financial guarantee amount means the maximum amount of consideration received which will be required to be repaid.

The Company shall comply with the disclosure requirement of jewelry-related industries in the “Shenzhen Stock Exchange Self-Regulatory Guidelines for Listed Companies No. 3- Industry Disclosure”

N/A

## **11. Note receivable**

The Group adopts the simplified model of expected credit loss for the accounts receivables specified in “Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No.14 - Revenue” and without containing significant financing components (including the case that the financing components in contracts that do not exceed one year are not considered according to the standards), that is, always measures their loss provisions according to the amount of expected credit loss during the entire duration, and the resulting increased or reversed amount of the loss provision is included in the current profit and loss as an impairment loss or gain. The accrual method is as follows:

The Company divides the bills receivable into two types, i.e. bank acceptance bills and commercial acceptance bills portfolios, according to the type of financial instruments. For bank acceptance bills, the accepting bank pays the determined amount to the taker or the bearer unconditionally due to the maturity of the bills, the overdue credit loss is low and has not increased significantly since the initial confirmation, the Company believes that the risk of overdue default is 0; for commercial acceptance bills, the Company believes that the probability of default is related to the aging, we use a simplified model of expected credit losses, that is the allowance for losses is always measured at the amount of expected credit losses over the entire duration period. Proportion for accrual found more in the 12. accounting policy and estimate for account receivable in III.

## **12. Account receivable**

The Company adopts the simplified model of expected credit loss for accounts receivables specified in “Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No.14 - Revenue” and without containing significant financing components (including the case that the financing components in contracts that do not exceed one year are not considered according to the standards), that is, always measures their loss provisions according to the amount of expected credit loss during the entire duration, and the resulting increased or reversed amount of the loss provision is included in the current profit and loss as an impairment loss or gain.

For accounts receivable that contain a significant financing component, the Company chooses to use the simplified model of expected credit losses, that is, to always measure its loss provisions according to the amount of expected credit losses during the entire duration.

1. Simplified model of expected credit losses: always measure the loss provisions according to the amount of expected credit losses during the entire duration. The Company considers all reasonable and well-founded information, including estimates of expected credit losses on accounts receivable in a single or combined manner.

(1) Account receivable with single significant amount and withdrawal single item bad debt provision

Basis or amount of judgment for account with single significant amount	Withdrawal method for bad debt provision of account receivable with single significant amount
Receivable commercial acceptance bill, account receivable and other receivables with single amount more than 5 million yuan (including)	Carry out impairment test separately, and withdraw bad debt provision according to the difference between the present value of future cash flow and its book value

(2) Receivables with provision for bad debts by portfolio

<b>Portfolio determine basis</b>	
Age analysis	On the basis of the actual loss rate of the portfolio of receivables with similar credit risk characteristics which are the same or similar in the previous year, for the single amount of non-material receivables, it is divided into several portfolios according to the credit risk characteristics together with the receivables without impairment after the separate test
Other	Bank acceptance

In the combination, the proportion of bad debt provision withdrawn by aging analysis method is as follow:

<b>Account age</b>	<b>Withdrawing proportion of the account receivable</b>
Within one year(one year included)	0.3%
1~2 years (2-year included)	0.3%
2~3 years (3-year included)	0.3%
Over 3 years	100%
Including: determined to be un-collectible	To be written off

(3) Account receivable with significant single amount and single provision for bad debts

Basis or amount of judgment for account with single minor amount	Withdrawal method for bad debt provision of account receivable with single minor amount
Receivable commercial acceptance bill, account receivable and other receivables with single amount less than 5 million yuan (including), and the probability of recall is small by nature	Carry out impairment test separately, and withdraw bad debt provision according to the difference between the present value of future cash flow and its book value

2. A general model of expected credit loss

Found more in the treatment carry in 【10. Financial Instrument】

### 13. Receivable financing

Financial assets that meet the following conditions at the same time are classified as financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are included in other comprehensive income: the CBC's business model for managing this financial asset is to both collect contractual cash flows and sell the financial assets; the contract terms of the financial asset stipulate that the cash flow generated on a specific date is only for the payment of principal and interest based on the outstanding principal amount.

The CBC transfers the receivables held by discounting or endorsement, and such operations are more frequent with large amount involved. The management business models is essentially both the collection of contractual cash flows and the sales; in accordance with the relevant provision of financial instrument standards, classified them into the financial assets measured at fair value and with its variation reckoned into other comprehensive income.

### 14. Other account receivable

Determination method and accounting treatment of the expected credit loss of other account receivable

The Company adopts the simplified model of expected credit loss for accounts receivables specified in "Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No.14 - Revenue" and without containing significant financing components (including the case that the financing components in contracts that do not exceed one year are not considered according to the standards), that is, always measures their loss provisions according to the amount of expected credit loss during the entire duration, and the resulting increased or reversed amount of the loss provision is included in the current profit and loss as an impairment loss or gain.

For accounts receivable that contain a significant financing component, the Company chooses to use the simplified model of expected credit losses, that is, to always measure its loss provisions according to the amount of expected credit losses during the entire duration.

1. Simplified model of expected credit losses: always measure the loss provisions according to the amount of expected credit losses during the entire duration

The Company considers all reasonable and well-founded information, including estimates of expected credit losses on accounts receivable in a single or combined manner.

(1) Account receivable with single significant amount and withdrawal single item bad debt provision

Basis or amount of judgment for account with single significant amount	Withdrawal method for bad debt provision of account receivable with single significant amount
Receivable commercial acceptance bill, account receivable and other receivables with single amount more than 5 million yuan (including)	Carry out impairment test separately, and withdraw bad debt provision according to the difference between the present value of future cash flow and its book value

## (2) Receivables with provision for bad debts by portfolio

Portfolio determine basis	
Age analysis	On the basis of the actual loss rate of the portfolio of receivables with similar credit risk characteristics which are the same or similar in the previous year, for the single amount of non-material receivables, it is divided into several portfolios according to the credit risk characteristics together with the receivables without impairment after the separate test
Other	Bank acceptance

In the combination, the proportion of bad debt provision withdrawn by aging analysis method is as follow:

Account age	Withdrawing proportion of other account receivable
Within one year(one year included)	0.3%
1~2 years (2-year included)	0.3%
2~3 years (3-year included)	0.3%
Over 3 years	100%
Including: determined to be un-collectible	To be written off

## (3) Account receivable with minor single amount and single provision for bad debts

Basis or amount of judgment for account with single minor amount	Withdrawal method for bad debt provision of account receivable with single minor amount
Receivable commercial acceptance bill, account receivable and other receivables with single amount less than 5 million yuan (including), and the probability of recall is small by nature	Carry out impairment test separately, and withdraw bad debt provision according to the difference between the present value of future cash flow and its book value

## 2. A general model of expected credit loss

Found more in the treatment carry in 【10. Financial Instrument】

**15. Inventory**

The Company shall comply with the disclosure requirement of jewelry-related industries in the “Shenzhen Stock Exchange Self-Regulatory Guidelines for Listed Companies No. 3- Industry Disclosure”

## (1) Classification of inventory

The inventory of the CBC refers to such seven classifications as the raw materials, product in process, goods on process, wrap page, low value consumables, materials for consigned processing and goods sold.

## (2) Valuation of inventories

Inventories are initially measured at cost upon acquisition, which includes procurement costs, processing costs

and other costs. The prices of inventories are calculated using weighted average method when they are delivered.

### (3) Provision for inventory impairment

When a comprehensive count of inventories is done at the end of the period, provision for inventory impairment is allocated or adjusted using the lower of the cost of inventory and the net realizable value. The net realizable value of stock in inventory (including finished products, inventory merchandize and materials for sale) that can be sold directly is determined using the estimated saleable price of such inventory deducted by the cost of sales and relevant taxation over the course of ordinary production and operation. The net realizable value of material in inventory that requires processing is determined using the estimated saleable price of the finished product deducted by the cost to completion, estimated cost of sales and relevant taxation over the course of ordinary production and operation. The net realizable value of inventory held for performance of sales contract or labor service contract is determined based on the contractual price; in case the amount of inventory held exceeds the contractual amount, the net realizable value of the excess portion of inventory is calculated using the normal saleable price.

Provision for impairment is made according to individual items of inventories at the end of the period; however, for inventories with large quantity and low unit price, the provision is made by categories; inventories of products that are produced and sold in the same region or with the same or similar purpose or usage and are difficult to be measured separately are combined for provision for impairment.

If the factors causing a previous write-off of inventory value has disappeared, the amount written-off is reversed and the amount provided for inventory impairment is reversed and recognized in profit or loss for the period.

### (4) Inventory system

Perpetual inventory system is adopted.

## **16.Contract assets**

### 16.1. Confirmation method and standard of contract assets

The CBC lists contractual assets or contractual liabilities in the balance sheet based on the relationship between performance obligations and customer payments. The CBC's right to receive consideration for goods or services transferred to the customer (And that right depends on factors other than the passage of time) is listed as contractual assets. Contractual assets and contractual liabilities under the same contract are listed as a net amount. The CBC's right to receive consideration from customers unconditionally (only depends on the passage of time) is listed separately as a receivable.

### 16.2. Determination and accounting treatment of the expected credit loss for contract assets

Determination and accounting treatment of the expected credit loss for contract assets found more in Note “10. Financial Instrument”

## **17.Contract cost**

N/A



## 18. Assets held for sale

The CBC classifies such corporate components (or non-current assets) that meet the following criteria as held-for-sale: (1) Disposable immediately under current conditions based on similar transactions for disposals of such assets or practices for the disposal group; (2) Probable disposal; that is, a decision has been made on a plan for disposal and an undertaking to purchase has been obtained (the undertaking to purchase means a binding purchase agreement entered into by the Company and other parties, which contains transaction price, time and adequately strict punishments for breach of contract provisions, which renders the possibility of material adjustment or revocation of the agreement is extremely minor), and the disposal is expected to be completed within a year. Besides, approval from relevant competent authorities or regulatory authorities has been obtained as required by relevant rules.

The expected net residual value of asset held for sale is adjusted by the CBC to reflect its fair value less selling expense, provided that the net amount shall not exceed the original carrying value of the asset. In case that the original value is higher than the adjusted expected net residual value, the difference shall be recorded in profit or loss for the period as asset impairment loss, and allowance of impairment for the asset shall be provided. Impairment loss recognized in respect of the disposal group held for sale shall be used to offset the carrying value of the goodwill in the disposal group, and then offset the carrying value of the non-current assets within the disposal group based on their respective proportion of their carrying value.

In respect of the non-current assets held for sale, if the net amount after their fair value less the selling expenses increased as at the subsequent balance date, the reduced amount before will be recovered and reversed in the assets impairment loss amount recognized after being classified as held for sale, and the reversed amount will be recorded in the current profits or loss. The impairment loss on assets recognized before being classified as held for sale will not be reversed. In respect of the disposal group held for sale, if the net amount after their fair value less the selling expenses increased as at the subsequent balance date, the reduced amount before will be recovered and reversed in the assets impairment loss amount recognized in non-current assets after being classified as held for sale, and the reversed amount will be recorded in the current profits or loss. The reduced book value of the goodwill as well as the impairment loss on assets recognized before the non-current assets are classified as held for sale will not be reversed. The subsequent reversed amount in respect of the impairment loss on assets recognized in the disposal group held for sale will increase the book value in proportion of the book value of each non-current assets (other than goodwill) in the disposal group.

In respect of loss of control in a subsidiary arising from disposal of the investment in such subsidiary, the investment in a subsidiary shall be classified as held for sale in its entirety in the individual financial statement of the parent company, and all the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary shall be classified as held for sale in the consolidated financial statement subject to that the proposed disposal of investment in the subsidiary satisfies such conditions as required for being classified as held for sale notwithstanding part equity investment will be retained

by the Company after such disposal.

### **19. Debt investment**

N/A

### **20. Other debt investment**

N/A

### **21. Long-term account receivable**

N/A

### **22. Long-term equity investment**

#### **(1) Determination of investment costs**

1) If it is formed by the business combination under the common control, and that the combining party takes cash payment, transfer of non-cash assets, assumption of debts or issuance of equity securities as the consolidation consideration, the shares of the book value of the owner's equity obtained from the combined party on the date of combination in the ultimate controlling party's consolidated financial statements shall be recognized as its initial investment cost. Capital reserves shall be adjusted according to the balance between the initial investment cost for long-term equity investment and the book value of paid consolidation consideration or the total face value of issued shares (capital premium or equity premium). If capital reserves are insufficient for offset, retained earnings shall be adjusted.

As for business combination under the common control realized by the Company through several transactions, the initial investment cost of the investment shall be determined based on the share of the carrying value of the owners' equity of the consolidated party as calculated according to the shareholding proportion on the consolidation date. Difference between initial investment cost and the carrying value of long-term equity investment before combination and the sum of carrying value of newly paid consideration for additional shares acquired on the date of combination is to adjust capital reserve (capital premium or equity premium). If the balance of capital reserve is insufficient, any excess is adjusted to retained earnings.

2) As for long-term equity investment formed from business combination not under common control, the fair value of the consolidated consideration paid shall be deemed as the initial investment cost on the acquisition date.

3) Except those ones formed by the business combination, for all items obtained by means of cash payment, actually paid acquisition costs shall be taken as the initial investment cost. For those ones obtained by the issuance of equity securities, the fair value of the issued equity securities shall be taken as the initial investment cost. For

those ones invested by investors, the value agreed in the investment contract or agreement shall be taken as the initial investment cost, provided that the value agreed in the contract or agreement shall be fair.

## (2) Subsequent measurement and profit or loss recognition

For a long-term equity investment where the Company can exercise control over the investee, the long-term investment is accounted for using the cost method in the Company's financial statements. The equity method is adopted when the Group has joint control, or exercises significant influence on the investee.

Under cost method, long term equity investment is measured at initial investment cost. Except for the price actually paid for obtaining the investment or the cash dividends or profits declared but not yet distributed which is included in the consideration, the Company recognizes cash dividends or profits declared by the investee as current investment gains, and determine whether there is impairment on long term investment according to relevant assets impairment policies.

Under equity method, when the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment exceeds the share of fair value in the net identifiable assets in the investee, the difference shall be included in initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment. When the initial investment cost is lower than the share of fair value in the net identifiable asset in the investee, such difference is recognized in profit or loss for the period with adjustment of cost of the long-term equity investment.

Under equity method, after the Company acquires a long-term equity investment, it shall, in accordance with its attributable share of the net profit or loss realized by the investee, recognize the investment profit or loss and adjust carrying value of the investment. The Group recognizes its share of the investee's net profits or losses after making appropriate adjustments to the investee's net profits and losses based on the fair value of the investee's identifiable assets at the acquisition date, using the Group's accounting policies and periods, and eliminating the portion of the profits or losses arising from internal transactions with its joint ventures and associates, attributable to the investing entity according to its shareholding proportion (but impairment losses for assets arising from internal transactions shall be recognized in full). The carrying amount of the investment is reduced based on the Group's share of any profit distributions or cash dividends declared by the investee. The Group's share of net losses of the investee is recognized to the extent the carrying amount of the investment together with any long-term interests that in substance form part of its net investment in the investee is reduced to zero, except that the Group has the obligations to assume additional losses. The Group adjusts the carrying amount of the long-term equity investment for any changes in owners' equity of the investee (other than net profits or losses) and includes the corresponding adjustments in the owners' equity of the Group.

## (3) Determination of control and significant influence on investee

Control is the power over an investee. An investor must have 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 the investor's returns. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control with other parties over those policies

**(4) Disposal of long-term equity investment****1) Partial disposal of long term investment in which control is retained**

When long term investment is been partially disposed but control is retained by the company, the difference between disposal proceeds and carrying amount of the proportion being disposed is accounted for through profit or loss.

**2) Partial disposal of long term investment in which control is lost**

When long term investment is partially disposed and control is lost as a result, the carrying value of the long term invest on the stock right, the difference between carrying amount of the part being disposed and disposal proceeds should be recognized as profit or loss. The residual part should be treated as long term investment or other financial assets according to their carrying amount. After partial disposal, if the company is able to exert significant influence or common control over the investee, the investment should be measured according to cost method or equity method, in compliance with relevant accounting standards and regulations.

**(5) Impairment test and provision for impairment**

If there is objective evidence on the balance sheet date showing investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures is impaired, provision of impairment shall be made against the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount of the investment.

**23. Investment real estate**

Measurement mode

Measured by cost method

Depreciation or amortization method

(1) Investment property including land use right which has been rented out, land use right which is held for transfer upon appreciation and buildings which has been rented out.

(2) Investment properties are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured as per the cost pattern, and relevant withdrawal of provision for depreciation or amortization is carried out by the same method for fixed assets and intangible assets. As of the balance sheet date, where there is any indication that an investment property experiences impairment, the relevant impairment provision shall be provided for based on the difference between the carrying value and the recoverable amount.

**24. Fix assets****(1) Recognition conditions**

Fixed assets refer to the tangible assets for production of products, provision of labor, lease or operation, and with a service life in excess of one financial year. Fixed assets are recorded at the actual cost at the time of acquisition, and depreciation is calculated and withdrawn using the average life method from the month after they reach the

intended usable state

## (2) Depreciation methods

Category	Method	Years of depreciation	Scrap value rate	Yearly depreciation rate
Housing buildings	Straight-line depreciation	20-year	10%	4.5%
Machinery equipment	Straight-line depreciation	10-year	10%	9%
Means of transportation	Straight-line depreciation	5-year	10%	18%
Electronic equipment and others	Straight-line depreciation	5-year	10%	18%

N/A

## (3) Recognition basis, valuation and depreciation method for financial lease assets

Finance lease is determined when one or a combination of the following conditions are satisfied: (1) the ownership has been transferred to the lessee when the leasing term is due; (2) the lessee has the option to purchase the leasing asset at a price that is much lower than its fair value, so it can be reasonably determined that the lessee will take the option at the very beginning of the lease; (3) the leasing term accounts for most time of the useful life (ordinarily accounting for 75% or higher) even if the ownership does not transfer to the lessee; (4) the present value of the minimum amount of rent that the lessee has to pay at the first day of the lease amounts to 90% or higher of its fair value at the same date; or the present value of the minimum amount of rent that the lessor collects at the first day of the lease amounts to 90% or higher of its fair value at the same date; and/or (5) the leased assets are of such a specialized nature that only the lessee can use them without major modifications. Fixed assets rented-in under finance lease are recorded at the lower of fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payment at the inception of the lease, and are depreciated following the depreciation policy for self-owned fixed assets.

## 25. Construction in progress

(1) When the construction in progress has reached the intended condition for use, it will be treated as fixed assets as per the actual construction cost. If the construction in progress has reached the intended condition for use but completion accounting is not carried out, the construction in progress should be first treated as fixed assets as per the estimated value. After completion accounting is carried out, the original estimated value should be adjusted as per the actual cost, but the provision for depreciation withdrawn should not be adjusted.

(2) As of the balance sheet date, where there is any indication that a construction in process experiences impairment, the relevant impairment provision shall be provided for based on the difference between the carrying value and the recoverable amount.

**26. Borrowing expenses**

N/A

**27. Biological assets**

N/A

**28. Oil and gas asset**

N/A

**29. Right-of-use assets**

On the commencement date of the lease term, the Group recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets that are simplified by the standard.

The Group initially measures right-of-use assets at cost. This cost includes:

1. The initial measurement amount of the lease liability;
2. The lease payment amount paid on or before the commencement date of the lease term, if there is a lease incentive, deduct the relevant amount of the lease incentive already enjoyed;
3. Initial direct costs incurred;
4. The expected cost of demolishing and removing the leased asset, restoring the site where the leased asset is located or restoring the leased asset to the condition as agreed in the lease terms. If the aforementioned cost is incurred for the production of inventories, and the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 1 - Inventories shall apply.

The Group recognizes and measures the cost mentioned in Item 4 above in accordance with Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 13 - Contingencies.

Initial direct costs are the incremental cost incurred to achieve the lease. Incremental cost is the cost that would not have incurred if the enterprise had not acquired the lease.

With reference to the relevant depreciation provisions of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 4 - Fixed Assets, the Group accrues depreciation for right-of-use assets. Where it can be reasonably determined that the ownership of the leased asset will be obtained at the expiration of the lease term, depreciation shall be accrued within the remaining service life of the leased asset. Where it cannot be reasonably determined that the ownership of the leased asset can be obtained at the expiration of the lease term, depreciation shall be accrued within the shorter of the lease term and the remaining service life of the leased asset.

In accordance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 8 - Impairment of Assets, the Group determines whether the right-of-use asset is impaired, and performs accounting treatment on the identified impairment losses.

### **30. Intangible assets**

#### **(1) Valuation method, service life and impairment test**

1.Intangible assets include land use right, patent right and non-patent technology, which should be initially measured at cost.

2.Intangible assets with limited service life should be amortized systematically and reasonably in their service lives as per the expected form of realization economic benefits relating to the said intangible assets. If the form of realization cannot be reliably determined, the intangible assets should be amortized on a straight-line basis.

3.At the balance sheet date, when there is any indication that the intangible assets with finite useful lives may be impaired, a provision for impairment loss is recognized on the excess of the carrying amounts of the assets over their recoverable amounts. Intangible assets with infinite useful lives and intangible assets not satisfying the condition for use yet are subject to impairment test each year notwithstanding whether the assets are impaired.

#### **(2) Internal accounting policies relating to research and development expenditures**

Expenditure incurred in the research phase of internal R&D shall be included in current gain/loss at the time of occurrence. Intangible assets recognized for expenditure in exploitation stage by satisfying the followed at same time: ①it is technically feasible that the intangible asset can be used or sold upon completion; ②there is intention to complete the intangible asset for use or sale; ③the intangible asset can produce economic benefits, including there is evidence that the products produced using the intangible asset has a market or the intangible asset itself has a market; if the intangible asset is for internal use, there is evidence that there exists usage for the intangible asset; ④there is sufficient support in terms of technology, financial resources and other resources in order to complete the development of the intangible asset, and there is capability to use or sell the intangible asset; ⑤the expenses attributable to the development phase of the intangible asset can be measured reliably.

### **31. Impairment of long-term assets**

N/A

### **32. Long-term expenses to be apportioned**

Long-term expenses to be apportioned are booked by actual amount occurred, and apportioned evenly during the benefit period or regulated period.In case that the long-term deferred expenses are not likely to benefit the subsequent accounting periods, the outstanding value of the item to be amortized shall be included in current profit or loss in full.

### **33. Contract liability**

The CBC lists contract assets or contract liabilities in the balance sheet based on the relationship between performance obligations and customer payments. The CBC's obligations to transfer goods or provide services to customers for which consideration has been received or receivable are listed as contract liabilities. Contract assets and contract liabilities under the same contract are listed as a net amount.

### **34. Employee compensation**

#### **(1) Accounting treatment for short-term compensation**

During the accounting period when staff providing service to the CBC, the actual short-term compensation occurred shall be recognized as liabilities and reckoned into current gains/losses or relevant assets costs. The non-monetary welfare is measured by fair value.

#### **(2) Accounting treatment for post-employment benefit**

The CBC terminates the labor relationship with an employee before the employee labor contract expires, or proposes to offer a compensation to encourage an employee to voluntarily accept the downsizing. When the CBC cannot unilaterally withdraw the labor relationship cancellation plan or the downsizing proposal nor confirm the relevant costs of the restructuring involving the payment of termination benefits, whichever is earlier, the liabilities arising from the compensation for the termination of the labor relationship with the employees are recognized and included in the current profit and loss.

#### **(3) Accounting for retirement benefits**

When the CBC terminates the employment relationship with employees before the end of the employment contracts or provides compensation as an offer to encourage employees to accept voluntary redundancy, the Company shall recognize employee compensation liabilities arising from compensation for staff dismissal and included in profit or loss for the current period, when the CBC cannot revoke unilaterally compensation for dismissal due to the cancellation of labor relationship plans and employee redundant proposals; and the CBC recognize cost and expenses related to payment of compensation for dismissal and restructuring, whichever is earlier.

#### **(4) Accounting for other long-term employee benefits**

The employees of the CBC have participated in the basic social endowment insurance organized and implemented by the local labor and social security department. The CBC pays the endowment insurance premium to the local basic social endowment insurance agency on a monthly basis based on the base and ratio of the local basic social



endowment insurance payment. After the retirement of employees, the local labor and social security department has the responsibility to pay the social basic pension to the retired employees. During the accounting period in which employees provide services, the Company recognizes the amount payable calculated according to the above social security insurance regulations as the liabilities and includes them in the current profit and loss or related asset costs.

### **35. Leasing liability**

N/A

### **36. Accrual liability**

N/A

### **37. Share-based payment**

#### (1) Types of share-based payment

Share-based payment comprises of equity-settled share-based payment and cash-settled share-based payment.

#### (2) Determination of fair value of equity instruments

1) determined based on the price quoted in an active market if there exists active market for the instrument.

2) determined by adoption of valuation technology if there exists no active market, including by reference to the recent arm's length market transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties, reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models.

#### (3) Basis for determination of the best estimate of exercisable equity instruments

To be determined based on the subsequent information relating to latest change of exercisable employees.

#### (4) Accounting relating to implementation, amendment and termination of share-based payment schemes

##### 1) Equity-settled share-based payment

For equity instruments that may be exercised immediately after the grant, the fair value of such instrument shall, on the date of the grant, be recognized in relevant costs or expenses with the increase in the capital reserve accordingly. For equity-settled share-based payment made in return for the rendering of employee services that cannot be exercised until the services are fully rendered during vesting period or specified performance targets are met, on each balance sheet date within the vesting period, the services acquired in the current period shall, based on the best estimate of the number of exercisable instruments, be recognized in relevant costs or expenses and the capital reserves at the fair value of such instruments on the date of the grant.

For equity-settled share-based payment made in exchange for service from other parties, such payment shall be measured at the fair value of the service as of the acquisition date is the fair value can be measured reliably. And if the fair value of the service cannot be measured reliably while the fair value of the equity instrument can be

measured reliably, it shall be measure at the fair value of the instrument as of the date on which the service is acquired, which shall be recorded in relevant cost or expense with increase in owners' equity accordingly.

## 2)Cash-settled share-based payment

For the cash-settled share-based payment that may be exercised immediately after the grant in exchange for render of service by employees, the fair value of the liability incurred by the Company shall, on the date of the grant, be recognized in relevant costs or expenses and the liabilities shall be increased accordingly. For cash-settled share-based payment made in return for the rendering of employee services that cannot be exercised until the services are fully provided during vesting period or specified performance targets are met, on each balance sheet date within the vesting period, the services acquired in the current period shall, based on the best estimate of the number of exercisable instruments, be recognized in relevant costs or expenses and the corresponding liabilities at the fair value of the liability incurred by the CBC.

## 3)Revision and termination of share-based payment schemes

If the revision results in an increase in the fair value of the equity instruments granted, the Company shall recognize the increase in the services rendered accordingly at the increased fair value of the equity instruments. If the revision results in an increase in the number of equity instruments granted, the Company will recognize the increase in the services rendered accordingly at the fair value of the increased number of equity instruments. If the Company revises the vesting conditions on terms favorable to the employees, the CBC will take into consideration of the revised vesting conditions when dealing with the vesting conditions.

If the revision results in a decrease in the fair value of the equity instruments granted, the Company shall continue recognize the amount of services rendered accordingly at the fair value of the equity instruments on the date of grant without considering the decrease in the fair value of the equity instruments. If the revision results in a decrease in the number of equity instruments granted, the Company will account for such decrease by reducing part of the cancellation of equity instruments granted. If the Company revises the vesting conditions on terms not favorable to the employees, the Company will not take into consideration of the revised vesting conditions when dealing with the vesting conditions.

If the CBC cancels the equity instruments granted or settles the equity instruments granted during the vesting period (other than cancellation as a result of failure to satisfy the vesting conditions), such cancellation or settlement will be treated as accelerated exercisable rights and the original amount in the remaining vesting period will be recognized immediately.

## **38. Other financial instruments including senior shares and perpetual bonds**

N/A

### 39. Revenue

The Company shall comply with the disclosure requirement of jewelry-related industries in the “Shenzhen Stock Exchange Self-Regulatory Guidelines for Listed Companies No. 3- Industry Disclosure”

#### (1) Recognition of revenue

On the starting date of the contract, the company evaluates the contract, identifies each individual performance obligation contained in the contract, and determines whether each individual performance obligation is performed within a certain period of time or at a certain point in time.

When meeting one of the following conditions, it belongs to the performance obligation within a certain period of time, otherwise, it belongs to the performance obligation at a certain point in time: 1) The customer obtains and consumes the economic benefits brought by the company's performance at the same time as the company performs the contract; 2) The customer can control the goods or services under construction during the company's performance; 3) The goods or services produced during the company's performance have irreplaceable uses, and the company has the right to collect payments for the accumulated performance part of the contract during the entire contract period .

For performance obligations performed within a certain period of time, the company recognizes revenue in accordance with the performance progress during that period of time. When the performance progress cannot be reasonably determined, if the cost incurred is expected to be compensated, the revenue shall be recognized according to the amount of the cost incurred until the performance progress can be reasonably determined. For performance obligations performed at a certain point in time, revenue is recognized at the point when the customer obtains control of the relevant goods or services. When judging whether the customer has obtained control of the goods, the company considers the following signs: 1) The company has the current right to receive payment for the goods, that is, the customer has the current payment obligation for the goods; 2) The company has transferred the legal ownership of the goods to the customer, that is, the customer has legal ownership of the goods; 3) The company has transferred the product to the customer in kind, that is, the customer has physically taken possession of the product; 4) The company has transferred the major risks and rewards of the ownership of the goods to the customer, that is, the customer has obtained the main risks and rewards of the ownership of the goods; 5) the customer has accepted the goods; 6) Other signs indicate that the customer has obtained control of the goods.

#### (2) Principles of income measurement

1) The company measures income based on the transaction price allocated to each individual performance obligation. The transaction price is the amount of consideration that the company expects to be entitled to receive due to the transfer of goods or services to the customer, and does not include the amount collected on behalf of a third party and the amount expected to be returned to the customer.

2) If there is variable consideration in the contract, the company shall determine the best estimate of the variable consideration based on the expected value or the amount most likely to incur, but the transaction price including the variable consideration shall not exceed the amount at which the accumulatively recognized income is most

likely not be subject to a significant reversal when the relevant uncertainty is eliminated.

3) If there is a major financing component in the contract, the company shall determine the transaction price based on the amount payable in cash when the customer assumes control of the goods or services. The difference between the transaction price and the contract consideration shall be amortized by the effective interest method during the contract period. On the starting date of the contract, if the company expects that the interval between the customer's acquisition of control of the goods or services and the customer's payment of the price will not exceed one year, we will not consider the significant financing components in the contract.

4) If the contract contains two or more performance obligations, the company will allocate the transaction prices to each individual performance obligation in accordance with the relative proportion of the stand-alone selling price of the goods promised by each individual performance obligation on the commencement date of contract.

(3) Specific method of revenue recognition:

Time point for recognition of the revenue from product sales: the products sold by the company to customers are recognized as revenue after the products are delivered to the customer and the customer carries out acceptance and inspection.

#### **40. Government subsidy**

(1) government subsidy including those relating to assets and relating to income

(2) government grant, if granted as monetary assets, are measured at the amount received or receivable, and measured at fair value if granted as non-monetary assets. If the fair value can not be determined reliably, they shall be measured at nominal value.

(3) Aggregate method for government subsidy:

1) government subsidy relating to assets are recognized as deferred income, which shall be recorded in profit or loss by installment reasonably and systematically within the useful life of the assets. If assets are sold, transferred, discarded as useless or damaged prior to expiration of the useful life, the remaining deferred income undistributed shall be transferred to profit or loss for the period in which the assets are disposed.

2) If government subsidy relating to income are used to compensate for relevant costs or loss for the subsequent periods, they shall be recognized as deferred income, and recorded in profit or loss for the period in which the relevant costs are recognized. If government subsidy relating to income are used to compensate for the relevant costs or loss occurred, they shall be recorded in profit or loss for the period directly.

(4) Net method for government subsidy

1) government subsidy relating to assets are used to write off the carrying value of the relevant assets;

2) If government subsidy relating to income are used to compensate for relevant costs or loss for the subsequent periods, they shall be recognized as deferred income, and recorded in profit or loss for the period in which offset

against the relevant costs. If government subsidy relating to income are used to compensate for the relevant costs or loss occurred, they shall be offset against the relevant costs for the period directly.

(5)The CBC adopts aggregated accounting method for the government subsidy received.

(6)As for the government subsidy comprising both portions relating to assets and income, separate accounting shall be made for different portion; in case it is hard to differentiate the portions, the grants will be recorded as related to income in general.

(7)The CBC realizes government subsidy relating to its normal activities as other income based on the substance of economic business, and if not related to its normal activities, realized as non-operating income and expenditure.

(8)Subsidized loans from preferential policy obtained by the CBC are classified based on whether subsidy funds are paid to the loaning bank or directly to the Company by the competent financial authorities and are treated based on the following principles:

1)Where subsidy funds are paid to the loaning bank by the competent financial authorities and the bank then provides loans to the Company at a preferential policy rate, accounting shall be made by the CBC as follows:

a. Recognizes the actual borrowing amount received as the carrying value of the loan, and calculates the relevant borrowing costs based on the principal and the preferential policy rate.

b.Recognizes the fair value of the loan as the carrying value and calculates the borrowing cost under effective interest method, and recognizes the difference between the actual amount received and the fair value of the loan as deferred income. Deferred income is amortized over the term of the loan under effective interest method and offset against the relevant borrowing costs.

2)Where subsidy funds are paid directly to the CBC, the CBC will offset the corresponding subsidy against the relevant borrowing expenses.

#### **41. Deferred income tax assets/Deferred income tax liabilities**

(1) Deferred tax assets or deferred tax liabilities are calculated and recognized based on the difference between the carrying amount and tax base of assets and liabilities (and the difference of the carrying amount and tax base of items not recognized as assets and liabilities but with their tax base being able to be determined according to tax laws) and in accordance with the tax rate applicable to the period during which the assets are expected to be recovered or the liabilities are expected to be settled.

(2)A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent of the amount of the taxable income, which it is most likely to obtain and which can be deducted from the deductible temporary difference. At the balance sheet date, if there is any exact evidence that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized, the deferred tax assets unrecognized in prior periods are recognized.

(3)At the balance sheet date, the carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed. The carrying amount of a

deferred tax asset is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow the benefit of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Such reduction is subsequently reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable income will be available.

(4) The income tax and deferred tax for the period are treated as income tax expenses or income through profit or loss, excluding those arising from the following circumstances: ① business combination; and ② the transactions or items directly recognized in equity.

#### **42. Lease**

##### **(1) Accounting for operating lease**

When the CBC is the lessee, lease payments are recognized as cost or profit or loss with straight-line method over the lease term. Initial expenses are recognized directly into profit or loss. Contingent rents are charged as profit or loss in the periods in which they are incurred.

When the CBC is the lessor, lease income is recognized as profit or loss with straight-line method over the lease term. Initial expenses, other than those with material amount and eligible for capitalization which are recognized as profit or loss by installments, are recognized directly as profit or loss. Contingent rents are charged into profit or loss in the periods in which they are incurred.

##### **(2) Accounting for financing lease**

When the CBC acts as lessee, at the inception of lease, the lower of fair value of leased assets at the inception of lease and the present value of minimum lease payment is recognized as the value of leased assets. The minimum lease payment is recognized as the value of long-term payable. Their difference is recorded as unrecognized finance costs with any initial direct expense incurred recorded in the value of leased assets. For each period of the lease term, current finance cost is calculated using effective interest method.

When the CBC acts as lessor, at the inception of lease, the sum of minimum lease income at the inception of lease and the initial direct expense is recognized as the value of finance lease payment receivable, with unsecured balance also recorded. The difference between the sum of minimum lease income, initial direct expense and unsecured balance and the sum of their present values is recognized as unrealized finance income. For each period of the lease term, current finance income is calculated using effective interest method.

#### **43. Other important accounting policy and estimation**

Discontinued operation refers to the operation disposed or classified as held-for-sale by the Company and presented separately under operation segments and financial statements, which has fulfilled one of the following criteria:

(1) it represents an independent key operation or key operating region;

(2) it is part of the proposed disposal plan on an independent key operation or proposed disposal in key operating region; or

(3) it only establishes for acquisition of subsidiary through disposal.

The CBC shall separately list profit and loss from continuing operations and profit and loss from discontinuing operations in the profit statement. For non-current assets held for sale or disposal groups that do not meet the definition of discontinuing operations, the impairment losses and reversal amounts and disposal gains and losses should be presented as profit or loss from continuing operations. Operational gains and losses and disposal profits and losses such as impairment losses and reversal amounts of discontinuing operations should be reported as profits or losses of discontinuing operations.

#### 44. Changes of important accounting policy and estimation

##### (1) Changes of important accounting policy

Applicable  Not applicable

##### (2) Changes of important accounting estimation

Applicable  Not applicable

#### 45. Other

N/A

### VI. Taxes

#### 1. Main tax category and tax rate

Tax category	Tax calculation evidence	Tax rate
VAT	Sales of goods, taxable labor service revenue, taxable income, intangible assets income and income from property leasing	5%, 6%, 13%
City Maintenance & Construction Tax	Turnover tax payable	7%
Enterprise income tax	Taxable income	25%, 20%, 15%
Education fee surcharge	Turnover tax payable	3%
Local education fee surcharge	Turnover tax payable	2%

Disclose reasons for different taxpaying body

Taxpaying body	Income tax rate
CBC	15.00%
Shenzhen Emmelle Industrial Co., Ltd.	25.00%
Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd.	20.00%
Shenzhen Emmelle Cloud Technology Co., Ltd.	20.00%

## 2. Tax preference

Note 1: The CBC obtained the high-tech enterprise certificate "GR202044200651" jointly approved by the Shenzhen Science and Technology Innovation Commission, the Shenzhen Finance Bureau, and the Shenzhen Tax Service, State Taxation Administration on December 11, 2020, the validity period is from 2020 to 2022. Therefore, the CBC enjoys a preferential tax rate of 15% in 2022.

Note 2: In accordance with the Enterprise Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China and its enforcement regulations, the Announcement of the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration on the Implementation of Preferential Income Tax Policies for Small and Micro Enterprises and Individual Industrial and Commercial Households" (No. 12 of 2021), and the Announcement of the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration on Further Implementing Preferential Income Tax Policies for Small and Micro Enterprises (No. 13 of 2022), from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2022, the part of the annual taxable income of small and low-profit enterprises not exceeding 1 million yuan shall be included in the taxable income at a reduced tax rate of 12.5%, and the enterprise income tax shall be levied at the tax rate of 20%; from January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2024, the part of the annual taxable income of small and low-profit enterprises exceeding 1 million yuan but not exceeding 3 million yuan shall be included in the taxable income at a reduced tax rate of 25%, and the enterprise income tax shall be levied at the tax rate of 20%. During the reporting period, Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd. and Shenzhen Emmelle Cloud Technology Co., Ltd., which are subsidiaries of CBC, were small and low-profit enterprises and were subject to the preferential tax rate of 20%.

## 3. Other

N/A

## VII. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements

### 1. Monetary fund

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
Cash on hand	33,659.25	27,587.25
Cash in bank	25,871,474.01	33,219,370.67
Total	25,905,133.26	33,246,957.92

Other explanation

N/A

### 2. Trading financial assets

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
Including:		
Including:		

Other explanation:



N/A

**3. Derivative financial assets**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
------	----------------	-----------------

Other explanation:

N/A

**4. Notes receivable****(1) Category**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
------	----------------	-----------------

Unit: RMB/CNY

Category	Ending balance					Opening balance				
	Book balance		Bad debt provision		Book value	Book balance		Bad debt provision		Book value
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Accrual ratio		Amount	Ratio	Amount	Accrual ratio	
Notes receivable with bad debt provision accrual by single basis	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00
Including:										
Notes receivable with bad debt provision accrual by portfolio	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00
Including:										
Total	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00

If the provision for bad debts of notes receivable is made in accordance with the general model of expected credit losses, please refer to the disclosure of other account receivable to disclose related information about bad-debt provisions:

Applicable Not applicable

**(2) Bad debt provision accrual, collected or reversal in the period**

Accrual of bad debt provision in the period:

Unit: RMB/CNY

Category	Opening balance	Current changes				Ending balance
		Accrual	Collected or reversal	Charge-off	Other	
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Including important amount of bad debt provision collected or reversal in the period:

Applicable Not applicable

**(3) Note receivable pledged at period-end**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Amount pledged at period-end
Total	0.00

**(4) Note receivable which have endorsed and discount at period-end and has not expired on balance sheet date**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Amount derecognition at period-end	Amount not derecognition at period-end
Total	0.00	0.00

**(5) Notes transfer to account receivable due for failure implementation by drawer at period-end**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Amount transfer to account receivable at period-end
Total	0.00

Other explanation

N/A

**(6) Note receivable actually charge-off in the period**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Amount charge-off
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Including important note receivable charge-off:

Unit: RMB/CNY

Enterprise	Nature	Amount charge-off	Causes of charge-off	Procedure for charge-off	Amount cause by related transactions or not (Y/N)
Total	--	0.00	--	--	--

Explanation on note receivable change-off:

N/A

**5. Account receivable****(1) Category**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Category	Ending balance					Opening balance				
	Book balance		Bad debt provision		Book value	Book balance		Bad debt provision		Book value
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Accrual ratio		Amount	Ratio	Amount	Accrual ratio	
Account receivable with bad debt provision accrual by single basis	26,961,115.53	54.12%	6,821,194.85	25.30%	20,139,920.68	24,072,436.14	44.44%	7,229,285.93	30.03%	16,843,150.21
Including:										
Accounts with single significant amount but with bad debts provision accrued individually	23,068,132.47	46.30%	4,613,626.50	20.00%	18,454,505.97	18,925,666.88	34.94%	3,785,133.38	20.00%	15,140,533.50
Accounts with single minor amount but with bad debts provision accrued individually	3,892,983.06	7.82%	2,207,568.35	56.71%	1,685,414.71	5,146,769.26	9.50%	3,444,152.55	66.92%	1,702,616.71

Account receivable with bad debt provision accrual by portfolio	22,859,300.56	45.88%	68,577.91	0.30%	22,790,722.65	30,097,225.06	55.56%	90,291.68	0.30%	30,006,933.38
Including:										
Account receivable withdrawal bad debt provision by group of credit risk characteristics (Aging analysis method)	22,859,300.56	45.88%	68,577.91	0.30%	22,790,722.65	30,097,225.06	55.56%	90,291.68	0.30%	30,006,933.38
Total	49,820,416.09	100.00%	6,889,772.76	13.83%	42,930,643.33	54,169,661.20	100.00%	7,319,577.61	13.51%	46,850,083.59

Bad debt provision accrual on single basis: Accounts with single significant amount but with bad debts provision accrued individually

Unit: RMB/CNY

Name	Ending balance			
	Book balance	Bad debt provision	Accrual ratio	Accrual causes
Guangshui Jiayu Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	23,068,132.47	4,613,626.50	20.00%	The payment is overdue and there is an impairment risk
Total	23,068,132.47	4,613,626.50		

Bad debt provision accrual on single basis: Account receivable with significant single amount period-end but withdrawal bad debt provision on single basis

Unit: RMB/CNY

Name	Ending balance			
	Book balance	Bad debt provision	Accrual ratio	Accrual causes
Suzhou Daming Vehicle Industry Co., Ltd.	970,254.42	485,127.21	50.00%	Expected to be difficult to recover
Suzhou Jiaxin Economic Trade Co., Ltd.	888,757.00	444,378.50	50.00%	Expected to be difficult to recover
Dongguan Daxiang New Energy Co., Ltd.	731,734.00	219,520.20	30.00%	Expected to be difficult to recover
Shijiazhuang Dasong Tech. Co., Ltd.	557,064.00	557,064.00	100.00%	Expected to be difficult to recover
Guangdong Xinlingjia New Energy Co., Ltd.	348,136.00	104,440.80	30.00%	Expected to be difficult to recover
Shanghai Swen Electric Vehicle Co., Ltd.	280,197.50	280,197.50	100.00%	Expected to be difficult to recover
Tianjin Huihui Electric Vehicle Co., Ltd.	116,840.14	116,840.14	100.00%	Expected to be difficult to recover
Total	3,892,983.06	2,207,568.35		

Bad debt provision accrual on portfolio: Account receivable withdrawal bad debt provision by group of credit risk characteristics (Aging analysis method)

Unit: RMB/CNY

Name	Ending balance		
	Book balance	Bad debt provision	Accrual ratio
Within one year (one year included)	20,776,064.51	62,328.20	0.30%
1-2 years (2 years included)	2,073,521.05	6,220.56	0.30%
2-3 years (3 years included)	9,715.00	29.15	0.30%
Total	22,859,300.56	68,577.91	

Explanation on portfolio basis:

N/A

If the provision for bad debts of account receivable is made in accordance with the general model of expected credit losses, please refer to the disclosure of other account receivable to disclose related information about bad-debt provisions:

Applicable Not applicable

By account age

Unit: RMB/CNY

Account age	Ending balance
Within one year (one year included)	42,707,250.92
Within one year	42,707,250.92
1-2 years	3,274,208.05
2-3 years	1,422,393.00
Over 3 years	2,416,564.12
3-4 years	355,920.42
4-5 years	1,383,579.70
Over 5 years	677,064.00
Total	49,820,416.09

## (2) Bad debt provision accrual, collected or reversal in the period

Accrual of bad debt provision in the period:

Unit: RMB/CNY

Category	Opening balance	Current changes				Ending balance
		Accrual	Collected or reversal	Charge-off	Other	
Bad debt provision for accounts receivable	7,319,577.61	828,493.12	736,225.77	522,072.20		6,889,772.76
Total	7,319,577.61	828,493.12	736,225.77	522,072.20		6,889,772.76

Including important amount of bad debt provision collected or reversal in the period:

Unit: RMB/CNY

Enterprise	Amount collected or reversal	Collection way
Total	0.00	

N/A

## (3) Account receivables actually charge-off during the reporting period

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Amount charge-off
Payment for goods	522,072.20

Including major account receivables charge-off:

Unit: RMB/CNY

Enterprise	Nature	Amount charge-off	Causes of charge-off	Procedure for charge-off	Amount cause by related transactions or not (Y/N)
Sichuan Wanling Electric Technology Co., Ltd.	Payment for goods	522,072.20	arbitration was settled out of the court	Approval by Company's procedures	N
Total		522,072.20			

Explanation on account receivable charge-off:

N/A

#### (4) Top five account receivables collected by arrears party at ending balance

Unit: RMB/CNY

Name	Ending balance of accounts receivable	Proportion of total closing balance of accounts receivable	Ending balance of bad bet provision
Guangshui Jiaxu Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	23,068,132.47	46.30%	4,613,626.50
Shenzhen Yunshang Jewelry Co., Ltd.	6,043,106.14	12.13%	18,129.32
Fuzhou Rongrun Jewelry Co., Ltd.	5,194,218.68	10.43%	15,582.66
Fuzhou Cangshan Dingjue Jewelry Firm	4,487,989.66	9.01%	13,463.97
Xi'an Zhongjinpu Trading Co., Ltd.	3,150,812.78	6.32%	9,452.44
Total	41,944,259.73	84.19%	

#### (5) Account receivable derecognition due to transfer of financial assets

N/A

#### (6) Assets and liability resulted by account receivable transfer and continuous involvement

N/A

Other explanation:

### 6. Receivables financing

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
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Change of receivables financing and fair value in the period

Applicable Not applicable

If the provision for bad debts of receivable financing is made in accordance with the general model of expected credit losses, please refer to the disclosure of other account receivable to disclose related information about bad-debt provisions:

Applicable Not applicable

Other explanation:

N/A

### 7. Account paid in advance

#### (1) By account age

Unit: RMB/CNY

Account age	Ending balance		Opening balance	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
Within one year	510,458.38	100.00%	1,300,408.57	100.00%
Total	510,458.38		1,300,408.57	

Explanation on un-settlement in time for advance payment with over one year account age and major amounts:

N/A

## (2) Top 5 advance payment at ending balance by prepayment object

Enterprise	Relationship with the Company	Amount	Account age	Nature	Ratio in total advance payment (%)
Shanghai Baoxinlai Diamond Co., Ltd.	Non-related party	200,000.00	Within 1 year (including 1 year)	Prepayment	39.18
Shenzhen Hualinglong Jewelry Culture Technology Co., Ltd.	Non-related party	192,880.59	Within 1 year (including 1 year)	Prepayment	37.79
Shenzhen Huamao Gold Co., Ltd.	Non-related party	38,413.46	Within 1 year (including 1 year)	Prepayment	7.52
Shenzhen Emerald Gold Industry Co., Ltd.	Non-related party	28,340.35	Within 1 year (including 1 year)	Prepayment	5.55
Shenzhen Jinxuan New Energy Materials Co., Ltd.	Non-related party	22,500.00	Within 1 year (including 1 year)	Prepayment	4.41
Total		482,134.40			94.45

Other explanation:

At end of the period, there was no advance payment from shareholder unit and other related parties that holds 5% (included) voting rights of the Company among Advance Payment

## 8. Other account receivable

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
Other account receivable	608,727.67	494,695.27
Total	608,727.67	494,695.27

### (1) Interest receivable

#### 1) Category

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
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**2) Important overdue interest**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Borrower	Ending Balance	Overdue time	Overdue reason	Impairment (Y/N) and judgment basis
Total	0.00			

Other explanation:

N/A

**3) Accrual of bad debt provision**Applicable Not applicable**(2) Dividend receivable****1) Category**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item (or invested company)	Ending balance	Opening balance
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**2) Important dividend receivable with over one year aged**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item (or invested company)	Ending balance	Account age	Causes of failure for collection	Impairment (Y/N) and judgment basis
Total	0.00	--	--	--

**3) Accrual of bad debt provision**Applicable Not applicable

Other explanation:

N/A

**(3) Other account receivable****1) By nature**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Account nature	Ending book balance	Opening book balance
Deposit or margin	600,378.84	576,539.00
Payment for equipment	311,400.00	311,400.00
Personal loan of employees	60,680.51	20,144.82
Total	972,459.35	908,083.82

**2) Accrual of bad debt provision**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Bad debt provision	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Total
	Expected credit losses over next 12 months	Expected credit losses for the entire duration (without credit impairment occurred)	Expected credit losses for the entire duration (with credit impairment occurred)	
Balance on January 1, 2022	413,388.55			413,388.55
January 1, 2022 balance in the current period				
Accrued in this period	343.13			343.13
Reversal in Current Period	50,000.00			50,000.00
Balance on June 30, 2022	363,731.68			363,731.68

Change of book balance of loss provision with amount has major changes in the period

Applicable Not applicable

By account age

Unit: RMB/CNY

Account age	Ending balance
Within one year (one year included)	200,520.35
Within one year (one year included)	200,520.35
1-2 years	350,039.00
2-3 years	60,000.00
Over 3 years	361,900.00
4-5 years	10,200.00
Over 5 years	351,700.00
Total	972,459.35

### 3) Bad debt provision accrual, collected or reversal in the period

Accrual of bad debt provision in the period:

Unit: RMB/CNY

Category	Opening balance	Current changes				Ending balance
		Accrual	Collected or reversal	Charge-off	Other	
Bad debt provision for other receivables- The first stage	413,388.55	343.13	50,000.00			363,731.68
Total	413,388.55	343.13	50,000.00			363,731.68

N/A

Important amount of bad debt provision switch-back or collection in the period:

Unit: RMB/CNY

Enterprise	Amount switch-back or collection	Collection way
Total	0.00	--

N/A

### 4) Other account receivables actually charge-off during the reporting period

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Amount charge-off
------	-------------------

Including major other account receivables charge-off:

Unit: RMB/CNY



Enterprise	Nature	Amount charge-off	Causes of charge-off	Procedure for charge-off	Amount cause by related transactions or not (Y/N)
Total	--	0.00	--	--	--

Other Explanation on account receivable charge-off

N/A

### 5) Top 5 other account receivable collected by arrears party at ending balance

Unit: RMB/CNY

Enterprise	Nature	Ending Balance	Account age	Proportion in total other account receivables at period-end	Ending balance of bad debt provision
Shenzhen Luwei Mechatronic Equipment Co., Ltd	Payment for equipment	300,000.00	Over 5 years	30.85%	300,000.00
Shenzhen Gangdelong Industrial Co., Ltd.	Margin or deposit	211,840.00	1-2 years	21.78%	635.52
Shenye Pengji (Group) Co., Ltd.	Margin or deposit	147,449.35	1-2 years	15.16%	442.35
Alipay (China) Network Technology Co., Ltd.	Margin or deposit	110,000.00	Within 3 years	11.31%	330.00
Quick Money Payment Clearing Information Co., Ltd.	Margin or deposit	30,000.00	Within 5 years	3.08%	30,000.00
Total	--	799,289.35	--	82.19%	331,407.87

### 6) Account receivable with government grants involved

Unit: RMB/CNY

Enterprise	Government grants	Ending Balance	Ending account age	Time, amount and basis of amount collection estimated
N/A				

### 7) Other account receivable derecognition due to financial assets transfer

N/A

### 8) Assets and liability resulted by other account receivable transfer and continuous involvement

N/A

Other explanation:

### 9. Inventory

Whether companies need to comply with the disclosure requirements of the real estate industry

No

**(1) Category**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance			Opening balance		
	Book balance	Provision for inventory depreciation or contract performance cost impairment provision	Book value	Book balance	Provision for inventory depreciation or contract performance cost impairment provision	Book value
Raw materials	17,973,482.40	4,227.80	17,969,254.60	5,151,013.66	4,227.80	5,146,785.86
Inventory goods	2,963,963.14	371,836.25	2,592,126.89	2,917,927.37	371,836.25	2,546,091.12
Consigned processing materials	3,199,662.29		3,199,662.29	555,696.79		555,696.79
Total	24,137,107.83	376,064.05	23,761,043.78	8,624,637.82	376,064.05	8,248,573.77

The Company shall comply with the disclosure requirement of jewelry-related industries in the “Shenzhen Stock Exchange Self-Regulatory Guidelines for Listed Companies No. 3- Industry Disclosure”

**(2) Provision for inventory depreciation or contract performance cost impairment provision**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Opening balance	Current increased		Current decreased		Ending balance
		Accrual	Other	Switch back or charge-off	Other	
Raw materials	4,227.80					4,227.80
Inventory goods	371,836.25					371,836.25
Total	376,064.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	376,064.05

N/A

**(3) Explanation on capitalization of borrowing costs at ending balance of inventory**

N/A

**(4) Description of the current amortization amount of contract performance costs**

N/A

**10. Contractual assets**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance			Opening balance		
	Book balance	Impairment provision	Book value	Book balance	Impairment provision	Book value
Total	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	

Book value of contract assets has major changes and causes:

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Amount changes	Reason for change
Total	0.00	—

If the provision for bad debts of contract asset is made in accordance with the general model of expected credit

losses, please refer to the disclosure of other account receivable to disclose related information about bad-debt provisions:

Applicable Not applicable

Accrual of impairment provision in the period

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Accrued in this period	Reversal in Current Period	Reversal/Charge-off in the period	Causes
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	--

Other explanation:

N/A

## 11. Assets held for sale

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending book balance	Impairment provision	Ending book value	Fair value	Expected disposal expenses	Expected disposal time
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	--

Other explanation:

N/A

## 12. Non-current asset due within one year

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
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Important creditors' investment/Other creditors' investment

Unit: RMB/CNY

Creditor's rights	Ending balance				Opening balance			
	Face value	Coupon rate	Actual rate	Due date	Face value	Coupon rate	Actual rate	Due date
Total	0.00	—	—	—	0.00	—	—	—

Other explanation:

N/A

## 13. Other current assets

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
Tax credit and input tax to be certified	1,933,181.85	1,078,351.48
Prepaid corporate income tax	87,048.96	
Non-public offering of stock issuance fees	735,849.05	735,849.05
Total	2,756,079.86	1,814,200.53

Other explanation:

N/A

## 14. Creditors' investment

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
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	Book balance	Impairment provision	Book value	Book balance	Impairment provision	Book value
Total	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	

## Important creditors' investment

Unit: RMB/CNY

Creditor's rights	Ending balance				Opening balance			
	Face value	Coupon rate	Actual rate	Due date	Face value	Coupon rate	Actual rate	Due date
Total	0.00	—	—	—	0.00	—	—	—

## Accrual of impairment provision

Unit: RMB/CNY

Bad debt provision	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Total
	Expected credit losses over next 12 months	Expected credit losses for the entire duration (without credit impairment occurred)	Expected credit losses for the entire duration (with credit impairment occurred)	
January 1, 2022 balance in the current period	—	—	—	—

Change of book balance of loss provision with amount has major changes in the period

Applicable Not applicable

Other explanation:

N/A

## 15. Other creditors' investment

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Opening balance	Accrued interest	Change of fair value in the period	Ending Balance	Cost	Cumulative changes of fair value	Cumulative loss impairment recognized in other comprehensive income	Note
Total		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	—

## Important other creditors' investment

Unit: RMB/CNY

Other creditors' investment	Ending balance				Opening balance			
	Face value	Coupon rate	Actual rate	Due date	Face value	Coupon rate	Actual rate	Due date
Total	0.00	—	—	—	0.00	—	—	—

## Accrual of impairment provision

Unit: RMB/CNY

Bad debt provision	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Total
	Expected credit losses over next 12 months	Expected credit losses for the entire duration (without credit impairment occurred)	Expected credit losses for the entire duration (with credit impairment occurred)	
January 1, 2022 balance in the current period	—	—	—	—

Change of book balance of loss provision with amount has major changes in the period

Applicable Not applicable

Other explanation:

N/A

**16. Long-term account receivable****(1) Long-term account receivable**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance			Opening balance			Discount rate interval
	Book balance	Bad debt provision	Book value	Book balance	Bad debt provision	Book value	
Total	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		--

## Impairment of bad debt provision

Unit: RMB/CNY

Bad debt provision	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Total
	Expected credit losses over next 12 months	Expected credit losses for the entire duration (without credit impairment occurred)	Expected credit losses for the entire duration (with credit impairment occurred)	
January 1, 2022 balance in the current period	—	—	—	—

Change of book balance of loss provision with amount has major changes in the period

Applicable Not applicable

N/A

**(2) Long-term account receivable derecognized due to financial assets transfer**

N/A

**(3) Assets and liabilities resulted by long-term account receivable transfer and continues involvement**

N/A

Other explanation

**17. Long-term equity investments**

Unit: RMB/CNY

The invested entity	Opening balance (Book value)	Changes in the period (+, -)								Ending Balance (Book value)	Ending balance of impairment provision
		Additional investment	Capital reduction	Investment gains recognized under equity	Other comprehensive income adjustment	Other equity change	Cash dividend or profit announced to issued	Accrual of impairment provision	Other		
I. Joint venture											
Subtotal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
II. Associated enterprise											
Subtotal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Other explanation

N/A

**18. Other equity instrument investment**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
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Itemized the non-tradable equity instrument investment in the period

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Dividend income recognized	Cumulative gains	Cumulative losses	Retained earnings transfer from other comprehensive income	Causes of those that designated measured by fair value and with its variation reckoned into other comprehensive income	Cause of retained earnings transfer from other comprehensive income
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Other explanation:

N/A

**19. Other non-current financial assets**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
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Other explanation:

N/A

**20. Investment real estate****(1) Investment real estate measured at cost**Applicable Not applicable**(2) Investment real estate measured at fair value**Applicable Not applicable**(3) Investment real estate without property rights certificate**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Book value	Reasons for failing to complete the property rights certificate
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Other explanation

N/A

**21. Fixed assets**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
Fixed assets	3,277,124.92	3,439,212.00
Total	3,277,124.92	3,439,212.00

**(1) Fixed assets**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Housing and buildings	Machinery equipment	Means of transportation	Electronic equipment and other	Total
I. Original book value:					
1. Opening balance	2,959,824.00	1,428,098.77	958,593.21	253,527.49	5,600,043.47
2. Current increased				36,959.63	36,959.63
(1) Purchase				36,959.63	36,959.63
(2) Construction in process transfer-in					
(3) The increase in business combination					
3. Current decreased					
(1) Disposal or scrap					
4. Ending balance	2,959,824.00	1,428,098.77	958,593.21	290,487.12	5,637,003.10
II. Accumulated depreciation					
1. Opening balance	732,556.44	451,592.16	784,467.01	192,215.86	2,160,831.47
2. Current increased	66,596.04	63,651.72	46,751.52	22,047.43	199,046.71
(1) Accrual	66,596.04	63,651.72	46,751.52	22,047.43	199,046.71
3. Current decreased					
(1) Disposal or scrap					
4. Ending balance	799,152.48	515,243.88	831,218.53	214,263.29	2,359,878.18
III. Impairment provision					
1. Opening balance					
2. Current increased					
(1) Accrual					
3. Current decreased					
(1) Disposal or scrap					
4. Ending balance					
IV. Book value					
1. Ending book value	2,160,671.52	912,854.89	127,374.68	76,223.83	3,277,124.92
2. Opening book value	2,227,267.56	976,506.61	174,126.20	61,311.63	3,439,212.00

**(2) Fixed assets temporary idle**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Original book value	Accumulated depreciation	Impairment provision	Book value	Note
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**(3) Fixed assets leasing-out by operational lease**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending book value
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**(4) Fixed assets without property rights certificate**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Book value	Reasons for failing to complete the property rights certificate
Six properties in Lianxin Garden	2,160,671.52	The six properties of Lianxin Garden 7-20F with original value of 2,959,824.00 Yuan. The property purchasing refers to the indemnificatory housing for enterprise talent buying from Shenzhen Housing and Construction Bureau of Luohu District. According to the agreement, the enterprise shall not carrying any kind of property trading with any units or individuals except the government, and Shen Zhonghua has no property certification on the above mentioned properties.

Other explanation

N/A

**(5) Fixed assets disposal**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
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Other explanation

N/A

**22. Construction in progress**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
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**(1) Construction in progress**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance			Opening balance		
	Book balance	Impairment provision	Book value	Book balance	Impairment provision	Book value
Total	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	



**(2) Changes in significant construction in progress**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Budget	Opening balance	increased in the Period	Fixed assets transfer-in in the Period	Other decrease d in the Period	Ending balance	Proporti on of project investme nt in budget	Progress	Accumul ated amount of interest capitaliz ation	including : interest capitaliz ed amount of the year	Interest capitaliz ation rate of the year	Source of funds
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	--	--	0.00	0.00	0.00%	--

**(3) Provision for impairment of construction in progress in the current period**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Accrual in the period	Reasons for accrual
Total	0.00	--

Other explanation

N/A

**(4) Engineering materials**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance			Opening balance		
	Book balance	Impairment provision	Book value	Book balance	Impairment provision	Book value
Total	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	

Other explanation:

N/A

**23. Productive biological asset****(1) Productive biological assets measured by cost**Applicable Not applicable**(2) Productive biological assets measured by fair value**Applicable Not applicable**24. Oil and gas asset**Applicable Not applicable**25. Right-of-use asset**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Houses and buildings	Total
I. Original book value:		
1. Opening balance	3,051,512.28	3,051,512.28

2.Current increased		
3.Current decreased		
4.Ending balance	3,051,512.28	3,051,512.28
II. Accumulated depreciation		
1.Opening balance	1,546,253.38	1,546,253.38
2.Current increased	235,664.04	235,664.04
(1) Accrual	235,664.04	235,664.04
3.Current decreased		
(1) Disposal		
4.Ending balance	1,781,917.42	1,781,917.42
III. Impairment provision		
1.Opening balance		
2.Current increased		
(1) Accrual		
3.Current decreased		
(1) Disposal		
4.Ending balance		
IV. Book value		
1.Ending book value	1,269,594.86	1,269,594.86
2.Opening book value	1,505,258.90	1,505,258.90

Other explanation:

N/A

## 26. Intangible assets

### (1) Intangible assets

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Land use right	Patent	Non-patent technology	Trademark	Total
I. Original book value					
1.Opening balance					
2.Current increased					
(1) Purchase					
(2) Internal R & D					
(3) The increase in business combination					
3.Current decreased					
(1) Disposal					
4.Ending balance					
II. Cumulative amortization					

1. Opening balance					
2. Current increased					
(1) Accrual					
3. Current decreased					
(1) Disposal					
4. Ending balance					
III. Impairment provision					
1. Opening balance					
2. Current increased					
(1) Accrual					
3. Current decreased					
(1) Disposal					
4. Ending balance					
IV. Book value					
1. Ending book value					
2. Opening book value					

Ratio of intangible assets resulted from internal R&D in balance of intangible assets at period-end

## (2) Land use right without certificate of title completed

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Book value	Reasons for failing to complete the property rights certificate
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Other explanation:

N/A

## 27. Expense on Research and Development

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Opening balance	Current increased			Current decreased			Ending balance
		Internal development expenditure	Other		Confirmed as intangible assets	Transfer to current profit and loss		
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Other explanation

N/A

**28. Goodwill****(1) Original book value of goodwill**

Unit: RMB/CNY

The invested entity or items	Opening balance	Current increased		Current decreased		Ending balance
		Formed by business combination		Dispose		
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

**(2) Impairment provision of goodwill**

Unit: RMB/CNY

The invested entity or items	Opening balance	Current increased		Current decreased		Ending balance
		Accrual		Dispose		
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Information about the asset group or asset group combination in which the goodwill is located

N/A

Explain the method of confirming the goodwill impairment test process, key parameters (such as the forecast period growth rate, stable period growth rate, profit rate, discount rate, forecast period, etc. when estimating the present value of future cash flow), and the impairment loss of goodwill:

N/A

Impact of impairment test for goodwill

N/A

Other explanation

**29. Long-term expenses to be apportioned**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Opening balance	Current increased	Amortized in the Period	Other decrease	Ending balance
Total		0.00	0.00	0.00	

Other explanation

N/A

**30. Deferred income tax assets/Deferred income tax liabilities****(1) Deferred income tax assets without offset**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance		Opening balance	
	Deductible temporary difference	Deferred income tax assets	Deductible temporary difference	Deferred income tax assets

Impairment provision of assets	64,046.67	3,041,804.74	64,046.67	3,041,804.74
Total	64,046.67	3,041,804.74	64,046.67	3,041,804.74

**(2) Deferred income tax liabilities without offset**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance		Opening balance	
	Taxable temporary differences	Deferred income tax liabilities	Taxable temporary differences	Deferred income tax liabilities
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

**(3) Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities listed after off-set**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Trade-off between the deferred income tax assets and liabilities	Ending balance of deferred income tax assets or liabilities after off-set	Trade-off between the deferred income tax assets and liabilities at period-begin	Opening balance of deferred income tax assets or liabilities after off-set
Deferred income tax assets		64,046.67		64,046.67

**(4) Details of unrecognized deferred income tax assets**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
Total	0.00	0.00

**(5) Deductible losses of un-recognized deferred income tax assets expired on the followed year**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Year	Ending amount	Opening amount	Note
Total	0.00	0.00	--

Other explanation:

N/A

**31. Other non-current assets**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance			Opening balance		
	Book balance	Impairment provision	Book value	Book balance	Impairment provision	Book value
Advance payment for house	400,000.00		400,000.00	400,000.00		400,000.00
Total	400,000.00	0.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	0.00	400,000.00

Other explanation:

As of June 30, 2022, the Housing and Construction Bureau of Luohu District, Shenzhen City has not delivered houses for enterprise talents in Luohu District.

**32. Short-term loans****(1) Category**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
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Explanation on short-term loans category:

N/A

**(2) Overdue outstanding short-term loans**

Total 0.00 Yuan overdue outstanding short-term loans at period-end, including the followed significant amount:

Unit: RMB/CNY

Borrower	Ending Balance	Lending rate	Overdue time	Overdue rate
Total	0.00	--	--	--

Other explanation:

N/A

**33. Trading financial liability**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
Including:		
Including:		

Other explanation:

N/A

**34. Derivative financial liability**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
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Other explanation:

N/A

**35. Notes payable**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Type	Ending balance	Opening balance
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Notes expired at period-end without paid was 0.00 Yuan.

**36. Account payable****(1) Account payable**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
Within one year (one year included)	13,923,384.90	7,347,161.83

1-2 years (2 years included)	48,424.51	48,424.51
2-3 years (3 years included)	410,259.07	410,259.07
3-4 years (4 years included)	487,016.93	487,016.93
4-5 years (5 years included)	1,240.00	1,240.00
Over 5 years	3,204.00	3,204.00
Total	14,873,529.41	8,297,306.34

**(2) Important account payable with account age over one year**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Reasons of un-paid or carry-over
Total	0.00	--

Other explanation:

Among the account payable at end of the Period, there were no amounts owed to shareholders units and other related parties that holds 5% (inclusive) or more of the voting shares of CBC.

**37. Account received in advance****(1) Account received in advance**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
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**(2) Account received in advance with over one year book age**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Reasons of un-paid or carry-over
Total	0.00	--

Other explanation:

N/A

**38. Contract liability**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
Goods received in advance	749,240.52	124,328.07
Total	749,240.52	124,328.07

Book value has major changes in the period and causes

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Amount changes	Reason for change
Total	0.00	—

**39. Wage payable****(1) Wage payable**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Opening balance	Current increased	Current decreased	Ending balance
I. Short-term compensation	923,477.10	3,746,977.50	3,759,201.48	911,253.12
II. Post-employment benefit-Defined contribution plan		205,486.85	205,486.85	
Total	923,477.10	3,952,464.35	3,964,688.33	911,253.12

**(2) Short-term compensation**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Opening balance	Current increased	Current decreased	Ending balance
1. Wages, bonus, allowances and subsidy	918,177.00	3,389,636.15	3,401,861.34	905,951.81
2. Employee benefits		16,400.00	16,400.00	
3. Social insurance		148,692.95	148,692.95	
Including: Medical insurance		138,985.20	138,985.20	
Work injury insurance		610.35	610.35	
Maternity insurance		9,097.40	9,097.40	
4. Housing accumulation fund		160,458.80	160,458.80	
5. Labor union expenditure and personnel education expense	5,300.10	31,789.60	31,788.39	5,301.31
Total	923,477.10	3,746,977.50	3,759,201.48	911,253.12

**(3) Defined contribution plan**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Opening balance	Current increased	Current decreased	Ending balance
1. Basic endowment insurance		201,488.35	201,488.35	
2. Unemployment insurance		3,998.50	3,998.50	
Total		205,486.85	205,486.85	

Other explanation:

At the end of the period, there were no arrears in employee compensation.

**40. Taxes payable**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
Value added tax	909,133.31	826,399.46
Corporate income tax		27,591.59
Individual income tax	23,558.69	19,002.77
Tax for maintaining and building cities	2,689.79	15,940.70
Stamp tax	5,858.24	11,223.31
Educational surtax	1,883.80	11,348.69
Total	943,123.83	911,506.52

Other explanation:

N/A



**41. Other account payable**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
Other account payable	59,820,372.70	61,407,301.04
Total	59,820,372.70	61,407,301.04

**(1) Interest payable**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
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Important interest overdue without paid:

Unit: RMB/CNY

Borrower	Amount overdue	Overdue reason
Total	0.00	--

Other explanation:

N/A

**(2) Dividend payable**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
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Other explanation, including dividends payable with over one year age and disclosure un-payment reasons:

N/A

**(3) Other account payable****1) By nature**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
Custodian and common benefit debts	29,655,312.16	25,501,476.16
Warranty and guarantee money	10,756,806.00	10,756,806.00
Intercourse funds	17,613,864.89	23,328,000.00
Other payable service charge (intermediary services included)	624,528.30	624,528.30
Collection and payment	635,274.20	648,626.35
Other	534,587.15	547,864.23
Total	59,820,372.70	61,407,301.04

**2) Significant other payable with over one year age**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Reasons of un-paid or carry-over
Custodian and common benefit debts	29,655,312.16	-
Wansheng Industrial Holdings (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	9,000,000.00	Performance bond
Shenzhen Guosheng Energy Investment Development Co., Ltd.	6,500,000.00	Interest-free loans

Total	45,155,312.16	--
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Other explanation

Note 1: "Intercourse funds" at period-begin and period-end includes 10,000,000.00 yuan, which is the cooperation deposit received in advance from Shenzhen Jianzhi Industrial Development Co., Ltd that may need to be returned in the future. Found more in Note 14;

Note 2: "Intercourse funds" at period-begin includes 6,828,000.00 yuan, which is the refunds of 5,388,000.00 yuan rent received in advance from Shenzhen Renhui Wood Products Co., Ltd and relocation compensation of 1,440,000.00 yuan for house repossessed- located in Hongtian industrial zone, Shajing Street. Amount are paid in the current period.

Note 3: amount due to shareholders units and other related parties with 5% (inclusive) or more of the voting shares of CBC hold in other payable at end of the Period can be found in Note 12(6)

#### 42. Liability held for sale

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
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Other explanation:

N/A

#### 43. Non-current liabilities due within one year

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
Lease liabilities due within one year	1,341,851.66	1,456,782.04
Total	1,341,851.66	1,456,782.04

Other explanation:

N/A

#### 44. Other current liabilities

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
VAT received in advance	24,930.19	11,700.06
Total	24,930.19	11,700.06

Changes of short-term bond payable:

Unit: RMB/CNY

Bond	Face value	Release date	Bond period	Issuing amount	Opening balance	Issued in the Period	Accrual interest by face value	Premium/discount amortization	Paid in the Period		Ending balance
Total				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Other explanation:

N/A

**45. Long-term loans****(1) Category**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
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Explanation on category of long-term loans:

N/A

Other explanation, including interest rate section:

N/A

**46. Bonds payable****(1) Bonds payable**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
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**(2) Changes of bonds payable (not including the other financial instrument of preferred stock and perpetual capital securities that classify as financial liability)**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Bond	Face value	Release date	Bond period	Issuing amount	Opening balance	Issued in the Period	Accrual interest by face value	Premium/discount amortization	Paid in the Period		Ending balance
Total		--		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

**(3) Convertible conditions and time for shares transfer for the convertible bonds**

N/A

**(4) Other financial instruments classify as financial liability**

Basic information of the outstanding preferred stock and perpetual capital securities at period-end

N/A

Changes of outstanding preferred stock and perpetual capital securities at period-end

Unit: RMB/CNY

Outstanding financial instrument	Period-begin		Current increased		Current decreased		Period-end	
	Amount	Book value	Amount	Book value	Amount	Book value	Amount	Book value
Total	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

Basis for financial liability classification for other financial instrument

N/A

Other explanation

N/A

**47. Lease liability**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
Lease Payments	36,853.80	215,367.24
Unrecognized financing charges	2,103.52	12,935.13
Total	38,957.32	228,302.37

Other explanation

N/A

**48. Long-term account payable**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
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**(1) By nature**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
------	----------------	-----------------

Other explanation:

N/A

**(2) Special payable**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Opening balance	Current increased	Current decreased	Ending balance	Causes of formation
Total		0.00	0.00		--

Other explanation:

N/A

**49. Long-term wages payable****(1) Long-term wages payable**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
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**(2) Changes of defined benefit plans**

Present value of the defined benefit plans:

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current Period	Last Period
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Scheme assets:

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current Period	Last Period
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Net liability (assets) of the defined benefit plans

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current Period	Last Period
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Content of defined benefit plans and relevant risks, impact on future cash flow of the Company as well as times and uncertainty:

N/A

Major actuarial assumption and sensitivity analysis:

N/A

Other explanation:

N/A

## 50. Accrual liability

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance	Causes of formation
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Other explanation, including relevant important assumptions and estimation:

N/A

## 51. Deferred income

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Opening balance	Current increased	Current decreased	Ending balance	Causes of formation
Total		0.00	0.00		--

Item with government grants involved:

Unit: RMB/CNY

Liability	Opening balance	New grants in the Period	Amount reckoned in non-operation revenue	Amount reckoned in other income	Cost reduction in the period	Other changes	Ending Balance	Assets-related/income related
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Other explanation:

N/A

## 52. Other non-current liabilities

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
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Other explanation:

N/A

## 53. Share capital

Unit: RMB/CNY

	Opening balance	Changes in the period (+, -)					Ending balance
		New shares issued	Bonus share	Shares transferred from capital reserve	Other	Subtotal	
Total shares	551,347,947.00						551,347,947.00

Other explanation:

N/A

**54. Other equity instrument****(1) Basic information of the outstanding preferred stock and perpetual capital securities at period-end**

N/A

**(2) Changes of outstanding preferred stock and perpetual capital securities at period-end**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Outstanding financial instrument	Period-begin		Current increased		Current decreased		Period-end	
	Amount	Book value	Amount	Book value	Amount	Book value	Amount	Book value
Total	0		0	0.00	0	0.00	0	

Changes of other equity instrument, change reasons and relevant accounting treatment basis:

N/A

Other explanation:

N/A

**55. Capital public reserve**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Opening balance	Current increased	Current decreased	Ending balance
Other capital reserve	627,834,297.85			627,834,297.85
Total	627,834,297.85			627,834,297.85

Other explanation, including changes and reasons for changes:

Among the other capital reserves, 135,840,297.18 Yuan refers to the payment for creditor from shares assignment by whole shareholders; majority shareholder Guosheng Energy donated 5,390,399.74 Yuan.

**56. Treasury stock**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Opening balance	Current increased	Current decreased	Ending balance
Total		0.00	0.00	

Other explanation, including changes and reasons for changes:

N/A

**57. Other comprehensive income**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Opening balance	Current Period						Ending balance
		Account before income tax in the period	Less: written in other comprehensive income in previous period and carried forward to gains and losses in current	Less: written in other comprehensive income in previous period and carried forward to retained	Less: income tax expense	Belong to parent company after tax	Belong to minority shareholders after tax	

			period	earnings in current period				
Total other comprehensive income		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

Other explanation, including the active part of the hedging gains/losses of cash flow transfer to initial recognition adjustment for the arbitrated items:

N/A

## 58. Reasonable reserve

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Opening balance	Current increased	Current decreased	Ending balance
Total		0.00	0.00	

Other explanation, including changes and reasons for changes:

N/A

## 59. Surplus public reserve

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Opening balance	Current increased	Current decreased	Ending balance
Statutory surplus reserves	32,673,227.01			32,673,227.01
Total	32,673,227.01	0.00	0.00	32,673,227.01

Other explanation, including changes and reasons for changes:

N/A

## 60. Retained profit

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current period	Last Period
Retained profit at period-end before adjustment	-1,202,936,933.70	-1,200,950,240.88
Retained profit at period-begin after adjustment	-1,202,936,933.70	-1,200,950,240.88
Add: net profit attributable to shareholders of parent company for this year	-1,483,364.42	1,365,493.34
Retained profit at period-end	-1,204,420,298.12	-1,199,584,747.54

Adjustment for retained profit at period-begin:

- 1) Retroactive adjustment due to the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprise and relevant new regulations, retained profit at period-begin has 0.00 Yuan affected;
- 2) Due to the accounting policy changes, retained profit at period-begin has 0.00 Yuan affected;
- 3) Due to the major accounting errors correction, retained profit at period-begin has 0.00 Yuan affected;
- 4) Consolidation range changed due to the same control, retained profit at period-begin has 0.00 Yuan affected;
- 5) Total other adjustment impacts 0.00 Yuan retained profit at period-begin

## 61. Operation revenue and operation cost

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current Period		Last Period	
	Revenue	Cost	Revenue	Cost
Main business	104,214,067.47	98,957,121.72	49,792,562.36	46,176,297.27
Other business	2,451,379.11	1,258,517.92	4,337,755.24	2,413,822.85

Total	106,665,446.58	100,215,639.64	54,130,317.60	48,590,120.12
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Revenue:

Unit: RMB/CNY

Contract type	1# Division	2# Division		Total
Product type	93,257,753.50	13,407,693.08		106,665,446.58
Including:				
Jewelry and gold	93,257,753.50			93,257,753.50
Bicycle lithium battery material and others		13,407,693.08		13,407,693.08
Classification by business area				
Including:				
Market or customer type				
Including:				
Contract type				
Including:				
Classification by time of goods transfer				
Including:				
Classification by contract duration				
Including:				
Classification by sales channel				
Including:				
Total				

Information relating to performance obligation:

N/A

Information relating to the transaction price assigned to the remaining performance obligation:

The amount of revenue corresponding to performance obligation that have been signed but have not been fulfilled or have not been fulfilled at the end of the period was 0.00 Yuan, including 0.00 Yuan is expected to be recognized as revenue in subsequent years, 0.00 Yuan is expected to be recognized as revenue in subsequent years, 0.00 Yuan is expected to be recognized as revenue in subsequent years.

Other explanation

N/A

## 62. Tax and extras

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current Period	Last Period
Tax for maintaining and building cities	2,371.96	10,660.81
Educational surtax	1,694.26	7,614.86
Stamp tax	38,446.51	22,989.10
Total	42,512.73	41,264.77

Other explanation:



N/A

**63. Sales expenses**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current Period	Last Period
Employee compensation	476,257.53	483,485.38
Marketing promotion fees	1,434,059.56	
Online sales fee	325,656.20	277,385.45
Other	187,916.24	115,318.30
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,423,889.53</b>	<b>876,189.13</b>

Other explanation:

N/A

**64. Administrative expenses**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current Period	Last Period
Employee compensation	2,893,765.57	1,860,932.66
Daily management expenses	1,961,997.92	758,184.82
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,855,763.49</b>	<b>2,619,117.48</b>

Other explanation:

N/A

**65. R&D expenses**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current Period	Last Period
Employee compensation and benefits	647,544.40	1,564,057.10
Factory rent and utilities		253,115.15
Depreciation and amortization	46,628.10	46,628.10
Other		256,589.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>694,172.50</b>	<b>2,120,389.55</b>

Other explanation:

N/A

**66. Financial expenses**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current Period	Last Period
Interest income	-47,897.11	-74,408.45
Commission charge etc.	19,872.34	24,985.94
<b>Total</b>	<b>-28,024.77</b>	<b>-49,422.51</b>

Other explanation:

N/A

**67. Other income**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Sources	Current Period	Last Period
Government subsidy	100,000.00	
Individual tax withholding fee	3,369.17	2,516.00
Job Stabilization Subsidy	50,026.63	

**68. Investment income**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current Period	Last Period
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Other explanation:

N/A

**69. Net exposure hedge gains**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current Period	Last Period
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Other explanation:

N/A

**70. Income from change of fair value**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Sources	Current Period	Last Period
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Other explanation:

N/A

**71. Credit impairment loss**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current Period	Last Period
Bad debt loss of other account receivable		-232.47
Bad debt losses of accounts receivable	-42,610.48	1,318,949.89
Total	-42,610.48	1,318,717.42

Other explanation:

N/A

**72. Losses of devaluation of asset**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current Period	Last Period
II. Loss of inventory falling price and loss of contract performance cost impairment		27,669.02
Total		27,669.02

Other explanation:

N/A

**73. Income from assets disposal**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Sources	Current Period	Last Period
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**74. Non-operating income**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current Period	Last Period	Amount reckoned in current non-recurring gains/losses
Government subsidy		300,000.00	
Other	224,228.84	157,664.40	224,228.84
Total	224,228.84	457,664.40	224,228.84

Government grants reckoned into current gains/losses:

Unit: RMB/CNY

Government grants	Issuing subject	Offering causes	Nature	Subsidy impact current gains/losses (Y/N)	The special subsidy (Y/N)	Amount in the Period	Amount in last period	Assets-related/income-related
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Other explanation:

N/A

**75. Non-operating expenses**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current Period	Last Period	Amount reckoned in current non-recurring gains/losses
Total			0.00

Other explanation:

N/A

**76. Income tax expenses****(1) Income tax expenses**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current Period	Last Period
Current income tax expense	19,647.32	161,386.48
Total	19,647.32	161,386.48

**(2) Adjustment on accounting profit and income tax expenses**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current Period
Total Profit	-1,203,492.38
The impact of applying different tax rates to subsidiaries	19,647.32
Income tax expenses	19,647.32

Other explanation

N/A

**77. Other comprehensive income**

Found more in Note 57

**78. Items of cash flow statement****(1) Other cash received in relation to operation activities**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current Period	Last Period
Interest, rent, utilities, etc.	1,033,396.18	1,443,148.59
Deposits and guarantees received		6,200,000.00
Government subsidy and individual tax handling fee refund	153,395.80	300,000.00
Other	7,542,755.24	788,879.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,729,547.22</b>	<b>8,732,027.81</b>

Explanation on other cash received in relation to operation activities:

Note: in current period, “Other” includes 6,763,441.20 yuan for the land repurchased compensation of Shajing.

**(2) Other cash paid in relation to operation activities**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current Period	Last Period
Deposits, bonds, compensation paid	7,988,000.00	6,000,000.00
Payment of period expenses, operating expenses and common debts, etc.	2,872,432.88	4,660,629.28
Judicial freeze	2,220,591.19	
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,081,024.07</b>	<b>10,660,629.28</b>

Explanation on other cash paid in relation to operation activities:

N/A

**(3) Cash received from other investment activities**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current Period	Last Period

Explanation on cash received from other investment activities:

N/A

**(4) Cash paid related with investment activities**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current Period	Last Period

Explanation on cash paid related with investment activities

N/A

**(5) Other cash received in relation to financing activities**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current Period	Last Period
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Explanation on other cash received in relation to financing activities:

N/A

**(6) Cash paid related with financing activities**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current Period	Last Period
Lease Payments	245,979.70	
Total	245,979.70	

Explanation on cash paid related with financing activities:

N/A

**79. Supplementary information to statement of cash flow****(1) Supplementary information to statement of cash flow**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Supplementary information	Current period	Last Period
1. Net profit adjusted to cash flow of operation activities:		
Net profit	-1,223,139.70	1,577,839.42
Add: Assets impairment provision	42,610.48	-1,346,386.44
Depreciation of fixed assets, consumption of oil assets and depreciation of productive biology assets	199,046.71	185,219.91
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	235,664.04	
Amortization of intangible assets		
Amortization of long-term deferred expenses		
Loss from disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets (gain is listed with "-")		
Losses on scrapping of fixed assets (gain is listed with "-")		
Gain/loss of fair value changes (gain is listed with "-")		
Financial expenses (gain is listed with "-")		
Investment loss (gain is listed with "-")		
Decrease of deferred income tax asset ((increase is listed with "-")		
Increase of deferred income tax liability (decrease is listed with "-")		
Decrease of inventory (increase is listed with "-")	-15,512,470.01	128,250.17
Decrease of operating receivable accounts (increase is listed with "-")	3,653,478.72	-4,177,306.87
Increase of operating payable accounts (decrease is listed with "-")	5,545,924.43	1,185,256.99
Other	-2,220,591.19	
Net cash flows arising from operating	-9,279,476.52	-2,447,126.82

activities		
2. Material investment and financing not involved in cash flow		
Conversion of debt into capital		
Switching Company bonds due within one year		
financing lease of fixed assets		
3. Net change of cash and cash equivalents:		
Balance of cash at period end	23,684,542.07	17,434,893.24
Less: Balance of cash equivalent at year-begin	33,246,957.92	19,887,978.05
Add: Balance at year-end of cash equivalents		
Less: Balance at year-begin of cash equivalents		
Net increase of cash and cash equivalents	-9,562,415.85	-2,453,084.81

**(2) Net cash paid for obtaining subsidiary in the Period**

Unit: RMB/CNY

	Amount
Including:	--
Including:	--
Including:	--

Other explanation:

N/A

**(3) Net cash received by disposing subsidiary in the Period**

Unit: RMB/CNY

	Amount
Including:	--
Including:	--
Including:	--

Other explanation:

N/A

**(4) Constitution of cash and cash equivalent**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
I. Cash	23,684,542.07	33,246,957.92
Including: Cash on hand	33,659.25	27,587.25
Bank deposit available for payment at any time	23,650,882.82	33,219,370.67
III. Balance of cash and cash equivalent at period-end	23,684,542.07	33,246,957.92

Other explanation:

N/A

**80. Notes of changes of owners' equity**

Explain the name and adjusted amount in "Other" at end of last period:

N/A

**81. Assets with ownership or use right restricted**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending book value	Restriction reasons
Total	0.00	--

Other explanation:

N/A

**82. Foreign currency monetary items****(1) Foreign currency monetary items**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending foreign currency balance	Convert rate	Ending RMB balance converted
Monetary fund	--	--	
Including: USD			
EURO			
HKD			
Account receivable	--	--	
Including: USD			
EURO			
HKD			
Long-term loans	--	--	
Including: USD			
EURO			
HKD			

Other explanation:

N/A

**(2) Explanation on foreign operational entity, including as for the major foreign operational entity, disclosed main operation place, book-keeping currency and basis for selection; if the book-keeping currency changed, explain reasons**Applicable Not applicable**83. Hedging**

Disclosed hedging items and relevant hedging instrument based on hedging's category, disclosed qualitative and quantitative information for the arbitrage risks:

N/A

**84. Government subsidy****(1) Government subsidy**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Category	Amount	Item	Amount reckoned into current
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			gains/losses
High-tech Enterprise Subsidy	100,000.00	Other income	100,000.00

**(2) Government subsidy rebate**

Applicable Not applicable

Other explanation:

N/A

**85. Other**

N/A

**VIII. Changes of consolidation range****1. Enterprise combined under different control****(1) Enterprise combined under different control in the Period**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Acquiree	Time point for equity obtained	Cost of equity obtained	Ratio of equity obtained	Acquired way Equity obtained way	Purchasing date	Standard to determine the purchasing date	Income of acquiree from purchasing date to period-end	Net profit of acquiree from purchasing date to period-end

Other explanation:

N/A

**(2) Combination cost and goodwill**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Consolidation cost	
--Cash	
--Fair value of non-cash assets	
--Fair value of debts issued or assumed	
--Fair value of equity securities issued	
-- Fair value of contingent consideration	
--Fair value of the equity prior to the purchasing date	
--Other	
Total combination cost	
Less: shares of fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	
Goodwill/merger cost is less than the shares of fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	

Determination method for fair value of the combination cost and contingent consideration and changes:

N/A

Main reasons for large goodwill resulted:

N/A



Other explanation:

**(3) Identifiable assets and liability on purchasing date under the acquiree**

Unit: RMB/CNY

	Unit: RMB/CNY	
	Fair value on purchasing date	Book value on purchasing date
Assets:		
Monetary funds		
Account receivable		
Inventory		
Fixed assets		
Intangible assets		
Liability:		
Loan		
Account payable		
Deferred tax liabilities		
Net assets		
Less: Minority interests		
Net assets acquired		

Determination method for fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities:

N/A

Contingent liability of the acquiree bear during combination:

N/A

Other explanation:

**(4) Gains or losses arising from re-measured by fair value for the equity held before purchasing date**

Whether it is a business combination realized by two or more transactions of exchange and a transaction of obtained control rights in the Period or not

Yes No

**(5) On purchasing date or period-end of the combination, combination consideration or fair value of identifiable assets and liability for the acquiree are un-able to confirm rationally**

N/A

**(6) Other explanation**

N/A

## 2. Enterprise combine under the same control

### (1) Enterprise combined under the same control in the Period

Unit: RMB/CNY

Combined party	Equity ratio obtained in combination	Basis of combined under the same control	Combination date	Standard to determine the combination date	Income of the combined party from period-begin of combination to the combination date	Net profit of the combined party from period-begin of combination to the combination date	Income of the combined party during the comparison period	Net profit of the combined party during the comparison period

Other explanation:

N/A

### (2) Combination cost

Unit: RMB/CNY

Consolidation cost	
--Cash	
-- Book value of non-cash assets	
- Book value of debts issued or assumed	
-- The face value of the equity securities issued	
--Contingent consideration	

Explanation on contingent consideration and its changes:

N/A

Other explanation:

N/A

### (3) Assets and liability of the combined party on combination date

Unit: RMB/CNY

	Consolidation date	End of last period
Assets:		
Monetary funds		
Account receivable		
Inventory		
Fixed assets		
Intangible assets		
Liability:		
Loan		
Account payable		

Net assets		
Less: Minority interests		
Net assets acquired		

Contingent liability of the combined party bear during combination:

N/A

Other explanation:

N/A

### 3. Counter purchase

Basic transaction information, basis of counter purchase, whether making up business due to the assets and liability reserved by listed company and basis, determination of combination cost, amount and calculation on adjusted equity by equity transaction

N/A

### 4. Subsidiary disposal

Whether lost controlling rights while dispose subsidiary on one time or not

Yes  No

Whether lost controlling rights in the Period while dispose subsidiary on two or more steps or not

Yes  No

### 5. Other reasons for consolidation range changed

Reasons for changed on consolidation range (such as new subsidiary established, subsidiary liquidated etc.) and relevant information:

N/A

### 6. Other

N/A

## IX. Equity in other entity

### 1. Equity in subsidiary

#### (1) Constitute of enterprise group

Subsidiary	Main operation place	Registered place	Business nature	Share-holding ratio		Acquired way
				Directly	Indirectly	
Shenzhen Emmelle Industry Co., Ltd.	Shenzhen	Shenzhen	Sales of bicycles and spare parts	70.00%		Investment
Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd.	Shenzhen	Shenzhen	Jewelry, diamonds, gold sales	65.00%		Investment
Shenzhen Emmelle Cloud	Shenzhen	Shenzhen	Software and information		49.00%	Investment

Technology Co., Ltd.			technology service sales			
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Explanation on share-holding ratio in subsidiary different from ratio of voting right:

N/A

Basis for controlling the invested entity with half or below voting rights held and without controlling invested entity but with over half and over voting rights:

Subsidiary of the Company-Shenzhen Emmelle Industry Co., Ltd. (with 70% equity held by the Company) holds 70% equity of Shenzhen Emmelle Cloud Technology Co., Ltd.

Controlling basis for the structuring entity included in consolidated range

N/A

Basis on determining to be an agent or consignor:

N/A

Other explanation:

N/A

## (2) Important non-wholly-owned subsidiary

Unit: RMB/CNY

Subsidiary	Share-holding ratio of minority	Gains/losses attributable to minority in the Period	Dividend announced to distribute for minority in the Period	Ending equity of minority
Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd.	35.00%	268,185.91		13,665,166.45

Explanation on share-holding ratio of minority different from ratio of voting right:

N/A

Other explanation:

N/A

## (3) Main finance of the important non-wholly-owned subsidiary

Unit: RMB/CNY

Subsidiary	Ending balance						Opening balance					
	Current assets	Non-current assets	Total assets	Current liability	Non-current liability	Total liabilities	Current assets	Non-current assets	Total assets	Current liability	Non-current liability	Total liabilities
Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd.	52,610,854.68	971,967.44	53,582,822.12	15,907,674.92	38,957.32	15,946,632.24	45,488,730.47	953,351.29	46,442,081.76	9,533,180.01	38,957.32	9,572,137.33

Unit: RMB/CNY

Subsidiary	Current Period				Last Period			
	Operation revenue	Net profit	Total comprehensive income	Cash flow from operation activity	Operation revenue	Net profit	Total comprehensive income	Cash flow from operation activity
Shenzhen Xinsen	93,257,753.50	766,245.45	766,245.45	-6,051,799.06	40,728,749.57	1,159,833.12	1,159,833.12	-358,689.39

Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd.								
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Other explanation:

N/A

#### (4) Major restriction on using corporate assets and liquidate corporate debts

N/A

#### (5) Financial or other supporting provided to structuring entity that included in consolidated financial statement

N/A

Other explanation:

N/A

### 2. Transaction that has owners equity shares changed in subsidiary but still with controlling rights

#### (1) Owners equity shares changed in subsidiary

N/A

#### (2) Impact on minority's interest and owners' equity attributable to parent company

Unit: RMB/CNY

Purchase cost/disposal consideration	
--Cash	
--Fair value of non-cash assets	
Purchase cost/total disposal consideration	
Less: Subsidiary's share of net assets calculated based on the proportion of acquired/disposed equity	
Difference	
Including: Adjust the capital reserve	
Adjusted surplus reserve	
Adjusted undistributed profit	

Other explanation

N/A

### 3. Equity in joint venture and associated enterprise

#### (1) Important joint venture or associated enterprise

Joint venture or associated enterprise	Main operation place	Registered place	Business nature	Share-holding ratio		Accounting treatment
				Directly	Indirectly	

Share-holding ratio or shares enjoyed different from voting right ratio:

N/A

Basis of the voting rights with 20% below but with major influence, or without major influence but with over 20% (20% included) voting rights hold:

N/A

#### (2) Main financial information of the important joint venture

Unit: RMB/CNY

	Ending balance/Current period	Opening balance/Last period
Current assets		
Including: cash and cash equivalent		
Non current assets		
Total assets		
Current liabilities		
Non current liabilities		
Total liabilities		
Minority's interest		
Shareholders' equity attributable to the parent company		
Share of net assets calculated by shareholding ratio		
Adjustment items		
--Goodwill		
--Unrealized profit of internal trading		
-- Other		
Book value of equity investment in joint venture		
Fair value of the equity investment of joint ventures with public offers concerned		
Operating income		
Financial expenses		
Income tax expenses		
Net profit		
Net profit of discontinuing operation		
Other comprehensive income		
Total comprehensive income		

Dividends received from joint venture in the year		

Other explanation

N/A

### (3) Main financial information of the important associated enterprise

Unit: RMB/CNY

	Ending balance/Current Period	Opening balance/Last Period
Current assets		
Non current assets		
Total assets		
Current liabilities		
Non current liabilities		
Total liabilities		
Minority's interest		
Equity attributable to shareholder of parent company		
Share of net assets measured by shareholding		
Adjustment		
--Goodwill		
--Unrealized profit of internal trading		
-- Other		
Book value of equity investment in associated enterprise		
Fair value of the equity investment of associated enterprise with public offers concerned		
Operating income		
Net profit		
Net profit of discontinuing operation		
Other comprehensive income		
Total comprehensive income		
Dividends received from associated enterprise in the year		

Other explanation

N/A

### (4) Financial summary for un-important joint venture or associated enterprise

Unit: RMB/CNY

	Ending balance/Current Period	Opening balance/Last Period
Joint venture:	--	--
Total numbers measured by share-holding ratio	--	--
Associated enterprise:	--	--
Total numbers measured by share-holding ratio	--	--

Other explanation

N/A

#### (5) Assets transfer ability has major restriction from joint venture or associated enterprise

N/A

#### (6) Excess losses from joint venture or associated enterprise

Unit: RMB/CNY

Joint venture or associated enterprise	Cumulative un-confirmed losses	Un-confirmed losses not recognized in the Period (or net profit enjoyed in the Period)	Cumulative un-confirmed losses at period-end

Other explanation

N/A

#### (7) Un-confirmed commitment with investment concerned with joint venture

N/A

#### (8) Contingent liability with investment concerned with joint venture or associated enterprise

N/A

### 4. Co-runs operation

Name	Main operation place	Registered place	Business nature	Share-holding ratio/share enjoyed	
				Directly	Indirectly

Share-holding ratio or shares enjoyed different from voting right ratio:

N/A

If the co-runs entity is the separate entity, basis of the co-runs classification

N/A

Other explanation

N/A

### 5. Equity in structuring entity that excluding in the consolidated financial statement

Relevant explanation

N/A



## 6. Other

N/A

## X. Risk related with financial instrument

The major financial instruments of the Company consist of monetary fund, account receivable, other account receivable, account payable and other account payable, etc. details of these financial instruments are disclosed in the relevant notes. Risks relating to these financial instruments and risk management policies adopted by the Company to minimize these risks are detailed as follows. Management of the Company manages and monitors the risk exposures, to make sure they are under control.

### 1. Risk management targets and policies

The objectives of the Company's risk management is to balance the risk and income, reduce the negative risk impact of operating performance to the lowest level, maximize the interests of shareholders and other equity investors. Based on these objectives, the Company has established risk management policies to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, set adequate risk acceptable level and designed relevant internal control system to monitor the level of risks. The Company regularly reviews these policies and related internal control system to adapt to market development and change of operating activities of the Company. The major risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are credit risk and liquidity risk.

#### (1) Credit risk

Credit risk represents the risk of financial loss suffered by a party to a financial instrument due to failure of performance obligation of another party.

Credit risk of the Company is managed by category. Credit risk mainly arises from bank deposits and trade receivables. Since the bank deposits of the Company are mainly placed with those banks of high credit rating, the Company expects no significant credit risk on bank deposits.

As for trade receivables, the Company establishes relevant policies to control credit risk exposure. The Company, based on financial position of debtors, their credit records, market conditions and other factors, makes assessment on debtors' credit quality and sets relevant limit on amount of debt and credit term. The maximum credit risk exposure assumed by the Company equals to the sum of carrying value of every financial asset in the balance sheet. The Company provides no guarantee that may lead it to be exposed to credit risks.

#### (2) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk of capital shortage of the Company when performing settlement obligation via delivery of cash or other financial assets.

When managing liquidity risk, the Company maintains and monitors such cash and cash equivalents as deemed adequate by the management, so as to satisfy its operation needs and minimize influence of fluctuation of cash

flow. Management of the Company monitors application of bank borrowings to make sure it complies with relevant borrowing agreements.

## 2. Capital management

The capital management policy of the Company is designed to ensure sustainable operation Of the Company so as to bring shareholders return and benefit other stakeholders, and to minimize capital cost by maintaining optimal capital structure.

In order to maintain and adjust capital structure, the Company may adjust share dividend paid to shareholders or issue new shares.

The Company monitors capital structure based on gearing ratio (total liabilities divided by total assets). As at 30 June 2022, the gearing ratio of the Company was 77.55%

## XI. Disclosure of fair value

### 1. Ending fair value of the assets and liabilities measured by fair value

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending fair value			
	First-order	Second-order	Third-order	Total
I. Sustaining measured by fair value	--	--	--	--
II. Non-sustaining measured by fair value	--	--	--	--

### 2. Recognized basis for the market price sustaining and non-persistent measured by fair value on first-order

N/A

### 3. Valuation technique and qualitative and quantitative information on major parameters for the fair value measure sustaining and non-persistent on second-order

N/A

### 4. Valuation technique and qualitative and quantitative information on major parameters for the fair value measure sustaining and non-persistent on third-order

N/A

### 5. Adjustment information and sensitivity analysis of unobservable parameters for the fair value measure sustaining and non-persistent on third-order

N/A

**6. Sustaining items measured by fair value, as for the conversion between at all levels, reasons for conversion and policy for conversion time point**

N/A

**7. Changes of valuation technique in the Period**

N/A

**8. Financial assets and liability not measured by fair value**

N/A

**9. Other****XII. Related party and related transactions****1. Parent company of the enterprise**

Parent company	Registered place	Business nature	Registered capital	Share-holding ratio on the enterprise for parent company	Voting right ratio on the enterprise
----------------	------------------	-----------------	--------------------	--	--------------------------------------

Explanation on parent company of the enterprise

The Company has no parent company so far

Ultimate controller of the Company: N/A

Other explanation:

Controlling shareholder and actual controller of the Company have changed on 20 February 2017. Before changed, the first majority shareholder of the Company was Shenzhen Guosheng Energy Investment Development Co., Ltd., actual controller was Mr. Ji Hanfei; the Company has no actual controller and controlling shareholder after changed. Found more in the Annual Report 2016 released on 27 April 2017 and “Reply on Surveillance Attention Letter on CBC from Shenzhen Stock Exchange” released on 26 May 2017

**2. Subsidiary of the Enterprise**

Found more in Note IX-1

**3. Associated enterprise and joint venture**

Found more in Note IX-3

Other associated enterprise and joint venture that have related transaction with the Company in the Period or occurred in previous period:

Joint venture or associated enterprise	Relationship with the Company
--	-------------------------------

Other explanation

N/A

**4. Other related party**

Other related party	Relationship with the Company
Fuzhou Rongrun Jewelry Co., Ltd.	the enterprise control by the Chen Xue, wife of the Chen Junrong-the shareholder of Shenzhen Zuankinson Jewelry and Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd, a unconsolidated related party
Shenzhen Jewelry and Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary Xinsen Jewelry Shareholder
Shenzhen Guosheng Energy Investment Development Co., Ltd.	The first majority shareholder

Other explanation

11.52 percent shares of the Company are held by Shenzhen Guosheng Energy Investment Development Co., Ltd.

**5. Related transaction****(1) Goods purchasing, labor service providing and receiving**

Goods purchasing/labor service receiving

Unit: RMB/CNY

Related party	Transaction content	Current Period	Approved transaction amount	Whether more than the transaction amount	Last Period
---------------	---------------------	----------------	-----------------------------	--	-------------

Goods sold/labor service providing

Unit: RMB/CNY

Related party	Transaction content	Current Period	Last Period
Fuzhou Rongrun Jewelry Co., Ltd.	Sales of goods	32,161,964.71	15,225,055.54

Explanation on goods purchasing, labor service providing and receiving

N/A

**(2) Related trusteeship/contract and delegated administration/outsourcing**

Trusteeship/contract

Unit: RMB/CNY

Client/ contract-out party	Entrusting party/ contractor	Assets type	Starting date	Maturity date	Yield pricing basis	Income from trusteeship/contract
----------------------------	------------------------------	-------------	---------------	---------------	---------------------	----------------------------------

Explanation on related trusteeship/contract

N/A

Delegated administration/outsourcing

Unit: RMB/CNY

Client/ contract-out party	Entrusting party/ contractor	Assets type	Starting date	Maturity date	Pricing basis of trustee fee/outsourcing fee	Trustee fee/outsourcing fee recognized in the Period
----------------------------	------------------------------	-------------	---------------	---------------	--	--

Explanation on related administration/outsourcing

N/A

**(3) Related lease**

As a lessor for the Company:

Unit: RMB/CNY

Lessee	Assets type	Lease income in recognized in	Lease income in recognized last
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		the Period	the Period
--	--	------------	------------

As a lessee for the Company:

Unit: RMB/CNY

Lessor	Assets type	rental cost for short-term leases and low-value assets leases with simplified processing (if applicable)		Variable lease payment not included in the measurement of leasing liability (if applicable)		Rental paid		Interest expenses assumed on lease liability		Right-of-use assets increased	
		Amount for this period	Amount in the previous period	Amount for this period	Amount in the previous period	Amount for this period	Amount in the previous period	Amount for this period	Amount in the previous period	Amount for this period	Amount in the previous period

Explanation on related lease

N/A

**(4) Related guarantee**

As a guarantor for the Company

Unit: RMB/CNY

Secured party	Amount guarantee	Starting date	Maturity date	Guarantee completed (Y/N)

As a secured party for the Company

Unit: RMB/CNY

Guarantor	Amount guarantee	Starting date	Maturity date	Guarantee completed (Y/N)

Explanation on related guarantee

N/A

**(5) Borrowed funds of related party**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Related party	Borrowed funds	Starting date	Due date	Note
Borrowing				
Lending				

**(6) Assets transfer and debt restructuring of related party**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Related party	Transaction content	Current Period	Last Period

**(7) Remuneration of key manager**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current Period	Last Period
Remuneration of key manager	769,418.63	789,400.00

**(8) Other related transactions**

N/A

**6. Receivable/payable items of related parties****(1) Receivable item**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Related party	Ending balance		Opening balance	
		Book balance	Bad debt provision	Book balance	Bad debt provision
Account receivable	Fuzhou Rongrun Jewelry Co., Ltd.	5,194,218.68	15,582.66	4,146,308.99	12,438.93

**(2) Payable item**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Related party	Ending book balance	Opening book balance
Other account payable	Shenzhen Guosheng Energy Investment Development Co., Ltd.	6,500,000.00	6,500,000.00

**7. Commitments of related party**

N/A

**8. Other**

N/A

**XIII. Share-based payment****1. General share-based payment**Applicable Not applicable**2. Share-based payment settled by equity**Applicable Not applicable**3. Share-based payment settled by cash**Applicable Not applicable**4. Revised and termination on share-based payment**

N/A

**5. Other**

N/A

**XIV. Commitment or contingency****1. Important commitments**

Important commitments in balance sheet date

N/A

**2. Contingency****(1) Contingency on balance sheet date**

N/A

**(2) For the important contingency not necessary to disclosed by the Company, explained reasons**

The Company has no important contingency that need to disclosed

**3. Other**

N/A

**XV. Events after balance sheet date****1. Important non-adjustment items**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Content	Impact on financial status and operation results	Reasons on un-able to estimated the impact number
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**2. Profit distribution**

Unit: RMB/CNY

**3. Sales return**

N/A

**4. Other events after balance sheet date**

On February 23, 2022, the company received the Subpoena (2022) Yue 0303 Min Chu No. 3787, Complaint, Notice of Response, Civil Ruling Paper (2020) Yue 0303 Zhi Bao No. 498 and other legal documents from Shenzhen Luohu District People's Court,

which has accepted the lawsuit brought by the plaintiff Shenzhen Jianzhi Industrial Development Co., Ltd. against the company on the grounds of “joint venture and cooperative development of real estate contract disputes”, the amount involved was 30.859 million yuan. Meanwhile, the Company filed a counter suit against Shenzhen Jianzhi Industrial Development Co., Ltd, appealing payment of 6 million yuan in project returns. The above case was held at the Luohu Court of Shenzhen on the morning of May 11, 2022, and the counterclaim was held at the same time as the present claim, and no judgement was pronounced in court. On August 19, 2022, the Company received the Civil Ruling Paper (2022) Yue0303 Min Chu No.3787 from Shenzhen Luohu District People’s Court, found more in the “Progress of the Lawsuits” (Notice No.: 2022-019) released on Juchao Website dated August 23, 2022. According to the first trial verdict by Shenzhen Luohu District People’s Court, the case will not have a material adverse impact on the profit for the current period or post-period profit. As of the date of this announcement, the lawsuit is still in the validity period for appeal, the Company will fulfill information disclosure obligations in a timely manner, according to the progress of the lawsuits. Majority of the investors are caution on the investment risks.

## XVI. Other important events

### 1. Previous accounting errors collection

#### (1) Retrospective restatement

Unit: RMB/CNY

Correction content	Treatment procedures	Impact items of statement during a comparison	Cumulative impacted number
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#### (2) Prospective application

Correction content	Approval procedures	Reasons for prospective application adopted
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### 2. Debt restructuring

### 3. Assets replacement

#### (1) Non-monetary assets change

#### (2) Other assets replacement

### 4. Pension plan

### 5. Discontinued operations

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Revenue	Expenses	Total Profit	Income tax expenses	Net profit	Discontinued operations profit attributable to owners of parent company
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Other explanation



## 6. Segment

### (1) Recognition basis and accounting policy for reportable segment

The reporting division of the company is a business unit that provides different products or services. Since various businesses require different technologies and market strategies, the company respectively and independently manages the production and operation activities of each reporting division and evaluates its operating results separately to determine the allocation of resources to it and evaluate its performance. The company has 2 reporting divisions, namely:

—Group company business division.

—Jewelry gold business division.

Assets are allocated according to the operation of the divisions and the location of the assets, and liabilities are allocated according to the operation of the divisions. The company has established a special jewelry gold business subsidiary to the account of income, costs, and expenses

### (2) Financial information for reportable segment

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Jewelry Gold Business Division	Bicycle lithium battery materials and other business segments	Offset between segments	Total
Operation revenue	93,257,753.50	13,407,693.08		106,665,446.58
Operation cost	88,398,221.59	11,817,418.05		100,215,639.64
Net profit	766,245.45	-1,989,385.15		-1,223,139.70
Total assets	53,582,822.12	67,860,410.34	19,960,379.73	101,482,852.73
Total liabilities	15,946,632.24	62,756,626.51		78,703,258.75
Total shareholders' equity	37,636,189.88	5,103,783.83	19,960,379.73	22,779,593.98

### (3) The Company has no reportable segments, or unable to disclose total assets and total liability for reportable segments, explain reasons

N/A

### (4) Other explanation

N/A

## 7. Major transaction and events makes influence on investor's decision

N/A

## 8. Other

N/A

## XVII. Principle notes of financial statements of parent company

### 1. Account receivable

#### (1) By category

Unit: RMB/CNY

Category	Ending balance					Opening balance				
	Book balance		Bad debt provision		Book value	Book balance		Bad debt provision		Book value
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Accrual ratio		Amount	Ratio	Amount	Accrual ratio	
Account receivable with bad debt provision accrual by single basis	19,835,311.83	90.89%	4,630,054.98	23.34%	15,205,256.85	21,655,872.02	77.75%	4,990,682.02	23.05%	16,665,190.00
Including:										
Accounts with single significant amount but with bad debts provision accrued individually	17,100,156.69	78.36%	3,420,031.34	20.00%	13,680,125.35	18,925,666.88	67.95%	3,785,133.38	20.00%	15,140,533.50
Accounts with single minor amount but with bad debts provision accrued individually	2,735,155.14	12.53%	1,210,023.64	44.24%	1,525,131.50	2,730,205.14	9.80%	1,205,548.64	44.16%	1,524,656.50
Account receivable with bad debt provision accrual by portfolio	1,987,270.58	9.11%	5,961.82	0.30%	1,981,308.76	6,195,911.60	22.25%	18,587.74	0.30%	6,177,323.86
Including:										
Account receivable withdrawal bad debt provision by group of credit risk characteristics (Aging analysis method)	1,987,270.58	9.11%	5,961.82	0.30%	1,981,308.76	6,195,911.60	22.25%	18,587.74	0.30%	6,177,323.86
Total	21,822,582.41	100.00%	4,636,016.80	21.24%	17,186,565.61	27,851,783.62	100.00%	5,009,269.76	17.99%	22,842,513.86

Bad debt provision accrual on single basis: 期末单项金额重大并单项计提 Bad debt provision 的 Account receivable

Unit: RMB/CNY

Name	Ending balance			
	Book balance	Bad debt provision	Accrual ratio	Accrual causes
Guangshui Jiayu Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	17,100,156.69	3,420,031.34	20.00%	The payment is overdue and there is an impairment risk
Total	17,100,156.69	3,420,031.34		

Bad debt provision accrual on single basis: Account receivable with significant single amount period-end but withdrawal bad debt provision on single basis

Unit: RMB/CNY

Name	Ending balance			
	Book balance	Bad debt provision	Accrual ratio	Accrual causes
Suzhou Jiaxin	888,757.00	444,378.50	50.00%	Expected to be difficult

Economic Trade Co., Ltd.				to recover
Dongguan Daxiang New Energy Co., Ltd.	731,734.00	219,520.20	30.00%	Expected to be difficult to recover
Suzhou Daming Vehicle Industry Co., Ltd.	649,688.00	324,844.00	50.00%	Expected to be difficult to recover
Guangdong Xinlingjia New Energy Co., Ltd.	348,136.00	104,440.80	30.00%	Expected to be difficult to recover
Tianjin Huihui Electric Vehicle Co., Ltd.	116,840.14	116,840.14	100.00%	Expected to be difficult to recover
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,735,155.14</b>	<b>1,210,023.64</b>		

Bad debt provision accrual on portfolio: Account receivable withdrawal bad debt provision by group of credit risk characteristics (Aging analysis method)

Unit: RMB/CNY

Name	Ending balance		
	Book balance	Bad debt provision	Accrual ratio
Within one year (one year included)	939,324.58	2,817.98	0.30%
1-2 years (2 years included)	1,038,231.00	3,114.69	0.30%
2-3 years (3 years included)	9,715.00	29.15	0.30%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,987,270.58</b>	<b>5,961.82</b>	

Explanation on portfolio basis:

N/A

If the provision for bad debts of account receivable is made in accordance with the general model of expected credit losses, please refer to the disclosure of other account receivable to disclose related information about bad-debt provisions:

Applicable Not applicable

By account age

Unit: RMB/CNY

Account age	Ending balance
Within one year (one year included)	18,161,271.41
Within one year (one year included)	18,161,271.41
1-2 years	2,238,918.00
2-3 years	1,422,393.00
Over 3 years	0.00
3-4 years	0.00
4-5 years	0.00
Over 5 years	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,822,582.41</b>

## (2) Bad debt provision accrual, collected or reversal in the period

Accrual of bad debt provision in the period:

Unit: RMB/CNY

Category	Opening balance	Current changes				Ending balance
		Accrual	Collected or reversal	Charge-off	Other	
Bad debt provision for	5,009,269.76	7,475.00	380,727.96			4,636,016.80

accounts receivable					
Total	5,009,269.76	7,475.00	380,727.96		4,636,016.80

Including important amount of bad debt provision collected or reversal in the period:

Unit: RMB/CNY

Enterprise	Amount collected or reversal	Collection way
Total	0.00	

N/A

### (3) Account receivables actually charge-off during the reporting period

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Amount charge-off
------	-------------------

Including major account receivables charge-off:

Unit: RMB/CNY

Enterprise	Nature	Amount charge-off	Causes of charge-off	Procedure for charge-off	Amount cause by related transactions or not (Y/N)
Total	--	0.00	--	--	--

Explanation on account receivable charge-off:

N/A

### (4) Top five account receivables collected by arrears party at ending balance

Unit: RMB/CNY

Name	Ending balance of accounts receivable	Proportion of total closing balance of accounts receivable	Ending balance of bad bet provision
Guangshui Jiaxu Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	17,100,156.69	78.36%	3,420,031.34
Suzhou Jiaxin Economic Trade Co., Ltd.	888,757.00	4.07%	444,378.50
Jinan Yuxintai Sales Co., Ltd.	825,755.00	3.78%	2,477.27
Dongguan Daxiang New Energy Co., Ltd.	731,734.00	3.35%	219,520.20
Licheng District Runhan Electric Vehicle Operation Department	716,207.00	3.28%	2,148.62
Total	20,262,609.69	92.84%	

### (5) Account receivable derecognition due to transfer of financial assets

N/A

### (6) Assets and liability resulted by account receivable transfer and continuous involvement

N/A

Other explanation:

Among the account receivable at end of the Period, there were no amounts receivable from shareholders units and other related parties that holds 5% (inclusive) or more of the voting shares of CBC.

**2. Other account receivable**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
Other account receivable	8,980,786.26	70,451.01
Total	8,980,786.26	70,451.01

**(1) Interest receivable****1) Category**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
------	----------------	-----------------

**2) Important overdue interest**

Borrower	Ending Balance	Overdue time	Overdue reason	Impairment (Y/N) and judgment basis
Total	0.00	--	--	--

Other explanation:

N/A

**3) Accrual of bad debt provision**Applicable Not applicable**(2) Dividend receivable****1) Category**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item (or invested company)	Ending balance	Opening balance
----------------------------	----------------	-----------------

**2) Important dividend receivable with over one year aged**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item (or invested company)	Ending balance	Account age	Causes of failure for collection	Impairment (Y/N) and judgment basis
Total	0.00	--	--	--

**3) Accrual of bad debt provision**Applicable Not applicable

Other explanation:

N/A

**(3) Other account receivable****1) By nature**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Account nature	Ending book balance	Opening book balance
Subsidiary intercourse funds	8,868,461.25	
Deposit or margin	70,963.00	70,963.00
Payment for equipment	11,400.00	11,400.00
Employee loan	42,200.00	200.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,993,024.25</b>	<b>82,563.00</b>

**2) Accrual of bad debt provision**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Bad debt provision	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Total
	Expected credit losses over next 12 months	Expected credit losses for the entire duration (without credit impairment occurred)	Expected credit losses for the entire duration (with credit impairment occurred)	
Balance on January 1, 2022	12,111.99			12,111.99
January 1, 2022 balance in the current period				
Accrued in this period	126.00			126.00
Balance on June 30, 2022	12,237.99			12,237.99

Change of book balance of loss provision with amount has major changes in the period

Applicable Not applicable

By account age

Unit: RMB/CNY

Account age	Ending balance
Within one year (one year included)	8,910,461.25
Within one year (one year included)	8,910,461.25
1-2 years	70,663.00
Over 3 years	11,900.00
3-4 years	200.00
4-5 years	11,700.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,993,024.25</b>

**3) Bad debt provision accrual, collected or reversal in the period**

Accrual of bad debt provision in the period:

Unit: RMB/CNY

Category	Opening balance	Current changes				Ending balance
		Accrual	Collected or reversal	Charge-off	Other	
Bad debt provision for other receivables- The first stage	12,111.99	126.00				12,237.99
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,111.99</b>	<b>126.00</b>				<b>12,237.99</b>

N/A

Important amount of bad debt provision switch-back or collection in the period:

Unit: RMB/CNY

Enterprise	Amount switch-back or collection	Collection way
Total	0.00	--

N/A

**4) Other account receivables actually charge-off during the reporting period**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Amount charge-off
------	-------------------

Including major other account receivables charge-off:

Unit: RMB/CNY

Enterprise	Nature	Amount charge-off	Causes of charge-off	Procedure for charge-off	Amount cause by related transactions or not (Y/N)
Total	--	0.00	--	--	--

Other Explanation on account receivable charge-off

N/A

**5) Top 5 other account receivable collected by arrears party at ending balance**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Enterprise	Nature	Ending Balance	Account age	Proportion in total other account receivables at period-end	Ending balance of bad debt provision
Shenzhen Emmelle Industrial Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary Intercourse funds	8,868,461.25	Within one year	98.61%	0.00
Shenye Pengji (Group) Co., Ltd.	Deposit or margin	60,222.00	1-2 years	0.67%	180.67
Huang Zeqi	Reserve	20,000.00	Within one year	0.22%	60.00
Shenzhen Hongkang Instrument Technology Co., Ltd.	Payment for equipment	11,400.00	Over 5 years	0.13%	11,400.00
Shenzhen Pengji Property Management Service Co., Ltd.	Deposit or margin	10,441.00	1-2 years	0.12%	31.32
Total		8,970,524.25		99.75%	11,671.99

**6) Account receivable with government grants involved**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Enterprise	Government grants	Ending Balance	Ending account age	Time, amount and basis of amount collection estimated
------------	-------------------	----------------	--------------------	---

N/A

**7) Other account receivable derecognition due to financial assets transfer****8) Assets and liability resulted by other account receivable transfer and continuous involvement**

Other explanation:

**3. Long-term equity investment**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance			Opening balance		
	Book balance	Impairment provision	Book value	Book balance	Impairment provision	Book value
Investment for subsidiary	21,350,000.00	1,389,620.27	19,960,379.73	21,350,000.00	1,389,620.27	19,960,379.73
Total	21,350,000.00	1,389,620.27	19,960,379.73	21,350,000.00	1,389,620.27	19,960,379.73

**(1) Investment for subsidiary**

Unit: RMB/CNY

The invested entity	Opening balance (Book value)	Changes in the period (+, -)				Ending Balance (Book value)	Ending balance of impairment provision
		Additional investment	Capital reduction	Accrual of impairment provision	Other		
Shenzhen Emmelle Industrial Co., Ltd.	10,379.73					10,379.73	1,389,620.27
Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd.	19,950,000.00					19,950,000.00	
Total	19,960,379.73					19,960,379.73	1,389,620.27

**(2) Investment for associates and joint venture**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Funded enterprise	Opening balance (Book value)	Changes in the period (+, -)								Ending Balance (Book value)	Ending balance of impairment provision
		Additional investment	Capital reduction	Investment gains recognized under equity	Other comprehensive income adjustment	Other equity change	Cash dividend or profit announced to issued	Accrual of impairment provision	Other		
I. Joint venture											
Subtotal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
II. Associated enterprise											
Subtotal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		

**(3) Other explanation**

N/A

**4. Operation revenue and operation cost**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current Period		Last Period	
	Revenue	Cost	Revenue	Cost
Main business	4,826,647.58	4,774,119.38	8,037,060.02	8,099,218.05
Other business	1,169,585.77	1,136,928.56	4,341,623.90	2,413,822.85



Total	5,996,233.35	5,911,047.94	12,378,683.92	10,513,040.90
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Revenue:

Unit: RMB/CNY

Contract type	1# Division	2# Division		Total
Product type				
Including:				
Classification by business area				
Including:				
Market or customer type				
Including:				
Contract type				
Including:				
Classification by time of goods transfer				
Including:				
Classification by contract duration				
Including:				
Classification by sales channel				
Including:				
Total				

Information relating to performance obligation:

N/A

Information relating to the transaction price assigned to the remaining performance obligation:

The amount of income corresponding to the performance obligations that have been signed at the end of this reporting period but have not yet been fulfilled or have not done with fulfillment is 0.00 yuan, among them, yuan of revenue is expected to be recognized in YEAR, yuan of revenue is expected to be recognized in YEAR, and yuan of revenue is expected to be recognized in YEAR.

Other explanation:

N/A

## 5. Investment income

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current Period	Last Period
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**6. Other**

N/A

**XVIII. Supplementary Information****1. Current non-recurring gains/losses**√Applicable Not applicable

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Amount	Note
Government subsidy reckoned into current gains/losses (except for those with normal operation business concerned, and conform to the national policies & regulations and are continuously enjoyed at a fixed or quantitative basis according to certain standards)	153,395.80	
Switch-back of provision of impairment of account receivable which are treated with separate depreciation test	721,987.00	
Other non-operation revenue and expenditure except for the aforementioned items	224,228.84	
Less: Impact on income tax	6,055.20	
Impact on minority shareholders' equity	301,006.72	
Total	792,549.72	--

Details of other gains/losses items that meets the definition of non-recurring gains/losses:

 Applicable  Not applicable

There are no other gains/losses items that meet the definition of non-recurring gains/losses in the Company.

Explain the items defined as recurring profit (gain)/loss according to the lists of extraordinary profit (gain)/loss in *Q&A Announcement No.1 on Information Disclosure for Companies Offering Their Securities to the Public -- Extraordinary Profit/loss*

 Applicable  Not applicable**2. ROE and EPS**

Profits during report period	Weighted average ROE	Earnings per share	
		Basic earnings per share (RMB/Share)	Diluted earnings per share (RMB/Share)
Net profits belong to common stock stockholders of the Company	-18.14%	-0.0027	-0.0027
Net profits belong to common stock stockholders of the Company after deducting nonrecurring gains and losses	-27.83%	-0.0041	-0.0041

**3. Difference of the accounting data under accounting rules in and out of China**

**(1) Difference of the net profit and net assets disclosed in financial report, under both IAS (International Accounting Standards) and Chinese GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Principles)**

Applicable Not applicable

**(2) Difference of the net profit and net assets disclosed in financial report, under both foreign accounting rules and Chinese GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Principles)**

Applicable Not applicable

**(3) Explain accounting difference over the accounting rules in and out of China; as for the difference adjustment for data audited by foreign auditing organ, noted the name of such foreign organ**

N/A

**4. Other**

N/A

**Board of Directors of  
Shenzhen China Bicycle Company (Holdings) Limited  
24 August 2022**