



# **SHANDONG CHENMING PAPER HOLDINGS LIMITED**

## **Interim Financial Report 2022**

**August 2022**

# I Financial Report

## I. Auditors' Report

Is the interim report audited

☐ Yes ☒ No

The interim financial report is unaudited.

## II. Financial Statements

The unit in the notes to the financial statements is: RMB

### 1. Consolidated Balance Sheet

Prepared by: Shandong Chenming Paper Holdings Limited

30 June 2022

Unit: RMB

Item	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
<strong>CURRENT ASSETS:</strong>		
Monetary funds	14,958,681,361.91	14,119,782,939.66
Financial assets held for trading	51,033,051.57	110,886,182.88
Bills receivable	742,590,000.00	—
Accounts receivable	3,344,874,025.14	2,656,517,150.46
Accounts receivable financing	912,727,537.75	435,459,341.76
Prepayments	1,029,462,815.63	891,485,078.46
Other receivables	2,211,345,141.22	2,252,864,083.00
Including: Interest receivable	—	—
Dividend receivable	3,501,220.33	—
Inventories	5,388,568,445.28	5,282,631,922.12
Non-current assets due within one year	5,216,044,182.27	5,216,934,172.61
Other current assets	1,415,587,270.63	1,903,929,492.85
<strong>Total current assets</strong>	<strong>35,270,913,831.40</strong>	<strong>32,870,490,363.80</strong>
<strong>NON-CURRENT ASSETS:</strong>		
Long-term receivables	1,727,573,276.15	1,788,759,975.35
Long-term equity investments	1,924,214,471.31	1,866,587,685.35
Other non-current financial assets	519,927,003.25	519,927,003.25
Investment property	6,357,996,507.32	6,473,538,431.91
Fixed assets	34,390,613,468.18	35,653,492,676.15
Construction in progress	802,407,685.01	197,749,526.05
Bearer biological assets	10,398,523.90	—
Right-of-use assets	188,830,653.76	197,429,176.44
Intangible assets	1,870,500,853.55	1,592,672,934.54
Goodwill	26,946,905.38	26,946,905.38
Long-term prepaid expenses	47,413,231.29	49,141,773.14
Deferred income tax assets	1,164,178,754.33	1,114,781,456.78
Other non-current assets	884,665,880.41	489,936,694.10
<strong>Total non-current assets</strong>	<strong>49,915,667,213.84</strong>	<strong>49,970,964,238.44</strong>
<strong>Total assets</strong>	<strong>85,186,581,045.24</strong>	<strong>82,841,454,602.24</strong>

# I Financial Report

## II. Financial Statements (Cont'd)

### 1. Consolidated Balance Sheet (Cont'd)

Item	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES:</b>		
Short term borrowings	36,359,663,944.57	33,523,025,186.22
Bills payable	4,035,081,278.85	3,089,512,327.40
Accounts payable	3,268,986,931.66	3,871,131,345.34
Receipts in advance	26,735,329.19	38,274,028.20
Contract liabilities	1,334,133,746.95	1,382,289,597.54
Employee benefits payable	130,627,751.53	169,899,008.01
Taxes payable	176,062,048.68	321,495,480.67
Other payables	1,544,415,534.74	1,538,013,585.93
Including: Interest payable	65,975,461.61	55,437,777.80
Dividend payable	—	—
Non-current liabilities due within one year	4,558,351,674.18	6,601,311,227.98
Other current liabilities	—	—
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>51,434,058,240.35</b>	<b>50,534,951,787.29</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES:</b>		
Long-term borrowings	5,363,235,057.03	5,276,340,154.98
Bonds payable	—	155,000,000.00
Including: Preference shares	—	—
Perpetual Bonds	—	—
Lease liabilities	54,751,617.05	57,281,205.81
Long-term payables	3,383,399,934.07	2,358,901,022.99
Provisions	325,259,082.28	325,259,082.28
Deferred income	1,521,325,740.88	1,573,681,684.25
Deferred income tax liabilities	12,761,398.95	13,210,529.74
Other non-current liabilities	—	—
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	<b>10,660,732,830.26</b>	<b>9,759,673,680.05</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>62,094,791,070.61</b>	<b>60,294,625,467.34</b>
<b>OWNERS' EQUITY:</b>		
Share capital	2,984,208,200.00	2,984,208,200.00
Other equity instruments	996,000,000.00	996,000,000.00
Including: Preference shares	—	—
Perpetual Bonds	996,000,000.00	996,000,000.00
Capital reserves	5,250,084,902.32	5,282,805,114.62
Less: Treasury shares	226,860,000.00	226,860,000.00
Other comprehensive income	-596,159,006.77	-445,582,729.36
Surplus reserves	1,212,009,109.97	1,212,009,109.97
General risk provisions	76,825,918.60	76,825,918.60
Retained profit	9,524,268,170.62	9,210,372,613.81
<b>Total equity attributable to owners of the Company</b>	<b>19,220,377,294.74</b>	<b>19,089,778,227.64</b>
Minority interest	3,871,412,679.89	3,457,050,907.26
<b>Total owners' equity</b>	<b>23,091,789,974.63</b>	<b>22,546,829,134.90</b>
<b>Total liabilities and owners' equity</b>	<b>85,186,581,045.24</b>	<b>82,841,454,602.24</b>

Legal Representative:  
Chen Hongguo

Financial controller:  
Dong Lianming

Head of the financial department:  
Zhang Bo

# I Financial Report

## II. Financial Statements (Cont'd)

### 2. Balance sheet of the Company

Unit: RMB

Item	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
<b>CURRENT ASSETS:</b>		
Monetary funds	7,063,348,459.37	6,827,656,382.37
Bills receivable	3,955,040,000.00	3,625,270,000.00
Accounts receivable	1,214,929,356.15	141,601,245.51
Accounts receivable financing	343,168,472.49	7,923,732.09
Prepayments	452,913,807.74	239,461,509.15
Other receivables	8,021,857,221.76	8,900,179,262.54
Including: Interest receivable	—	—
Dividend receivable	—	126,325,018.50
Inventories	691,539,694.58	639,423,803.30
Non-current assets due within one year	13,795,169.59	—
Other current assets	142,455,846.78	44,894,366.29
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>21,899,048,028.46</b>	<b>20,426,410,301.25</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS:</b>		
Long-term receivables	14,401,926.55	13,612,038.99
Long-term equity investments	18,826,252,125.87	18,806,029,815.18
Other non-current financial assets	119,927,003.25	119,927,003.25
Fixed assets	3,638,101,674.93	3,753,927,591.49
Construction in progress	120,165,950.03	94,436,880.66
Intangible assets	512,652,321.51	520,068,337.11
Deferred income tax assets	409,761,599.79	393,918,032.54
Other non-current assets	48,375,235.23	7,000,000.00
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>23,689,637,837.16</b>	<b>23,708,919,699.22</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>45,588,685,865.62</b>	<b>44,135,330,000.47</b>
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES:</b>		
Short-term borrowings	14,903,735,390.93	13,761,223,259.09
Bills payable	9,210,957,194.28	9,725,713,524.15
Accounts payable	1,824,630,352.59	1,129,675,956.85
Receipts in advance	—	—
Contract liabilities	1,338,045,087.62	888,114,906.08
Staff remuneration payables	59,016,682.93	57,487,223.39
Tax payables	10,423,309.95	115,257,929.68
Other payables	670,688,794.45	970,585,670.47
Including: Interest payable	77,790,375.01	55,437,777.80
Dividend receivable	—	—
Non-current liabilities due within one year	1,901,997,326.57	2,111,092,964.34
Other current liabilities	—	—
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>29,919,494,139.32</b>	<b>28,759,151,434.05</b>

# I Financial Report

## II. Financial Statements (Cont'd)

### 2. Balance sheet of the Company (Cont'd)

Item	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Long-term borrowings	1,838,330,770.83	1,779,135,700.00
Bonds payable	—	155,000,000.00
Long-term payables	293,666,383.24	52,376,768.35
Provisions	325,259,082.28	325,259,082.28
Deferred income	34,111,573.96	35,232,490.83
Deferred income tax liabilities	—	—
Other non-current liabilities	—	—
Total non-current liabilities	2,491,367,810.31	2,347,004,041.46
Total liabilities	32,410,861,949.63	31,106,155,475.51
OWNERS' EQUITY:		
Share capital	2,984,208,200.00	2,984,208,200.00
Other equity instruments	996,000,000.00	996,000,000.00
Including: Preference shares	—	—
Perpetual Bonds	996,000,000.00	996,000,000.00
Capital reserves	5,147,515,323.53	5,154,365,336.31
Less: Treasury shares	226,860,000.00	226,860,000.00
Other comprehensive income	—	—
Surplus reserves	1,199,819,528.06	1,199,819,528.06
Retained profit	3,077,140,864.40	2,921,641,460.59
Total owners' equity	13,177,823,915.99	13,029,174,524.96
Total liabilities and owners' equity	45,588,685,865.62	44,135,330,000.47

# I Financial Report

## II. Financial Statements (Cont'd)

### 3. Consolidated Income Statement

Unit: RMB

Item	First half of 2022	First half of 2021
I. Total revenue	16,676,428,365.83	17,172,816,354.53
Including: Revenue	16,676,428,365.83	17,172,816,354.53
II. Total operating costs	16,436,429,464.84	14,740,489,809.82
Including: Operating costs	14,054,949,279.20	11,861,060,977.92
Taxes and surcharges	116,108,890.55	163,794,026.94
Sales and distribution expenses	138,055,763.65	147,622,738.74
General and administrative expenses	422,766,365.85	492,048,555.49
Research and development expense	683,514,560.93	757,021,354.57
Finance expenses	1,021,034,604.66	1,318,942,156.16
Including: Interest expenses	991,475,816.56	1,399,107,777.11
Interest income	150,582,370.85	221,507,514.16
Plus: Other income	149,264,611.68	123,098,748.58
Investment income ("-" denotes loss)	-24,138,176.90	98,631,701.79
Including: Investment income from associates and joint ventures	26,616,556.58	82,955,115.52
Gain on change in fair value ("-" denotes loss)	-58,813,415.49	-99,119,691.89
Credit impairment loss ("-" denotes loss)	-25,363,341.17	-279,757,983.46
Loss on impairment of assets ("-" denotes loss)	1,936,644.09	-
Gain on disposal of assets ("-" denotes loss)	1,605,314.49	48,920,358.12
III. Operating profit ("-" denotes loss)	284,490,537.69	2,324,099,677.85
Plus: Non-operating income	1,093,429.33	18,721,283.64
Less: Non-operating expenses	10,202,739.60	2,332,530.96
IV. Total profit ("-" denotes loss)	275,381,227.42	2,340,488,430.53
Less: Income tax expenses	1,378,726.69	274,057,779.20
V. Net profit ("-" denotes loss)	274,002,500.73	2,066,430,651.33
(I) Classification according to the continuity of operation		
1. Net profit from continuing operations ("-" denotes loss)	274,002,500.73	2,066,430,651.33
2. Net profit from discontinued operations ("-" denotes loss)	-	-
(II) Classification according to ownership		
1. Net profit attributable to shareholders of the Company	230,141,463.76	2,021,095,417.54
2. Profit or loss of minority interest	43,861,036.97	45,335,233.79
VI. Net other comprehensive income after tax	-150,576,277.41	50,956,682.73
Net other comprehensive income after tax attributable to shareholders of the Company	-150,576,277.41	50,956,682.73
(I) Other comprehensive income that cannot be reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods	-	-
(II) Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods	-150,576,277.41	50,956,682.73
1. Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss under the equity method	4,743,150.54	-
2. Exchange differences arising from translation of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies	-155,319,427.95	50,956,682.73
Other comprehensive income, net of tax attributable to non-controlling interests	-	-



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## II. Financial Statements (Cont'd)

### 3. Consolidated income statement (Cont'd)

Item	First half of 2022	First half of 2021
VII. Total comprehensive income	123,426,223.32	2,117,387,334.06
Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders of the Company	79,565,186.35	2,072,052,100.27
Total comprehensive income attributable to minority interest	43,861,036.97	45,335,233.79
VIII. Earnings per share:		
(I) Basic earnings per share	0.064	0.604
(II) Diluted earnings per share	0.064	0.604

Legal Representative:  
Chen Hongguo

Financial controller:  
Dong Lianming

Head of the financial department:  
Zhang Bo

# I Financial Report

## II. Financial Statements (Cont'd)

### 4. Income statement of the Company

Unit: RMB

Item	First half of 2022	First half of 2021
I. Revenue	3,746,662,856.50	4,683,453,465.64
Less: Operating costs	3,381,230,045.73	3,511,074,075.94
Taxes and surcharges	14,470,073.85	42,172,707.76
Sales and distribution expenses	3,847,240.05	6,054,328.93
General and administrative expenses	89,156,653.40	133,937,050.37
Research and development expense	165,518,080.69	183,256,544.45
Finance expenses	210,696,803.24	206,076,531.65
Including: Interest expenses	333,394,473.97	442,271,605.59
Interest income	230,217,851.40	304,371,806.49
Plus: Other income	24,145,213.86	2,494,987.66
Investment income ("-" denotes loss)	237,259,432.75	2,679,672,292.80
Including: Investment income from associates and joint ventures	-5,337,689.31	-4,587,981.17
Gains on changes in fair value ("-" denotes loss)	-	-
Credit impairment loss ("-" denotes loss)	-722,675.75	29,056,014.19
Loss on impairment of assets ("-" denotes loss)	-	-
Gain on disposal of assets ("-" denotes loss)	172,652.98	4,656,034.96
II. Operating profit ("-" denotes loss)	142,598,583.38	3,316,761,556.15
Plus: Non-operating income	61,000.00	486,916.50
Less: Non-operating expenses	3,003,746.82	389,511.26
III. Total profit ("-" denotes total loss)	139,655,836.56	3,316,858,961.39
Less: Income tax expenses	-15,843,567.25	74,345,014.02
IV. Net profit ("-" denotes net loss)	155,499,403.81	3,242,513,947.37
(I) Net profit from continuing operations ("-" denotes net loss)	155,499,403.81	3,242,513,947.37
V. Net other comprehensive income after tax	-	-
(I) Other comprehensive income that cannot be reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods	-	-
(II) Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods	-	-
VI. Total comprehensive income	155,499,403.81	3,242,513,947.37
VII. Earnings per share:		
(I) Basic earnings per share	-	-
(II) Diluted earnings per share	-	-



# I Financial Report

## II. Financial Statements (Cont'd)

### 5. Consolidated cash flow statement

Unit: RMB

Item	First half of 2022	First half of 2021
I. Cash flows from operating activities:		
Cash received from sales of goods and rendering of services	16,841,914,152.37	19,245,544,236.25
Tax rebates received	697,745,590.84	1,118,668.30
Cash received relating to other operating activities	833,956,367.80	1,036,500,713.48
Subtotal of cash inflows from operating activities	18,373,616,111.01	20,283,163,618.03
Cash paid for goods and services	15,019,129,399.82	12,689,406,657.79
Cash paid to and for employees	721,958,063.20	639,736,604.16
Payments of taxes and surcharges	635,688,016.57	1,207,344,439.05
Cash paid relating to other operating activities	998,576,421.97	999,490,395.09
Subtotal of cash outflows from operating activities	17,375,351,901.56	15,535,978,096.09
Net cash flows from operating activities	998,264,209.45	4,747,185,521.94
II. Cash flows from investing activities:		
Cash received from investments	–	20,000,000.00
Cash received from investment income	4,740,000.00	36,500,000.00
Net cash received from disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets	3,921,115.56	104,108,628.71
Net cash received from disposal of subsidiaries and other business units	–	4,503,417.80
Cash received relating to other investing activities	–	251,414,794.52
Subtotal of cash inflows from investing activities	8,661,115.56	416,526,841.03
Cash paid for purchase of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets	815,285,839.39	221,876,188.00
Cash paid on investments	–	1,100,000,000.00
Subtotal of cash outflows from investing activities	815,285,839.39	1,321,876,188.00
Net cash flows from investing activities	-806,624,723.83	-905,349,346.97

# I Financial Report

## II. Financial Statements (Cont'd)

### 5. Consolidated cash flow statement (Cont'd)

Item	First half of 2022	First half of 2021
III. Cash flows from financing activities:		
Cash received from investments	400,000,000.00	2,500,000,000.00
Including: Cash received from subsidiaries from minority investment	400,000,000.00	2,500,000,000.00
Cash received from borrowings	17,740,613,294.18	15,114,516,924.13
Cash received relating to other financing activities	2,078,910,644.82	2,734,332,351.51
Subtotal of cash inflows from financing activities	20,219,523,939.00	20,348,849,275.64
Cash repayments of amounts borrowed	16,096,915,969.19	16,987,908,936.87
Cash paid for dividend and profit distribution or interest payment	1,053,952,956.06	1,427,506,125.27
Including: Dividend and profit paid by subsidiaries to minority shareholders	—	48,309,125.87
Cash paid relating to other financing activities	3,310,774,061.40	5,519,292,287.81
Subtotal of cash outflows from financing activities	20,461,642,986.65	23,934,707,349.95
Net cash flows from financing activities	-242,119,047.65	-3,585,858,074.31
IV. Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	24,169,806.97	-19,367,887.88
V. Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	-26,309,755.06	236,610,212.78
Plus: Balance of cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the period	3,168,915,847.02	4,389,169,963.79
VI. Balance of cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the period	3,142,606,091.96	4,625,780,176.57

# I Financial Report

## II. Financial Statements (Cont'd)

### 6. Cash flow statement of the Company

Unit: RMB

Item	First half of 2022	First half of 2021
1. Cash flows from operating activities:		
Cash received from sales of goods and rendering of services	3,937,092,906.31	5,570,459,385.98
Tax rebates received	9,335,732.78	90,900.00
Cash received relating to other operating activities	268,488,989.46	163,966,043.41
Subtotal of cash inflows from operating activities	4,214,917,628.55	5,734,516,329.39
Cash paid for goods and services	3,559,003,036.92	3,201,957,139.47
Cash paid to and for employees	168,707,495.45	175,948,976.35
Payments of taxes and surcharges	146,897,297.11	176,576,815.11
Cash paid relating to other operating activities	255,001,227.95	301,406,268.10
Subtotal of cash outflows from operating activities	4,129,609,057.43	3,855,889,199.03
Net cash flows from operating activities	85,308,571.12	1,878,627,130.36
II. Cash flows from investing activities:		
Cash received from investments	–	20,000,000.00
Cash received from investment income	401,816,698.06	2,284,760,273.97
Net cash received from disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets	3,527,572.65	847,248.68
Cash received relating to other investing activities	–	251,414,794.52
Subtotal of cash inflows from investing activities	405,344,270.71	2,557,022,317.17
Cash paid for purchase of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets	12,870,064.02	–
Cash paid on investments	–	882,210,000.00
Cash paid relating to other investing activities	–	–
Subtotal of cash outflows used in investing activities	12,870,064.02	882,210,000.00
Net cash flows from investing activities	392,474,206.69	1,674,812,317.17

# I Financial Report

## II. Financial Statements (Cont'd)

### 6. Cash flow statement of the Company (Cont'd)

Item	First half of 2022	First half of 2021
III. Cash flows from financing activities:		
Cash received from borrowings	10,531,501,508.20	10,020,478,661.27
Cash received relating to other financing activities	247,000,000.00	156,665,920.24
Subtotal of cash inflows from financing activities	10,778,501,508.20	10,177,144,581.51
Cash repayments of amounts borrowed	10,584,544,305.53	8,736,105,095.52
Cash paid for dividend and profit distribution or interest payment	320,363,139.80	219,435,214.79
Cash paid relating to other financing activities	307,022,816.27	4,871,112,670.18
Subtotal of cash outflows from financing activities	11,211,930,261.60	13,826,652,980.49
Net cash flows from financing activities	-433,428,753.40	-3,649,508,398.98
IV. Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	6,179,448.15	2,460,284.82
V. Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	50,533,472.56	-93,608,666.63
Plus: Balance of cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the period	893,454,314.56	301,284,723.52
VI. Balance of cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the period	943,987,787.12	207,676,056.89

## 7. Consolidated statement of changes in owners' equity

Amounts for the period

Unit: RMB

## Amounts for the prior year

Unit: RMB

SHANDONG CHENMING PAPER HOLDINGS LIMITED  
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## II. Financial Statements (Cont'd)

### 8. Statement of changes in owners' equity of the Company

Amounts for the period

Unit: RMB

Item	First half of 2022											
	Other equity instruments				Other				Total owners' equity			
	Share capital	Preference shares	Perpetual Bonds	Others	Share capital	Treasury shares	Less: comprehensive income	Special reserves	Surplus reserves	Retained profit	Others	
I. Balance as at the end of the prior year	2,984,208,200.00	-	996,000,000.00	-	5,154,365,336.31	226,860,000.00	-	-	1,199,819,526.06	2,921,641,460.59	-	13,029,174,524.96
II. Balance as at the beginning of the year	2,984,208,200.00	-	996,000,000.00	-	5,154,365,336.31	226,860,000.00	-	-	1,199,819,526.06	2,921,641,460.59	-	13,029,174,524.96
III. Changes in the period												
(" - " denotes decrease)												
(I) Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-6,850,012.78	-	-	-	-	155,499,403.81	-	148,649,391.03
(II) Capital paid in and reduced by owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155,499,403.81	-	155,499,403.81
1. Amount of share-based payments recognised in owners' equity	-	-	-	-	-6,850,012.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-6,850,012.78
(III) Profit distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(IV) Transfer within owners' equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV. Balance as at the end of the period	2,984,208,200.00	-	996,000,000.00	-	5,147,515,323.53	226,860,000.00	-	-	1,199,819,526.06	3,077,140,864.40	-	13,177,823,915.99

## II. Financial Statements (Cont'd)

### 8. Statement of changes in owners' equity of the Company (Cont'd)

Amounts for the prior year

Unit: RMB

Item	Other equity instruments					First half of 2021				Total owners' equity		
	Share capital	Preference shares	Perpetual Bonds	Others	Share capital	Treasury shares	Less: comprehensive income	Special reserves	Surplus reserves		Retained profit	Others
I. Balance as at the end of the prior year	2,984,208,200.00	4,477,500,000.00	996,000,000.00	-	5,124,308,464.42	226,860,000.00	-	-	1,199,819,528.06	718,245,947.72	-	15,273,222,140.20
II. Balance as at the beginning of the year	2,984,208,200.00	4,477,500,000.00	996,000,000.00	-	5,124,308,464.42	226,860,000.00	-	-	1,199,819,528.06	718,245,947.72	-	15,273,222,140.20
III. Changes in the period												
("—" denotes decrease)												
(I) Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(II) Capital paid in and reduced by owners	-	-2,238,750,000.00	-	-	15,080,034.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-2,223,669,965.11
1. Capital paid by holders of other equity instruments	-	-2,238,750,000.00	-	-	-11,250,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-2,250,000,000.00
2. Amount of share-based payments recognised in owners' equity	-	-	-	-	26,330,034.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,330,034.89
(III) Profit distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-759,144,485.66	-	-759,144,485.66
1. Distribution to owners (or shareholders)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-759,144,485.66	-	-759,144,485.66
IV. Balance as at the end of the period	2,984,208,200.00	2,238,750,000.00	996,000,000.00	-	5,139,388,499.31	226,860,000.00	-	-	1,199,819,528.06	3,201,615,409.43	-	15,532,921,636.80

## III. General Information of the Company

### 1. Company overview

The predecessor of Shandong Chenming Paper Holdings Limited (hereinafter referred to as the “Company”) was Shandong Shouguang Paper Mill Corporation, which was changed as a joint stock company with limited liability through offering to specific investors in May 1993. In December 1996, with approval by Lu Gai Zi [1996] No. 270 issued by the People’s Government of Shandong Province and Zheng Wei [1996] No. 59 of the Securities Committee of the State Council, the Company was changed as a joint stock company with limited liability established by share offer.

In May 1997, with approval by Zheng Wei Fa [1997] No. 26 issued by the Securities Committee of the State Council, the Company issued 115,000,000 domestic listed foreign shares (B shares) under public offering, which were listed and traded on Shenzhen Stock Exchange from 26 May 1997.

In September 2000, with approval by Zheng Jian Gong Si Zi [2000] No. 151 issued by the China Securities Regulatory Commission, the Company issued an additional 70,000,000 RMB ordinary shares (A shares), which were listed and traded on Shenzhen Stock Exchange from 20 November 2000.

In June 2008, with approval by the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited, the Company issued 355,700,000 H shares. At the same time, 35,570,000 H shares were allocated to the National Council for Social Security Fund by our relevant state-owned shareholder and converted into overseas listed foreign shares (H shares) for the purpose of reducing the number of state-owned shares. The additionally issued H shares were listed and traded on Hong Kong Stock Exchange on 18 June 2008.

As at 30 June 2022, the total share capital of the Company was changed to 2,984,208,200 shares. For details, please refer to Note VII. 39.

The Company has established a corporate governance structure comprising the general meeting, the board of directors and the supervisory committee, and has manufacturing business centre, supply chain management centre, business department, marketing department, financial capital management centre, enterprise management centre, public utilities centre, securities investment department, audit department and other departments.

The Company and its subsidiaries are principally engaged in, among other things, processing and sale of paper products (including machine-made paper and paper board), paper making raw materials and machinery; generation and sale of electric power and thermal power; forestry, saplings growing, processing and sale of timber; manufacturing, processing and sale of wood products; and hotel service, and equipment financial and operating leasing, investment properties and property service.

The financial statements and notes thereto were approved at the second meeting of the tenth session of the board of directors of the Company (the “Board”) on 30 August 2022.

### 2. Scope of consolidation

Subsidiaries of the Company included in the scope of consolidation in 2022 totalled 75. For details, please refer to Note IX “Equity in other entities”. The scope of consolidation of the Company during the year had one more company included and one company less compared to the prior year. For details, please refer to Note VIII “Changes in the scope of consolidation”.

# I Financial Report

## IV. Basis of Preparation of the Financial Statements

### 1. Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with the accounting standards for business enterprises, the application guidelines thereof, interpretations and other related rules (hereinafter referred to as “ASBEs”) promulgated by the Ministry of Finance. In addition, the Company also discloses relevant financial information in accordance with the Preparation Rules for Information Disclosure by Companies Offering Securities to the Public No. 15 - General Provisions on Financial Reports (revised in 2014) of the CSRC.

The financial statements are presented on a going concern.

The Company’s financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis. Except for certain financial instruments, the financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention. In the event that depreciation of assets occurs, a provision for impairment is made accordingly in accordance with the relevant regulations

### 2. Going concern

No facts or circumstances comprise a material uncertainty about the Company’s going concern basis within 12 months since the end of the reporting period.

## V. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates

Specific accounting policies and accounting estimates are indicated as follows:

The Company and its subsidiaries are principally engaged in machine-made paper, electricity and heat, construction materials, paper making chemical products, financial leasing, hotel management and other operations. The Company and its subsidiaries formulated certain specific accounting policies and accounting estimates for the transactions and matters such as revenue recognition, determination of performance progress and R&D expenses based on their actual production and operation characteristics pursuant to the requirements under the relevant accounting standards for business enterprises. For details, please refer to this Note V. 36 “Revenue”. For the critical accounting judgments and estimates made by the management, please refer to Note V. 40 “Change of Significant accounting policies and accounting estimates”.

### 1. Statement of compliance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises

These financial statements have been prepared in conformity with the ASBEs, which truly and fully reflect the financial position of the consolidated entity and the Company as at 30 June 2022 and relevant information such as the operating results and cash flows of the consolidated entity and the Company for the first half of 2022.

### 2. Accounting period

The accounting period of the Company is from 1 January to 31 December of each calendar year.

### 3. Operating cycle

The operating cycle of the Company lasts for 12 months.

## V. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates (Cont'd)

### 4. Functional currency

The functional currency of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries is Renminbi ("RMB"). Overseas subsidiaries of the Company recognise U.S. dollar ("USD" or "US\$"), Japanese yen ("JPY"), Euro ("EUR") and South Korean Won ("KRW") as their respective functional currency according to the general economic environment in which these subsidiaries operate. The Company prepares the financial statements in RMB.

### 5. Accounting treatment of business combinations under common control and not under common control

#### (1) Business combination under common control

For the business combination involving entities under common control, the assets and liabilities of the party being merged that are obtained in the business combination by the absorbing party shall be measured at the carrying amounts as recorded by the ultimate controlling party in the consolidated financial statements at the combination date, except for the adjustments of different accounting policies. The difference between the carrying amount of the consideration paid for the combination (or the aggregate nominal value of shares issued as consideration) and the carrying amount of the net assets obtained in the combination is charged to the capital reserve (share capital premium/capital premium). If the capital reserve (share capital premium/capital premium) is not sufficient to absorb the difference, any excess shall be adjusted against retained earnings.

#### *Business combinations involving entities under common control and achieved in stages*

In the separate financial statements, the initial investment cost is calculated based on the shareholding portion of the assets and liabilities obtained and are measured at the carrying amounts as recorded by the party being merged at the combination date. The difference between the initial investment cost and the sum of the carrying amount of the original investment cost prior to the combination and the carrying amount of consideration paid for the combination is adjusted to the capital reserve (share capital premium/capital premium), if the capital reserve is not sufficient to absorb the difference, the excess difference shall be adjusted to retained earnings.

In the consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the party being merged that are obtained at the combination by the absorbing party shall be measured at the carrying value as recorded by the ultimate controlling party in the consolidated financial statements at combination date, except for adjustments of different accounting policies. The difference between the sum of the carrying value from original shareholding portion and the new investment cost incurred at combination date and the carrying value of net assets obtained at combination date shall be adjusted to capital reserve (share capital premium/capital premium), if the balance of capital reserve is not sufficient to absorb the differences, any excess is adjusted to retained earnings. The long-term investment prior to the absorbing party obtaining the control of the party being merged, the recognised profit or loss, comprehensive income and other change of owners' equity at the closer date of the acquisition date and combination date under common control shall separately offset the opening balance of retained earnings and profit or loss during comparative statements.

#### (2) Business combination not under common control

For business combinations involving entities not under common control, the cost for each combination is measured at the aggregate fair value at acquisition date, of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity securities issued by the acquirer in exchange for control of the acquiree. At acquisition date, the acquired assets, liabilities or contingent liabilities of acquiree are measured at their fair value.



## V. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates (Cont'd)

### 5. Accounting treatment of business combinations under common control and not under common control (Cont'd)

#### (2) Business combination not under common control (Cont'd)

Where the cost of combination exceeds the acquirer's interest in the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets, the difference is recognised as goodwill, and subsequently measured on the basis of its cost minus accumulative impairment provision; Where the cost of combination is less than the acquirer's interest in the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets, the difference is recognised in profit or loss for the current period after reassessment.

#### *Business combinations involving entities not under common control and achieved in stages*

In the separate financial statements, the initial investment cost of the investment is the sum of the carrying amount of the equity investment held by the entity prior to the acquisition date and the additional investment cost at the acquisition date. The disposal accounting policy of other comprehensive income related with equity investment prior to the acquisition date recognised under equity method shall be compliance with the method when the acquiree disposes the related assets or liabilities. Owners' equity due to the changes of other owners' equity other than the changes of net profit, other comprehensive income and profit distribution shall be transferred to profit or loss for current period when disposed of. If the equity investment held by the entity prior to the acquisition date is measured at fair value, the cumulative changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income shall be transferred to retained earnings for current period when accounted for using cost method.

In the consolidation financial statements, the combination cost is the sum of consideration paid at acquisition date and fair value of the acquiree's equity investment held prior to acquisition date; the cost of equity of the acquiree held prior to acquisition date shall be remeasured at the fair value at acquisition date, the difference between the fair value and carrying amount shall be recognised as investment income or loss for the current period. Other comprehensive income and changes of investment equity related with acquiree's equity held prior to acquisition date shall be transferred to investment profit or loss for current period at acquisition date, except for the other comprehensive income incurred by the changes of net assets or net liabilities due to the remeasurement of defined benefit plans.

#### (3) Transaction fees attribution during business combination

The audit, legal, valuation advisory and other intermediary fees and other relevant administrative expenses arising from business combinations are recognised in profit or loss when incurred. Transaction costs of equity or debt securities issued as the considerations of business combination are included in the initial recognition amounts.



## V. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates (Cont'd)

### 6. Preparation of consolidated financial statements

#### (1) Scope of consolidation

The scope of consolidation of the consolidated financial statements is determined on the basis of control. The term “control” refers to the fact that the Company has power over the investee and is entitled to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of those returns. A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the Company (including an enterprise, a separable part of an investee, a structured entity, etc.).

#### (2) Basis for preparation of the consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements are prepared by the Company based on the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries and other relevant information. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the accounting policies and accounting periods of the Company and its subsidiaries shall be consistent, and intracompany significant transactions and balances are eliminated.

A subsidiary and its business acquired through a business combination involving entities under common control during the reporting period shall be included in the scope of the consolidation of the Company from the date of being controlled by the ultimate controlling party, and its operating results and cash flows from the date of being controlled by the ultimate controlling party are included in the consolidated profit or loss statement and the consolidated cash flow statement, respectively.

For a subsidiary and its business acquired through a business combination involving entities not under common control during the reporting period, its income, expenses and profits are included in the consolidated profit or loss statement, and cash flows are included in the consolidated cash flow statement from the acquisition date to the end of the reporting period.

The shareholders' equity of the subsidiaries that is not attributable to the Company is presented under shareholders' equity in the consolidated balance sheet as minority interest. The portion of net profit or loss of subsidiaries for the period attributable to minority interest is presented in the consolidated income statement under the “profit or loss of minority interest”. When the amount of loss attributable to the minority shareholders of a subsidiary exceeds the minority shareholders' portion of the opening balance of owners' equity of the subsidiary, the excess amount shall be allocated against minority interest.

#### (3) Acquisition of non-controlling interests in subsidiaries

The difference between the long-term equity investments costs acquired by the acquisition of non-controlling interests and the share of the net assets from subsidiaries from the date of acquisition or the date of combination based on the new shareholding ratio, as well as the difference between the proceeds from the partial disposal of the equity investment without losing control over its subsidiary and the disposal of the long-term equity investment corresponding to the share of the net assets of the subsidiaries from the date of acquisition or the date of combination, is adjusted to the capital reserve (share capital premium), if the capital reserve is not sufficient, any excess is adjusted to retained earnings.

#### (4) Accounting treatment for loss of control over subsidiaries

For the loss of control over a subsidiary due to disposal of a portion of the equity investment or other reasons, the remaining equity is measured at fair value on the date when the control is lost. The difference arising from the sum of consideration received for disposal of equity interest and the fair value of remaining equity interest over the sum of the share of the carrying amount of net assets of the former subsidiary calculated continuously from the purchase date based on the shareholding percentage before disposal and the goodwill is recognised as investment income in the period when the control is lost.

Other comprehensive income related to equity investment in the former subsidiary shall be transferred to current profit or loss at the time when the control is lost, except for other comprehensive income arising from changes in net assets or net liabilities due to remeasurement of defined benefit plan by the investee.

## V. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates (Cont'd)

### 7. Classification of joint arrangements and accounting treatment for joint ventures

A joint arrangement refers to an arrangement of two or more parties have joint control. The joint arrangements of the Company comprise joint operations and joint ventures.

#### (1) Joint operations

Joint operations refer to a joint arrangement during which the Company is entitled to relevant assets and obligations of this arrangement.

The Company recognises the following items in relation to its interest in a joint operation and accounts for them in accordance with the relevant ASBEs:

- A. the assets held solely by it and assets held jointly according to its share;
- B. the liabilities assumed solely by it and liabilities assumed jointly according to its share;
- C. the revenue from sale of output from joint operations;
- D. the revenue from sale of output from joint operations according to its share;
- E. the fees solely incurred by it and fees incurred from joint operations according to its share.

#### (2) Joint ventures

Joint ventures refer to a joint arrangement during which the Company only is entitled to net assets of this arrangement.

The Company accounts for its investments in joint ventures in accordance with the requirements relating to accounting treatment using equity method for long-term equity investments.

### 8. Standards for recognising cash and cash equivalents

Cash refers to cash on hand and deposits readily available for payment purpose. Cash equivalents refer to short-term and highly liquid investments held by the Company which are readily convertible into known amount of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of value change.

## V. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates (Cont'd)

### 9. Foreign currency operations and translation of statements denominated in foreign currency

#### (1) Foreign currency operations

The foreign currency operations of the Company are translated into the functional currency at the prevailing spot exchange rate on the date of exchange.

On the balance sheet date, foreign currency monetary items shall be translated at the spot exchange rate on the balance sheet date. The exchange difference arising from the difference between the spot exchange rate on the balance sheet date and the spot exchange rate upon initial recognition or the last balance sheet date will be recognised in profit or loss for the period. The foreign currency non-monetary items measured at historical cost shall still be measured by the functional currency translated at the spot exchange rate on the date of the transaction. Foreign currency non-monetary items measured at fair value are translated at the spot exchange rate on the date of determination of the fair value. The difference between the amounts of the functional currency before and after the translation will be recognised in profit or loss or other comprehensive income for the period based on the nature of the non-monetary items.

#### (2) Translation of financial statements denominated in foreign currency

When translating the financial statements denominated in foreign currency of overseas subsidiaries, assets and liabilities on the balance sheet are translated at the spot exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date; owner's equity items except for "retained profit" are translated at the spot exchange rates at the dates on which such items arose.

Income and expenses items in the profit or loss statement are translated at the prevailing spot exchange rate on the transaction date.

All items in the cash flow statements shall be translated at the prevailing spot exchange rate on the date that the cash flow transaction occurred. Effects arising from changes of exchange rate on cash shall be presented separately as the "effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents" item in the cash flow statements.

The differences arising from translation of financial statements shall be included in the "other comprehensive income" item in owners' equity in the balance sheet.

On disposal of foreign operations and loss of control, exchange differences arising from the translation of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies related to the disposed foreign operations which has been included in owners' equity in the balance sheet, shall be transferred to profit or loss in whole or in proportionate share in the period in which the disposal took place.

## V. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates (Cont'd)

### 10. Financial instruments

A financial instrument is a contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one party and a financial liability or equity instrument of another party.

#### (1) Recognition and derecognition of financial instruments

Financial asset or financial liability will be recognised when the Company became one of the parties under a financial instrument contract.

Financial asset that satisfied any of the following criteria shall be derecognised:

- ① the contract right to receive the cash flows of the financial asset has terminated;
- ② the financial asset has been transferred and meets the derecognition criteria for the transfer of financial asset as described below.

A financial liability (or a part thereof) is derecognised only when the present obligation is discharged in full or in part. If an agreement is entered between the Company (debtor) and a creditor to replace the existing financial liabilities with new financial liabilities, and the contractual terms of the new financial liabilities are substantially different from those of the existing financial liabilities, the existing financial liabilities shall be derecognised and the new financial liabilities shall be recognised.

Conventionally traded financial assets shall be recognised and derecognised at the trading date.

#### (2) Classification and measurement of financial assets

The Company classifies the financial assets according to the business model for managing the financial assets and characteristics of the contractual cash flows as follows: financial assets measured at amortised cost, financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, and financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

##### *Financial assets measured at amortised cost*

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated at fair value through other comprehensive income:

The Company's business model for managing such financial assets is to collect contractual cash flows;

The contractual terms of the financial asset stipulate that cash flows generated on specific dates are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Subsequent to initial recognition, such financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. A gain or loss on a financial asset that is measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship shall be recognised in profit or loss for the current period when the financial asset is derecognised, amortised using the effective interest method or with impairment recognised.



## V. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates (Cont'd)

### 10. Financial instruments (Cont'd)

#### (2) Classification and measurement of financial assets (Cont'd)

##### *Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income*

A financial asset is classified as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated at fair value through profit or loss:

The Company's business model for managing such financial assets is achieved both by collecting collect contractual cash flows and selling such financial assets;

The contractual terms of the financial asset stipulate that cash flows generated on specific dates are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Subsequent to initial recognition, such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest calculated using the effective interest method, impairment losses or gains and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss for the current period, and other gains or losses are recognised in other comprehensive income. On derecognition, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit or loss.

##### *Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss*

The Company classifies the financial assets other than those measured at amortised cost and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss. Upon initial recognition, the Company irrevocably designates certain financial assets that are required to be measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss in order to eliminate or significantly reduce accounting mismatch.

Upon initial recognition, such financial assets are measured at fair value. Except for those held for hedging purposes, gains or losses (including interests and dividend income) arising from such financial assets are recognised in the profit or loss for the current period.

The business model for managing financial assets refers to how the Company manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. That is, the Company's business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling financial assets or both. The Company determines the business model for managing financial assets on the basis of objective facts and specific business objectives for managing financial assets determined by key management personnel.

The Company assesses the characteristics of the contractual cash flows of financial assets to determine whether the contractual cash flows generated by the relevant financial assets on a specific date are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The principal refers to the fair value of the financial assets at the initial recognition. Interest includes consideration for the time value of money, for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks, costs and profits. In addition, the Company evaluates the contractual terms that may result in a change in the time distribution or amount of contractual cash flows from a financial asset to determine whether it meets the requirements of the above contractual cash flow characteristics.

## V. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates (Cont'd)

### 10. Financial instruments (Cont'd)

#### (2) Classification and measurement of financial assets (Cont'd)

##### *Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (Cont'd)*

All affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model where the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets; otherwise, financial assets shall not be reclassified after initial recognition.

Financial assets are measured at fair value upon initial recognition. For financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, relevant transaction costs are directly recognised in profit or loss for the current period. For other categories of financial assets, relevant transaction costs are included in the amount initially recognised. Accounts receivable or notes receivable arising from sales of goods or rendering services, without significant financing component are initially recognised based on the transaction price expected to be entitled by the Company.

#### (3) Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

At initial recognition, financial liabilities of the Company are classified as financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost. For financial liabilities not classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss, relevant transaction costs are included in the amount initially recognised.

##### *Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss*

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise held-for-trading financial liabilities and financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition. Such financial liabilities are subsequently measured at fair value, and the gains or losses from the change in fair value and the dividend or interest expenses related to the financial liabilities are included in the profit or loss of the current period.

##### *Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost*

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, and the gains or losses arising from derecognition or amortisation are recognised in profit or loss for the current period.

##### *Classification between financial liabilities and equity instruments*

A financial liability is a liability if:

- ① it has a contractual obligation to pay in cash or other financial assets to other parties.
- ② it has a contractual obligation to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities under potential adverse condition with other parties.
- ③ it is a non-derivative instrument contract which will or may be settled with the entity's own equity instruments, and the entity will deliver a variable number of its own equity instruments according to such contract.
- ④ it is a derivative instrument contract which will or may be settled with the entity's own equity instruments, except for a derivative instrument contract that exchanges a fixed amount of cash or other financial asset with a fixed number of its own equity instruments.



## V. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates (Cont'd)

### 10. Financial instruments (Cont'd)

#### (3) Classification and measurement of financial liabilities (Cont'd)

##### *Classification between financial liabilities and equity instruments (Cont'd)*

Equity instruments are any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

If the Company cannot unconditionally avoid the performance of a contractual obligation by paying cash or delivering other financial assets, the contractual obligation meets the definition of financial liabilities.

Where a financial instrument must or may be settled with the Company's own equity instruments, the Company's own equity instruments used to settle such instrument should be considered as to whether it is as a substitute for cash or other financial assets or for the purpose of enabling the holder of the instrument to be entitled to the remaining interest in the assets of the issuer after deducting all of its liabilities. For the former, it is a financial liability of the Company; for the latter, it is the Company's own equity instruments.

#### (4) Fair value of financial instruments

The methods for determining the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities are set out in Note V. 41.

#### (5) Impairment of financial assets

The Company makes provision for impairment based on expected credit losses (ECLs) on the following items:  
Financial assets measured at amortised cost;

Receivables and debt investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income;

Contract assets as defined in the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 14 – Revenue;

Lease receivables;

Financial guarantee contracts (except those measured at fair value through profit or loss or formed by continuing involvement of transferred financial assets or the transfer does not qualify for derecognition).

## V. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates (Cont'd)

### 10. Financial instruments (Cont'd)

#### (5) Impairment of financial assets (Cont'd)

##### *Measurement of ECLs*

ECLs are the weighted average of credit losses of financial instruments weighted by the risk of default. Credit losses refer to the difference between all contractual cash flows receivable according to the contract and discounted according to the original effective interest rate and all cash flows expected to be received, i.e. the present value of all cash shortages.

The Company takes into account reasonable and well-founded information such as past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions, and calculates the probability-weighted amount of the present value of the difference between the cash flows receivable from the contract and the cash flows expected to be received weighted by the risk of default.

The Company measures ECLs of financial instruments at different stages. If the credit risk of the financial instrument did not increase significantly upon initial recognition, it is at the first stage, and the Company makes provision for impairment based on the ECLs within the next 12 months; if the credit risk of a financial instrument increased significantly upon initial recognition but has not yet incurred credit impairment, it is at the second stage, and the Company makes provision for impairment based on the lifetime ECLs of the instrument; if the financial instrument incurred credit impairment upon initial recognition, it is at the third stage, and the Company makes provision for impairment based on the lifetime ECLs of the instrument.

For financial instruments with low credit risk on the balance sheet date, the Company assumes that the credit risk did not increase significantly upon initial recognition, and makes provision for impairment based on the ECLs within the next 12 months.

Lifetime ECLs represent the ECLs resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECLs are the ECLs resulting from possible default events on a financial instrument within 12 months (or a shorter period if the expected life of the financial instrument is less than 12 months) after the balance sheet date, and is a portion of lifetime ECLs.

The maximum period to be considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk, including renewal options.

For the financial instruments at the first and second stages and with low credit risks, the Company calculates the interest income based on the book balance and the effective interest rate before deducting the impairment provisions. For financial instruments at the third stage, interest income is calculated based on the amortised cost after deducting impairment provisions made from the book balance and the effective interest rate.

## V. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates (Cont'd)

### 10. Financial instruments (Cont'd)

#### (5) Impairment of financial assets (Cont'd)

##### *Bills receivable and accounts receivable*

For bills receivable and accounts receivable, regardless of whether there is a significant financing component, the Company always makes provision for impairment at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

When the Company is unable to assess the information of ECLs for an individual financial asset at a reasonable cost, it classifies bills receivable and accounts receivable into portfolios based on the credit risk characteristics, and calculates the ECLs on a portfolio basis. The basis for determining the portfolios is as follows:

##### A. Bills receivable

Bills receivable portfolio 1: Bank acceptance bills

Bills receivable portfolio 2: Commercial acceptance bills

##### B. Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable portfolio 1: Due from related party customers

Accounts receivable portfolio 2: Receivables from non-related party customers

Accounts receivable portfolio 3: Factoring receivables

For bills receivable and contract assets classified as a portfolio, the Company refers to the historical credit loss experience, combined with the current situation and the forecast of future economic conditions, to calculate the ECLs based on default risk exposure and lifetime ECL rate.

For accounts receivable classified as a portfolio, the Company refers to the historical credit loss experience, combined with the current situation and the forecast of future economic conditions, to prepare a comparison table of the ageing/overdue days of accounts receivable and the lifetime ECL rate to calculate the ECLs.

##### *Other receivables*

The Company classifies other receivables into portfolios based on credit risk characteristics, and calculates the ECLs on a portfolio basis. The basis for determining the portfolios is as follows:

Other receivables portfolio 1: Amount due from government authorities

Other receivables portfolio 2: Amount due from related parties

Other receivables portfolio 3: Other receivables

For other receivables classified as a portfolio, the Company calculates the ECLs based on default risk exposure and the ECL rate over the next 12 months or the entire lifetime.

## V. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates (Cont'd)

### 10. Financial instruments (Cont'd)

#### (5) Impairment of financial assets (Cont'd)

##### *Long-term receivables*

The Company's long-term receivables include finance lease receivables and deposits receivable.

The Company classifies the finance lease receivables, deposits receivable and other receivables into portfolios based on the credit risk characteristics, and calculates the ECLs on a portfolio basis. The basis for determining the portfolios is as follows:

##### A. Finance lease receivables

Finance lease receivables portfolio 1: Receivables not past due

Finance lease receivables portfolio 2: Overdue receivables

##### B. Other long-term receivables

Other long-term receivables portfolio 1: Deposits receivable

Other long-term receivables portfolio 2: Other receivables

For deposits receivable and receivables for construction projects, the Company refers to the historical credit loss experience, combined with the current situation and the forecast of future economic conditions, and calculates the ECLs based on default risk exposure and lifetime ECL rate.

Except for those of finance lease receivables and deposits receivable, the ECLs of other receivables and long-term receivables classified as a portfolio are measured based on default risk exposure and ECL rate over the next 12 months or the entire lifetime.

##### *Debt investments and other debt investments*

For debt investments and other debt investments, the Company measures the ECLs based on the nature of the investment, the types of counterparty and risk exposure, and default risk exposure and ECL rate within the next 12 months or the entire lifetime.

## V. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates (Cont'd)

### 10. Financial instruments (Cont'd)

#### (5) Impairment of financial assets (Cont'd)

##### *Assessment of significant increase in credit risk*

In assessing whether the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly upon initial recognition, the Company compares the risk of default of the financial instrument at the balance sheet date with that at the date of initial recognition to determine the relative change in risk of default within the expected lifetime of the financial instrument.

In determining whether the credit risk has increased significantly upon initial recognition, the Company considers reasonable and well-founded information, including forward-looking information, which can be obtained without unnecessary extra costs or efforts. Information considered by the Company includes:

The debtor's failure to make payments of principal and interest on their contractually due dates;

An actual or expected significant deterioration in a financial instrument's external or internal credit rating (if any);

An actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor;

Existing or expected changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment that have a significant adverse effect on the debtor's ability to meet its obligation to the Company.

Depending on the nature of the financial instruments, the Company assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on either an individual basis or a collective basis. When the assessment is performed on a collective basis, the financial instruments are grouped based on their common credit risk characteristics, such as past due information and credit risk ratings.

The Company determines that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

##### *Credit-impaired financial assets*

At balance sheet date, the Company assesses whether financial assets measured at amortised cost and debt investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are credit-impaired. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have an adverse effect on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable events:

Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or debtor;

A breach of contract by the debtor, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;

For economic or contractual reasons relating to the debtor's financial difficulty, the Company having granted to the debtor a concession that would not otherwise consider;

It becoming probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;

The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties of the issuer or debtor.



## V. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates (Cont'd)

### 10. Financial instruments (Cont'd)

#### (5) Impairment of financial assets (Cont'd)

##### *Presentation of provisions for ECLs*

ECLs are remeasured at each balance sheet date to reflect changes in the financial instrument's credit risk upon initial recognition. Any change in the ECL amount is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for the current period. For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the provisions of impairment is deducted from the carrying amount of the financial assets presented in the balance sheet; for debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income, the Company makes provisions of impairment in other comprehensive income without reducing the carrying amount of the financial asset.

##### *Write-offs*

The book balance of a financial asset is directly written off to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery of the contractual cash flows of the financial asset (either partially or in full). Such write-off constitutes derecognition of such financial asset. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

If a write-off of financial assets is subsequently recovered, the recovery is credited to profit or loss in the period in which the recovery occurs.

#### (6) Transfer of financial assets

Transfer of financial assets refers to the transfer or delivery of financial assets to another party other than the issuer of such financial assets (the transferee).

If the Company transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset to the transferee, the financial asset shall be derecognised. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset, the financial asset shall not be derecognised.

If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, it accounts for the transaction as follows: if the Company does not retain control, it derecognises the financial asset and recognises any resulting assets or liabilities; if the control over the financial asset is not waived, the relevant financial asset is recognised according to the extent of its continuing involvement in the transferred financial asset and the relevant liability is recognised accordingly.

#### (7) Offset of financial assets and financial liabilities

If the Company owns the legitimate rights of offsetting the recognised financial assets and financial liabilities, which are enforceable currently, and the Company plans to realise the financial assets or to clear off the financial liabilities on a net amount basis or simultaneously, the net amount of financial assets and financial liabilities shall be presented in the balance sheet upon offsetting. Otherwise, financial assets and financial liabilities are presented separately in the balance sheet without offsetting.



## V. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates (Cont'd)

### 11. Bills receivable

#### Method for determining the ECLs of bills receivable

The Company measures the loss provisions for bills receivable in accordance with the ECLs amount for the entire period. Based on the credit risk characteristics of bills receivable, bills receivable are divided into different groups:

Item	Basis for determining the groups
Bank acceptance bills	The acceptance party is a bank with less credit risk
Commercial acceptance bills	The acceptance party is a company with higher credit risk

### 12. Accounts receivable

#### Method for determining the ECLs of accounts receivable

For receivables and contract assets that do not contain significant financing components, the Company measures loss provisions based on the ECL amount for the entire period.

For receivables, contract assets and lease receivables that contain significant financing components, the Company chooses to always measure the loss provision based on the ECL amount for the entire period.

In addition to accounts receivable and contract assets which are individually assessed for credit risk, they are also classified into different groups based on their credit risk characteristics:

Item	Basis for determining the groups
Amount due from related parties	This group comprises amounts due from related parties with lower risks.
Factoring receivables	This group comprises factoring receivables with special risks.
Amount due from distributor customers	This group comprises receivables with their ageing as credit risk characteristics.

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## V. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates (Cont'd)

### 13. Accounts receivable financing

As for notes receivable and Accounts receivable that classified as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the portion within one year (inclusive) from the date of acquisition is presented as financing receivables. For relevant accounting policies, please refer to note V. 10. Financial instruments.

### 14. Other receivables

#### Determination and accounting treatment of ECLs of other receivables

The Company measures impairment losses using the ECL amount in the next 12 months or the entire duration, based on whether the credit risk of other receivables has increased significantly upon initial recognition. In addition to other receivables which are individually assessed for credit risk, they are also classified into different groups based on their credit risk characteristics:

Item	Basis for determining the groups
Dividends receivable	This group comprises dividends receivable.
Interest receivable	This group comprises interest due from financial institutions.
Amount due from government agencies	This group comprises amount due from government agencies with less risks.
Amount due from related parties	This group comprises amount due from related parties with less risks.
Other receivables	This group comprises for all types of deposits, advances and premiums receivable during daily and recurring activities.

### 15. Inventories

#### (1) Classification of inventories

Inventories of the Company mainly include raw materials, work in progress, goods in stock, development products and consumable biological assets, etc.

#### (2) Pricing of inventories dispatched

Inventories of the Company are measured at their actual cost when obtained. Cost of raw materials, goods in stock and others will be calculated with weighted average method when being dispatched.

Consumable biological assets refer to biological assets held-for-sale which include growing timber. Consumable biological assets without a stock are stated at historical cost at initial recognition, and subsequently measured at fair value when there is a stock. Changes in fair values shall be recognised as profit or loss in the current period. The cost of self-planting, self-cultivating consumable biological assets is the necessary expenses directly attributable to such assets prior to canopy closure, including borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. Subsequent expenses such as maintenance cost incurred after canopy closure shall be included in profit or loss for the current period.

The cost of consumable biological assets shall, at the time of harvest or disposal, be carried forward at carrying amount using the stock volume proportion method.

## V. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates (Cont'd)

### 15. Inventories (Cont'd)

#### (3) Recognition of net realisable value of inventories and provision for inventory impairment

Net realisable value of inventories refers to the amount of the estimated price of inventories less the estimated cost incurred upon completion, estimated sales expenses and taxes and levies. The realisable value of inventories shall be determined on the basis of definite evidence, purpose of holding the inventories and effect of after-balance-sheet-date events.

At the balance sheet date, provision for inventory impairment is made when the cost is higher than the net realisable value. The Company usually make provision for inventory impairment based on categories of inventories. At the balance sheet date, in case the factors causing inventory impairment no longer exists, the original provision for inventory impairment shall be reversed.

#### (4) Inventory stock taking system

The Company implements permanent inventory system as its inventory stock taking system.

#### (5) Amortisation of low-value consumables and packaging materials

The low-value consumables of the Group are amortised when issued for use.

Packaging materials for turnover are amortised when issued for use.

### 16. Contract assets

Contract assets are the Company's right to consideration in exchange for goods that the Company has transferred to customers when that right is conditioned on something other than the passage of time. The Company's unconditional right to receive consideration from customers (only the passage of time is required) is accounted for as accounts receivable.

The methods for determination and accounting treatment of the ECLs on contract assets are detailed in Note V. 10 Financial instruments.

### 17. Contract costs

Contract costs are either the incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer or the costs to fulfil a contract with a customer.

Incremental costs of obtaining a contract are those costs that the Company incurs to obtain a contract with a customer that it would not have incurred if the contract had not been obtained e.g. an incremental sales commission. The Company recognises as an asset the incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer if it expects to recover those costs. Other costs of obtaining a contract are expensed when incurred.

If the costs to fulfil a contract with a customer are not within the scope of inventories or other accounting standards, the Company recognises an asset from the costs incurred to fulfil a contract only if those costs meet all of the following criteria:

- ① the costs relate directly to an existing contract or to a specifically identifiable anticipated contract, including direct labour, direct materials, allocations of overheads (or similar costs), costs that are explicitly chargeable to the customer and other costs that are incurred only because the Group entered into the contract;
- ② the costs generate or enhance resources of the Company that will be used in satisfying (or in continuing to satisfy) performance obligations in the future;
- ③ the costs are expected to be recovered.

# I Financial Report

## V. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates (Cont'd)

### 17. Contract costs (Cont'd)

Assets recognised for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and assets recognised for the costs to fulfil a contract (the “assets related to contract costs”) are amortised on a systematic basis that is consistent with the transfer to the customer of the goods or services to which the assets relate and recognised in profit or loss for the current period. An expense is recognised when incurred if the amortisation period is less than one year.

The Company recognises an impairment loss in profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of an asset related to contract costs exceeds:

- ① remaining amount of consideration that the Company expects to receive in exchange for the goods or services to which the asset relates;
- ② the cost estimated to be happened for the transfer of related goods or services.

The costs of contract performance recognised as assets, if the amortisation period is less than one year or a normal operating cycle upon the initial recognition, are presented as “Inventories” item, and if the amortisation period is more than one year or a normal operating cycle upon the initial recognition, are presented as “Other non-current assets” item.

The contract obtaining costs recognised as assets, if the amortisation period is less than one year or a normal operating cycle upon the initial recognition, are presented as “Other current assets” item, and if the amortisation period is more than one year or a normal operating cycle upon the initial recognition, are presented as “Other non-current assets” item.

### 18. Assets held for sale

A non-current asset or disposal group is classified as held for sale if its carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction (including a non-monetary asset exchange with commercial substance) rather than through continuing use.

The aforesaid non-current asset does not include the investment property subsequently measured at fair value, the biological assets measured at the net amount of the fair value deducting the sales expense, the assets generated from remuneration, financial assets, deferred income tax assets and rights from insurance contract.

A disposal group is a group of assets to be disposed of together as a whole by sale or other means in a transaction, and liabilities directly associated with those assets that will be transferred in the transaction. In certain circumstances, the disposal group includes the goodwill acquired in the business combination.

A non-current asset or a disposal group is classified as held for sale if it meets all of the following conditions: the noncurrent asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such asset or disposal group; the sale is highly probable, i.e. a sale plan has been resolved and a firm purchase commitment has been obtained, and the sale is expected to be completed within one year. When the Group loses control of a subsidiary due to reasons such as disposal of investment in a subsidiary, regardless of whether the Group retains part of the equity investment after the disposal, when the investment in a subsidiary intended to be disposed of meets the conditions for classification as held for sale, the investment in a subsidiary is classified as held for sale as a whole in the separate financial statements, and all assets and liabilities of the subsidiary are classified as held for sale in the consolidated financial statements.

When the non-current assets or disposal groups held for sale are initially measured or remeasured at the balance sheet date, the excess of the carrying amount over the net amount of the fair value less selling expenses is recognised as asset impairment loss. For the amount of impairment loss recognised on disposal groups held for sale, the carrying amount of the goodwill of the disposal group shall be offset against first, and then be offset against the carrying amount of non-current assets according to the proportion of the carrying amount of non-current assets.

## V. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates (Cont'd)

### 18. Assets held for sale (Cont'd)

If the net amount of the fair value of the non-current assets or disposal groups held for sale less the selling expenses increases on the subsequent balance sheet date, the amount previously written down shall be recovered and reversed in the amount of asset impairment loss recognised after be classified as held for sale, and the reversed amount shall be included in the current profit and loss. The carrying amount of goodwill written off shall not be reversed.

Non-current assets held for sale and assets in disposal group held for sale are not depreciated or amortised. Interest and other expenses of a disposal group classified as held for sale continue to be recognised. For all or part of an investment in an associate or a joint venture that is classified as held for sale, the part of being classified as held for sale shall cease to be accounted for using the equity method, while any retained portion (not classified as held for sale) shall continue to be accounted for using the equity method; The Group ceases to use the equity method from the date when the Group ceases to have significant influence over an associate or a joint venture.

If a non-current asset or disposal group is classified as held for sale but subsequently no longer meets the criteria for being classified as held for sale, the Group shall cease to classify it as held for sale and measure it at the lower of:

- (1) the carrying amount of the asset or disposal group before being classified as held for sale is adjusted by the depreciation, amortisation or impairment that would have been recognised if the asset or disposal group had not been classified as held for sale;
- (2) recoverable amount.

### 19. Long-term receivables

The Company measures the impairment loss of long-term receivables at an amount equal to the ECLs in the next 12 months or the lifetime ECLs, depending on whether its credit risk has significantly increased upon initial recognition. Other than the long-term receivables assessed individually for credit risks, long-term receivables are classified into different groups based on their credit risk characteristics:

Item	Basis for determining the groups
Long-term receivables not yet past due	The group is comprised of long-term receivables not yet past due with normal exposures.
Long-term receivables overdue	This group is comprised of long-term receivables with higher past due exposures.



## V. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates (Cont'd)

### 20. Long-term equity investments

Long-term equity investments include the equity investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates. Associates of the Company are those investees that the Company imposes significant influence over.

#### (1) Determination of initial investment cost

Long-term equity investments acquired through business combinations: for a long-term equity investment acquired through a business combination involving enterprises under common control, the investment cost shall be the absorbing party's share of the carrying amount of the owners' equity under the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate controlling party on the date of combination. For a long-term equity investment acquired through a business combination involving enterprises not under common control, the investment cost of the long-term equity investment shall be the cost of combination.

Long-term equity investments acquired through other means: for a long-term equity investment acquired by cash payment, the initial investment cost shall be the purchase cost actually paid; for a long-term equity investment acquired by issuing equity securities, the initial investment cost shall be the fair value of equity securities issued.

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

Investments in subsidiaries shall be accounted for using the cost method. Except for the investments which meet the conditions of holding for sale, investments in associates and joint ventures shall be accounted for using the equity method.

For a long-term equity investment accounted for using the cost method, the cash dividends or profits declared by the investees for distribution shall be recognised as investment gains and included in profit or loss for the current period, except the case of receiving the actual consideration paid for the investment or the declared but not yet distributed cash dividends or profits which is included in the consideration.

For a long-term equity investment accounted for using the equity method, where the initial investment cost exceeds the investor's interest in the fair value of the investee's identifiable net assets at the acquisition date, no adjustment shall be made to the investment cost of the long-term equity investment. Where the initial investment cost is less than the investor's interest in the fair value of the investee's identifiable net assets at the acquisition date, adjustment shall be made to the carrying amount of the long-term equity investment, and the difference shall be charged to profit or loss for the current period.

Under the equity method, investment gain and other comprehensive income shall be recognised based on the Company's share of the net profits or losses and other comprehensive income made by the investee, respectively. Meanwhile, the carrying amount of long-term equity investment shall be adjusted. The carrying amount of long-term equity investment shall be reduced based on the Company's share of profit or cash dividend distributed by the investee. In respect of the other movement of net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and profit distribution of investee, the carrying amount of long-term equity investment shall be adjusted and included in the capital reserves (other capital reserves). The Company shall recognise its share of the investee's net profits or losses based on the fair values of the investee's individual separately identifiable assets at the time of acquisition, after making appropriate adjustments thereto according to the accounting policies and accounting periods of the Company.

## V. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates (Cont'd)

### 20. Long-term equity investments (Cont'd)

#### (2) Subsequent measurement and method for profit or loss recognition (Cont'd)

For additional equity investment made in order to obtain significant influence or common control over investee without resulted in control, the initial investment cost under the equity method shall be the aggregate of fair value of previously held equity investment and additional investment cost on the date of transfer. For investments in non-trading equity instruments that were previously classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative fair value changes associated with them that were previously included in other comprehensive income are transferred to retained earnings upon the change to the equity method of accounting.

In the event of loss of common control or significant influence over investee due to partial disposal of equity investment, the remaining equity interest after disposal shall be accounted for according to the Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises No. 22 – Recognition and measurement of Financial Instruments. The difference between its fair value and carrying amount shall be included in profit or loss for the current period. In respect of other comprehensive income recognised under previous equity investment using equity method, it shall be accounted for in accordance with the same accounting treatment for direct disposal of relevant asset or liability by investee at the time when equity method was ceased to be used. Movement of other owners' equity related to the previous equity investment shall be transferred to profit or loss for the current period.

In the event of loss of control over investee due to partial disposal of equity investment, the remaining equity interest which can apply common control or impose significant influence over the investee after disposal shall be accounted for using equity method. Such remaining equity interest shall be treated as accounting for using equity method since it is obtained and adjustment was made accordingly. For the remaining equity interest which cannot apply common control or impose significant influence over the investee after disposal, it shall be accounted for using the Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises No. 22 – Recognition and measurement of Financial Instruments. The difference between its fair value and carrying amount as at the date of losing control shall be included in profit or loss for the current period.

If the shareholding ratio of the Company is reduced due to the capital increase of other investors, and as a result, the Company loses the control of but still can apply common control or impose significant influence over the investee, the net asset increase due to the capital increase of the investee attributable to the Company shall be recognised according to the new shareholding ratio, and the difference with the original carrying amount of the long-term equity investment corresponding to the shareholding ratio reduction part that should be carried forward shall be recorded in the profit or loss for the current period; and then it shall be adjusted according to the new shareholding ratio as if equity method is used for accounting when acquiring the investment.

In respect of the transactions between the Company and its associates and joint ventures, the share of unrealised gain or loss arising from internal transactions shall be eliminated by the portion attributable to the Company. Investment gain or loss shall be recognised accordingly. However, any unrealised loss arising from internal transactions between the Company and an investee is not eliminated to the extent that the loss is impairment loss of the transferred assets.

# I Financial Report

## V. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates (Cont'd)

### 20. Long-term equity investments (Cont'd)

#### (3) Basis for determining the common control and significant influence on the investee

Common control is the contractually agreed sharing of control over an arrangement, which relevant activities of such arrangement must be decided by unanimously agreement from parties who share control. When determining if there is any common control, it should first be identified if the arrangement is controlled by all the participants or the group consisting of the participants, and then determined if the decision on the arranged activity can be made only with the unanimous consent of the participants sharing the control. If all the participants or a group of participants can only decide the relevant activities of certain arrangement through concerted action, it can be considered that all the participants or a group of participants share common control on the arrangement. If there are two or more participant groups that can collectively control certain arrangement, it does not constitute common control. When determining if there is any common control, the relevant protection rights will not be taken into account.

Significant influence is the power of the investor to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of an investee, but to fail to control or joint control the formulation of such policies together with other parties. When determining if there is any significant influence on the investee, the influence of the voting shares of the investee held by the investor directly and indirectly and the potential voting rights held by the investor and other parties which are exercisable in the current period and converted to the equity of the investee, including the warrants, stock options and convertible bonds that are issued by the investee and can be converted in the current period, shall be taken into account.

When the Company holds directly or indirectly through the subsidiary 20% (inclusive) to 50% of the voting shares of the investee, it is generally considered to have significant influence on the investee, unless there is concrete evidence to prove that it cannot participate in the production and operation decision-making of the investee and cannot pose significant influence in this situation. When the Company owns less than 20% of the voting shares of the investee, it is generally considered that it has not significantly influenced on the investee, unless there is concrete evidence to prove that it can participate in the production and operation decision-making of the investee and cannot pose significant influence in this situation.

#### (4) Held-for-sale equity investments

The equity investments to associates or joint ventures are all or partially classified as assets held for sale.

The remaining equity investments that are not classified as assets held for sale shall be accounted for using equity method.

The equity investments to associates or joint ventures already classified as held for sale no longer meet the conditions of assets held for sale shall be adjusted retroactively using equity method from the date of being classified as assets held for sale.

#### (5) Impairment test method and Impairment provision

For the method for making impairment provision for the investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, please refer to Note V. 28.

### 21. Investment property

Investment property refers to real estate held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation, or both. The investment property of the Company includes leased land use rights, land use rights held for sale after appreciation, and leased buildings.

The investment property of the Company is measured initially at cost upon acquisition, and subject to depreciation or amortisation in the relevant periods according to the relevant provisions on fixed assets or intangible assets.

For the method for making impairment provision for the investment property adopted cost method for subsequent measurement, please refer to Note V. 28.

When an investment property is sold, transferred, retired or damaged, the amount of proceeds on disposal of the property net of the carrying amount and related tax and surcharges is recognised in profit or loss for the current period.

## V. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates (Cont'd)

### 22. Fixed assets

#### (1) Conditions for recognition

Fixed assets represent the tangible assets held by the Company using in the production of goods, rendering of services and for operation and administrative purposes with useful life over one year.

Fixed assets are recognised when it is probable that the related economic benefits will flow to the Company and the costs can be reliably measured.

The Company's fixed assets are initially measured at the actual cost at the time of acquisition.

Subsequent expenditures incurred for a fixed asset are included in the cost of the fixed asset when it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the Company and the related cost can be reliably measured. The cost of routine repairs of fixed assets that do not qualify as capitalised subsequent expenditure is charged to current profit or loss or included in the cost of the related assets in accordance with the beneficiary object when incurred. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

#### (2) Depreciation method

The Company adopts the straight-line method for depreciation. Provision for depreciation will be started when the fixed asset reaches its expected usable state, and stopped when the fixed asset is derecognised or classified as a non-current asset held for sale. Without regard to the depreciation provision, the Company determines the annual depreciation rate by category, estimated useful lives and estimated residual value of the fixed assets as below:

Category	Depreciation method	Useful lives of depreciation (Year)	Estimated residual value (%)	Annual depreciation rate (%)
Housing and building structure	Straight-line method	20-40	5-10	2.25-4.75
Machinery and equipment	Straight-line method	8-20	5-10	4.50-11.88
Transportation equipment	Straight-line method	5-8	5-10	11.25-19.00
Electronic equipment and others	Straight-line method	5	5-10	18.00-19.00

Where, for the fixed assets for which impairment provision is made, to determine the depreciation rate, the accumulated amount of the fixed asset impairment provision that has been made shall be deducted.

(3) The impairment test method and impairment provision method of the fixed assets are set out in Note V. 28.

(4) The Company will re-check the useful lives, estimated net residual value and depreciation method of the fixed assets at the end of each year.

When there is any difference between the useful lives estimate and the originally estimated value, the useful lives of the fixed asset shall be adjusted. When there is any difference between the estimated net residual value estimate and the originally estimated value, the estimated net residual value shall be adjusted.

#### (5) Disposal of fixed assets

A fixed asset is derecognised on disposal or when it is expected that there shall be no economic benefit arising from using or after disposal. Where the fixed assets are sold, transferred, retired or damaged, the income received after disposal after deducting the carrying amount and related taxes are recognised in profit or loss for the current period.



## V. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates (Cont'd)

### 23. Construction in progress

Construction in progress of the Company is recognised based on the actual construction cost, including all necessary expenditures incurred for construction projects, capitalised borrowing costs for the construction in progress before it has reached the working condition for its intended use, and other related expenses during the construction period.

A construction in progress is reclassified to fixed assets when it has reached the working condition for its intended use.

The method for impairment provision of construction in progress is set out in Note V. 28.

### 24. Borrowing costs

#### (1) Recognition principle for the capitalisation of the borrowing costs

The borrowing costs incurred by the Company directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset will be capitalised and included in the cost of relevant asset. Other borrowing costs will be recognised as expenses when incurred according to the incurred amount, and included in the profit or loss for the current period. When the borrowing costs meet all the following conditions, capitalisation shall be started:

- ① The capital expenditure has been incurred, which includes the expenditure incurred by paying cash, transferring non-cash assets or undertaking interest-bearing liabilities for acquiring, constructing or producing the qualifying assets;
- ② The borrowing costs have been incurred;
- ③ The acquisition, construction or production activity necessary for the asset to be ready for its intended use or sale has been started.

#### (2) Capitalisation period of borrowing costs

When a qualifying asset acquired, constructed or produced by the Company is ready for its intended use or sale, the capitalisation of the borrowing costs shall discontinue. The borrowing costs incurred after a qualifying asset is ready for its intended use or sale shall be recognised as expenses when incurred according to the incurred amount, and included in the profit or loss for the current period.

Capitalisation of borrowing costs shall be suspended during periods in which the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset is interrupted abnormally, when the interruption is for a continuous period of more than 3 months. The capitalisation of the borrowing costs shall be continued in the normal interruption period.

#### (3) Calculation methods for capitalisation rate and capitalised amount of the borrowing costs

Where funds are borrowed for a specific purpose, the amount of interest to be capitalised shall be the actual interest expense incurred on that borrowing for the period less any bank interest earned from depositing the borrowed funds before being used into banks or any investment income on the temporary investment of those funds. Where funds are borrowed for general purpose, the Company shall determine the amount of interest to be capitalised on such borrowings by applying a capitalisation rate to the weighted average of the excess amounts of cumulative expenditures on the asset over and above the amounts of specific-purpose borrowings. The capitalisation rate shall be the weighted average of the interest rates applicable to the general-purpose borrowings.

During the capitalisation period, exchange differences on a specific purpose borrowing denominated in foreign currency shall be capitalised. Exchange differences related to general-purpose borrowings denominated in foreign currency shall be included in profit or loss for the current period.



## V. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates (Cont'd)

### 25. Biological assets

Bearer biological assets refer to biological assets held for the purpose of producing agricultural products, providing labour services or renting, including economic forests, firewood forests, productive livestock and draught animals. Bearer biological assets are initially measured at cost. The cost of a planted or propagated bearer biological asset includes the expenses directly attributable to the asset and necessarily incurred before the asset is ready for its intended production and operation, including the borrowing costs that are eligible for capitalisation.

The management, protection and feeding costs of a biological asset subsequent to crown closure or after the asset is ready for its intended production and operation are expensed and recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation of bearer biological assets is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of each biological asset less its residual value.

### 26. Right-of-use assets

#### Conditions for recognition of right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are defined as the right of underlying assets in the lease term for the Company as a lessee.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost at the commencement date of the lease. The cost includes the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability; lease payments made at or before the inception of the lease less any lease incentives enjoyed; initial direct costs incurred by the Company as lessee; costs to be incurred in dismantling and removing the underlying assets, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease incurred by the Company as lessee. As a lessee, the Company recognises and measures the costs of dismantling and restoration in accordance with the Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises No. 13 – Contingencies. Subsequently, the lease liability is adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability.

#### Depreciation method of right-of-use assets

The Company uses the straight-line method for depreciation. Where the Company, as a lessee, is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, such asset is depreciated over the remaining useful life of the leased asset. Where ownership of the lease assets during the lease term cannot be reasonably determined, right-of-use assets are depreciated over the lease term or the remainder of useful lives of the lease assets, whichever is shorter.

For the methods of impairment test and impairment provision of right-of-use assets, please refer to Note V. 28.

# I Financial Report

## V. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates (Cont'd)

### 27. Intangible assets

The intangible assets of the Company include land use rights, software and certificates of third party right.

The intangible asset is initially measured at cost, and its useful life is determined upon acquisition. If the useful life is finite, the intangible asset will be amortised over the estimated useful life using the amortisation method that can reflect the estimated realisation of the economic benefits related to the asset, starting from the time when it is available for use. If it is unable to reliably determine the estimated realisation, straight-line method shall be adopted for amortisation. The intangible assets with uncertain useful life will not be amortised.

The amortisation methods for the intangible assets with finite useful life are as follows:

Type	Useful life (year)	Method of amortisation	Remark
Land use rights	50-70	Straight-line method	
Software	5-10	Straight-line method	
Certificates of third party right	3	Straight-line method	

The Company reviews the useful life and amortisation method of the intangible assets with finite useful life at the end of each year. If it is different from the previous estimates, the original estimates will be adjusted, and will be treated as a change in accounting estimate.

If it is estimated on the balance sheet date that certain intangible asset can no longer bring future economic benefit to the company, the carrying amount of the intangible asset will be entirely transferred into the profit or loss for the current period.

The impairment method for the intangible assets is set out in Note V. 28.

### 28. Asset impairment

Impairment of long-term equity investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, asset impairment on investment property, fixed assets, construction in progress, materials for project, right-of-use assets, intangible assets, goodwill and others (excluding inventories, deferred tax assets and financial assets) subsequently measured at cost is determined as follows:

The Company determines if there is any indication of asset impairment as at the balance sheet date. If there is any evidence indicating that an asset may be impaired, recoverable amount shall be estimated for impairment test. Goodwill arising from business combinations, intangible assets with an indefinite useful life and intangible assets not ready for use will be tested for impairment annually, regardless of whether there is any indication of impairment.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. The Company estimates the recoverable amount of an individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the Company shall determine the recoverable amount of the asset group to which the asset belongs. The determination of an asset group is based on whether major cash inflows generated by the asset group are independent of the cash inflows from other assets or asset groups.

## V. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates (Cont'd)

### 28. Asset impairment (Cont'd)

When the recoverable amount of an asset or an asset group is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction amount is charged to profit or loss and an impairment provision is made accordingly.

For the purpose of impairment test of goodwill, the carrying amount of goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the relevant asset groups on a reasonable basis from the acquisition date; where it is difficult to allocate to the related asset groups, it is allocated to the combination of related asset groups. The related asset groups or combination of asset groups are those which can benefit from the synergies of the business combination and are not larger than the reportable segments identified by the Company.

In the impairment test, if there is any indication that an asset group or a combination of asset groups related to goodwill may be impaired, the Group first tests the asset group or set of asset groups excluding goodwill for impairment, calculates the recoverable amount and recognises the corresponding impairment loss. An impairment test is then carried out on the asset group or combination of asset groups containing goodwill by comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable amount. If the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised for goodwill.

An impairment loss recognised shall not be reversed in a subsequent period.

### 29. Long-term prepaid expenses

The long-term prepaid expenses incurred by the Company shall be recognised based on the actual cost, and evenly amortised over the estimated benefit period. For the long-term prepaid expense that cannot benefit the subsequent accounting periods, its value after amortisation shall be entirely included in the profit or loss for the current period.

### 30. Contract liabilities

A contract liability represents the Company's obligation to transfer goods to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If the customer has already paid the contract consideration before the Company transfers goods to the customer or the Company has obtained the unconditional collection right, the Company will recognise such amount received or receivable as contract liabilities at earlier of the actual payment by the customer or the amount payable becoming due. Contract assets and contract liabilities under the same contract are presented on a net basis, and contract assets and contract liabilities under different contracts are not offset.

## V. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates (Cont'd)

### 31. Employee benefits

#### (1) Scope of employee benefits

Employee benefits are all forms of considerations or compensation given by an entity in exchange for services rendered by employees or for the termination of employment. Employee benefits include short-term staff remuneration, post-employment benefits, termination benefits and other long-term employee benefits. Employee benefits include benefits provided to employees' spouses, children, other dependants, survivors of the deceased employees or to other beneficiaries.

Employee benefits are presented as "employee benefits payable" and "long-term employee benefits payable" in the balance sheet, respectively, according to liquidity.

#### (2) Short-term staff remuneration

Employee wages or salaries actually incurred, bonuses, and social insurance contributions such as medical insurance, work injury insurance, maternity insurance, and housing fund, contributed at the applicable benchmarks and rates, are recognised by the Company as a liability during the accounting period when the employees render services, with a corresponding charge to profit or loss or included in the cost of assets where appropriate. Where the payment of liability is expected not to be fully settled within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related services, and the financial impact would be material, these liabilities are measured at their discounted values.

#### (3) Post-employment benefits

Post-employment benefit plans include defined contribution plans and defined benefit plans. A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate fund and the Group has no further obligations for payment. A defined benefit plan is a postemployment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan.

##### *Defined contribution plans*

Defined contribution plans include basic pension insurance and unemployment insurance.

During the accounting period when an employee renders services, the amount payable calculated according to the defined contribution plan is recognised as a liability and included in the profit or loss for the current period or the cost of relevant assets.

#### (4) Termination benefits

When the Company provides termination benefits to employees, employee benefits liabilities arising from termination benefits are recognised in profit or loss for the current period at the earlier of the following dates: when the Company cannot revoke unilaterally compensation for dismissal due to the cancellation of labour relationship plans and employee redundant proposals; the Company recognises cost and expenses related to payment of compensation for dismissal and restructuring.

For the early retirement plans, economic compensations before the actual retirement date were classified as termination benefits. During the period from the date of cease of render of services to the actual retirement date, relevant wages and contribution to social insurance for the employees proposed to be paid are recognised in profit or loss on a one-off basis. Economic compensation after the official retirement date, such as normal pension, is accounted for as post-employment benefits.



## V. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates (Cont'd)

### 32. Lease liabilities

#### (1) Initial measurement

At the commencement date of a lease term, the Company shall initially measure the lease liabilities at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date.

##### 1) *Lease payments*

The lease payments mean the payments made by the Company to a lessor for the right to use the leased assets during the lease term, including: ① fixed payments and in-substance fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable; ② variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date of the lease term; ③ the exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; ④ payments for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising an option to terminate the lease; ⑤ amounts expected to be payable by the Company under residual value guarantees.

##### 2) *Discount rate*

The present value of the lease payments shall be calculated using the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

#### (2) Subsequent measurement

After the commencement date of a lease term, the Company shall subsequently measure the lease liabilities by: ① increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liabilities; ② reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made; ③ remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect the change in the lease payments due to any reassessment or lease modifications.

The interest expense on the lease liabilities in each period during the lease term is calculated using a constant periodic rate of interest and is recognised in profit or loss for the current period, except for the interest expense to be capitalised. The periodic rate of interest is the discount rate used by the Company in the initial measurement of lease liabilities, or the revised discount rate used by the Company when the Company has to remeasure the lease liabilities based on a revised discount rate due to a change in the lease payments or lease modifications.

#### (3) Remeasurement

After the commencement date of a lease term, the Company shall remeasure the lease liabilities using the changes to the lease payments and the revised discount rate, and adjust the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets accordingly in the circumstances set out below. If the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liabilities, the Company shall recognise any remaining amount of the remeasurement in profit or loss: ① there is any change in the amount of in-substance fixed payments; ② there is any change in the amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; ③ there is any change in the index or rate used to determine the lease payments; ④ there is any change in the assessment results in the purchase option; and ⑤ there is any change in the assessment results or the exercise of the extension option or termination option.



## V. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates (Cont'd)

### 33. Provisions

Obligations pertinent to the contingencies which satisfy the following conditions are recognised by the Company as provisions:

- (1) the obligation is a current obligation borne by the Company;
- (2) it is likely that an outflow of economic benefits from the Company will be resulted from the performance of the obligation;
- (3) the amount of the obligation can be reliably measured.

The provisions shall be initially measured based on the best estimate for the expenditure required for the performance of the current obligation, after taking into account relevant risks, uncertainties, time value of money and other factors pertinent to the contingencies. If the time value of money has significant influence, the best estimates shall be determined after discounting the relevant future cash outflow. The Company reviews the carrying amount of the provisions on the balance sheet date and adjust the carrying amount to reflect the current best estimates.

If all or some expenses incurred for settlement of recognised provisions are expected to be borne by the third party, the compensation amount shall, on a recoverable basis, be recognised as asset separately, and compensation amount recognised shall not be more than the carrying amount of provisions.

### 34. Share-based payments

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

The Company's share-based payment is either equity-settled or cash-settled.

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

For the existence of an active market for options and other equity instruments granted by the Company, the fair value is determined at the quoted price in the active market. For options and other equity instruments with no active market, option pricing model shall be used to estimate the fair value of the equity instruments. The following factors shall be taken into account using option pricing models: A. the exercise price of the option; B. the validity period of the option; C. the current market price of the share; D. the expected volatility of the share price; E. predicted dividend of the share; and F. risk-free rate of the option within the validity period.

#### (3) Recognition of vesting of equity instruments based on the best estimate

On each balance sheet date within the vesting period, the estimated number of equity instruments expected to vest is revised based on the best estimate made by the Company according to the latest available subsequent information as to changes in the number of employees with exercisable rights. On the vesting date, the final estimated number of equity instruments expected to vest should equal the actual number of equity instruments expected to vest.

## V. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates (Cont'd)

### 34. Share-based payments (Cont'd)

#### (4) Accounting treatment of implementation, modification and termination of share-based payment

Equity-settled share-based payment shall be measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted to employees. For those may immediately vest after the grant, the fair value of equity instrument at the grant date shall be included in the relevant costs or expenses, and the capital reserve shall be increased accordingly. If the right may not be exercised until the vesting period comes to an end or until the specified performance conditions are met, within the vesting period, the services obtained in the current period shall, based on the best estimate of the number of vested equity instruments, be included in the relevant costs or expenses and the capital reserve at the fair value of the equity instrument at the grant date. After the vesting period, relevant costs or expenses and total shareholders' equity which have been recognised will not be adjusted.

Cash-settled share-based payment shall be measured in accordance with the fair value of liability calculated and recognised based on the shares or other equity instruments undertaken by the Company. For those may immediately vest after the grant, the fair value of the liability undertaken by the Company shall, on the date of the grant, be included in the relevant costs or expenses, and the liabilities shall be increased accordingly. If the right may not be exercised until the vesting period comes to an end or until the specified performance conditions are met, within the vesting period, the services obtained in the current period shall, based on the best estimate of the information about the exercisable right, be included in the relevant costs or expenses and the corresponding liabilities at the fair value of the liability undertaken by the Company. For each of the balance sheet date and settlement date before the settlement of the relevant liabilities, fair value of the liabilities shall be remeasured and the changes will be included in the profit or loss for the current period.

When there are changes in Company's share-based payment plans, if the modification increases the fair value of the equity instruments granted, corresponding recognition of service increase in accordance with the increase in the fair value of the equity instruments; if the modification increases the number of equity instruments granted, the increase in fair value of the equity instruments is recognised as a corresponding increase in service achieved. Increase in the fair value of equity instruments refer to the difference between the fair values of the modified date. If the modification reduces the total fair value of shares paid or not conducive to the use of other employees share-based payment plans to modify the terms and conditions of service, it will continue to be accounted for in the accounting treatment, as if the change had not occurred, unless the Company cancelled some or all of the equity instruments granted.

During the vesting period, if the cancelled equity instruments (except for failure to meet the conditions of the non-market vesting conditions) granted by the Company to cancel the equity instruments granted amount treated as accelerated vesting of the remaining period should be recognised immediately in profit or loss, while recognising capital reserves. If employees or other parties can choose to meet non-vesting conditions but they are not met in the vesting period, the Company will treat them as cancelled equity instruments granted.

## V. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates (Cont'd)

### 35. Preference shares, Perpetual Bonds and other financial instruments

#### (1) Classification of financial liabilities and equity instruments

Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified into financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments on the basis of the substance of the contractual arrangements and the economic nature not only its legal form, together with the definition of financial asset, financial liability and equity instruments on initial recognition.

#### (2) Accounting treatment of preference shares, Perpetual Bonds and other financial instruments

Financial instruments issued by the Company are initially recognised and measured in accordance with the financial instrument standards; thereafter, interest or dividends are accrued on each balance sheet date and accounted for in accordance with relevant specific ASBEs, i.e. to determine the accounting treatment for interest expenditure or dividend distribution of the instrument based on the classification of the financial instrument issued. For financial instruments classified as equity instruments, their interest expenses or dividend distributions are treated as profit distribution of the Company, and their repurchases and cancellations are treated as changes in equity; for financial instruments classified as financial liabilities, their interest expenses or dividend distribution are in principle accounted for with reference to borrowing costs, and the gains or losses arising from their repurchases or redemption are included in the profit or loss for the current period.

For the transaction costs such as fees and commissions incurred by the Company for issuing financial instruments, if such financial instruments are classified as debt instruments and measured at amortised cost, they are included in the initial measured amount of the instruments issued; if such financial instruments are classified as equity instruments, they are deducted from equity.

### 36. Revenue

#### (1) General principles

The Company recognises revenue when it satisfies a performance obligation in the contract, i.e. when the customer obtains control of the relevant goods or services.

Where a contract has two or more performance obligations, the Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation based on the percentage of respective unit price of goods or services guaranteed by each performance obligation, and recognises as revenue based on the transaction price that is allocated to each performance obligation.

If one of the following conditions is fulfilled, the Company performs its performance obligation within a certain period; otherwise, it performs its performance obligation at a point of time:

- ① when the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company when the Company performs its obligations under the contract;
- ② when the customer is able to control the goods in progress in the course of performance by the Company under the contract;
- ③ when the goods produced by the Company under the contract are irreplaceable and the Company has the right to payment for performance completed to date during the whole contract term.

For performance obligations performed within a certain period, the Company recognises revenue by measuring the progress towards complete of that performance obligation within that certain period. When the progress of performance cannot be reasonably determined, if the costs incurred by the Company are expected to be compensated, the revenue shall be recognised at the amount of costs incurred until the progress of performance can be reasonably determined.

## V. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates (Cont'd)

### 36. Revenue (Cont'd)

#### (1) General principles (Cont'd)

For performance obligation performed at a point of time, the Company recognises revenue at the point of time at which the customer obtains control of relevant goods or services. To determine whether a customer has obtained control of goods or services, the Company considers the following indications:

- ① The Company has the current right to receive payment for the goods, which is when the customer has the current payment obligations for the goods.
- ② The Company has transferred the legal title of the goods to the customer, which is when the client possesses the legal title of the goods.
- ③ The Company has transferred the physical possession of goods to the customer, which is when the customer obtains physical possession of the goods.
- ④ The Company has transferred all of the substantial risks and rewards of ownership of the goods to the customer, which is when the customer obtain all of the substantial risks and rewards of ownership of the goods to the customer.
- ⑤ The customer has accepted the goods.
- ⑥ Other information indicates that the customer has obtained control of the goods.

The Company's right to consideration in exchange for goods or services that the Company has transferred to customers (and such right depends on factors other than passage of time) is accounted for as contract assets, and contract assets are subject to impairment based on ECLs (Note V. 10). The Company's unconditional right to receive consideration from customers (only depends on passage of time) is accounted for as accounts receivable. The Company's obligation to transfer goods or services to customers for which the Company has received or should receive consideration from customers is accounted for as contract liabilities.

Contract assets and contract liabilities under the same contract are presented on a net basis. Where the net amount has a debit balance, it is presented in "contract assets" or "other non-current assets" according to its liquidity. Where the net amount has a credit balance, it is presented in "contract liabilities" or "other non-current liabilities" according to its liquidity.

#### (2) Specific methods

Specific method for revenue recognition of machine-made paper business of the Company: in terms of domestic sales of machine-made paper, revenue is recognised when goods are delivered to the customers and such deliveries are confirmed; while in terms of overseas sales of machine-made paper, revenue is recognised on the day when goods are loaded on board and declared.

Specific method for recognition of finance lease income of the Company: according to the repayment schedule, the income is recognised by instalments according to the effective interest rate.

Specific method for recognition of revenue from real estate of the Company: revenue is recognised by amortising the rental income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.



## V. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates (Cont'd)

### 37. Government grants

A government grant is recognised when the grant will be received and that the Company will comply with the conditions attaching to the grant.

If a government grant is in the form of a monetary asset, it is measured at the amount received or receivable. If a government grant is in the form of non-monetary asset, it is measured at fair value; if the fair value cannot be obtained in a reliable way, it is measured at the nominal amount of RMB1.

Government grants obtained for acquisition or construction of long-term assets or other forms of long-term asset formation are classified as government grants related to assets, while the remaining government grants are classified as government grants related to revenue.

Regarding the government grant not clearly defined in the official documents and can form long-term assets, the part of government grant which can be referred to the value of the assets is classified as government grant related to assets and the remaining part is government grant related to revenue. For the government grant that is difficult to distinguish, the entire government grant is classified as government grant related to revenue.

A government grant related to an asset shall be recognised as deferred income, and evenly amortised to profit or loss over the useful life of the asset in a reasonable and systematic manner. For a government grant related to revenue, if the grant is a compensation for related costs, expenses or losses incurred, the grant shall be recognised in profit or loss for the current period; if the grant is a compensation for related costs, expenses or losses to be incurred in subsequent periods, the grant shall be recognised as deferred income, and recognised in profit or loss over the periods in which the related costs, expenses or losses are recognised. A government grant measured at nominal amount is directly included in profit or loss for the current period. The Company adopts a consistent approach to the same or similar government grants.

A government grant related to daily activities is recognised in other gains relying on the essence of economic business; otherwise, recognised in non-operating income or non-operating expenses.

For the repayment of a government grant already recognised, if there is any related deferred income, the repayment shall be off set against the carrying amount of the deferred income, and any excess shall be recognised in profit or loss for the current period; otherwise, the repayment shall be recognised immediately in profit or loss for the current period.

For the policy preferential interest subsidy, if it is provided by the financial authority through banks, it is recognised at the amount of borrowings actually received, and the borrowings costs are calculated based on the principal of the borrowings and the policy preferential interest rate; if it is provided by the financial authority directly, the corresponding interest will be used to offset the relevant borrowing expenses.



## V. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates (Cont'd)

### 38. Deferred income tax assets/deferred income tax liabilities

Income tax comprises current income tax expense and deferred income tax expense, which are included in profit or loss for the current period as income tax expenses, except for deferred tax related to transactions or events that are directly recognised in owners' equity which are recognised in owners' equity, and deferred tax arising from a business combination, which is adjusted against the carrying amount of goodwill.

Temporary differences arising from the difference between the carrying amount of an asset or liability and its tax base at the balance sheet date of the Company shall be recognised as deferred income tax using the balance sheet liability method.

All the taxable temporary differences are recognised as deferred income tax liabilities except for those incurred in the following transactions:

- (1) The initial recognition of goodwill, and the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is neither a business combination nor affects accounting profit or taxable profit (or deductible loss) when the transaction occurs;
- (2) The taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, and the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The Company recognises a deferred income tax asset for the carry forward of deductible temporary differences, deductible losses and tax credits to subsequent periods, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, deductible losses and tax credits can be utilised, except for those incurred in the following transactions:

- (1) The transaction is neither a business combination nor affects accounting profit or taxable profit (or deductible loss) when the transaction occurs;
- (2) The deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, the corresponding deferred income tax asset is recognised when both of the following conditions are satisfied: it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future, and it is probable that taxable profits will be available in the future, against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

At the balance sheet date, deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, and their tax effect is reflected accordingly.

At the balance sheet date, the Company reviews the carrying amount of a deferred income tax asset. If it is probable that sufficient taxable profits will not be available in future periods to allow the benefit of the deferred tax asset to be utilised, the carrying amount of the deferred tax asset is reduced. Any such reduction in amount is reversed when it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available.

## V. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates (Cont'd)

### 39. Lease

#### (1) Identification of leases

On the beginning date of the contract, the Company (as a lessee or lessor) assesses whether the customer in the contract has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use and has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use. If a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset and multiple identified assets for a period of time in exchange for consideration, the Company identifies such contract is, or contains, a lease.

#### (2) The Company as lessee

On the beginning date of the lease, the Company recognises right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases, except for short-term lease and low-value asset lease with simplified approach.

The accounting policy for right-of-use assets is set out in Note V. 26.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the beginning date of the lease using the interest rate implicit in the lease. Where the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be determined, the incremental borrowing rate is used as the discount rate. Lease payments include fixed payments and in-substance fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable; variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate; the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; payments for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option of terminating; and amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees. Subsequently, the interest expense on the lease liability for each period during the lease term is calculated using a constant periodic rate of interest and is recognised in profit or loss for the current period. Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities are charged to profit or loss in the period in which they actually arise. The Company calculates the interest expense of the lease liability for each period of the lease term based on the fixed periodic interest rate and is included in the current profit and loss. The variable lease payments that are not included in the measurement of the lease liability are recognised in profit or loss when incurred.

#### *Short-term lease*

Short-term leases refer to leases with a lease term of less than 12 months from the commencement date, except for those with a purchase option.

Lease payments on short-term leases are recognised in the cost of related assets or current profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

For short-term leases, the Company chooses to adopt the above simplified approach for the following types of assets that meet the conditions of short-term lease according to the classification of leased assets.

#### *Low-value equipment*

Transportation vehicles

## V. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates (Cont'd)

### 39. Lease (Cont'd)

#### (2) The Company as lessee (Cont'd)

##### *Low-value asset lease*

A low-value asset lease is a lease that the value of a single leased asset is below RMB40,000 when it is a new asset.

Lease payments on low-value asset leases are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, and either included in the cost of the related asset or charged to profit or loss for the current period.

For a low-value asset lease, the Company chooses the above simplified approach based on the specific circumstances of each lease.

##### *Lease modification*

The Company accounts for a lease modification as a separate lease when the modification occurs and the following conditions are met: ① the lease modification expands the scope of lease by adding the right to use one or more of the leased assets; and ② the increase in consideration is equivalent to the separate price for the expanded scope of lease adjusted for that contractual situation.

Where a lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, at the effective date of the lease modification, the Company reallocates the consideration of the modified contract, re-determines the lease term and remeasures the lease liability based on the present value of the lease payments after the modification and the revised discount rate.

If a lease modification results in a reduction in the scope of the lease or a shortening of the lease term, the Company reduces the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset accordingly and includes in the profit or loss for the period the gain or loss associated with the partial or complete termination of the lease.

Where other lease modifications result in a remeasurement of the lease liability, the Company adjusts the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset accordingly.

## V. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates (Cont'd)

### 39. Lease (Cont'd)

#### (3) The Company as lessor

When the Company is a lessor, a lease is classified as a finance lease whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of asset ownership to the lessee. All leases other than financial leases are classified as operating leases.

##### *Finance leases*

Under finance leases, the Company accounts for finance lease receivables at the beginning of the lease term at the net lease investment, which is the sum of the unsecured residual value and the present value of the lease receipts outstanding at the commencement date of the lease, discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. The Company as lessor calculates and recognises interest income for each period of the lease term based on a fixed periodic interest rate. Variable lease payments acquired by the Company as lessor that are not included in the net measurement of lease investments are included in profit or loss for the period when they are actually incurred.

Derecognition and impairment of finance lease receivables are accounted for in accordance with the requirements under the Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises No. 22 – Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments and the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 23 – Transfer of Financial Assets.

##### *Operating lease*

Lease payments under operating leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in relation to operating leases are capitalised and amortised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income and recognised in profit or loss for the current period. The variable lease payments obtained in relation to operating leases that are not included in the lease payments are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they actually incurred.

##### *Lease modification*

The Company accounts for a modification in an operating lease as a new lease from the effective date of the modification and the amount of lease receipts received in advance or receivable in respect of the lease prior to the modification is treated as a receipt under the new lease.

The Company accounts for a modification in a finance lease as a separate lease when the change occurs and the following conditions are met: ① the modification expands the scope of lease by adding the right to use one or more of the leased assets; and ② the increase in consideration is equivalent to the separate price for the expanded scope of lease adjusted for that contractual situation.

Where a finance lease is modified and not accounted for as a separate lease, the Company accounts for the modified lease in the following circumstances: ① If the modification takes effect on the lease commencement date, the lease will be classified as an operating lease, the Company will account for it as a new lease from the effective date of the lease modification, and use the net lease investment before the effective date of the lease modification; ② If the modification takes effect on the lease commencement date, the lease will be classified as a finance lease, and the Company will conduct accounting treatment in accordance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 22 – Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments on modifying or renegotiating contracts.

## V. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates (Cont'd)

### 39. Lease (Cont'd)

#### (4) Sublease

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, the sublease is classified with reference to the right-of-use assets arising from the head lease. If the head lease is a short-term lease for which the Company adopts a simplified approach, then the Company classifies the sublease as an operating lease.

#### (5) Sale and leaseback

The lessee and the lessor shall assess and determine whether the transfer of assets in a sale and leaseback transaction is a sale in accordance with the requirements of the Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises No. 14 – Revenue.

Where asset transfer under the sale and leaseback transactions is a sale, the lessee shall measure the right-of-use assets created by the sale and leaseback based on the portion of carrying amount of the original assets related to right of use obtained upon leaseback, and only recognise relevant profit or loss for the right transferred to the lessor. The lessor shall account for the purchase of assets in accordance with other applicable ASBEs and account for the lease of assets in accordance with this standard.

Where asset transfer under the sale and leaseback transactions is not a sale, the lessee shall continue to recognise the transferred assets while recognising a financial liability equal to the transfer income and account for such liability according to the Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises No. 22 – Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments; or not to recognise the transferred assets but recognise a financial asset equal to the transfer income and account for such asset according to the Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises No. 22 – Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments.

### 40. Changes in significant accounting policies and accounting estimates

#### (1) Changes in significant accounting policies

☐ Applicable ☒ Not Applicable

#### (2) Changes in significant accounting estimates

☐ Applicable ☒ Not Applicable



# I Financial Report

## V. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates (Cont'd)

### 41. Others

The fair value refers to the price that will be received when selling an asset or the price to be paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the date of measurement.

The Group measures the relevant assets or liabilities at fair value, assuming that the orderly transaction of selling the assets or transferring the liabilities is conducted in the main market of the relevant assets or liabilities; in the absence of the main market, the Group assumes that the transaction is conducted in the most advantageous market for the relevant asset or liability. The main (or the most advantageous) market must be accessible to by the Group on the measurement date. The Group uses assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

For financial assets or financial liabilities exist in an active market, fair value is determined based on the quoted price in such market. While financial instruments do not exist in an active market, the fair value is determined using valuation techniques.

Fair value measurement for a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, and gives priority to relevant observable inputs. Unobservable inputs are used only when relevant observable inputs are not accessible or the access to which is impracticable.

All assets and liabilities measured at fair value or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole: Level 1 inputs are available quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the measurement date; Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than Level 1 inputs, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Group reassess them at each balance sheet date to determine whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy.

## VI. Taxation

### 1. Main tax types and tax rates

Tax type	Tax Base	Tax rate (%)
Value added tax (VAT)	Taxable income	13/9/6
Property tax	Rental income and property price	12/1.2
Urban maintenance and construction tax	Turnover tax payable	7
Enterprise income tax (EIT)	Taxable income	25

#### Disclosure of taxable entities subject to different EIT tax rates

Name of taxable entity	EIT tax rate (%)
Shandong Chenming Paper Holdings Limited	15
Shouguang Meilun Paper Co., Ltd.	15
Jilin Chenming Paper Co., Ltd.	15
Jiangxi Chenming Paper Co., Ltd.	15
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	15
Wuhan Chenming Hanyang Paper Holdings Co., Ltd.	15
Huanggang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	15
Kunshan Tuoan Plastic Products Co., Ltd.	15
Shouguang Shun Da Customs Declaration Co., Ltd.	20
Shouguang Chenming Papermaking Machine Co., Ltd.	20
Shouguang Wei Yuan Logistics Company Limited	20
Jiangxi Chenming Tea Co., Ltd.	20
Zhanjiang Chenming Arboriculture Development Co., Ltd.	Exempt from EIT
Nanchang Chenming Arboriculture Development Co., Ltd.	Exempt from EIT
Chenming Arboriculture Co., Ltd.	Exempt from EIT
Yangjiang Chenming Arboriculture Development Co., Ltd.	Exempt from EIT

### 2. Tax incentives

#### (1) Enterprise income tax

On 15 December 2021, the Company received a high and new technology enterprise certificate with a certification number of GR202137005666. Pursuant to the requirements under the Law of the People's Republic of China on Enterprise Income Tax and the relevant policies, the Company is subject to a corporate income tax rate of 15% of taxable income, and is entitled to the preferential treatment from 2021 to 2023.

Shouguang Meilun Paper Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company, received a high and new technology enterprise certificate with a certification number of GR202137005468 on 15 December 2021. Pursuant to the requirements under the Law of the People's Republic of China on Enterprise Income Tax and the relevant policies, Shouguang Meilun is subject to an enterprise income tax rate of 15% of taxable income, and is entitled to the preferential treatment from 2021 to 2023.

Jilin Chenming Paper Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company, received a high and new technology enterprise certificate with a certification number of GR201922000658 on 2 September 2019. Pursuant to the requirements under the Law of the People's Republic of China on Enterprise Income Tax and the relevant policies, Jilin Chenming is subject to an enterprise income tax rate of 15% of taxable income, and is entitled to the preferential treatment from 2019 to 2021.

## VI. Taxation (Cont'd)

### 2. Tax incentives (Cont'd)

#### (1) Enterprise income tax (Cont'd)

Jiangxi Chenming Paper Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company, received a high and new technology enterprise certificate with a certification number of GR201936002184 on 3 December 2019. Pursuant to the requirements under the Law of the People's Republic of China on Enterprise Income Tax and the relevant policies, Jiangxi Chenming is subject to an enterprise income tax rate of 15% of taxable income, and is entitled to the preferential treatment from 2019 to 2021.

Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company, received a high and new technology enterprise certificate with a certification number of GR202144001212 on 20 December 2021. Pursuant to the requirements under the Law of the People's Republic of China on Enterprise Income Tax and the relevant policies, Zhanjiang Chenming is subject to an enterprise income tax rate of 15% of taxable income, and is entitled to the preferential treatment from 2021 to 2023.

Wuhan Chenming Hanyang Paper Holdings Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company, received a high and new technology enterprise certificate with a certification number of GR202042001502 on 1 December 2020. Pursuant to the requirements under the Law of the People's Republic of China on Enterprise Income Tax and the relevant policies, Wuhan Chenming is subject to an enterprise income tax rate of 15% of taxable income, and is entitled to the preferential treatment from 2020 to 2022.

Huanggang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company, received a high and new technology enterprise certificate with a certification number of GR202042001471 on 1 December 2020. Pursuant to the requirements under the Law of the People's Republic of China on Enterprise Income Tax and the relevant policies, Huanggang Chenming is subject to an enterprise income tax rate of 15% of taxable income, and is entitled to the preferential treatment from 2020 to 2022.

Kunshan Tuoan Plastic Products Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company, received a high and new technology enterprise certificate with a certification number of GR202032004526 on 2 December 2020. Pursuant to the requirements under the Law of the People's Republic of China on Enterprise Income Tax and the relevant policies, Kunshan Tuoan is subject to an enterprise income tax rate of 15% of taxable income, and is entitled to the preferential treatment from 2020 to 2022.

Pursuant to the requirements of Rule 27(1) of Law of the People's Republic of China on Enterprise Income Tax and Rule 86(1) of regulations for the Implementation of Law of the People's Republic of China on Enterprise Income Tax, Zhanjiang Chenming Arboriculture Development Co., Ltd., Yangjiang Chenming Arboriculture Development Co., Ltd., Nanchang Chenming Arboriculture Development Co., Ltd. and Chenming Arboriculture Co., Ltd., which are the subsidiaries of the Company, have completed the filings for EIT reduction for exemption from EIT.

Shouguang Shun Da Customs Declaration Co., Ltd., Shouguang Chenming Papermaking Machine Co., Ltd., Shouguang Wei Yuan Logistics Company Limited, and Jiangxi Chenming Tea Co., Ltd., subsidiaries of the Company, is a small and micro enterprise. Pursuant to the Notice on Implementing the Inclusive Tax Deduction and Exemption Policies for Micro and Small Enterprises (Cai Shui [2019] No. 13), the annual taxable income of a small low-profit enterprise that is less than RMB1 million shall be included in its taxable income at a reduced rate of 12.5%, with the applicable enterprise income tax rate of 20%. The annual taxable income of a small low-profit enterprise that is more than RMB1 million but not exceeding RMB3 million shall be included in its taxable income at a reduced rate of 50%, with the applicable enterprise income tax rate of 20%.

## VI. Taxation (Cont'd)

### 2. Tax incentives (Cont'd)

#### (1) Enterprise income tax (Cont'd)

Guangdong Chenming Panels Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company, meets the requirements of Rule 99 of the Regulations for the Implementation of Law of the People's Republic of China on Enterprise Income Tax (Decree No. 512 of the State Council of the People's Republic of China) and the Notice of the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration on Issues Concerning the Implementation of the Catalogue of Preferential Tax Treatments for Comprehensive Resource Utilisation Enterprises (Cai Shui [2008] No. 47): since 1 January 2008, for enterprises that derive income from the products listed in the Catalogue which are in line with related national or industry standards by making use of the resources listed in the Catalogue as the main raw materials, taxable income will be calculated at a reduced rate of 90% of the total revenue for that year. To be entitled to the above tax benefits, the ratio of the resources listed in the Catalogue and the raw materials used for the product shall be consistent with the required technical standards stated in the Catalogue.

#### (2) Value-added Tax ("VAT")

Pursuant to Rule 10 of the Interim Regulation of the People's Republic of China on Value Added Tax, Zhanjiang Chenming Arboriculture Development Co., Ltd., Yangjiang Chenming Arboriculture Development Co., Ltd., Nanchang Chenming Arboriculture Development Co., Ltd. and Chenming Arboriculture Co., Ltd., which are subsidiaries of the Company, are exempt from VAT, and have completed the filings for VAT reduction for exemption from VAT.

Pursuant to the Value-added Tax Preferential Catalogue on Products and Services Applying Integrated Use of Resources (Cai Shui [2015] No. 78), taxpayers who sell self-produced products and services applying integrated use of resources may enjoy the immediate VAT refund policy. Guangdong Chenming Panels Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company, produces products applying integrated use of resources, and is therefore subject to the immediate VAT refund policy in 2022.

# I Financial Report

## VII. Notes to items of the consolidated financial statements

### 1. Monetary funds

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Treasury cash	3,313,516.53	2,926,080.68
Bank deposit	3,139,292,575.43	3,166,431,843.70
Other monetary funds	11,816,075,269.95	10,950,425,015.28
Total	14,958,681,361.91	14,119,782,939.66
Of which: Total deposits in overseas banks	505,963,325.58	462,952,909.20
Total restricted amount due to mortgages, pledges or freezes	11,749,299,176.80	10,756,936,714.59

Other explanations:

- ① Other monetary funds of RMB8,944,327,842.85 were the guarantee deposit for the application for bank acceptance bills with the banks by the Company.
- ② Other monetary funds of RMB2,240,431,110.52 were the guarantee deposit for the application for letter of credit with the banks by the Company.
- ③ Other monetary funds of RMB219,580,223.43 were the guarantee deposit for the application for bank guarantees with the banks by the Company.
- ④ Other monetary funds of RMB184,100,000.00 were the guarantee deposit for the application for bank loans with the banks by the Company.
- ⑤ Other monetary funds of RMB160,860,000.00 were the Company's statutory reserve deposits at the banks.
- ⑥ Other monetary funds included interest receivable of RMB66,776,093.15.

### 2. Financial assets held for trading

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	51,033,051.57	110,886,182.88
Of which:		
Equity instrument investments	51,033,051.57	110,886,182.88
Total	51,033,051.57	110,886,182.88

Other explanation: Financial assets held for trading were shares of China Bohai Bank subscribed by the Group.



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## VII. Notes to items of the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

### 3. Bill receivable

Unit: RMB

Bill type	Book balance	Closing balance	Book value	Book balance	Opening balance	Book value
		Bad debt provision			Bad debt provision	
Commercial acceptance bills	742,590,000.00		742,590,000.00			
Total	742,590,000.00		742,590,000.00			

### 4. Accounts receivable

#### (1) Disclosure of accounts receivable by category

Unit: RMB

Category	Book balance		Closing balance		Carrying amount
	Amount	Percentage (%)	Amount	ECL rate (%)	
Accounts receivable assessed individually for impairment	208,785,301.74	5.53	208,785,301.74	100.00	0.00
Accounts receivable assessed collectively for impairment	3,565,457,344.06	94.47	220,583,318.92	6.19	3,344,874,025.14
Of which:					
Accounts receivable from related party customers	7,158,599.98	0.19	49,344.50	0.69	7,109,255.48
Accounts receivable from non-related party customers	2,344,160,892.81	62.11	82,782,886.75	3.53	2,261,378,006.06
Factoring receivables	1,214,137,851.27	32.17	137,751,087.67	11.35	1,076,386,763.60
Total	3,774,242,645.80	100.00	429,368,620.66	11.38	3,344,874,025.14

# I Financial Report

## VII. Notes to items of the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

### 4. Accounts receivable (Cont'd)

#### (1) Disclosure of accounts receivable by category (Cont'd)

Continued:

Unit: RMB

Category	Book balance		Opening balance		Carrying amount
	Amount	Percentage (%)	Bad debt provision Amount	ECL rate (%)	
Accounts receivable assessed individually for impairment	224,831,742.24	7.24	224,831,742.24	100.00	0.00
Accounts receivable assessed collectively for impairment	2,880,986,860.24	92.76	224,469,709.78	7.79	2,656,517,150.46
Of which:					
Accounts receivable from related party customers	109,385.42	0.004			109,385.42
Accounts receivable from non-related party customers	1,855,021,764.82	59.73	84,870,622.11	4.58	1,770,151,142.71
Factoring receivables	1,025,855,710.00	33.03	139,599,087.67	13.61	886,256,622.33
Total	3,105,818,602.48	100.00	449,301,452.02	14.47	2,656,517,150.46

Items assessed individually for bad debt provision:

Unit: RMB

Name	Book balance	Closing balance		Provision reason
		Bad debt provision	Provision percentage	
Hengfeng Hongyuan Real Estate Holdings Co., Ltd.	45,493,811.40	45,493,811.40	100.00%	Long outstanding
Ningxia Lingwu Baota Dagu Storage and Transportation Co., Ltd.	27,600,000.00	27,600,000.00	100.00%	Long outstanding
Foshan Shunde Xingchen Paper Co., Ltd.	26,236,528.70	26,236,528.70	100.00%	Long outstanding
Zhengzhou Hongyang Paper Products Co., Ltd.	15,293,432.93	15,293,432.93	100.00%	Long outstanding
Shandong Bisheng Printing Materials Co., Ltd.	14,813,369.27	14,813,369.27	100.00%	Long outstanding
Henan Yibang Technology Trading Co., Ltd.	13,396,601.22	13,396,601.22	100.00%	Long outstanding
92 companies including Shandong Yiming New Material Technology Corp Co., Ltd.	65,951,558.22	65,951,558.22	100.00%	Long outstanding
Total	208,785,301.74	208,785,301.74		

## VII. Notes to items of the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

### 4. Accounts receivable (Cont'd)

#### (1) Disclosure of accounts receivable by category (Cont'd)

Items assessed collectively for impairment:

*Accounts receivable with collective provision for bad debts based on receivables from related parties*

Unit: RMB

Name	Book balance	Closing balance Bad debt provision	Provision percentage (%)
Within 1 year	7,158,599.98	49,344.50	0.69
Total	7,158,599.98	49,344.50	

*Accounts receivable with collective provision for bad debts based on receivables from non-related party customers*

Unit: RMB

Type	Accounts receivable	Closing balance Bad debt provision	Provision percentage (%)
Within 1 year	2,148,202,427.14	14,981,402.81	0.70
1 to 2 years	92,569,331.04	12,882,446.17	13.92
2 to 3 years	6,643,408.49	1,634,371.19	24.60
Over 3 years	96,745,726.14	53,284,666.58	55.08
Total	2,344,160,892.81	82,782,886.75	3.53

*Accounts receivable with collective provision for bad debts based on factoring receivables*

Unit: RMB

Name	Book balance	Closing balance Bad debt provision	Book balance
Within 1 year	1,008,798,807.91	98,200,166.66	9.73%
1 to 2 years	148,138,960.00	23,565,896.00	15.91%
2 to 3 years	33,486,237.90	8,748,229.36	26.12%
Over 3 years	23,713,845.46	7,236,795.65	30.52%
Total	1,214,137,851.27	137,751,087.67	11.35%

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## VII. Notes to items of the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

### 4. Accounts receivable (Cont'd)

#### (1) Disclosure of accounts receivable by category (Cont'd)

##### *Disclosure by ageing*

Unit: RMB

Ageing	Closing balance
Within 1 year (including 1 year)	3,164,159,835.03
1 to 2 years	240,708,291.04
2 to 3 years	40,129,646.39
Over 3 years	329,244,873.34
Subtotal	3,774,242,645.80
Bad debt provision	429,368,620.66
Total	3,344,874,025.14

The basis used by the ageing analysis of the accounts receivable of the Company: the ageing of accounts receivable is the length of time of the Company's outstanding accounts receivable based on invoice date. The closing balance is recognised one by one from the end of the period onwards until the amounts add up to the balance. It is also broken up by intervals of within 1 year, 1-2 years, 2-3 years, 3-4 years, 4-5 years and over 5 years.

#### (2) Provision, recovery or reversal of bad debt provision for the period

Bad debt provision for the period:

Unit: RMB

Category	Opening balance	Provision	Changes in the period		Others	Closing balance
			Recovery or reversal	Write-off		
Accounts receivable with provision for bad debts	449,301,452.02	24,272,047.17	44,204,878.53			429,368,620.66
Total	449,301,452.02	24,272,047.17	44,204,878.53			429,368,620.66

## VII. Notes to items of the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

### 4. Accounts receivable (Cont'd)

#### (3) Top five accounts receivable based on closing balance of debtors

The total amount of the Company's top five accounts receivable based on closing balance of debtors for the period was RMB993,954,677.24, which accounted for 26.34% of the closing balance of the total accounts receivable. The closing balance of corresponding bad debt provision amounted to RMB84,278,220.02.

Unit: RMB

Name of entity	Closing balance of accounts receivable	Percentage to closing balance of other receivables	Closing balance of bad debt provision
Customer I	362,603,555.55	9.61	36,260,355.56
Customer II	216,616,666.63	5.74	21,661,666.66
Customer III	162,551,050.61	4.31	1,137,857.35
Customer IV	148,138,960.00	3.92	14,813,896.00
Customer V	104,044,444.45	2.76	10,404,444.45
Total	993,954,677.24	26.34	84,278,220.02

### 5. Accounts receivable financing

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Bills receivable	912,727,537.75	435,459,341.76
Total	912,727,537.75	435,459,341.76

Changes (increase or decrease) during the period and change in fair value of accounts receivable financing

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

If the provision for impairment of accounts receivable financing is made in accordance with the general model of ECLs, please disclose the information about provision for impairment with reference to the way of disclosure of other receivables:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable



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## VII. Notes to items of the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

### 6. Prepayments

#### (1) Disclosure of prepayments stated according to ageing analysis

Unit: RMB

Ageing	Closing balance		Opening balance	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Within 1 year	930,868,811.43	90.42%	803,771,958.81	90.16%
1 to 2 years	98,594,004.20	9.58%	87,713,119.65	9.84%
Total	1,029,462,815.63	100.00%	891,485,078.46	100.00%

#### (2) Top five prepayments according to closing balance of prepaid units

The total amount of the Company's top five prepayments according to closing balance of prepaid units for the period amounted to RMB414,189,015.01, which accounted for 40.24% of the closing balance of the total accounts payable.

Unit: RMB

Name of entity	Closing balance of prepayments	Percentage to the closing balance of the total prepayments
Customer I	135,575,807.48	13.17%
Customer II	81,192,939.57	7.89%
Customer III	69,416,290.74	6.74%
Customer IV	66,168,628.32	6.43%
Customer V	61,835,348.90	6.01%
Total	414,189,015.01	40.24%

## VII. Notes to items of the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

### 7. Other receivables

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Dividend receivables	3,501,220.33	
Other receivables	2,207,843,920.89	2,252,864,083.00
Total	2,211,345,141.22	2,252,864,083.00

#### (1) Dividends receivable

##### 1) Classification of dividends receivable

Unit: RMB

Item (or investee)	Closing balance	Opening balance
China Bohai Bank	3,501,220.33	
Total	3,501,220.33	

#### (2) Other receivables

##### 1) Other receivables by nature

Unit: RMB

Nature	Closing book balance	Opening book balance
Open credit	2,705,407,288.82	2,692,253,554.58
Guarantee deposit	11,961,247.35	5,125,826.96
Reserve and borrowings	16,402,849.49	11,980,522.29
Others	15,821,988.16	80,560,739.46
Total	2,749,593,373.82	2,789,920,643.29

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## VII. Notes to items of the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

### 7. Other receivables (Cont'd)

#### (2) Other receivables (Cont'd)

##### 2) Particulars of bad debt provision

Unit: RMB

Bad debt provision	Stage 1 ECLs for the next 12 months	Stage 2 Lifetime ECLs (not credit- impaired)	Stage 3 Lifetime ECLs (credit- impaired)	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2022	65,083,288.44		471,973,271.85	537,056,560.29
Balance as at 1 January 2022 for the period				
Provision during the period	10,373,371.22		4,214,604.41	14,587,975.63
Reversal during the period	7,277,542.09		2,244,712.90	9,522,254.99
Transfer during the period				
Write-off during the period			372,828.00	372,828.00
Other changes				
Balance as at 30 June 2022	68,179,117.57		473,570,335.36	541,749,452.93

Disclosed by ageing

Unit: RMB

Ageing	Closing balance	Opening balance
Within 1 year (including 1 year)	367,852,664.64	797,531,460.41
1 to 2 years	1,375,315,037.38	1,344,225,352.93
2 to 3 years	840,340,601.74	484,647,394.76
Over 3 years	166,085,070.06	163,516,435.19
Total	2,749,593,373.82	2,789,920,643.29

## VII. Notes to items of the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

### 7. Other receivables (Cont'd)

#### (2) Other receivables (Cont'd)

##### 3) Provision, recovery or reversal of bad debt provision for the period

Bad debt provision for the period:

Unit: RMB

Category	Opening balance	Provision	Changes in the period Recovery or reversal	Write-off	Others	Closing balance
Bad debt provision for other receivables	537,056,560.29	14,587,975.63	9,522,254.99	372,828.00		541,749,452.93
Total	537,056,560.29	14,587,975.63	9,522,254.99	372,828.00		541,749,452.93

##### 4) Top five other receivables according to closing balance of debtors

The total amount of the Company's top five other receivables based on closing balance of debtors for the period amounted to RMB2,048,197,406.04 in total, accounting for 74.49% of the total closing balance of other receivables. The closing balance of the corresponding bad debt provision amounted to RMB349,073,379.24 in total.

Unit: RMB

Name of entity	Nature	Closing balance	Maturity	Percentage to closing balance of other receivables	Closing balance of bad debt provision
Customer I	Open credit	684,000,000.00	1-2 years	24.88%	102,600,000.00
Customer II	Open credit	533,800,000.00	1-2 years and 2-3 years	19.41%	53,380,000.00
Customer III	Open credit	467,402,316.85	2-3 years	17.00%	121,524,602.38
Customer IV	Open credit	219,054,783.56	2-3 years	7.97%	21,905,478.36
Customer V	Open credit	143,940,305.63	Within 1 year and 1-2 years	5.23%	49,663,298.50
Total		2,048,197,406.04		74.49%	349,073,379.24

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## VII. Notes to items of the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

### 8. Inventories

Whether the Company needs to comply with the disclosure requirements for real estate industries

No

#### (1) Categories of inventories

Unit: RMB

Item	Book balance	Closing balance Impairment provision for inventories or performance costs	Carrying amount	Book balance	Opening balance Impairment provision for inventories or performance costs	Carrying amount
Raw materials	2,230,492,487.71	22,724,323.23	2,207,768,164.48	1,734,387,984.21	24,660,967.32	1,709,727,016.89
Work-in-process products	256,923,076.05		256,923,076.05	148,489,098.95		148,489,098.95
Goods in stock	1,428,278,746.93	4,941,686.65	1,423,337,060.28	1,910,051,642.16	4,941,686.65	1,905,109,955.51
Consumable biological assets	1,500,540,144.47		1,500,540,144.47	1,519,305,850.77		1,519,305,850.77
Total	5,416,234,455.16	27,666,009.88	5,388,568,445.28	5,312,234,576.09	29,602,653.97	5,282,631,922.12

#### (2) Impairment provision for inventories or performance costs

Unit: RMB

Item	Opening balance	Increase during the period		Decrease during the period		Closing balance
		Provision	Others	Reversal or transfer	Others	
Raw materials	24,660,967.32			1,936,644.09		22,724,323.23
Goods in stock	4,941,686.65					4,941,686.65
Total	29,602,653.97			1,936,644.09		27,666,009.88

Basis for recognition of net realisable value: Ageing spare part inventories were provided for full impairment, and household paper with negative gross profit and ageing household paper inventories were provided for partial impairment.

Reversal or transfer of impairment provision for inventories during the period was due to: Transfer of impaired spare parts sold to impairment provision for inventories during the period.



## VII. Notes to items of the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

### 9. Non-current assets due within one year

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Long-term receivables due within one year	5,216,044,182.27	5,216,934,172.61
Total	5,216,044,182.27	5,216,934,172.61

Notes: ① Long-term receivables due within one year amounting to RMB5,190,934,992.72 (amount for the prior year: RMB5,188,103,553.61) were financial lease receivables;

② Long-term receivables due within one year amounting to RMB25,109,189.55 (amount for the prior year: RMB28,830,619.00) were deposits receivable.

### 10. Other current assets

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Prepaid expenses	560,638,082.42	195,453,994.69
Factoring receivables due within one year	319,166,361.74	303,281,361.74
Receivables under financial lease due within one year	301,173,453.77	388,156,667.35
Prepaid tax	131,125,749.80	132,297,740.90
Input tax amount to be deducted	36,815,815.92	807,004,437.68
Other payments	66,667,806.98	77,735,290.49
Total	1,415,587,270.63	1,903,929,492.85

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## VII. Notes to items of the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

### 11. Long-term receivables

#### (1) Particulars of long-term receivables

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance		Carrying amount	Opening balance		Carrying amount	Discount rate range
	Carrying balance	Bad debt provision		Carrying balance	Bad debt provision		
Finance lease payments	8,305,095,187.79	1,277,639,823.58	7,027,455,364.21	8,344,107,765.88	1,211,551,549.72	7,132,556,216.16	4%-12%
Less: Unrealised financing income	386,924,782.60		386,924,782.60	366,945,292.53		366,945,292.53	
Deposit for equipment lease financing	339,646,696.64		339,646,696.64	272,996,696.64		272,996,696.64	
Less: Unrealised financing income	36,559,819.83		36,559,819.83	32,913,472.31		32,913,472.31	
Subtotal	8,221,257,282.00	1,277,639,823.58	6,943,617,458.42	8,217,245,697.68	1,211,551,549.72	7,005,694,147.96	
Less: long-term receivables due within one year	6,322,849,988.47	1,106,805,806.20	5,216,044,182.27	6,244,230,790.74	1,027,296,618.13	5,216,934,172.61	
Total	1,898,407,293.53	170,834,017.38	1,727,573,276.15	1,973,014,906.94	184,254,931.59	1,788,759,975.35	

#### Particulars of bad debt impairment provision

Unit: RMB

Bad debt provision	Stage 1 ECLs for the next 12 months	Stage 2 Lifetime ECLs (not credit- impaired)	Stage 3 Lifetime ECLs (credit- impaired)	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2022	453,675.00		183,801,256.59	184,254,931.59
Balance as at 1 January 2022 during the period				
Provisions during the period				
Other changes			-13,420,914.21	-13,420,914.21
Balance as at 30 June 2022	453,675.00		170,380,342.38	170,834,017.38

Note: Other changes represented the transfer of the bad debt provision for long-term financing lease payments due within one year from long-term receivables to non-current assets due within one year during the period.

#### Changes in carrying book balances with significant changes in loss provision for the period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

# I Financial Report

## VII. Notes to items of the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

### 12. Long-term equity investments

Unit: RMB

Investee	Opening balance (carrying amount)	Additional contribution	Withdrawn contribution	Investment gain or loss recognised under equity method	Change for the period			Distribution of cash dividend or profit declared	Impairment provision	Others	Closing balance (carrying amount)	Closing balance of impairment provision
					Adjustment of other comprehensive income	Other changes in equity interest						
I. Joint ventures												
Shouguang Chenming Huisen New-style Construction Materials Co., Ltd.	6,902,869.87			-215,525.03				1,000,000.00			5,687,344.84	
Weifang Sime Darby West Port Co., Ltd.	77,370,998.75			-3,008,474.82							74,362,523.93	
Shouguang Meite Environmental Technology Co., Ltd.	14,616,124.71			-2,841,259.42							11,774,865.29	
Weifang Xingxing United Chemical Co., Ltd.	84,623,787.74			7,250,597.38							91,874,385.12	
Subtotal	183,513,781.07			1,185,338.11				1,000,000.00			183,699,119.18	
II. Associates												
Zhuhai Dechen New Third Board Equity Investment Fund Company (Limited Partnership)	36,967,896.31			-2,003,052.15							34,964,844.16	
Ningbo Kaichen Huamei Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership)	197,297,485.59			-3,217.73							197,294,267.86	
Jiangxi Chenming Port Co., Ltd.	554,582.45			-61,479.47							493,102.98	
Goldtrust Futures Co., Ltd.	185,452,462.50			-2,317,934.80							183,134,527.70	
Chenming (Qingdao) Asset Management Co., Ltd.	6,933,668.14			-107,419.58				940,000.00			5,886,248.56	
Guangdong Nanyue Bank Co., Ltd.	1,255,867,809.29			29,924,322.20	4,743,150.54	-55,547,014.21				83,754,093.05	1,318,742,360.87	
Subtotal	1,683,073,904.28			25,431,218.47	4,743,150.54	-55,547,014.21		940,000.00		83,754,093.05	1,740,515,352.13	
Total	1,866,587,685.35			26,616,556.58	4,743,150.54	-55,547,014.21		1,940,000.00		83,754,093.05	1,924,214,471.31	

Explanation: For other changes of Guangdong Nanyue Bank Co., Ltd., please refer to VII. 46. Retained profit.

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## VII. Notes to items of the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

### 13. Other non-current financial assets

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Investment in debt instruments	400,000,000.00	400,000,000.00
Investment in equity instruments	119,927,003.25	119,927,003.25
Total	519,927,003.25	519,927,003.25

### 14. Investment property

#### (1) Investment property under the cost method

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Buildings and structures	Total
I. Original carrying value		
1. Opening balance	7,196,809,856.62	7,196,809,856.62
2. Increase during the period		
3. Decrease during the period	34,204,125.58	34,204,125.58
(1) Disposal	34,204,125.58	34,204,125.58
4. Closing balance	7,162,605,731.04	7,162,605,731.04
II. Accumulated depreciation and accumulated amortisation		
1. Opening balance	723,271,424.71	723,271,424.71
2. Increase during the period	97,852,182.59	97,852,182.59
(1) Provision or amortisation	97,852,182.59	97,852,182.59
3. Decrease during the period	16,514,383.58	16,514,383.58
(1) Disposal	16,514,383.58	16,514,383.58
4. Closing balance	804,609,223.72	804,609,223.72
III. Impairment provision		
IV. Carrying amount		
1. Closing carrying amount	6,357,996,507.32	6,357,996,507.32
2. Opening carrying amount	6,473,538,431.91	6,473,538,431.91

Note: Investment properties under the Company primarily include:

- ① Pujiang International Finance Plaza, located at No. 1098, Dongdaming Road, Hongkou District, Shanghai, is a long-term held office property of Shanghai Hongtai Real Estate Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company, mainly used for external rental or office purposes;
- ② Jinan Chenming Finance Building (濟南晨鳴金融大廈), located in No. 7 Zone, Hanyu Financial Business Center, No. 7000, Jingshi Road, Jinan Innovation Zone, is a long-term held office property of Shandong Chenming Investment Limited, a subsidiary of the Company, mainly used for external rental or office purposes;
- ③ Fatum Apartment (法朵公寓), located at No. 463, Anbo Road, No. 22, Lane 467, Anbo Road, Yangpu District, Shanghai, is a long-term held apartment property of Shanghai Herui Investment Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company, mainly used for external rental purposes;
- ④ Guangzhou Zhengjia Plaza (廣州正佳廣場), located at Room 3901-3926, No. 372, Huanshi East Road, Yuexiu District, Guangzhou, is a long-term held office property of Guangzhou Chenming Financial Leasing Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company, mainly used for external rental purposes;
- ⑤ Shenzhen Zhuoyue Baozhong Times Square (深圳卓越寶中時代廣場), located at Room 3201-3210, Building C, Zhuoyue Baozhong Times Square (Phase 2), Xin'an Sub-district, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, is a long-term held office property of Guangzhou Chenming Financial Leasing Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company, mainly used for external rental purposes.

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## VII. Notes to items of the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

### 14. Investment property (Cont'd)

#### (2) Investment property under the fair value method

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

### 15. Fixed assets

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Fixed assets	34,234,454,423.74	35,653,492,676.15
Disposal of fixed assets	156,159,044.44	
Total	34,390,613,468.18	35,653,492,676.15

#### (1) Particulars of fixed assets

Unit: RMB

Item	Housing and building structure	Machinery and equipment	Vehicles	Electronic equipment and others	Total
I. Original carrying amount:					
1. Opening balance	10,673,297,551.11	43,798,170,683.63	296,201,440.65	457,044,021.47	55,224,713,696.86
2. Increase during the period	13,020,952.59	199,719,424.32	4,390,603.45	2,238,220.64	219,369,201.00
(1) Acquisition	10,631,731.64	182,387,984.58	4,390,603.45	2,238,220.64	199,648,540.31
(2) Transferred from construction in progress	2,389,220.95	17,331,439.74			19,720,660.69
3. Decrease during the period	285,863,638.92	976,732,568.64	13,779,612.55	59,767,224.05	1,336,143,044.16
(1) Disposal or retirement	285,863,638.92	103,807,390.96	6,949,954.65	5,394,800.07	402,015,784.60
(2) Transfer to construction in progress		872,925,177.68	6,829,657.90	54,372,423.98	934,127,259.56
4. Closing balance	10,400,454,864.78	43,021,157,539.31	286,812,431.55	399,515,018.06	54,107,939,853.70
II. Accumulated depreciation					
1. Opening balance	2,302,130,749.09	16,572,843,548.56	190,913,517.71	300,377,759.61	19,366,265,574.97
2. Increase during the period	139,516,595.65	882,260,896.51	12,239,386.69	6,311,342.20	1,040,328,221.05
(1) Provision	139,516,595.65	882,260,896.51	12,239,386.69	6,311,342.20	1,040,328,221.05
3. Decrease during the period	127,122,561.19	546,256,740.86	12,042,168.41	52,642,341.34	738,063,811.80
(1) Disposal or retirement	127,122,561.19	56,609,567.13	6,206,488.67	4,937,781.19	194,876,398.18
(2) Transfer to construction in progress		489,647,173.73	5,835,679.74	47,704,560.15	543,187,413.62
4. Closing balance	2,314,524,783.55	16,908,847,704.21	191,110,735.99	254,046,760.47	19,668,529,984.22
III. Impairment provision					
1. Opening balance	27,808,852.79	169,697,469.90	13,889.13	7,435,233.92	204,955,445.74
2. Increase during the period					
3. Decrease during the period					
4. Closing balance	27,808,852.79	169,697,469.90	13,889.13	7,435,233.92	204,955,445.74
IV. Carrying amount					
1. Closing carrying amount	8,058,121,228.44	25,942,612,365.20	95,687,806.43	138,033,023.67	34,234,454,423.74
2. Opening carrying amount	8,343,357,949.23	27,055,629,665.17	105,274,033.81	149,231,027.94	35,653,492,676.15

Other explanation: The fixed assets transferred to construction in progress during the period were mainly the equipment relocation of Wuhan Chenming.



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## VII. Notes to items of the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

### 15. Fixed assets (Cont'd)

#### (2) Particulars of temporarily idle fixed assets

Unit: RMB

Item	Original carrying value	Accumulated depreciation	Impairment provision	Carrying amount	Remark
Housing and building structure	72,585,434.37	23,096,137.95	3,093,008.64	46,396,287.78	
Machinery and equipment	913,076,851.75	545,378,538.71	150,706,985.59	216,991,327.45	
Electronic equipment and others	754,860.94	704,151.45	7,187.27	43,522.22	
Total	986,417,147.06	569,178,828.11	153,807,181.50	263,431,137.45	

#### (3) Particulars of fixed assets without obtaining property right certificates

Unit: RMB

Item	Carrying amount	Reason for not yet obtaining property right certificates
Housing and building structure (Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.)	1,053,074,557.83	Under application
Housing and building structure (Huanggang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.)	644,514,086.42	Under application
Housing and building structure (Shouguang Meilun Paper Co., Ltd.)	470,055,885.46	Under application
Housing and building structure (Jilin Chenming Paper Co., Ltd.)	380,384,086.36	Under application
Housing and building structure (Jiangxi Chenming Paper Co., Ltd.)	202,694,998.89	Under application
Housing and building structure (Shandong Chenming Paper Holdings Limited)	109,652,457.94	Under application

#### (4) Disposal of fixed assets

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Housing and building structure	156,159,044.44	
Total	156,159,044.44	

## VII. Notes to items of the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

### 16. Construction in progress

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Construction in progress	794,536,482.04	189,818,292.48
Materials for project	7,871,202.97	7,931,233.57
Total	802,407,685.01	197,749,526.05

#### (1) Particulars of construction in progress

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance		Opening balance		Carrying amount
	Carrying balance	Impairment provision	Carrying balance	Impairment provision	
Wuhan relocation project	331,878,795.25		331,878,795.25		
Technological transformation project	247,802,083.62		247,802,083.62	50,534,096.04	50,534,096.04
Fly ash cement ceramsite production project (Shandong Chenming)	54,246,139.19		54,246,139.19	54,246,139.19	54,246,139.19
Relocation of Wuhan household paper project (Phase II) (Meilun)	74,442,135.96		74,442,135.96	28,705,483.25	28,705,483.25
Integrated forestry, pulp and paper project (Huanggang Pulp & Paper)	27,288,850.20		27,288,850.20	16,687,683.29	16,687,683.29
Others	80,017,149.58	21,138,671.76	58,878,477.82	60,783,562.47	39,644,890.71
Total	815,675,153.80	21,138,671.76	794,536,482.04	210,956,964.24	189,818,292.48

#### (2) Changes in material construction in progress projects for the period

Unit: RMB

Project name	Budget	Opening balance	Increase during the period	Transfer to		Closing balance	Project accumulated investment to budget	Project progress	Accumulated capitalised interest	Of which:		Sources of fund
				fixed assets during the period	Others deductions during the period					Capitalised interest amount during the period	Capitalisation rate of the interest amount for the period	
Relocation of Wuhan household paper project (Phase II) (Meilun)	109,000,000.00	28,705,483.25	45,736,652.71			74,442,135.96	68.30%	90.00%				Self-owned funds and borrowings
Integrated forestry, pulp and paper project (Huanggang Pulp and Paper)	70,000,000.00	16,687,683.29	10,601,166.91			27,288,850.20	95.00%	99.00%				Self-owned funds
Total	179,000,000.00	45,393,166.54	56,337,819.62			101,730,986.16						

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## VII. Notes to items of the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

### 16. Construction in progress (Cont'd)

#### (3) Project materials

Unit: RMB

Item	Carrying balance	Closing balance Impairment provision	Carrying amount	Carrying balance	Opening balance Impairment provision	Carrying amount
Special materials	7,871,202.97		7,871,202.97	7,931,233.57		7,931,233.57
Total	7,871,202.97		7,871,202.97	7,931,233.57		7,931,233.57

### 17. Bearer biological assets

#### (1) Bearer biological assets under the cost method

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Tea industries	Total
I. Original carrying amount:		
1. Opening balance		
2. Increase during the period	10,398,523.90	10,398,523.90
(1) Purchase	10,398,523.90	10,398,523.90
3. Decrease during the period		
4. Closing balance	10,398,523.90	10,398,523.90
II. Accumulated depreciation		
III. Impairment provision		
IV. Carrying amount		
1. Closing carrying amount	10,398,523.90	10,398,523.90
2. Opening carrying amount		

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## VII. Notes to items of the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

### 18. Right-of-use assets

Unit: RMB

Item	Land use rights	Buildings and structures	Total
I. Original carrying value			
1. Opening balance	218,097,859.06	5,571,378.54	223,669,237.60
2. Increase during the period			
3. Decrease during the period	7,855,845.81	12,385.32	7,868,231.13
(1) Sublease to finance lease			
(2) Transfer or held for sale			
(3) Other deductions	7,855,845.81	12,385.32	7,868,231.13
4. Closing balance	210,242,013.25	5,558,993.22	215,801,006.47
II. Accumulated depreciation			
1. Opening balance	25,467,932.29	772,128.87	26,240,061.16
2. Increase during the period	3,777,115.05	139,064.74	3,916,179.79
(1) Provision	3,777,115.05	139,064.74	3,916,179.79
3. Decrease during the period	3,185,888.24		3,185,888.24
(1) Sublease to finance lease			
(2) Transfer or held for sale			
(3) Other deductions	3,185,888.24		3,185,888.24
4. Closing balance	26,059,159.10	911,193.61	26,970,352.71
III. Impairment provision			
IV. Carrying amount			
1. Closing carrying amount	184,182,854.15	4,647,799.61	188,830,653.76
2. Opening carrying amount	192,629,926.77	4,799,249.67	197,429,176.44

Other explanation: Other deductions during the period were mainly the termination of certain lease contracts of Zhanjiang Arboriculture and Yangjiang Arboriculture.

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## VII. Notes to items of the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

### 19. Intangible assets

#### (1) Particulars of intangible assets

Unit: RMB

Item	Land use rights	Software	Patents	Certificates of third party right	Total
I. Original carrying value					
1. Opening balance	2,040,126,983.35	21,946,825.64	27,358,613.05	15,908,674.87	2,105,341,096.91
2. Increase during the period	305,847,919.65	107,606.09			305,955,525.74
(1) Acquisition	305,847,919.65	107,606.09			305,955,525.74
3. Decrease during the period					
4. Closing balance	2,345,974,903.00	22,054,431.73	27,358,613.05	15,908,674.87	2,411,296,622.65
II. Accumulated amortisation					
1. Opening balance	474,004,742.76	21,814,590.97	940,153.77	15,908,674.87	512,668,162.37
2. Increase during the period	22,827,920.24	239,840.76	5,059,845.73		28,127,606.73
(1) Provision	22,827,920.24	239,840.76	5,059,845.73		28,127,606.73
3. Decrease during the period					
4. Closing balance	496,832,663.00	22,054,431.73	5,999,999.50	15,908,674.87	540,795,769.10
III. Impairment provision					
IV. Carrying amount					
1. Closing carrying amount	1,849,142,240.00		21,358,613.55		1,870,500,853.55
2. Opening carrying amount	1,566,122,240.59	132,234.67	26,418,459.28		1,592,672,934.54

### 20. Goodwill

#### (1) Original carrying amount of goodwill

Unit: RMB

Name of investee or event generating goodwill	Opening balance	Additions during the period	Deductions during the period	Closing balance
Jilin Chenming Paper Co., Ltd.	14,314,160.60			14,314,160.60
Kunshan Tuoan Plastic Products Co., Ltd.	26,946,905.38			26,946,905.38
Total	41,261,065.98			41,261,065.98



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## VII. Notes to items of the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

### 20. Goodwill (Cont'd)

#### (2) Provision for impairment of goodwill

Unit: RMB

Name of investee or event generating goodwill	Opening balance	Additions during the period	Deductions during the period	Closing balance
Jilin Chenming Paper Co., Ltd.	14,314,160.60			14,314,160.60
Total	14,314,160.60			14,314,160.60

Note: The Company assessed the recoverable amount of goodwill and determined that the goodwill related to the Company's plastic business was not impaired. The Company determines the reporting segments based on the category of the principal activities and categorises Kunshan Tuoan Plastic Products Co., Ltd. as an asset group. The recoverable amount is determined based on the current value of the estimated future cash flows. Future cash flows are determined based on the financial budget for 2022 to 2026 as approved by the management, and adopts a discount rate of 7.28%, the interest rate of the 5-year bonds issued by the Company in 2018. The cash flows for more than 5 years are calculated based on the growth rate of 5%. Other key assumptions used in estimating future cash flows include the estimated sales and gross profit based on the performance of such asset group in the past and the expectation to market development by the management. The management believed that any reasonable change in the above assumptions will not result in the total carrying value of the asset group Kunshan Tuoan Plastic Products Co., Ltd. exceeding its recoverable amount.

### 21. Long-term prepaid expenses

Unit: RMB

Item	Opening balance	Increase during the period	Amortisation during the period	Others deductions	Closing balance
Woodland expenses	8,387,048.73		330,907.01		8,056,141.72
Others	40,754,724.41	327,354.38	1,724,989.22		39,357,089.57
Total	49,141,773.14	327,354.38	2,055,896.23		47,413,231.29

## VII. Notes to items of the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

### 22. Deferred income tax assets/deferred income tax liabilities

#### (1) Deferred income tax assets before offsetting

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance		Opening balance	
	Deductible temporary differences	Deferred tax assets	Deductible temporary differences	Deferred tax assets
Provision for asset impairment	2,455,477,182.77	563,980,277.58	2,323,311,804.03	544,452,793.22
Unrealised profit arising from intra-group transactions	12,642,619.20	3,160,654.80	110,621,031.60	27,655,257.90
Outstanding payables	538,978,299.84	81,648,513.55	646,596,211.53	97,758,308.63
Deferred income	95,262,644.06	14,289,396.61	202,273,476.76	30,341,021.50
Deductible losses	3,035,129,439.03	496,416,204.06	2,508,683,883.40	409,890,367.80
Debt reconstructing	18,734,830.91	4,683,707.73	18,734,830.91	4,683,707.73
Total	6,156,225,015.81	1,164,178,754.33	5,810,221,238.23	1,114,781,456.78

#### (2) Deferred income tax liabilities before offsetting

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance		Opening balance	
	Taxable temporary differences	Deferred income tax liabilities	Taxable temporary differences	Deferred income tax liabilities
Asset valuation increment from business combinations involving entities not under common control	20,900,574.28	5,225,143.57	22,697,097.44	5,674,274.36
Debt reconstructing	30,145,021.52	7,536,255.38	30,145,021.52	7,536,255.38
Total	51,045,595.80	12,761,398.95	52,842,118.96	13,210,529.74

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## VII. Notes to items of the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

### 22. Deferred income tax assets/deferred income tax liabilities (Cont'd)

#### (3) Breakdown of unrecognised deferred income tax assets

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Deductible temporary differences	1,813,440.18	1,671,856.52
Deductible losses	562,971,551.27	730,122,476.10
Total	564,784,991.45	731,794,332.62

#### (4) Expiry of deductible loss of unrecognised deferred income tax assets falls in the periods as follows

Unit: RMB

Year	Closing amount	Opening amount	Remark
2022		166,532,843.73	
2023	129,503,478.05	129,523,478.05	
2024	83,139,688.19	90,461,838.25	
2025	249,241,618.81	249,242,062.93	
2026	91,781,165.80	94,362,253.14	
2027	9,305,600.42		
Total	562,971,551.27	730,122,476.10	

### 23. Other non-current assets

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance		Opening balance		Carrying amount
	Carrying balance	Impairment provision	Carrying balance	Impairment provision	
Land transfer fees	2,612,250.68		2,612,250.68		298,072,250.68
Consideration for acquisition of companies	127,500,000.00		127,500,000.00		127,500,000.00
Payments for engineering and equipment	754,553,629.73		64,364,443.42		64,364,443.42
Total	884,665,880.41		489,936,694.10		489,936,694.10

## VII. Notes to items of the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

### 24. Short-term borrowings

#### (1) Classification of short-term borrowings

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Discounted borrowings	16,105,340,000.00	16,194,790,000.00
Credit borrowings	10,398,695,390.93	8,847,850,884.15
Guaranteed borrowings	9,290,708,673.83	7,734,756,765.41
Pledged borrowings	494,919,879.81	675,627,536.66
Mortgage borrowings	70,000,000.00	70,000,000.00
Total	36,359,663,944.57	33,523,025,186.22

Explanation of the classification of short-term borrowings: ① For classification and amount of mortgage borrowings and mortgage assets, please see 1. Monetary funds and 65. Assets with restricted ownerships or right to use in Note VII. ② For classification and amount of pledged borrowings and mortgage assets, please see 1. Monetary funds and 65. Assets with restricted ownerships or right to use in Note VII. ③ Overdue outstanding short-term borrowings: total outstanding short-term borrowings overdue as at the end of the period amounted to RMB0.00. ④ Short-term borrowings included interest payable of RMB20,223,803.64.

### 25. Accounts payable

#### (1) Particulars of accounts payable

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Payment for goods	2,914,753,971.61	3,074,700,464.48
Payment for engineering	157,856,765.00	307,195,168.83
Payment for equipment	149,196,495.80	249,371,719.69
Others	47,179,699.25	239,863,992.34
Total	3,268,986,931.66	3,871,131,345.34

## VII. Notes to items of the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

### 25. Accounts payable (Cont'd)

#### (2) Disclosure by ageing

Unit: RMB

Ageing	Closing balance	Opening balance
Within 1 year (including 1 year)	2,758,073,611.38	3,282,236,529.52
1-2 years	209,075,559.49	229,465,372.73
2-3 years	99,325,225.63	164,915,158.41
Over 3 years	202,512,535.16	194,514,284.68
Total	3,268,986,931.66	3,871,131,345.34

The basis used by the ageing analysis of the accounts payable of the Company: the ageing of accounts payable is the length of time of the Company's outstanding accounts payable based on invoice date. The closing balance is recognised one by one from the end of the period onwards until the amounts add up to the balance. It is also broken up by intervals of within 1 year, 1-2 years, 2-3 years, 3-4 years, 4-5 years and over 5 years.

#### (3) Significant accounts payable aged over 1 year

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Reason for outstanding or not transfer
Weifang Xingxing United Chemical Co., Ltd.	26,905,494.34	Not due for payment
Omya Haiming (Nanchang) Chemical Co., Ltd.	16,000,000.00	Not due for payment
Fujian Jingyun Development Co., Ltd.	13,939,237.55	Not due for payment
Jiangsu Ronghai International Logistics Co., Ltd.	11,159,904.40	Not due for payment
Zhejiang Jndia Pipeline Industry Co., Ltd.	10,556,896.91	Not due for payment
Total	78,561,533.20	



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## VII. Notes to items of the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

### 26. Bills payable

Unit: RMB

Category	Closing balance	Opening balance
Commercial acceptance bills	2,201,811,787.06	1,398,922,636.21
Bank acceptance bills	1,833,269,491.79	1,690,589,691.19
Total	4,035,081,278.85	3,089,512,327.40

### 27. Receipts in advance

#### (1) Particulars of receipts in advance

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Prepaid property rents	26,735,329.19	38,274,028.20
Total	26,735,329.19	38,274,028.20

### 28. Contract liabilities

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Payment for goods in advance	1,334,133,746.95	1,382,289,597.54
Total	1,334,133,746.95	1,382,289,597.54

## VII. Notes to items of the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

### 29. Staff remuneration payables

#### (1) Particulars of staff remuneration payables

Unit: RMB

Item	Opening balance	Additions during the period	Deductions during the period	Closing balance
I. Short-term remuneration	169,854,249.70	576,356,055.71	620,357,407.71	125,852,897.70
II. Retirement benefit plan-defined contribution scheme	44,758.31	103,813,852.43	99,083,756.91	4,774,853.83
III. Termination benefits		266,898.58	266,898.58	
Total	169,899,008.01	680,436,806.72	719,708,063.20	130,627,751.53

#### (2) Particulars of short-term remuneration

Unit: RMB

Item	Opening balance	Additions during the period	Deductions during the period	Closing balance
1. Salaries, bonuses, allowances and subsidies	160,186,039.82	460,654,365.60	509,443,300.19	111,397,105.23
2. Staff welfare		22,624,020.73	22,624,020.73	
3. Social insurance premiums	346,948.68	47,034,549.71	47,123,115.79	258,382.60
Of which: Medical insurance premium	344,352.16	42,514,565.07	42,648,640.07	210,277.16
Work-related injury insurance premium	98.44	2,814,757.90	2,766,750.90	48,105.44
Maternity insurance	2,498.08	1,705,226.74	1,707,724.82	
4. Housing provident funds	5,094,807.67	36,592,873.38	35,777,051.48	5,910,629.57
5. Union funds and staff education expenses	1,488,335.51	7,402,901.61	3,130,084.56	5,761,152.56
6. Short-term paid holiday	2,738,118.02	2,047,344.68	2,259,834.96	2,525,627.74
Total	169,854,249.70	576,356,055.71	620,357,407.71	125,852,897.70

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## VII. Notes to items of the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

### 29. Staff remuneration payables (Cont'd)

#### (3) Defined contribution plan

Unit: RMB

Item	Opening balance	Additions during the period	Deductions during the period	Closing balance
1. Basic pension insurance	43,609.94	99,150,737.46	94,576,886.30	4,617,461.10
2. Unemployment insurance	1,148.37	4,663,114.97	4,506,870.61	157,392.73
Total	44,758.31	103,813,852.43	99,083,756.91	4,774,853.83

### 30. Taxes payable

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Value added tax	84,803,146.51	125,522,336.03
Enterprise income tax	33,920,551.32	89,597,918.41
Property tax	24,095,481.04	13,083,934.41
Land use tax	9,411,113.14	9,240,921.98
Urban maintenance and construction tax	4,251,472.39	3,748,576.77
Resource tax	4,000,000.00	4,500,000.00
Environmental protection tax	3,906,160.20	3,959,856.45
Stamp duty	3,890,115.11	3,456,472.38
Educational surcharges and others	3,761,962.18	2,931,140.78
Land appreciation tax	2,024,028.20	4,076,160.22
Individual income tax	1,998,018.59	61,378,163.24
Total	176,062,048.68	321,495,480.67

### 31. Other payables

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Interest payable	65,975,461.61	55,437,777.80
Other payables	1,478,440,073.13	1,482,575,808.13
Total	1,544,415,534.74	1,538,013,585.93

Note: Other payables in the above table refer to other payables net of interest payable and dividends payable.

## VII. Notes to items of the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

### 31. Other payables (Cont'd)

#### (1) Interest payable

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Interest on Corporate Bonds	4,268,152.77	21,132,222.24
Interest on medium-term notes	61,707,308.84	34,305,555.56
Total	65,975,461.61	55,437,777.80

#### (2) Other payables

##### 1) Other payables by nature

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Payments	389,694,955.91	550,223,956.81
Deposit	351,639,653.97	261,990,665.03
Accrued expenses	386,192,674.26	341,923,505.85
The obligation to repurchase shares under the share incentive scheme	226,860,000.00	226,860,000.00
Others	124,052,788.99	101,577,680.44
Total	1,478,440,073.13	1,482,575,808.13

##### 2) Significant other payables aged over 1 year

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Reason for outstanding or not transfer
Zhanjiang Runbao Trading Co., Ltd.	160,000,000.00	Not due for payment
Shanghai Shuilan Property Management Co., Ltd.	136,000,000.00	Not due for payment
Nine Dragons Dawei Holdings Co., Ltd.	30,000,000.00	Not due for payment
Weifang Xingxing United Chemical Co., Ltd.	16,860,000.00	Not due for payment
Wuhan Tianrui Paper Co., Ltd.	7,941,708.00	Not due for payment
Total	350,801,708.00	

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## VII. Notes to items of the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

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

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Long-term payables due within one year	1,729,422,560.82	1,543,620,543.60
Long-term borrowings due within one year	1,469,717,511.11	2,583,730,366.67
Other non-current liabilities due within one year	1,004,483,257.04	1,198,716,666.67
Bonds payable due within one year	350,000,000.00	1,270,636,933.46
Lease liabilities due within one year	4,728,345.21	4,606,717.58
Total	4,558,351,674.18	6,601,311,227.98

### 33. Long-term borrowings

#### (1) Types of long-term borrowings

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Mortgage borrowings	3,571,078,975.82	3,921,048,883.74
Guaranteed borrowings	2,187,641,710.38	2,028,979,800.00
Credit borrowings	1,074,231,881.94	1,910,041,837.91
Less: Long-term borrowings due within one year	1,469,717,511.11	2,583,730,366.67
Total	5,363,235,057.03	5,276,340,154.98

Other explanation:

- ① For classification and amount of pledged assets of pledged borrowings, please see 1. Monetary funds and 65. Assets with restricted ownerships or right to use in Note VII.
- ② Long-term borrowings included interest payable of RMB15,766,964.86.

### 34. Bonds payable

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
18 Chenming Bond 01 – Chenming Group Chenming USD Bonds		155,000,000.00
Total		155,000,000.00



## VII. Notes to items of the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

### 34. Bonds payable (Cont'd)

#### (1) Increase/decrease in bonds payable

Unit: RMB

Bond name	Par value	Date of issue	Term	Issue amount
18 Chenming Bond 01 – Chenming Group	350,000,000.00	2 April 2018	5 years	350,000,000.00
Chenming USD Bonds	1,137,120,600.00	6 August 2019	2.6 years	1,125,276,863.46
Total	1,487,120,600.00			1,475,276,863.46

Unit: RMB

Bond name	Opening balance	Issuance during the period	Interest at par value	Amortisation of premium/discount	Repayment during the period	Changes in gains and losses from foreign exchange	Closing balance
18 Chenming Bond 01 – Chenming Group	350,000,000.00		8,627,597.22		8,627,597.22		350,000,000.00
Chenming USD Bonds	1,075,636,933.46		30,847,102.56	1,019,717.03	1,109,532,202.56	4,067,883.57	
Subtotal	1,425,636,933.46		39,474,699.78	1,019,717.03	1,118,159,799.78	4,067,883.57	350,000,000.00
Less: Bonds payable due within one year	1,270,636,933.46						350,000,000.00
Total	155,000,000.00		39,474,699.78	1,019,717.03	1,118,159,799.78	4,067,883.57	

### 35. Lease liabilities

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Lease payments payable	77,669,999.53	81,362,458.45
Less: Unrecognised financing expenses	18,190,037.27	19,474,535.06
Subtotal	59,479,962.26	61,887,923.39
Less: Lease liabilities due within one year	4,728,345.21	4,606,717.58
Total	54,751,617.05	57,281,205.81

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## VII. Notes to items of the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

### 36. Long-term payables

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Long-term payables	3,383,399,934.07	2,358,901,022.99
Total	3,383,399,934.07	2,358,901,022.99

#### (1) Long-term payables by nature

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Financial leasing	4,426,322,494.89	3,188,521,566.59
China Development Bank Special Funds	460,500,000.00	488,000,000.00
Contributions by other partners	225,000,000.00	225,000,000.00
Retention for the financial leasing operations	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Subtotal	5,172,822,494.89	3,902,521,566.59
Less: Long-term payables due within one year	1,729,422,560.82	1,543,620,543.60
Total	3,383,399,934.07	2,358,901,022.99

### 37. Provisions

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance	Reason
Pending litigation	325,259,082.28	325,259,082.28	Losses from Arjo's lawsuit
Total	325,259,082.28	325,259,082.28	

Explanation: In February 2017, Arjowiggins HKK2 Limited ("HKK2 Company") submitted a H share winding-up petition against the Company to Hong Kong High Court due to a joint venture dispute, which required a compensation for economic loss of RMB167 million and interest thereon, and legal costs of USD3.54 million and arbitration fee of HK\$3.3 million and interest thereon to HKK2. The Company made provision of RMB320 million for such pending litigation in 2017. On 5 August 2020, Hong Kong High Court rejected the Company's appeal. On 14 June 2022, Hong Kong Court of Final Appeal rejected the Company's appeal, and directed that the sum of HK\$389,112,432.44, together with interest accrued thereon, previously deposited with the Court as a stay of the conditions of the winding up petition filed by HKK2 against the Company pursuant to the order of the Judge of the Court of First Instance, Mr. HARRIS Jonathan Russell, shall be paid to HKK2.

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## VII. Notes to items of the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

### 38. Deferred income

Unit: RMB

Item	Opening balance	Increase during the period	Decrease during the period	Closing balance	Reason
Government grants	1,573,681,684.25		52,355,943.37	1,521,325,740.88	Financial provision
Total	1,573,681,684.25		52,355,943.37	1,521,325,740.88	

Items in respect of government grants:

Unit: RMB

Liabilities item	Opening balance	New grants for the period	Include in other income for the period	Other changes	Closing balance	Asset-related/ income-related
Project fund for National technological support scheme	1,123,125.00		82,350.00		1,040,775.00	Asset-related government grants
Infrastructure and environmental protection projects	219,273,225.52		6,019,465.67		213,253,759.85	Asset-related government grants
Huanggang forestry-pulp paper project	496,846,742.41		12,513,108.90		484,333,633.51	Asset-related government grants
Zhanjiang forestry-pulp paper project	50,806,597.19		2,047,316.46		48,759,280.73	Asset-related government grants
Financial subsidies for technological transformation project	144,150,333.36		5,767,903.86		138,382,429.50	Asset-related government grants
Funding for environmental protection	627,047,425.68		25,296,070.94		601,751,354.74	Asset-related government grants
Others	34,434,235.09		629,727.54		33,804,507.55	Asset-related government grants
Total	1,573,681,684.25		52,355,943.37		1,521,325,740.88	

### 39. Share capital

Unit: RMB

	Opening balance	New issue	Increase/decrease during the year (+/-)				Subtotal	Closing balance
			Bonus issue	Shares converted from reserves	Others			
Total number of shares	2,984,208,200.00							2,984,208,200.00

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## VII. Notes to items of the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

### 40. Other equity instruments

#### (1) Perpetual Bonds outstanding at the end of the period

Unit: RMB

Outstanding financial instruments	Year of issuance	Accounting classification	Dividend or interest rate	Issue price	Issue size	Amount (RMB)	Maturity date or renewal status	Condition for conversion	Conversion
17 Lu Chenming MTN001	2017	Equity instrument	8.97%	100.00	10,000,000.00	1,000,000,000.00	No defined maturity date	None	Non-convertible
Total					10,000,000.00	1,000,000,000.00			

#### (2) Changes in Perpetual Bonds outstanding at the end of the period

Unit: RMB

Outstanding financial instruments	Beginning of the period		Increase during the period		Decrease during the period		End of the period	
	Number	Carrying amount	Number	Carrying amount	Number	Carrying amount	Number	Carrying amount
17 Lu Chenming MTN001	10,000,000.00	996,000,000.00					10,000,000.00	996,000,000.00
Total	10,000,000.00	996,000,000.00					10,000,000.00	996,000,000.00

Changes (increase or decrease) in other equity instruments during the period, the reasons for such changes, and the basis for relevant accounting treatment:

The Company issued medium-term notes amounting to RMB1,000 million on 12 July 2017 at a coupon rate of 6.80%. The proceeds net of issue costs amounted to RMB996.00 million. The notes are debts without a defined maturity date and will continue indefinitely until the exercise of the right of redemption by the Company. The interest rate of the bills is determined by the basic interest rate + the initial interest rate + 300BP. It has the feature of capped interest rates and the capped interest rate does not exceed the average interest rate level of the same type of instruments in the same industry in the same period; The Company has the right to defer any payment of interest. The right of redemption of the notes is vested in the Company so that it is up to the Company to decide whether to redeem or not; the priority of repayment of the principal and interest of medium-term notes for the period is the same as other outstanding debt financing instruments of the issuers in the event of winding up, because there is low probability of bankruptcy that the Company will not be liable for contractual obligations to deliver cash or other financial assets expected.

Based on the above, the notes do not contain any term giving rise to any contractual obligation to deliver cash or other financial assets to any other entity, or to exchange any financial asset or financial liability with any other entity under potential adverse circumstances. Consequently, they are eligible to be recognised and accounted for as equity instruments and included under other equity instruments – Perpetual Bonds.

## VII. Notes to items of the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

### 41. Capital reserves

Unit: RMB

Item	Opening balance	Increase during the period	Decrease during the period	Closing balance
Capital premium (share premium)	4,471,891,796.08	29,676,814.69		4,501,568,610.77
Other capital reserves	755,366,304.33		6,850,012.78	748,516,291.55
Total	5,227,258,100.41	29,676,814.69	6,850,012.78	5,250,084,902.32

Other explanations, including changes (increase or decrease) during the period and reasons for such changes:

① The Company estimated that due to the second batch of 30% restricted shares, the capital surplus recognised in previous years was eliminated in the current period, and the final share-based payment was recognised as a reduction of capital surplus of RMB6,850,012.78; ② a capital increase of Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company, was contributed on the part of other investors, causing a decrease in the Company's shareholding without loss of control, and an increase of capital reserves of RMB29,676,814.69; ③ in 2021, Guangdong Nanyue Bank Co., Ltd., an associate of the Company, introduced investment on the part of other investors, which diluted the Company's equity interest, and as the 2021 annual report of Guangdong Nanyue Bank Co., Ltd. was disclosed later than the Company, the Company reduced the capital reserves by RMB55,547,014.21 based on the audited amount in the 2021 annual report of Guangdong Nanyue Bank Co., Ltd.

### 42. Treasury shares

Unit: RMB

Item	Opening balance	Increase during the period	Decrease during the period	Closing balance
Share incentive	226,860,000.00			226,860,000.00
Total	226,860,000.00			226,860,000.00



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## VII. Notes to items of the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

### 43. Other comprehensive income

Unit: RMB

Item	Opening balance	Incurred before income tax for the period	Less: Transferred from other comprehensive income in prior periods to profit or loss during the period	During the period Less: Transferred from other comprehensive income in prior periods to retained earnings during the period	Less: Income tax expenses	Attributable to parent company after tax	Attributable to minority shareholders after tax	Closing balance
I. Other comprehensive income that cannot be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods								
II. Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods	-445,582,729.36	-150,398,727.06				-150,576,277.41	177,550.35	-596,159,006.77
Of which: Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss under the equity method	-10,512,532.56	4,743,150.54				4,565,600.19	177,550.35	-5,946,932.37
Translation differences of financial statements denominated in foreign currency	-435,070,196.80	-155,141,877.60				-155,141,877.60		-590,212,074.40
Total other comprehensive income	-445,582,729.36	-150,398,727.06				-150,576,277.41	177,550.35	-596,159,006.77

### 44. General risk reserves

Unit: RMB

Item	Opening balance	Increase during the period	Decrease during the period	Closing balance
General risk reserves	76,825,918.60			76,825,918.60
Total	76,825,918.60			76,825,918.60

### 45. Surplus reserves

Unit: RMB

Item	Opening balance	Increase during the period	Decrease during the period	Closing balance
Statutory surplus reserves	1,212,009,109.97			1,212,009,109.97
Total	1,212,009,109.97			1,212,009,109.97

## VII. Notes to items of the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

### 46. Retained profit

Unit: RMB

Item	The period	The prior period
Retained profit as at the end of the prior year before adjustment	9,210,372,613.81	9,999,764,028.74
Adjustment to opening balance of retained earnings (increase +, decrease -)	83,754,093.05	-1,887,031,763.57
Opening balance of retained profit after adjustment	9,294,126,706.86	8,112,732,265.17
Plus: Net profit for the period attributable to shareholders of the parent company	230,141,463.76	2,065,513,108.71
Less: Transfer of statutory surplus reserves		
Transfer of discretionary surplus reserves		
Transfer of general risk reserves		2,703,274.40
Ordinary dividend payable		552,078,517.01
Perpetual Bonds interest payable		89,700,000.00
Preference shares interest payable		323,390,968.66
Retained profit as at the end of the period	9,524,268,170.62	9,210,372,613.81

Breakdown of adjustments to opening balance of retained earnings:

The Company implemented the new financial instrument standard earlier than the Company's associate, Guangdong Nanyue Bank Co., Ltd., but during the period in which the associate had yet to implement the new standard, the Company did not adjust the financial statements of associates or joint ventures in accordance with the new standard when it adopted the equity method of accounting due to objective limitations. The associate adjusted the opening balances of the financial statements in accordance with the convergence requirements of the new standard since 1 January 2021, and pursuant to the Fifth Batch of Questions and Answers on the Implementation of Accounting Standards for Enterprises for 2021 – (I) Questions and Answers on the Implementation of Long-term Equity Investment Standards of the Accounting Department of the Ministry of Finance, the Company should adjust the opening balances of its 2021 financial statements accordingly when adopting the equity method of accounting. As the Company's 2021 annual report was disclosed earlier than that of Guangdong Nanyue Bank Co., Ltd., the Company adjusted the opening balance of retained earnings based on the unaudited data of Guangdong Nanyue Bank Co., Ltd. in its 2021 annual report, and adjust the opening balance for the period based on the difference in the opening net assets after Guangdong Nanyue Bank Co., Ltd. had issued the official auditors' report.

# I Financial Report

## VII. Notes to items of the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

### 47. Revenue and operating costs

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount for the period		Amount for the prior period	
	Revenue	Costs	Revenue	Costs
Principal activities	16,170,535,559.24	13,622,445,474.80	16,368,937,751.59	11,107,531,244.57
Other activities	505,892,806.59	432,503,804.40	803,878,602.94	753,529,733.35
Total	16,676,428,365.83	14,054,949,279.20	17,172,816,354.53	11,861,060,977.92

Information related to revenue:

Unit: RMB

Category of contract	Machine-made paper	Financial services	Hotel and property rentals	Others	Total
Type of goods	16,091,824,702.93	125,629,976.14	108,076,112.11	350,897,574.65	16,676,428,365.83
Including:					
Machine-made paper	14,440,493,130.31				14,440,493,130.31
Pulp	239,810,290.10				239,810,290.10
Financial leasing		84,916,541.08			84,916,541.08
Electricity and steam	195,203,273.89				195,203,273.89
Construction materials				128,912,692.24	128,912,692.24
Paper chemicals	70,973,693.13				70,973,693.13
Hotel and property rentals			104,267,757.09		104,267,757.09
Others	1,145,344,315.50	40,713,435.06	3,808,355.02	221,984,882.41	1,411,850,987.99
By geographical area	16,091,824,702.93	125,629,976.14	108,076,112.11	350,897,574.65	16,676,428,365.83
Including:					
Mainland China	12,207,917,878.75	125,629,976.14	108,076,112.11	350,897,574.65	12,792,521,541.65
Other countries and regions	3,883,906,824.18				3,883,906,824.18
By the timing of delivery	16,091,824,702.93	125,629,976.14	108,076,112.11	350,897,574.65	16,676,428,365.83
Including:					
Goods (at a point in time)	15,885,198,027.99		5,870,305.78	350,897,574.65	16,241,965,908.42
Services (within a certain period)	195,203,273.89	125,481,352.28	24,330,678.09		345,015,304.26
Leasing income	11,423,401.05	148,623.86	77,875,128.24		89,447,153.15

# I Financial Report

## VII. Notes to items of the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

### 48. Taxes and surcharges

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount for the period	Amount for the prior period
Property tax	41,715,466.80	37,450,589.35
Stamp duty	24,637,949.80	18,130,742.66
Urban maintenance and construction tax	17,218,814.49	27,858,367.33
Educational surcharges and local education surcharge	11,612,306.79	19,989,461.94
Environmental protection Tax	6,793,722.79	10,751,303.03
Water resource tax	5,678,351.10	15,486,250.50
Land use tax	4,547,575.80	24,349,448.93
Vehicle and vessel tax	1,998,845.57	85,669.29
Cultural undertaking development tax	1,528,301.88	
Water conservation funds	350,123.53	516,687.03
Land appreciation tax	27,432.00	9,175,506.88
Total	116,108,890.55	163,794,026.94

### 49. Selling and distribution expenses

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount for the period	Amount for the prior period
Wages and surcharges	72,692,606.41	70,949,714.14
Business hospitality expenses	22,786,567.81	25,673,227.63
Travel expenses	8,535,839.64	9,694,437.71
Selling commissions	6,883,405.06	7,029,390.00
Depreciation expenses	5,541,590.42	5,712,298.99
Rental expenses	2,478,458.25	5,295,433.81
Office expenses	1,108,123.52	1,299,490.73
Warehouse expenses	503,789.82	252,549.57
Others	17,525,382.72	21,716,196.16
Total	138,055,763.65	147,622,738.74

# I Financial Report

## VII. Notes to items of the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

### 50. General and administrative expenses

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount for the period	Amount for the prior period
Wages and surcharges	113,861,878.26	169,081,336.44
Production interruption loss	69,598,970.31	48,338,437.27
Depreciation expenses	47,710,740.44	51,326,963.11
Hospitality expenses	38,886,989.85	27,155,232.97
Welfare expenses	35,507,840.57	34,628,571.86
Amortisation of intangible assets	25,828,580.24	25,323,097.56
Repair fees	9,615,210.77	13,610,506.54
Insurance premium	9,449,472.17	14,955,132.42
Others	72,306,683.24	107,629,277.32
<b>Total</b>	<b>422,766,365.85</b>	<b>492,048,555.49</b>

### 51. R&D expenses

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount for the period	Amount for the prior period
Consumption of raw materials	264,700,948.65	366,439,019.85
Utilities	105,357,973.18	86,755,891.97
Consumption of semi-finished products	98,638,775.67	66,656,701.37
Consumption of auxiliary materials	89,924,013.81	100,156,151.93
Wages and surcharges	76,633,329.10	83,767,837.01
Depreciation expenses	23,781,607.53	27,969,754.45
Insurance premium	15,220,882.81	15,104,675.76
Welfare expenses	4,712,671.38	5,060,144.67
Housing provident funds	2,698,047.92	2,786,507.56
Union funds	625,136.54	815,212.59
Installation expenses	513,779.36	372,517.00
Other expenses	707,394.98	1,136,940.41
<b>Total</b>	<b>683,514,560.93</b>	<b>757,021,354.57</b>



# I Financial Report

## VII. Notes to items of the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

### 52. Finance expenses

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount for the period	Amount for the prior period
Interest expenses	991,475,816.56	1,399,107,777.11
Less: capitalised interest amount		
Interest income	150,582,370.85	221,507,514.16
Foreign exchange gains and losses	-21,746,160.65	-35,419,357.17
Bank charges and others	201,887,319.60	176,761,250.38
Total	1,021,034,604.66	1,318,942,156.16

### 53. Other income

Unit: RMB

Source of other income	Amount for the period	Amount for the prior period
Government grants – amortised deferred income included in profit or loss	52,355,943.37	52,913,447.76
Government grants – directly included in profit or loss	96,908,668.31	70,185,300.82
Total	149,264,611.68	123,098,748.58

### 54. Investment income

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount for the period	Amount for the prior period
Income from long-term equity investments accounted for using the equity method	26,616,556.58	82,955,115.52
Investment income on holding financial assets held for trading and other non-current financial assets	6,301,220.33	15,000,000.00
Investment gain on disposal of long-term equity investments	6,812.52	676,586.27
Gain on debt restructuring	-754,806.87	
Investment gain on derecognition of financial assets	-56,307,959.46	
Total	-24,138,176.90	98,631,701.79

# I Financial Report

## VII. Notes to items of the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

### 55. Gain on change in fair value

Unit: RMB

Source of gain on change in fair value	Amount for the period	Amount for the prior period
Financial assets held for trading	-62,122,863.58	-89,980,570.69
Of which: Gain on change in fair value from derivative financial instruments		
Gain on change in fair value of consumable biological assets measured at fair value	3,309,448.09	-9,139,121.20
Total	-58,813,415.49	-99,119,691.89

### 56. Credit impairment loss

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount for the period	Amount for the prior period
Bad debt loss of accounts receivable	-25,363,341.17	-279,757,983.46
Total	-25,363,341.17	-279,757,983.46

### 57. Loss on impairment of assets

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount for the period	Amount for the prior period
Loss on inventory impairment and loss on impairment of costs of contract performance	1,936,644.09	
Total	1,936,644.09	

### 58. Asset disposal income

Unit: RMB

Source of asset disposal income	Amount for the period	Amount for the prior period
Gain on disposal of non-current assets	1,605,314.49	6,731,452.88
Gain on disposal of intangible assets		42,188,905.24
Total	1,605,314.49	48,920,358.12

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## VII. Notes to items of the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

### 59. Non-operating income

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount for the period	Amount for the prior period	Amount included in extraordinary gains or losses for the period
Fine income	215,595.32		215,595.32
Gain on damage and retirement of non-current assets	23,874.29	1,255,005.76	23,874.29
Exempted debts	11,345.80	4,275,104.92	11,345.80
Government grants		2,045,973.21	
Others	842,613.92	11,145,199.75	842,613.92
Total	1,093,429.33	18,721,283.64	1,093,429.33

### 60. Non-operating expenses

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount for the period	Amount for the prior period	Included in non-recurring profit or loss in the period
Loss on damage and retirement of non-current assets	5,557,464.33	2,177,197.00	5,557,464.33
Default penalty	4,626,610.27	–	4,626,610.27
Donation	5,000.00	80,000.00	5,000.00
Others	13,665.00	75,333.96	13,665.00
Total	10,202,739.60	2,332,530.96	10,202,739.60

### 61. Income tax expenses

#### (1) Particulars of income tax expenses

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount for the period	Amount for the prior period
Income tax expenses for the period	51,225,155.03	283,824,021.53
Deferred income tax expenses	-49,846,428.34	-9,766,242.33
Total	1,378,726.69	274,057,779.20

# I Financial Report

## VII. Notes to items of the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

### 61. Income tax expenses (Cont'd)

#### (2) Reconciliation between accounting profit and income tax expenses

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount for the period
Total profit	275,381,227.42
Income tax expenses calculated at statutory/applicable tax rates	41,307,184.11
Effect of different tax rates applicable to subsidiaries	57,264,569.19
Effect of adjustments for income tax for prior periods	-15,518,260.26
Profit and loss of joint ventures and associates accounted for using the equity method	-3,992,483.50
Effect of income not subject to tax	-25,462,500.00
Non-deductible costs, expenses and losses	4,592,825.70
Effect of utilisation of previously unrecognised deductible loss on deferred income tax assets	-12,954,253.46
Effect of current unrecognised deductible temporary difference or deductible loss arising from deferred tax income assets	24,390,555.43
Tax effect of R & D fee deduction	-68,248,910.52
Income tax expense	1,378,726.69

### 62. Items on statements of cash flow

#### (1) Cash received relating to other operating activities

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount for the period	Amount for the prior period
Interest income	147,503,480.13	208,877,644.50
Net proceedings from the financial leasing business	125,816,344.91	616,398,096.59
Government support fund	94,023,387.98	111,501,713.53
Open credit and other income	466,613,154.78	99,723,258.86
Total	833,956,367.80	1,036,500,713.48

#### (2) Cash paid relating to other operating activities

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount for the period	Amount for the prior period
Expenses and open credit	998,576,421.97	999,490,395.09
Total	998,576,421.97	999,490,395.09

## VII. Notes to items of the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

### 62. Items on statements of cash flow (Cont'd)

#### (3) Cash received relating to other investing activities

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount for the period	Amount for the prior period
Receipt of consideration for equity transfer		251,414,794.52
Total		251,414,794.52

#### (4) Cash received relating to other financing activities

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount for the period	Amount for the prior period
Equipment financing	2,068,410,644.82	574,665,920.24
Recovery of deposit for financial leasing	10,500,000.00	
Decrease in restricted bank deposits during the period		1,526,876,431.27
Resale of medium-term notes		400,000,000.00
Contribution from government platforms to GDR Fund and Chendu Fund		232,790,000.00
Total	2,078,910,644.82	2,734,332,351.51

#### (5) Cash paid relating to other financing activities

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount for the period	Amount for the prior period
Purchase or repayment of short-term commercial paper and MTNs	200,000,000.00	2,145,000,000.00
Repayment of equipment sale and leaseback	961,427,794.77	996,692,287.81
Redemption of Preference shares		2,250,000,000.00
Payment of Preference shares dividend		98,100,000.00
Payment for equity in China Development Bank funds	27,500,000.00	29,500,000.00
Repayment of USD Bonds	1,078,685,100.00	
Increase of restricted bank deposits	992,161,166.63	
Payment for finance lease deposits	51,000,000.00	
Total	3,310,774,061.40	5,519,292,287.81



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## VII. Notes to items of the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

### 63. Supplementary information on cash flow statement

#### (1) Supplementary information on cash flow statement

Unit: RMB

Supplementary information	Amount for the period	Amount for the prior period
1. Reconciliation of net profit as cash flows from operating activities:		
Net profit	274,002,500.73	2,066,430,651.33
Plus: Provision for impairment of assets	23,426,697.08	279,757,983.46
Depreciation of fixed assets, depletion of oil and gas assets, and depreciation of bearer biological assets and investment property	1,138,180,403.64	1,164,573,912.37
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	3,916,179.79	3,959,539.44
Amortisation of intangible assets	28,127,606.73	27,645,672.10
Amortisation of long-term prepaid expenses	2,055,896.23	1,793,632.06
Loss on disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets ("-" denotes gain)	-1,605,314.49	-47,998,166.88
Loss on retirement of fixed assets ("-" denotes gain)	5,533,590.04	
Loss on changes in fair value ("-" denotes gain)	58,813,415.49	99,119,691.89
Finance expenses ("-" denotes gain)	991,475,816.56	1,399,107,777.11
Investment loss ("-" denotes gain)	24,138,176.90	-98,631,701.79
Decrease in deferred income tax assets ("-" denotes increase)	-49,397,297.55	9,766,242.33
Increase in deferred income tax liabilities ("-" denotes decrease)	-449,130.79	-449,130.80
Decrease in inventories ("-" denotes increase)	-105,936,523.16	-1,766,629,170.47
Decrease in operating receivables ("-" denotes increase)	-1,497,590,484.79	1,272,002,689.91
Increase in operating payables ("-" denotes decrease)	103,572,677.04	336,735,899.88
Others		
Net cash flows from operating activities	998,264,209.45	4,747,185,521.94
2. Major investing and financing activities not involving cash settlements:		
3. Net change in cash and cash equivalents:		
Closing balance of cash	3,142,606,091.96	4,625,780,176.57
Less: Opening balance of cash	3,168,915,847.02	4,389,169,963.79
Plus: Closing balance of cash equivalents		
Less: Opening balance of cash equivalents		
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	-26,309,755.06	236,610,212.78

## VII. Notes to items of the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

### 63. Supplementary information on cash flow statement (Cont'd)

#### (2) Cash and cash equivalents composition

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
I. Cash	3,142,606,091.96	4,625,780,176.57
Of which: Treasury cash	3,313,516.53	2,903,620.96
Bank deposit that can be used for payment at any time	3,139,292,575.43	4,622,876,555.61
II. Cash equivalents		
Of which: Bond investment with maturity within 3 months		
III. Balance of cash and cash equivalent at end of period	3,142,606,091.96	4,625,780,176.57

### 64. Notes to items of statements of changes in owners' equity

The Company implemented the new financial instrument standard earlier than the Company's associate, Guangdong Nanyue Bank Co., Ltd., but during the period in which the associate had yet to implement the new standard, the Company did not adjust the financial statements of associates or joint ventures in accordance with the new standard when it adopted the equity method of accounting due to objective limitations. The associate adjusted the opening balances of the financial statements in accordance with the convergence requirements of the new standard since 1 January 2021, and pursuant to the Fifth Batch of Questions and Answers on the Implementation of Accounting Standards for Enterprises for 2021 – (I) Questions and Answers on the Implementation of Long-term Equity Investment Standards of the Accounting Department of the Ministry of Finance, the Company should adjust the opening balances of its 2021 financial statements accordingly when adopting the equity method of accounting. As the Company's 2021 annual report was disclosed earlier than that of Guangdong Nanyue Bank Co., Ltd., the Company adjusted the opening balance of retained earnings based on the unaudited data of Guangdong Nanyue Bank Co., Ltd. in its 2021 annual report, and adjusted the opening balance for the period based on the difference in the opening net assets after Guangdong Nanyue Bank Co., Ltd. had issued the official auditors' report.

### 65. Assets with restricted ownerships or right to use

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing carrying amount	Reasons for such restriction
Monetary funds	11,749,299,176.80	As deposits for bank acceptance bills and letters of credit, deposit reserves, etc. (Note VII. 1)
Accounts receivable financing	10,925,711.40	As collateral for letters of guarantee and letters of credit (Note VII. 5)
Accounts receivable	250,000,000.00	As collateral for borrowings (Note VII. 4)
Fixed assets	12,634,559,687.51	As collateral for bank borrowings and long-term payables (Note VII. 15)
Intangible assets	1,184,321,483.40	As collateral for bank borrowings and long-term payables (Note VII. 19)
Investment property	4,964,639,998.32	As collateral for bank borrowings (Note VII. 14)
Total	30,793,746,057.43	

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## VII. Notes to items of the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

### 66. Foreign currency items

#### (1) Foreign currency items

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing foreign currency balance	Exchange rate	Closing balance in RMB
<b>Monetary funds</b>			
Of which: USD	60,330,919.53	6.7114	404,904,933.33
EUR	7,227,874.60	7.0084	50,655,836.35
HKD	191,298.30	0.8552	163,598.31
GBP	8,886.64	8.1365	72,306.15
JPY	1,197.00	0.0491	58.77
<b>Accounts receivables</b>			
Of which: USD	47,107,957.83	6.7114	316,160,348.18
EUR	11,881,530.35	7.0084	83,270,517.30
JPY	146,734,998.00	0.0491	7,204,688.40
<b>Other receivables</b>			
Of which: USD	2,144,521.60	6.7114	14,392,742.27
EUR	45,880.07	7.0084	321,545.88
<b>Accounts payable</b>			
Of which: USD	54,043,508.06	6.7114	362,707,599.99
EUR	398,021.67	7.0084	2,789,495.07
JPY	187,909.00	0.0491	9,226.33
<b>Other payables</b>			
Of which: USD	489,888.04	6.7114	3,287,834.59
EUR	1,695,629.89	7.0084	11,883,652.52
JPY	8,800.00	0.0491	432.08
<b>Short-term borrowings</b>			
Of which: USD	142,725,968.19	6.7114	957,891,062.91
Non-current liabilities due within one year			
Of which: USD	119,000,000.00	6.7114	798,656,600.00

- (2) Explanation on overseas operating entities (including major overseas operating entities), which shall disclose their overseas principal places of business, functional currency and basis. Reasons shall be disclosed if there is any change in the functional currency.

☐ Applicable    ☒ Not applicable

## VII. Notes to items of the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

### 67. Government grants

#### (1) General information of government grants

Unit: RMB

Type	Amount	Reporting item	Amount included in the current profit and loss
Project funding for National Key Technology Research and Development Program	1,040,775.00	Deferred income	82,350.00
Infrastructure and environmental protection projects	213,253,759.85	Deferred income	6,019,465.67
Huanggang forestry-pulp-paper project	484,333,633.51	Deferred income	12,513,108.90
Zhanjiang forestry-pulp-paper project	48,759,280.73	Deferred income	2,047,316.46
Financial subsidies for technological transformation project	138,382,429.50	Deferred income	5,767,903.86
Funding for environmental protection	601,751,354.74	Deferred income	25,296,070.94
Others	33,804,507.55	Deferred income	629,727.54
Enterprise reform and development subsidies	35,694,431.07	Other income	35,694,431.07
Financial subsidies for technological transformation project	39,864,749.67	Other income	39,864,749.67
Refund of VAT upon assessment	2,882,861.67	Other income	2,882,861.67
Employment stabilisation subsidies	1,139,637.40	Other income	1,139,637.40
Subsidies for social insurance	320.34	Other income	320.34
Refund of tax	3,786,175.32	Other income	3,786,175.32
Government rewards	1,070,000.00	Other income	1,070,000.00
Subsidies for the pandemic	1,500.00	Other income	1,500.00
Subsidies for forestation	1,651,396.64	Other income	1,651,396.64
Others	10,817,596.20	Other income	10,817,596.20
Total	1,618,234,409.19		149,264,611.68

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## VIII. Change in scope of consolidation

During the period, the scope of consolidation had 1 newly established subsidiary, namely Jiangxi Chenming Tea Co., Ltd. (江西晨鳴茶業有限公司), and 1 deregistered subsidiary, namely Qingdao Chenming Pulp & Paper Electronic Commodity Spot Trading Co., Ltd.

## IX. Interest in other entities

### 1. Interest in subsidiaries

#### (1) Constitution of the Group

Name of subsidiary	Principle place of business	Place of incorporation	Nature of business	Type of legal person	Shareholding		Acquisition	Issued debt securities	Issued share capital
					Direct	Indirect			
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	Zhanjiang	Zhanjiang	Paper making	For-profit corporation	91.77%		Establishment	0	
Shouguang Meilun Paper Co., Ltd.	Shouguang	Shouguang	Paper making	For-profit corporation	62.4864%		Establishment	0	0
Jilin Chenming Paper Co., Ltd.	Jilin	Jilin	Paper making	For-profit corporation		100.00%	Acquisition	0	0
Huanggang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	Huanggang	Huanggang	Paper making	For-profit corporation	70.15%	29.85%	Establishment	0	0
Shandong Chenming Paper Sales Co., Ltd.	Shouguang	Shouguang	Sales of paper product	For-profit corporation	100.00%		Establishment	0	0
Shouguang Chenming Import and Export Trade Co., Ltd.	Shouguang	Shouguang	Trading	For-profit corporation	100.00%		Establishment	0	0
Jiangxi Chenming Supply Chain Management Co., Ltd.	Jiangxi	Jiangxi	Trading	For-profit corporation		70.00%	Establishment	0	0
Chenming GmbH	Germany	Germany	Trading	For-profit corporation	100.00%		Establishment	0	0
Shouguang Chenming Papermaking Machine Co., Ltd.	Shouguang	Shouguang	Machinery manufacturing	For-profit corporation	100.00%		Establishment	0	0
Shouguang Hongxin Printing and Packaging Co., Ltd.	Shouguang	Shouguang	Printing and packaging	For-profit corporation	100.00%		Acquisition	0	0
Shouguang Chenming Modern Logistic Co., Ltd.	Shouguang	Shouguang	Logistics	For-profit corporation	100.00%		Establishment	0	0
Jinan Chenming Paper Sales Co., Ltd.	Jinan	Jinan	Investment management/ Paper product trading	For-profit corporation	100.00%		Establishment	0	0
Huanggang Chenming Arboriculture Development Co., Ltd.	Huanggang	Huanggang	Arboriculture	For-profit corporation	100.00%		Establishment	0	0
Chenming Arboriculture Co., Ltd.	Wuhan	Wuhan	Arboriculture	For-profit corporation	100.00%		Establishment	0	0
Chenming Paper Korea Co., Ltd.	Korea	Korea	Paper product trading	For-profit corporation	100.00%		Establishment	0	0
Shouguang Shun Da Customs Declaration Co., Ltd.	Shouguang	Shouguang	Customs declaration	For-profit corporation	100.00%		Establishment	0	0
Shanghai Chenming Industry Co., Ltd.	Shanghai	Shanghai	Property investment and management	For-profit corporation		100.00%	Establishment	0	0



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## IX. Interest in other entities (Cont'd)

### 1. Interest in subsidiaries (Cont'd)

#### (1) Constitution of the Group (Cont'd)

Name of subsidiary	Principle place of business	Place of incorporation	Nature of business	Type of legal person	Shareholding		Acquisition	Issued debt securities	Issued share capital
					Direct	Indirect			
Shanghai Chenyin Trading Co., Ltd.	Shanghai	Shanghai	Trading	For-profit corporation		51.00%	Establishment	0	0
Shandong Chenming Group Finance Co., Ltd.	Jinan	Jinan	Finance	For-profit corporation	80.00%	20.00%	Establishment	0	0
Jiangxi Chenming Paper Co., Ltd.	Nanchang	Nanchang	Paper making	For-profit corporation		100.00%	Establishment	0	0
Nanchang Shengheng Trading Co. Ltd.	Nanchang	Nanchang	Trading	For-profit corporation		100.00%	Establishment	0	0
Nanchang Kunheng Trading Co. Ltd.	Nanchang	Nanchang	Trading	For-profit corporation		100.00%	Establishment	0	0
Shouguang Chenming Art Paper Co., Ltd.	Shouguang	Shouguang	Paper making	For-profit corporation	75.00%		Establishment	0	0
Hailaer Chenming Paper Co., Ltd.	Hailaer	Hailaer	Paper making	For-profit corporation	75.00%		Establishment	0	0
Shandong Grand View Hotel Co., Ltd.	Shouguang	Shouguang	Catering	For-profit corporation	70.00%		Establishment	0	0
Wuhan Chenming Hanyang Paper Holdings Co., Ltd.	Wuhan	Wuhan	Paper making	For-profit corporation	65.21%	34.64%	Establishment	0	0
Shanghai Chenming Financial Leasing Co., Ltd.	Jinan	Jinan	Financial leasing	For-profit corporation		100.00%	Establishment	0	0
Qingdao Chenming Nonghai Financial Leasing Co., Ltd.	Qingdao	Qingdao	Financial leasing	For-profit corporation		100.00%	Establishment	0	0
Chenming (HK) Limited	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Paper product trading	For-profit corporation		100.00%	Establishment	0	0
Shouguang Hongyi Decorative Packaging Co., Ltd.	Shouguang	Shouguang	Packaging	For-profit corporation		100.00%	Merger and acquisition	0	0
Shouguang Xinyuan Coal Co., Ltd.	Shouguang	Shouguang	Coal	For-profit corporation		100.00%	Merger and acquisition	0	0
Shouguang City Run Sheng Wasted Paper Recycle Co., Ltd.	Shouguang	Shouguang	Purchase and sale of waste	For-profit corporation		100.00%	Merger and acquisition	0	0
Shouguang Wei Yuan Logistics Company Limited	Shouguang	Shouguang	Logistics	For-profit corporation		100.00%	Merger and acquisition	0	0
Wuhan Chenming Qianneng Electric Power Co., Ltd.	Wuhan	Wuhan	Thermal power	For-profit corporation		51.00%	Establishment	0	0
Shandong Chenming Investment Limited	Jinan	Jinan	Investment	For-profit corporation		100.00%	Establishment	0	0
Japan Chenming Paper Co., Ltd.	Japan	Japan	Paper product trading	For-profit corporation		100.00%	Establishment	0	0
Chenming International Co., Ltd.	the United States	the United States	Paper product trading	For-profit corporation		100.00%	Establishment	0	0
Zhanjiang Chenming Arboriculture Development Co., Ltd.	Zhanjiang	Zhanjiang	Forestry	For-profit corporation		100.00%	Establishment	0	0
Yangjiang Chenming Arboriculture Development Co., Ltd.	Yangjiang	Yangjiang	Arboriculture	For-profit corporation		100.00%	Establishment	0	0

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## IX. Interest in other entities (Cont'd)

### 1. Interest in subsidiaries (Cont'd)

#### (1) Constitution of the Group (Cont'd)

Name of subsidiary	Principle place of business	Place of incorporation	Nature of business	Type of legal person	Shareholding		Acquisition	Issued debt securities	Issued share capital
					Direct	Indirect			
Nanchang Chenming Arboriculture Development Co., Ltd.	Nanchang	Nanchang	Arboriculture	For-profit corporation		100.00%	Establishment	0	0
Guangdong Huirui Investment Co., Ltd.	Zhanjiang	Zhanjiang	Investment	For-profit corporation		100.00%	Establishment	0	0
Jilin Chenming New-style Wall Materials Co., Ltd.	Jilin	Jilin	Wall materials	For-profit corporation		100.00%	Establishment	0	0
Jilin Chenming Logistics Co., Ltd.	Jilin	Jilin	Logistics	For-profit corporation		100.00%	Establishment	0	0
Jiangxi Chenming Logistics Co., Ltd.	Nanchang	Nanchang	Logistics	For-profit corporation		100.00%	Establishment	0	0
Fuyu Chenming Paper Co., Ltd.	Fuyu	Fuyu	Paper making	For-profit corporation		100.00%	Establishment	0	0
Zhanjiang Meilun Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	Zhanjiang	Zhanjiang	Paper making	For-profit corporation		100.00%	Establishment	0	0
Shandong Chenming Financial Leasing Co., Ltd.	Shanghai	Shanghai	Financial leasing	For-profit corporation		100.00%	Establishment	0	0
Wuhan Junheng Property Management Co. Ltd.	Wuhan	Wuhan	Property	For-profit corporation		100.00%	Merger and acquisition	0	0
Guangzhou Chenming Financial Leasing Co., Ltd.	Guangzhou	Guangzhou	Financial leasing	For-profit corporation		100.00%	Establishment	0	0
Shanghai Hongtai Real Estate Co., Ltd.	Shanghai	Shanghai	Real estate	For-profit corporation		100.00%	Merger and acquisition	0	0
Shanghai Hongtai Property Management Co., Ltd.	Shanghai	Shanghai	Property	For-profit corporation		100.00%	Merger and acquisition	0	0
Shandong Chenming Commercial Factoring Co., Ltd.	Jinan	Jinan	Business factoring	For-profit corporation		100.00%	Establishment	0	0
Guangzhou Chenming Commercial Factoring Co., Ltd.	Guangzhou	Guangzhou	Business factoring	For-profit corporation		51.00%	Establishment	0	0
Jiangxi Chenming Tea Co., Ltd.	Jiangxi	Jiangxi	Tea	For-profit corporation		100.00%	Establishment	0	0
Zhanjiang Chenming Port Co., Ltd.	Zhanjiang	Zhanjiang	Port	For-profit corporation		100.00%	Establishment	0	0
Beijing Chenming Financial Leasing Co., Ltd.	Beijing	Beijing	Financial leasing	For-profit corporation		100.00%	Establishment	0	0
Chenming Paper USA Inc.	the United States	the United States	Paper product trading	For-profit corporation	100.00%		Establishment	0	0
Guangdong Chenming Panels Co., Ltd.	Guangdong	Guangdong	Panels	For-profit corporation		100.00%	Establishment	0	0
Shanghai Chenming Pulp & Paper Sales Co., Ltd.	Shanghai	Shanghai	Paper product trading	For-profit corporation		100.00%	Establishment	0	0
Meilun (BVI) Limited	Cayman	Cayman	Commerce	For-profit corporation		100.00%	Establishment	0	0
Weifang Chenming Growth Driver Replacement Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Weifang	Weifang	Fund	For-profit corporation	79.00%		Establishment	0	0

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## IX. Interest in other entities (Cont'd)

### 1. Interest in subsidiaries (Cont'd)

#### (1) Constitution of the Group (Cont'd)

Name of subsidiary	Principle place of business	Place of incorporation	Nature of business	Type of legal person	Shareholding		Acquisition	Issued debt securities	Issued share capital
					Direct	Indirect			
Nanjing Chenming Culture Communication Co., Ltd.	Nanjing	Nanjing	Marketing	For-profit corporation		100.00%	Establishment	0	0
Chenming (Overseas) Co., Ltd.	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Paper product trading	For-profit corporation		100.00%	Establishment	0	0
Chenming (Singapore) Co., Ltd.	Singapore	Singapore	Paper product trading	For-profit corporation		100.00%	Establishment	0	0
Kunshan Tuoan Plastic Products Co., Ltd.	Kunshan	Kunshan	Rubber and plastic	For-profit corporation		100.00%	Merger and acquisition	0	0
Hubei Changjiang Chenming Huanggang Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Huanggang	Huanggang	Fund	For-profit corporation		59.97%	Establishment	0	0
Hainan Chenming Technology Co., Ltd.	Haikou	Haikou	Wholesale and retail	For-profit corporation		100.00%	Establishment	0	0
Qingdao Chenming Import and Export Trade Co., Ltd.	Qingdao	Qingdao	Trading	For-profit corporation		100.00%	Establishment	0	0
Shanghai Herui Investment Co., Ltd.	Shanghai	Shanghai	Business services	For-profit corporation		100.00%	Merger and acquisition	0	0
Hubei Huanggang Chenming Equity Investment Fund Management Co., Ltd.	Huanggang	Huanggang	Capital market services	For-profit corporation		60.00%	Establishment	0	0
Shandong Dingkun Asset Management Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Shouguang	Shouguang	Business services	For-profit corporation		99.90%	Establishment	0	0
Huanggang Chenming Paper Technology Co., Ltd.	Huanggang	Huanggang	Paper making	For-profit corporation		100.00%	Establishment	0	0
Huanggang Chenming Port Co., Ltd.	Huanggang	Huanggang	Port services	For-profit corporation		51.00%	Establishment	0	0
Weifang Chendu Equity Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Shouguang	Shouguang	Capital market services	For-profit corporation	79.75%		Establishment	0	0
Huanggang Chenming Pulp & Fiber Trading Co., Ltd.	Huanggang	Huanggang	Trading	For-profit corporation		100.00%	Establishment	0	0

#### (2) Major non-wholly owned subsidiaries

Unit: RMB

Name of subsidiary	Minority interest	Gain or loss attributable to minority interest during the period	Dividend to minority interest declared during the period	Closing balance of minority interest
Shouguang Chenming Art Paper Co., Ltd.	25.00%	-335,609.74		94,958,580.73
Shouguang Meilun Paper Co., Ltd.	37.5136%	49,134,340.15		2,608,632,811.11
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	8.23%	6,806,334.65		660,942,447.96

IX. Interest in other entities (Cont'd)

1. Interest in subsidiaries (Cont'd)

(3) Key financial information of major non-wholly owned subsidiaries

Unit: RMB

Name of subsidiary	Closing balance				Opening balance			
	Current assets	Non-current assets	Total assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Total liabilities	Current assets	Non-current liabilities
Shouguang Chenming Art Paper Co., Ltd.	483,938,164.98	480,442,349.41	964,380,514.39	584,546,191.52	584,546,191.52	1,169,092,383.00	1,164,559,936.18	783,383,174.36
Shouguang Meilun Paper Co., Ltd.	5,728,525,683.04	10,704,658,938.61	16,433,184,621.65	6,260,233,659.44	1,750,609,977.41	8,010,843,636.85	7,009,260,465.11	1,735,507,997.61
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	15,287,232,786.92	13,176,976,140.87	28,464,228,927.79	17,406,654,158.30	2,371,674,359.87	19,778,328,518.17	11,650,935,934.57	1,994,649,794.03

Unit: RMB

Name of subsidiary	Amount for the period				Amount for the prior period			
	Revenue	Net profit	Total comprehensive income	Cash flows from operating activities	Revenue	Net profit	Total comprehensive income	Cash flows from operating activities
Shouguang Chenming Art Paper Co., Ltd.	322,720,534.36	-1,342,438.95	-1,342,438.95	133,667,925.23	344,898,772.34	12,205,171.20	12,205,171.20	3,726,791.43
Shouguang Meilun Paper Co., Ltd.	3,956,822,454.56	114,261,960.45	114,261,960.45	1,167,059,642.56	4,447,905,629.92	232,335,249.64	232,335,249.64	542,602,634.96
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	5,841,511,419.81	181,827,121.84	181,827,121.84	1,308,835,701.84	6,537,009,866.50	1,063,189,798.93	1,063,189,798.93	1,751,078,279.88

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## IX. Interest in other entities (Cont'd)

### 2. Transaction changing shareholding in but not causing to loss of control over subsidiaries

#### (1) Changing in shareholding in subsidiaries

The Company previously held 96.26% equity interest in Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd. In June 2022, Xiamen International Trade Industry Development Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership) made a unilateral capital contribution to Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd. Upon completion of the capital increase, its equity interest in Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd. was 4.40%, and the transaction did not result in the loss of control over Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd. by the Company. The transaction resulted in an increase in capital reserves of RMB29.6768 million.

#### (2) Effect of transactions on minority interest and equity attributable to the owners of the parent company

Unit: RMB

	Unilateral capital contribution into Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd. by Xiamen International Trade Industry Development Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership)
Amount of capital increase	400,000,000.00
Share of net assets of the Company after the capital increase	7,262,988,678.16
Share of net assets of the Company before the capital increase	7,233,311,863.47
Difference	29,676,814.69
Of which: capital reserve adjustment	29,676,814.69

### 3. Interest in joint arrangements or associates

#### (1) Major joint ventures and associates

Name of joint venture and associate	Principle place of business	Place of incorporation	Nature of business	Shareholding Direct Indirect	Accounting method for investment in joint ventures or associates
Weifang Sime Darby West Port Co., Ltd.	Weifang	Weifang	Port construction	50.00%	Equity method
Ningbo Kaichen Huamei Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Ningbo	Ningbo	Investment management	40.00%	Equity method
Weifang Xingxing United Chemical Co., Ltd.	Weifang	Weifang	Chemical	50.00%	Equity method
Zhuhai Dechen New Third Board Equity Investment Fund Company (Limited Partnership)	Zhuhai	Zhuhai	Investment management	50.00%	Equity method
Goldtrust Futures Co., Ltd.	Changsha	Changsha	Futures	35.43%	Equity method
Guangdong Nanyue Bank Co., Ltd.	Guangdong	Guangdong	Bank	6.76%	Equity method



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## IX. Interest in other entities (Cont'd)

### 3. Interest in joint arrangements or associates (Cont'd)

#### (2) Key financial information of major joint ventures

Unit: RMB

Weifang Sime Darby West Port Co., Ltd.	Closing balance/ amount for the period	Opening balance/ amount for the prior period
Current assets	25,297,253.82	21,774,345.85
Of which: Cash and cash equivalents	5,881,297.45	7,054,019.11
Non-current assets	499,047,444.00	507,959,459.20
Total assets	524,344,697.82	529,733,805.05
Current liabilities	28,199,178.16	12,094,403.33
Non-current liabilities	362,562,252.51	377,812,252.49
Total liabilities	390,761,430.67	389,906,655.82
Equity interest attributable to shareholders of the parent company	133,583,267.15	139,827,149.23
Share of net assets based on shareholding	66,791,633.58	69,913,574.62
Adjustments		
– Unrealised profit arising from intra-group transactions	7,570,890.35	7,457,424.14
Carrying amount of equity investment in joint ventures	74,362,523.93	77,370,998.75
Fair value of equity investment in joint ventures where publicly quoted prices exist		
Revenue	31,433,562.91	37,344,708.25
Finance expenses	10,778,949.56	10,648,523.23
Income tax expenses		
Net profit	-6,013,863.17	-181,542.45
Net profit from discontinued operations		
Other comprehensive income		
Total comprehensive income	-6,013,863.17	-181,542.45
Dividends received from joint ventures during the year		

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## IX. Interest in other entities (Cont'd)

### 3. Interest in joint arrangements or associates (Cont'd)

#### (2) Key financial information of major joint ventures (Cont'd)

Weifang Xingxing United Chemical Co., Ltd.	Closing balance/ amount for the period	Opening balance/ amount for the prior period
Current assets	114,838,677.84	100,024,598.36
Of which: Cash and cash equivalents	47,230,710.07	10,187,071.60
Non-current assets	15,936,927.61	20,299,403.19
Total assets	130,775,605.45	120,324,001.55
Current liabilities	29,133,526.39	27,883,399.22
Non-current liabilities	7,272,868.96	12,417,862.06
Total liabilities	36,406,395.35	40,301,261.28
Minority interest		
Equity interest attributable to shareholders of the parent company	94,369,210.10	80,022,740.27
Share of net assets based on shareholding	47,184,605.05	40,011,370.14
Adjustments		
– Others	44,689,780.07	44,612,417.61
Carrying amount of equity investment in joint ventures	91,874,385.12	84,623,787.74
Fair value of equity investment in joint ventures where publicly quoted prices exist		
Revenue	9,070,496.70	404,300.88
Finance expenses	-374,801.93	-121,109.94
Income tax expenses		
Net profit	7,126,354.85	-1,450,118.81
Net profit from discontinued operations		
Other comprehensive income		
Total comprehensive income	7,126,354.85	-1,450,118.81
Dividends received from joint ventures during the year		

#### (3) Key financial information of major associates

Unit: RMB

Ningbo Kaichen Huamei Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Closing balance/ amount for the period	Opening balance/ amount for the prior period
Current assets	4,370,525.23	4,378,938.81
Non-current assets	189,276,814.94	189,276,706.00
Total assets	193,647,340.17	193,655,644.81
Current liabilities		
Total liabilities		
Equity interest attributable to shareholders of the parent company	193,647,600.17	193,655,644.81
Share of net assets based on shareholding	77,455,941.70	77,459,159.43
Adjustments		
– Others	119,838,326.16	119,838,326.16
Carrying amount of equity investment in associates	197,294,267.86	197,297,485.59
Net profit	-8,044.64	858,903.93
Total comprehensive income	-8,044.64	858,903.93

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## IX. Interest in other entities (Cont'd)

### 3. Interest in joint arrangements or associates (Cont'd)

#### (3) Key financial information of major associates (Cont'd)

Zhuhai Dechen New Third Board Equity Investment Fund Company (Limited Partnership)	Closing balance/ amount for the period	Opening balance/ amount for the prior period
Current assets	9,149,573.99	7,991,295.94
Non-current assets	60,792,108.00	65,956,891.00
Total assets	69,941,681.99	73,948,186.94
Current liabilities	5,000.00	5,000.00
Total liabilities		
Equity interest attributable to shareholders of the parent company	69,936,681.99	73,943,186.94
Share of net assets based on shareholding	34,964,844.16	36,967,896.31
Carrying amount of equity investment in associates	34,964,844.16	36,967,896.31
Net profit	-4,006,504.95	-12,211,392.16
Total comprehensive income	-4,006,504.95	-12,211,392.16

  

Goldtrust Futures Co., Ltd.	Closing balance/ amount for the period	Opening balance/ amount for the prior period
Current assets	737,682,309.63	764,880,728.01
Non-current assets	21,605,294.08	20,791,974.11
Total assets	759,287,603.71	785,672,702.12
Current liabilities	532,162,303.07	556,373,303.71
Non-current liabilities	39,771,231.87	34,269,041.10
Total liabilities	571,933,534.94	590,642,344.81
Equity interest attributable to shareholders of the parent company	187,354,068.77	195,030,357.31
Share of net assets based on shareholding	66,379,546.57	69,099,255.59
Adjustments		
– Goodwill	104,073,292.25	104,073,292.25
– Others	12,681,688.88	12,279,914.66
Carrying amount of equity investment in associates	183,134,527.70	185,452,462.50
Revenue	27,108,619.25	9,407,419.49
Net profit	-7,109,291.31	-17,089,018.40
Total comprehensive income	-7,109,291.31	-17,089,018.40

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## IX. Interest in other entities (Cont'd)

### 3. Interest in joint arrangements or associates (Cont'd)

#### (3) Key financial information of major associates (Cont'd)

Guangdong Nanyue Bank Co., Ltd.	Closing balance/ amount for the period	Opening balance/ amount for the prior period
Current assets	198,800,828,582.08	146,917,546,535.28
Non-current assets	9,025,487,530.37	58,633,124,899.89
Total assets	207,826,316,112.45	205,550,671,435.17
Current liabilities	159,787,424,749.38	163,449,937,524.03
Non-current liabilities	28,880,840,271.32	23,509,056,497.47
Total liabilities	188,668,265,020.70	186,958,994,021.50
Equity interest attributable to shareholders of the parent company	19,158,051,091.75	18,591,677,413.67
Share of net assets based on shareholding	1,294,126,351.25	1,255,867,809.29
Adjustments		
— Others	24,616,009.62	
Carrying amount of equity investment in associates	1,318,742,360.87	1,255,867,809.29
Revenue	13,809,608,464.83	2,009,057,538.56
Net profit	365,449,485.74	734,646,824.76
Other comprehensive income	70,787,018.40	
Total comprehensive income	436,236,504.14	
Dividends received from associates during the year		21,000,000.00

#### (4) Summary financial information of non-major joint ventures and associates

Unit: RMB

	Closing balance/ amount for the period	Opening balance/ amount for the prior period
Joint ventures:		
Total carrying amount of investment	17,462,210.13	21,518,994.58
Total amount of the following items based on shareholding		
— Net profit	-3,056,784.45	791,377.16
Associates:		
Total carrying amount of investment	6,379,351.54	7,488,250.59
Total amount of the following items based on shareholding		
— Net profit	-168,899.05	-223,836.86

#### (5) Excess loss of joint ventures or associates

Unit: RMB

Name of joint ventures or associates	Accumulated unrecognised loss incurred for prior periods	Unrecognised loss (or share of net profit) for the period	Accumulated unrecognised loss as at the end of the period
Arjo Wiggins Chenming Specialty Paper Co., Ltd.	7,308,869.16		7,308,869.16
Xuchang Chenming Paper Co., Ltd.	79,793,370.43	31,161,297.89	110,954,668.32

## X. Risk relating to financial instruments

The main financial instruments of the Company include monetary funds, accounts receivable, accounts receivable financing, other receivables, non-current assets due within one year, other current assets, financial assets held for trading, other non-current financial assets, long-term receivables, bills payable, accounts payable, other payables, short-term borrowings, non-current liabilities due within one year, long-term borrowings, lease liabilities and long-term payables. Details of each financial instrument have been disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements. The risks associated with these financial instruments and the risk management policies adopted by the Company to mitigate these risks are described below. The management of the Company manages and monitors these exposures to ensure that the above risks are controlled in a limited extent.

### 1. Goal and policies of risk management

The Company aims to seek the appropriate balance between the risks and benefits in order to mitigate the adverse effects on the Company's financial performance from financial risk. Based on such objectives, the Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and devise corresponding internal control procedures, and to monitor risks faced by the Company. Such risk management policies and internal control systems are reviewed regularly to adapt to changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The internal audit department of the Company also undertakes both regular and ad-hoc reviews of the implementation of internal control systems in compliance with risk management policies.

Risks associated with the financial instruments of the Company mainly include credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and commodity price risk).

The Board is responsible for planning and establishing the risk management structure of the Company, formulating risk management policies and related guidelines, and supervising the implementation of risk management. The Company has already formulated risk management policies to identify and analyse risks that the Company face. These policies mentioned specific risks, covering market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, etc. The Company regularly assesses the market environment and the changes of the operating activities of the Company to determine as to making alteration to the risk management policies and systems. The Company's risk management is implemented by the Risk Management Committee according to the policies approved by the Board. The Risk Management Committee works closely with other business department of the Company to identify, assessing and avoiding certain risks. The internal audit department of the Company undertakes regular reviews of risk management controls and procedures, and report the audit results to the audit committee of the Company.

The Company spreads the risks from financial instruments by diversified investment and business portfolio, and develops risk management policies accordingly to mitigate the risk of over-concentration on any single industry, particular region or particular counterparties

#### (1) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will cause a financial loss for the Company by failing to discharge a contractual obligation.

The Company manages credit risk by collective classification. Credit risks are mainly attributable to bank deposit, bills receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables and long-term receivables etc.

The Company's bank deposit is mainly held with state-owned banks and other large and medium-sized listed banks. The Company anticipates that the bank deposit does not have significant credit risk.



## X. Risk relating to financial instruments (Cont'd)

### 1. Goal and policies of risk management (Cont'd)

#### (1) Credit risk (Cont'd)

For bill receivable, accounts receivables, other receivables and long-term receivables, the Company sets related policies to control exposure of credit risks. The Company assesses its clients' credit quality and sets the related credit periods based on its clients' financial position, credit records and other factors such as the current market conditions. The Company monitors the credit record of its clients. For the clients with poor credit record, the Company ensure the credit risk of the Company in general is under control by means of written notice of payment collection, reducing credit periods or cancelling credit periods.

The Company's debtors of accounts receivable are the customers across different industries and regions. The Company continuously conducts credit assessment on the financial position of accounts receivable and purchases credit guarantee insurance if necessary.

The maximum credit risk exposure of the Company is the carrying amount of each financial asset in the balance sheet. The Company do not provide any other financial guarantee which may result in credit risks.

Among the accounts receivable of the Company, the accounts receivable attributable to the top five customers accounted for 26.34% (2021: 24.95%) of the Company's total accounts receivables. Among the other receivables of the Company, the other receivables attributable to the top five customers accounted for 74.49% (2021: 72.71%) of the Company's total other receivables.

#### (2) Liquidity risk

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

In managing liquidity risk, the Company ensures to monitor the cash and cash equivalent the management considered as sufficient, in order to meet the Company's needs for operation, and lower the effects from fluctuation of cash flow. The management of the Company monitors the usage of bank borrowings and ensures compliance with the borrowing agreements. In the meantime, the Company obtains commitments from major financial institutions to provide sufficient standby funds to meet short-term and long-term funding needs.

The Company finances its working capital with capital generated from operating activities and bank and other borrowings. As at 30 June 2022, the Company's unutilised bank loan facility was RMB40,650.0 million (31 December 2021: RMB42,832.1880 million).

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## X. Risk relating to financial instruments (Cont'd)

### 1. Goal and policies of risk management (Cont'd)

#### (2) Liquidity risk (Cont'd)

As at the end of the period, the financial assets, financial liabilities and off-balance sheet guarantee held by the Company are analysed by their maturity date as below at their remaining undiscounted contractual cash flows (in ten thousand RMB):

Item	2022.06.30					Total
	Within 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	Over 4 years	
Financial assets:						
Monetary funds	1,489,190.53					1,489,190.53
Accounts receivable	377,424.26					377,424.26
Accounts receivable financing	91,272.75					91,272.75
Other receivables	274,959.34					274,959.34
Long-term receivables		175,087.96	8,519.67	7,000.00	1,500.00	192,107.63
Other current assets	141,558.73					141,558.73
Non-current assets due within one year	521,604.42					521,604.42
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>2,896,010.03</b>	<b>175,087.96</b>	<b>8,519.67</b>	<b>7,000.00</b>	<b>1,500.00</b>	<b>3,088,117.66</b>
Financial liabilities:						
Short-term borrowings	3,635,966.39					3,635,966.39
Bills payable	403,508.13					403,508.13
Accounts payable	326,898.69					326,898.69
Other payables	147,844.01					147,844.01
Non-current liabilities due within one year	455,835.17					455,835.17
Long-term borrowings		206,515.51	30,929.00	20,675.00	278,204.00	536,323.51
Lease liabilities		623.41	659.67	659.67	5,351.41	7,294.16
Long-term payables		184,070.43	127,498.73	42,560.18	15,207.33	369,336.68
<b>Total financial liabilities and contingent liabilities</b>	<b>4,970,052.39</b>	<b>391,209.35</b>	<b>159,087.40</b>	<b>63,894.85</b>	<b>298,762.74</b>	<b>5,883,006.74</b>

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## X. Risk relating to financial instruments (Cont'd)

### 1. Goal and policies of risk management (Cont'd)

#### (2) Liquidity risk (Cont'd)

As at the beginning of the period, the financial assets, financial liabilities and off balance sheet guarantee held by the Company are analysed by their maturity date as below at their remaining undiscounted contractual cash flows (in ten thousand RMB):

Item	2021.12.31					Total
	Within 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	Over 4 years	
Financial assets:						
Monetary funds	1,411,978.29					1,411,978.29
Accounts receivable	310,581.86					310,581.86
Accounts receivable financing	43,545.93					43,545.93
Other receivables	278,992.06					278,992.06
Long-term receivables		201,047.51	8,329.67	5,600.00		214,977.18
Other current assets	124,691.54					124,691.54
Non-current assets due within one year	684,643.44					684,643.44
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>2,854,433.12</b>	<b>201,047.51</b>	<b>8,329.67</b>	<b>5,600.00</b>		<b>3,069,410.30</b>
Financial liabilities:						
Short-term borrowings	3,352,302.52					3,352,302.52
Bills payable	308,951.23					308,951.23
Accounts payable	387,113.13					387,113.13
Other payables	148,257.58					148,257.58
Non-current liabilities due within one year	694,976.96					694,976.96
Bonds payable		15,500.00				15,500.00
Long-term borrowings		124,525.02	88,929.00	10,929.00	303,251.00	527,634.02
Lease liabilities		472.83	1,312.99	1,312.99	4,594.13	7,692.94
Long-term payables		119,406.55	89,244.16	18,273.94	22,500.00	249,424.65
<b>Total financial liabilities and contingent liabilities</b>	<b>4,891,601.42</b>	<b>259,904.40</b>	<b>179,486.15</b>	<b>30,515.93</b>	<b>330,345.13</b>	<b>5,691,853.03</b>

The financial liabilities disclosed above are based on cash flows that are not discounted and may differ from the carrying amount of the line items of the balance sheet.

Maximum guarantee amount for signed guarantee contracts does not represent the amount to be paid.

#### (3) Market risk

Market risk of financial instruments is the risk of fluctuation in the fair value of financial instruments or future cash flow arising from changes in market price. Market risk includes interest rate risk, exchange risk and other price risk.

##### *Interest rate risk*

Interest rate risk is the risk of fluctuation in the fair value of financial asset or future cash flow arising from changes in market interest rate. Interest rate risk may arise in the recognised interest-bearing financial instruments and unrecognised financial instruments (e.g. some loan commitments).

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## X. Risk relating to financial instruments (Cont'd)

### 1. Goal and policies of risk management (Cont'd)

#### (3) Market risk (Cont'd)

##### *Interest rate risk (Cont'd)*

The Company's interest rate risk arises from long-term interest-bearing liabilities including long-term borrowing and bonds payable. Financial liabilities issued at floating rate expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. Financial liabilities issued at fixed rate expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk. The Company determines the relative proportions of its fixed rate and floating rate contracts depending on the prevailing market conditions and to maintain an appropriate combination of financial instruments at fixed rate and floating rate through regular reviews and monitors.

The Company closely monitors the interest rate risk due to changes in interest rate. At present, the Company does not adopt any interest rate hedging policies. However, the management is responsible for monitoring interest rate risk, and considers hedging significant interest rate risk as necessary. Interest rate hikes will increase the cost of new interest-bearing borrowings, and the interest expenses with respect to the Company's outstanding floating rate interest-bearing borrowings, and therefore could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial result. The management will make adjustments with reference to the latest market conditions. These adjustments may include interest swap arrangements to mitigate its exposure to the interest rate risk.

Interest-bearing financial instruments held by the Company are as follows (in ten thousand RMB):

Item	Balance for the year	Balance for the prior year
Financial instrument with fixed interest rate		
Financial liabilities		
Of which: Short-term borrowings	3,633,944.01	3,350,170.45
Long-term borrowings	534,746.81	526,438.53
Bonds payable		15,500.00
Long-term borrowings due within one year	146,971.75	258,373.04
Bonds payable due within one year	35,000.00	127,063.69
Total	4,350,662.57	4,277,545.71
Financial instrument with float interest rate		
Financial assets		
Of which: Monetary funds	313,929.26	316,598.98
Total	313,929.26	316,598.98

The sensitivity analysis above indicates the instantaneous change in the net profit and equity that would arise assuming that the change in interest rates had occurred at the balance sheet date and had been applied to remeasure those financial instruments held by the Company which expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk at the balance sheet date. In respect of the exposure to cash flow interest rate risk arising from floating rate non-derivative instruments held by the Company at the balance sheet date, the impact on the net profit and equity is estimated as an annualised impact on interest expense or income of such a change in interest rates. The analysis is performed on the same basis for the previous year.

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## X. Risk relating to financial instruments (Cont'd)

### 1. Goal and policies of risk management (Cont'd)

#### (3) Market risk (Cont'd)

##### *Exchange rate risk*

Exchange rate risk refers to the risk that the fair value or future cash flow of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Exchange rate risk may arise from financial instruments denominated in foreign currencies other than the functional currency.

The principal business of the Company is situated within the PRC and is denominated in RMB. However, foreign exchange risks still exist for the assets and liabilities in foreign currencies and future foreign currency transactions as recognised by the Company (assets and liabilities in foreign currencies and foreign currency transactions are mainly denominated in US dollar, Japanese yen, South Korean Won, Euro, Hong Kong dollar and British pound).

The following table details the financial assets and liabilities held by the Company which denominated in foreign currencies and amounted to RMB as at 30 June 2022 are as follows (in RMB ten thousands):

Item	Liabilities denominated in foreign currency		Assets denominated in foreign currency	
	As at the end of the period	As at the beginning of the period	As at the end of the period	As at the beginning of the period
USD	212,254.31	361,192.84	73,545.80	67,590.57
EUR	1,467.31	1,910.41	13,424.79	3,929.49
HKD		4,055.52	16.36	69.89
KRW				7.04
YEN	0.97		720.47	812.91
GBP			7.23	
Total	213,722.59	367,158.77	87,714.65	72,409.90

The Company closely monitors the impact of exchange rate changes on the Company's foreign exchange risk. The Company has not taken any measures to avoid foreign exchange risks. However, the management is responsible for monitoring exchange rate risks and will consider hedging significant exchange rate risks when necessary.

With other variables unchanged, the after-tax effect of the possible reasonable changes in the exchange rate of foreign currency to RMB on the current profit and loss of the Company is as follows (in RMB ten thousands):

Increase (decrease) in after-tax profits	Balance for the year		Balance for the prior year	
Increase in exchange rate of USD	5%	-14,290.01	5%	-14,680.11
Decrease in exchange rate of USD	-5%	14,290.01	-5%	14,680.11
Increase in exchange rate of Euro	5%	744.61	5%	100.95
Decrease in exchange rate of Euro	-5%	-744.61	-5%	-100.95



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## X. Risk relating to financial instruments (Cont'd)

### 2. Capital management

The objective of the Company's capital risk management is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust its financing methods, adjust the number of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or disposes assets to reduce its liabilities.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net liabilities divided by total capital. As at 30 June 2022, the Company's gearing ratio is 72.89% (31 December 2021: 72.78%).

## XI. Fair value disclosure

Based on the inputs of the lowest level that are of great significance to the measurement as a whole in the fair value measurement, the fair value can be categorised as:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Observable inputs other than the quoted market price of assets or liabilities in Level 1, either directly (the prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).

Level 3: Any input that is not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) is used for assets or liabilities.

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

As at 30 June 2022, assets and liabilities measured at fair value are listed as follows based on the three hierarchies as set out above:

Unit: RMB				
Item	Fair value measurements categorised into			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
I. Continuous measurement of fair value				
(i) Financial assets held for trading	51,033,051.57			51,033,051.57
1. Equity instrument investments	51,033,051.57			51,033,051.57
(ii) Accounts receivable financing		912,727,537.75		912,727,537.75
(iii) Other non-current financial assets		519,927,003.25		519,927,003.25
(iv) Biological assets		1,500,540,144.47		1,500,540,144.47
1. Consumable biological assets		1,500,540,144.47		1,500,540,144.47
Total assets continuously measured at fair value	51,033,051.57	2,933,194,685.47		2,984,227,737.04

In the current year, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 or transfers into or out of Level 3 for the fair value measurements of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities.

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## XI. Fair value disclosure (Cont'd)

### 2. Quantitative information about significant unobservable inputs used in the level 3 fair value measurement that are significant

Unit: RMB

Item	Fair value as at the end of the period	Valuation techniques	Unobservable inputs	Range
Equity instrument investments: Shandong Hongqiao Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	72,510,000.00	Cost method		
Consumable biological assets: Forestry	1,500,540,144.47	Replacement cost method	Cost per mu for the first year of Eucalyptus	806.00 (RMB/tonne)
			Cost per mu for the first year of Pines	590.00 (RMB/tonne)
		Roll back method of market price	Unit price per tonne of Eucalyptus wood	590.00 (RMB/tonne)
			Unit price per tonne of wet pine	525.00 (RMB/tonne)
			Unit price per tonne of China fir	800.00 (RMB/tonne)

## XII. Related parties and related party transactions

### 1. Parent company of the Company

Name of parent company	Place of incorporation	Business nature	Registered capital (RMB'0,000)	Shareholding of the parent company in the Company	Voting right of the parent company in the Company
Chenming Holdings Co., Ltd.	Shouguang	Investment in manufacture of paper, electricity, steam, and arboriculture	123,878.77	27.53%	27.53%

The ultimate controller of the Company is Shouguang State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Office.

### 2. Subsidiaries of the Company

For details of the Company's subsidiaries, please refer to Note IX. 1.

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## XII. Related parties and related party transactions (Cont'd)

### 3. Joint ventures and associates of the Company

For details of material joint ventures and associates, please refer to Note IX. 3.

Balance of related party transaction between the Company and its joint ventures or associates during the period or prior periods are as follows:

Name of joint ventures or associates	Relation
Weifang Sime Darby West Port Co., Ltd.	A joint venture of the Company
Shouguang Meite Environmental Technology Co., Ltd.	A joint venture of the Company
Weifang Xingxing United Chemical Co., Ltd.	A joint venture of the Company
Shouguang Chenming Huisen New-style Construction Materials Co., Ltd.	A joint venture of the Company
Anhui Time Source Corporation	An associate of the Company
Lide Technology Co., Ltd.	An associate of the Company
Chenming (Qingdao) Asset Management Co., Ltd.	An associate of the Company
Jiangxi Chenming Port Co., Ltd.	An associate of the Company
Guangdong Nanyue Bank Co., Ltd.	An associate of the Company

### 4. Other related parties

Name of other related parties	Relation
Shouguang Huixin Construction Materials Co., Ltd.	A subsidiary of a company invested by the Directors and senior management of the Company
Chen Hongguo, Hu Changqing, Li Xingchun, Li Feng, Li Chuanxuan, Yuan Xikun, Li Xueqin, Li Zhenzhong, Li Weixian and Dong Lianming	Key management personnel of the Company

### 5. Related party transactions

#### (1) Purchase and sales of goods and rendering and receiving services

*Table on purchase of goods/receiving of services*

Unit: RMB

Related party	Details of related party transaction	Amount for the period	Transaction facility approved	Whether the Transaction facility is exceeded	Amount for the prior period
Weifang Sime Darby West Port Co., Ltd.	Port miscellaneous expenses	32,355,133.76	100,000,000.00	No	38,373,133.21

## XII. Related parties and related party transactions (Cont'd)

### 5. Related party transactions (Cont'd)

#### (1) Purchase and sales of goods and rendering and receiving services (Cont'd)

*Table on sales of goods/providing of services*

Unit: RMB

Related party	Details of related party transaction	Amount for the period	Amount for the prior period
Shouguang Chenming Huisen New-style Construction Materials Co., Ltd.	Sales of electricity and steam	8,581,891.97	4,489,589.98
Shouguang Huixin Construction Materials Co., Ltd.	Sales of cement, coal, oil, etc.	26,377.86	1,183,941.17

#### (2) Related party guarantee

The Company as guarantor

Unit: RMB

Party being guaranteed	Amount under guarantee	Commencement date of guarantee	Expiry date of guarantee	Whether performance of guarantee is completed
Weifang Sime Darby West Port Co., Ltd.	117,400,000.00	2017-12-20	2027-12-20	No
Chenming (HK) Limited	105,330,858.44	2022-3-28	2022-9-23	No
Chenming (HK) Limited	19,043,008.17	2022-5-6	2022-8-31	No
Chenming (HK) Limited	21,876,110.04	2022-4-1	2022-9-28	No
Chenming (HK) Limited	8,339,395.51	2022-4-3	2022-9-30	No
Chenming (HK) Limited	22,083,177.27	2022-4-6	2022-10-3	No
Chenming (HK) Limited	10,155,458.74	2022-4-12	2022-10-9	No
Chenming (HK) Limited	24,836,747.91	2022-4-25	2022-7-20	No
Chenming (HK) Limited	23,392,524.43	2022-4-22	2022-10-19	No
Chenming (HK) Limited	23,114,885.89	2022-5-30	2022-8-19	No
Chenming (HK) Limited	22,023,296.55	2022-5-27	2022-11-23	No
Chenming (HK) Limited	5,625,130.92	2022-5-31	2022-8-29	No
Chenming (HK) Limited	8,513,110.77	2022-5-31	2022-8-29	No
Chenming (HK) Limited	5,887,724.91	2022-5-31	2022-8-29	No
Chenming (HK) Limited	19,702,993.69	2022-6-10	2022-7-29	No
Chenming (HK) Limited	24,598,900.86	2022-6-13	2022-8-5	No
Chenming (HK) Limited	5,699,846.92	2022-6-6	2022-9-6	No
Chenming (HK) Limited	8,685,381.80	2022-6-6	2022-9-6	No
Chenming (HK) Limited	9,807,185.20	2022-6-8	2022-9-6	No
Wuhan Chenming Hanyang Paper Holdings Co., Ltd.	30,000,000.00	2021/12/17	2022/10/16	No
Huanggang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	200,000,000.00	2021-8-30	2022-8-25	No
Huanggang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	300,000,000.00	2021-12-23	2022/12/22	No
Huanggang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	30,000,000.00	2021/7/19	2022/7/18	No
Huanggang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	45,000,000.00	2021/8/9	2022/8/8	No
Huanggang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	90,000,000.00	2022-5-19	2023-5-18	No
Huanggang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	20,000,000.00	2022-4-22	2023-4-21	No

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## XII. Related parties and related party transactions (Cont'd)

### 5. Related party transactions (Cont'd)

#### (2) Related party guarantee (Cont'd)

Party being guaranteed	Amount under guarantee	Commencement date of guarantee	Expiry date of guarantee	Whether performance of guarantee is completed
Huanggang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	30,000,000.00	2021/7/28	2022/7/27	No
Jilin Chenming Paper Co., Ltd.	98,580,000.00	2022-1-13	2022-7-11	No
Jilin Chenming Paper Co., Ltd.	18,000,000.00	2022-5-23	2023-5-8	No
Jiangxi Chenming Paper Co., Ltd.	10,000,000.00	2021-8-31	2022-8-24	No
Jiangxi Chenming Paper Co., Ltd.	10,000,000.00	2021-9-1	2022-8-24	No
Jiangxi Chenming Paper Co., Ltd.	20,000,000.00	2021-10-9	2022-9-28	No
Jiangxi Chenming Paper Co., Ltd.	150,000,000.00	2021-12-16	2022-12-15	No
Jiangxi Chenming Paper Co., Ltd.	27,000,000.00	2021-12-31	2022-12-23	No
Jiangxi Chenming Paper Co., Ltd.	2,000,000.00	2022-1-19	2023-1-18	No
Jiangxi Chenming Paper Co., Ltd.	28,000,000.00	2022-2-14	2023-1-18	No
Jiangxi Chenming Paper Co., Ltd.	150,000,000.00	2022-2-22	2023-2-21	No
Jiangxi Chenming Paper Co., Ltd.	94,450,000.00	2022-3-16	2023-3-15	No
Jiangxi Chenming Paper Co., Ltd.	99,000,000.00	2022-3-19	2023-3-18	No
Jiangxi Chenming Paper Co., Ltd.	12,500,000.00	2022-3-30	2022-9-26	No
Jiangxi Chenming Paper Co., Ltd.	10,000,000.00	2022-3-31	2023-3-31	No
Jiangxi Chenming Paper Co., Ltd.	20,134,200.00	2022-1-12	2022-7-11	No
Jiangxi Chenming Paper Co., Ltd.	70,000,000.00	2022/4/25	2023/4/24	No
Jiangxi Chenming Paper Co., Ltd.	49,000,000.00	2022/4/25	2023/4/24	No
Jiangxi Chenming Paper Co., Ltd.	270,000,000.00	2022/5/19	2023/5/17	No
Jiangxi Chenming Paper Co., Ltd.	73,000,000.00	2022/5/27	2023/5/26	No
Jiangxi Chenming Paper Co., Ltd.	80,000,000.00	2022/6/17	2023/6/16	No
Jiangxi Chenming Paper Co., Ltd.	10,000,000.00	2022/6/14	2023/6/12	No
Jiangxi Chenming Paper Co., Ltd.	20,000,000.00	2022/6/21	2023/6/16	No
Jiangxi Chenming Paper Co., Ltd.	28,317,695.39	2022/6/24	2023/6/20	No
Jiangxi Chenming Paper Co., Ltd.	12,000,000.00	2022/6/24	2022/12/20	No
Jiangxi Chenming Paper Co., Ltd.	250,000,000.00	2022/6/27	2023/6/24	No
Jiangxi Chenming Paper Co., Ltd.	13,000,000.00	2022/6/29	2022/12/26	No
Jiangxi Chenming Paper Co., Ltd.	100,000,000.00	2022/6/30	2023/6/30	No
Jiangxi Chenming Paper Co., Ltd.	1,532,212.62	2022-6-24	2022-12-21	No
Shandong Chenming Paper Sales Co., Ltd.	254,349,948.22	2022-2-15	2022-8-15	No
Shandong Chenming Paper Sales Co., Ltd.	459,968,037.61	2022-4-7	2023-4-3	No
Shandong Chenming Paper Sales Co., Ltd.	419,643,848.45	2022-4-21	2022-10-19	No
Shandong Chenming Paper Sales Co., Ltd.	126,012,917.62	2022-4-21	2022-10-19	No
Shanghai Chenming Pulp & Paper Sales Co., Ltd.	30,000,000.00	2022-1-26	2022-7-27	No
Shanghai Chenming Pulp & Paper Sales Co., Ltd.	10,000,000.00	2022-5-31	2023-5-31	No
Shanghai Chenming Pulp & Paper Sales Co., Ltd.	80,000,000.00	2022-6-1	2023-5-22	No
Shanghai Chenming Pulp & Paper Sales Co., Ltd.	10,000,000.00	2022-6-2	2023-5-22	No
Shanghai Chenming Pulp & Paper Sales Co., Ltd.	20,000,000.00	2022-6-21	2022-12-24	No
Shouguang Meilun Paper Co., Ltd.	124,867,323.20	2021-7-7	2022-7-4	No
Shouguang Meilun Paper Co., Ltd.	125,175,008.56	2022-1-25	2022-7-25	No
Shouguang Meilun Paper Co., Ltd.	131,454,694.19	2022-6-10	2022-12-7	No
Shouguang Meilun Paper Co., Ltd.	197,262,262.31	2022-1-7	2022-7-6	No
Shouguang Meilun Paper Co., Ltd.	69,076,521.58	2022-1-18	2022-7-18	No
Shouguang Meilun Paper Co., Ltd.	49,000,000.00	2022-4-30	2023-4-18	No



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## XII. Related parties and related party transactions (Cont'd)

### 5. Related party transactions (Cont'd)

#### (2) Related party guarantee (Cont'd)

Party being guaranteed	Amount under guarantee	Commencement date of guarantee	Expiry date of guarantee	Whether performance of guarantee is completed
Shouguang Meilun Paper Co., Ltd.	162,136,733.49	2022-6-16	2022-12-13	No
Shouguang Meilun Paper Co., Ltd.	285,000,000.00	2022-1-29	2022-7-28	No
Shouguang Meilun Paper Co., Ltd.	100,000,000.00	2021-10-12	2022-10-11	No
Shouguang Meilun Paper Co., Ltd.	30,000,000.00	2021-8-31	2022-8-31	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	100,000,000.00	2021-7-13	2022-7-12	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	49,500,000.00	2021-8-12	2022-8-8	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	67,000,000.00	2021-9-15	2022-9-14	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	50,000,000.00	2021-9-26	2022-9-25	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	60,000,000.00	2021-10-18	2022-10-17	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	60,000,000.00	2021-11-12	2022-11-11	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	90,000,000.00	2021-11-16	2022-11-15	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	60,000,000.00	2021-11-17	2022-11-16	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	90,000,000.00	2021-11-23	2022-11-22	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	30,000,000.00	2021-11-24	2022-11-23	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	100,000,000.00	2021-12-15	2022-12-14	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	9,000,000.00	2021-12-20	2022-12-19	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	81,200,000.00	2021-12-22	2022-7-17	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	36,912,700.00	2021-11-16	2022-11-15	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	90,000,000.00	2022-1-6	2022-7-6	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	89,900,100.00	2022-1-6	2022-7-6	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	80,000,000.00	2022-1-13	2023-1-12	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	63,000,000.00	2022-1-20	2023-1-20	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	125,000,000.00	2022-1-21	2023-1-20	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	50,000,000.00	2022-1-26	2023-12-22	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	5,000,000.00	2022-1-27	2023-1-26	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	40,000,000.00	2022-1-30	2023-1-26	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	200,000,000.00	2022-2-18	2022-8-18	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	200,000,000.00	2022-2-15	2023-2-14	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	70,000,000.00	2022-2-22	2023-2-21	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	20,000,000.00	2022-3-3	2023-3-2	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	30,000,000.00	2022-3-22	2023-3-10	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	50,000,000.00	2022-3-16	2023-3-15	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	50,000,000.00	2022-3-7	2023-3-2	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	26,845,600.00	2022-3-21	2023-3-3	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	100,000,000.00	2022-4-8	2022-10-7	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	20,000,000.00	2022-4-21	2023-4-11	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	43,000,000.00	2022-4-27	2023-4-21	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	50,000,000.00	2022-5-7	2023-4-28	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	26,000,000.00	2022-5-13	2023-5-10	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	80,000,000.00	2022-5-13	2022-11-18	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	167,000,000.00	2022-5-12	2023-5-12	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	100,000,000.00	2022-5-31	2024-5-30	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	47,000,000.00	2022-6-22	2022-12-16	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	70,000,000.00	2022-6-24	2023-6-23	No

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## XII. Related parties and related party transactions (Cont'd)

### 5. Related party transactions (Cont'd)

#### (2) Related party guarantee (Cont'd)

Party being guaranteed	Amount under guarantee	Commencement date of guarantee	Expiry date of guarantee	Whether performance of guarantee is completed
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	48,500,000.00	2022-6-28	2023-6-10	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	41,403,000.00	2022-6-29	2022-12-23	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	67,000,000.00	2022-6-24	2023-6-23	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	200,000,000.00	2022-6-28	2022-12-23	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	31,543,580.00	2022-4-28	2023-4-21	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	22,818,760.00	2022-5-13	2023-5-10	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	49,664,360.00	2022-4-29	2022-7-28	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	58,334,709.41	2022-5-10	2022-9-9	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	664,428,600.00	2019-12-27	2022-12-27	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	78,500,000.00	2020-10-16	2023-10-15	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	113,500,000.00	2020-11-11	2023-11-10	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	98,500,000.00	2020-12-10	2023-12-9	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	99,500,000.00	2021-1-5	2024-1-4	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	140,000,000.00	2021-12-23	2023-12-23	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	100,000,000.00	2022-6-17	2025-6-16	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	100,000,000.00	2022-6-17	2025-6-16	No
Hainan Chenming Technology Co., Ltd.	50,000,000.00	2022-5-13	2022-11-14	No
Shouguang Chenming Import and Export Trade Co., Ltd	100,000,000.00	2022-1-14	2023-1-13	No
Chenming (Singapore) Limited	26,861,649.64	2022-6-17	2022-9-15	No
Chenming (Singapore) Limited	25,820,502.58	2022-6-24	2022-9-24	No
Chenming (Singapore) Limited	26,043,881.19	2022-6-29	2022-9-27	No
Chenming (Singapore) Limited	31,885,261.33	2022-6-14	2022-9-8	No
Chenming (HK) Limited	134,228,000.00	2021-11-19	2022-11-4	No
Chenming (HK) Limited	93,489,802.00	2022-3-17	2023-3-7	No
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	120,000,000.00	2021-8-16	2022-8-15	No
Shouguang Meilun Paper Co., Ltd.	364,000,000.00	2020-12-4	2023-10-30	No
Wuhan Chenming Hanyang Paper Holdings Co., Ltd.	6,000,000.00	2020-12-4	2023-10-30	No
Huanggang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	200,000,000.00	2020-12-4	2023-10-30	No
Zhanjiang Runbao Trading Co., Ltd.	160,000,000.00	2022-4-25	2024-4-25	No
Zhanjiang Dingjin Trading Co., Ltd.	135,581,900.00	2020-12-4	2022-11-22	No

#### (3) Related party lending and borrowing

Unit: RMB

Related party	Borrowing amount	Starting date	Expiry date	Description
Borrowing from				
Chenming Holdings Co., Ltd.	155,000,000.00	2022-1-6	2022-4-26	Controlling shareholder
Guangdong Nanyue Bank Co., Ltd.	425,000,000.00	2022-1-20	2023-1-20	Associate

## XII. Related parties and related party transactions (Cont'd)

### 6. Related party accounts receivable and accounts payable

#### (1) Accounts receivables

Unit: RMB

Item	Related party	Closing balance		Opening balance	
		Book balance	Bad debt provision	Book balance	Bad debt provision
Accounts receivable	Shouguang Chenming Huisen New-style Construction Materials Co., Ltd.	2,047,252.00	14,330.76		
Accounts receivable	Shouguang Meite Environmental Technology Co., Ltd.	5,001,962.56	35,013.74		
Accounts receivable	Jiangxi Chenming Port Co., Ltd.	109,385.42	109,385.42		
Other receivables	Weifang Sime Darby West Port Co., Ltd.	69,747,294.59	3,785,041.96	80,667,961.32	7,423,984.26
Other receivables	Shouguang Meite Environmental Technology Co., Ltd.	19,025,633.68	1,803,768.91	22,740,159.32	21,348.69
Payments in advance	Shouguang Meite Environmental Technology Co., Ltd.	5,370,726.99			

#### (2) Accounts payable

Unit: RMB

Item	Related party	Closing book balance	Opening book balance
Accounts payable	Weifang Xingxing United Chemical Co., Ltd.	26,905,494.34	26,905,494.34
Other payables	Weifang Xingxing United Chemical Co., Ltd.	16,860,000.00	16,860,000.00
Accounts payable	Weifang Sime Darby West Port Co., Ltd.	11,378,405.32	7,609,782.51
Accounts payable	Jiangxi Chenming Port Co., Ltd.	2,324,708.87	
Other payables	Jiangxi Chenming Port Co., Ltd.	6,630,800.00	
Contract liabilities	Anhui Time Source Corporation	1,570.10	1,570.10
Other payables	Lide Technology Co., Ltd.	508,619.46	508,619.46
Other payables	Chenming (Qingdao) Asset Management Co., Ltd.	116,656.55	115,633.42
Receipts in advance	Chenming (Qingdao) Asset Management Co., Ltd.		49,539.63

## XIII. Share-based payment

### 1. General information of share-based payment

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Total exercised equity instruments of the Company during the period	0.00
Total invalid equity instruments of the Company during the period	24,176,200.00
Range of strike price and remaining periods of contracts of stock options excluding of which the Company issues at the end of the period	See explanation for details

Other explanation: On 29 May 2020, the Resolution on the Matters Relating to Adjustments to the 2020 Restricted A Share Incentive Scheme of the Company and the Resolution in Relation to the Grant of Restricted Shares to the Participants were considered and approved at the tenth extraordinary meeting of ninth session of the Board and the fifth extraordinary meeting of the ninth session of the Supervisory Committee of the Company, by which 79.60 million restricted shares were granted. The grant date was 29 May 2020, and the fair value of the restricted shares was the ex-rights price of the shares on the grant date. The Restricted Shares to be granted under the Incentive Scheme were “granted once and unlocked in batches”. For the period commencing from the first trading day after expiry of the 24-month period from the date on which the registration of the grant of the Restricted Shares is completed and ending on the last trading day of the 36-month period from the date on which the registration of the grant of the Restricted Shares is completed, 40% of the Restricted Shares will be unlocked; for the period commencing from the first trading day after expiry of the 36-month period from the date on which the registration of the grant of the Restricted Shares is completed and ending on the last trading day of the 48-month period from the date on which the registration of the grant of the Restricted Shares is completed, 30% of the Restricted Shares will be unlocked; for the period commencing from the first trading day after expiry of the 48-month period from the date on which the registration of the grant of the Restricted Shares is completed and ending on the last trading day of the 60-month period from the date on which the registration of the grant of the Restricted Shares is completed, 30% of the Restricted Shares will be unlocked. Meanwhile, during the three accounting years from 2021 to 2023, the Restricted Shares granted under the Incentive Scheme shall be subject to annual performance appraisal for unlocking (for details of specific performance evaluation conditions, please refer to the announcement of the Company). The Company estimated that the performance indicators for 2022 cannot be fulfilled, and the corresponding second batch of the 30% Restricted Shares cannot be unlocked. In addition, 27,006,200 shares lapsed due to the resignation of some Senior Management members.

### 2. Equity-settled share-based payment

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: RMB

The method of determining the fair value of equity instrument on the grant date	Ex-right price of grant of shares
Basis for determining the quantity of exercisable equity instruments	See explanation for details
Reasons for significant difference between the current estimate and previous estimate	See explanation for details
Accumulated amount of equity-settled share-based payment included in the capital reserve	78,193,784.34
Total amount of equity-settled share-based payment recognised in the current period	-6,850,012.78



# I Financial Report

## XIV. Undertaking and contingency

### 1. Significant commitments

Significant commitments as at the balance sheet date

Unit: RMB

Capital commitments contracted for but not yet necessary to be recognised on the balance sheet	Closing balance	Opening balance
Commitments in relation to acquisition and construction of long-term assets	285,099,655.45	181,254,971.61

### 2. Contingency

#### (1) Significant contingency as at the balance sheet date

The Company had no material contingency as at the balance sheet date.

#### (2) To state that the company has no material contingency that needs to be disclosed

The Company had no material contingency that needs to be disclosed.

## XV. Post-balance sheet event

As of 30 June 2022, the Company has no other events that should be disclosed after the balance sheet date.

## XVI. Other material matters

### 1. Segment information

#### (1) Basis for determination and accounting policies

According to the Company's internal organisational structure, management requirements and internal reporting system, the Group's operating business is divided into 4 reporting segments. These report segments are determined based on the financial information required by the company's daily internal management. The management of the Group regularly evaluates the operating results of these reporting segments to determine the allocation of resources to them and evaluate their performance.

The Company's reporting segments include:

- (1) Machine-made paper and pulp segment, which is responsible for production and sales of machine-made paper and pulp;
- (2) Financial services segment, which provides financial services;
- (3) Hotels and property rentals segment, which engages in property leasing;
- (4) Other segments, which is responsible for the above segments otherwise.

Segment report information is disclosed in accordance with the accounting policies and measurement standards adopted by each segment when reporting to management. These accounting policies and measurement basis are consistent with the accounting policies and measurement basis used in preparing the financial statements.



# I Financial Report

## XVI. Other material matters (Cont'd)

### 1. Segment information (Cont'd)

#### (2) Financial Information of Reporting Segment

Unit: RMB

Current period or end of current period	Machine-made paper and pulp	Financial services	Hotels and property rentals	Others	Elimination	Total
Revenue	33,293,149,611.73	313,686,272.81	236,294,775.54	2,283,741,250.50	19,450,443,544.75	16,676,428,365.83
Of which: revenue from external transactions	16,091,824,702.93	125,629,976.14	108,076,112.11	350,897,574.65		16,676,428,365.83
Revenue from inter-segment transactions	17,201,324,908.80	188,056,296.67	128,218,663.43	1,932,843,675.85	19,450,443,544.75	
Of which: Revenue from principal activities	32,655,617,824.79	313,686,272.81	125,577,301.79	1,020,944,232.40	17,945,290,072.55	16,170,535,559.24
Operating costs	32,033,269,370.91	133,101,515.13	117,317,417.16	701,400,250.00	18,930,139,274.00	14,054,949,279.20
Of which: Costs of principal activities	31,805,102,552.96	133,101,515.13	86,078,159.49	542,878,138.76	18,944,714,891.54	13,622,445,474.80
Operating expenses	224,701,509.79	1,147,736.39	10,424,163.11	3,838,184.36	102,055,830.00	138,055,763.65
Of which: salaries	68,341,155.74	594,088.97	2,360,658.64	1,396,703.06		72,692,606.41
Depreciation expenses	3,658,064.86	20,589.15	1,854,394.08	8,542.33		5,541,590.42
Office expenses	1,105,011.63		3,111.89			1,108,123.52
Travel expenses	8,263,434.15	133,127.96		139,277.53		8,535,839.64
Selling commissions	3,043,011.69		3,521,573.18	318,820.19		6,883,405.06
Rental expenses	2,433,614.84			44,843.41		2,478,458.25
Hospitality expenses	22,109,421.79	399,930.31	18,718.00	427,535.26	169,037.55	22,786,567.81
Warehouse expenses	297,908.54			205,881.28		503,789.82
Others	115,449,886.55		2,665,707.32	1,296,581.30	101,886,792.45	17,525,382.72
Operating profit/(loss)	393,913,359.61	120,593,852.35	6,604,072.62	16,318,802.39	252,939,549.28	284,490,537.69
Total cost of construction in progress incurred during the period	618,300,337.33			20,617.48		618,320,954.81
Fixed assets acquired in the current period	196,803,355.58	711,110.44	410,171.64	1,723,902.65		199,648,540.31
Intangible assets acquired during the period				305,955,525.74		305,955,525.74
Total assets	131,047,372,405.39	21,036,519,263.19	8,008,176,271.16	7,256,995,196.55	82,162,482,091.05	85,186,581,045.24
Total liabilities	86,963,296,560.71	8,872,476,560.12	3,728,407,230.32	2,036,422,737.56	39,505,812,018.10	62,094,791,070.61

Basis of accounting: The transfer prices between the Company's segments are based on market prices.

## XVII. Major Item Notes of the Parent Company's Financial Statements

### 1. Accounts receivable

#### (1) Disclosure of accounts receivable by category

Unit: RMB

Type	Book balance		Closing balance			Book balance		Opening balance		
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Provision proportion	Carrying value	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Provision proportion	Carrying value
Accounts receivable assessed individually for bad debt provision										
Of which:										
Accounts receivable assessed collectively for bad debt provision	1,219,841,113.33	100.00%	4,911,757.18	0.40%	1,214,929,356.15	146,213,282.74	100.00%	4,612,037.23	3.15%	141,601,245.51
Of which:										
Receivables from related party customers	1,156,918,862.10	94.84%			1,156,918,862.10	126,108,166.75	86.25%			126,108,166.75
Receivables from non-related party customers	62,922,251.23	5.16%	4,911,757.18	7.81%	58,010,494.05	20,105,115.99	13.75%	4,612,037.23	22.94%	15,493,078.76
Total	1,219,841,113.33	100.00%	4,911,757.18	0.40%	1,214,929,356.15	146,213,282.74	100.00%	4,612,037.23	3.15%	141,601,245.51

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## XVII. Major Item Notes of the Parent Company's Financial Statements (Cont'd)

### 1. Accounts receivable (Cont'd)

#### (1) Disclosure of accounts receivable by category (Cont'd)

Items assessed collectively for impairment:

*Accounts receivable with collective provision for bad debts based on receivables from related parties*

Unit: RMB

Name	Book balance	Closing balance Bad debt provision	Provision percentage
Within 1 year	1,156,918,862.10		
Total	1,156,918,862.10		

*Accounts receivable with collective provision for bad debts based on receivables from non-related parties*

Unit: RMB

Name	Book balance	Closing balance Bad debt provision	Provision percentage
Within 1 year	58,419,430.06	408,936.01	0.70%
1 to 2 years			
2 to 3 years			
Over 3 years	4,502,821.17	4,502,821.17	100.00%
Total	62,922,251.23	4,911,757.18	7.81%

*Disclosure by ageing*

Unit: RMB

Ageing	Closing balance
Within 1 year (including 1 year)	1,215,338,292.16
1 to 2 years	
2 to 3 years	
Over 3 years	4,502,821.17
Subtotal	1,219,841,113.33
Bad debt provision	4,911,757.18
Total	1,214,929,356.15

## XVII. Major Item Notes of the Parent Company's Financial Statements (Cont'd)

### 1. Accounts receivable (Cont'd)

#### (2) Provision, recovery or reversal of bad debt provision for the period

Bad debt provision for the period:

Unit: RMB

Category	Opening balance	Provision	Changes in the period		Others	Closing balance
			Recovery or reversal	Write-off		
Accounts receivable with provision for bad debts	4,612,037.23	2,047,859.77	1,748,139.82			4,911,757.18
Total	4,612,037.23	2,047,859.77	1,748,139.82			4,911,757.18

#### (3) Top five accounts receivable based on closing balance of debtors

The total amount of top five accounts receivable based on closing balance of debtors for the period amounted to RMB1,219,357,493.76 in total, accounting for 99.96% of the total closing balance of accounts receivable. The closing balance of the corresponding bad debt provision amounted to RMB4,828,712.22 in total.

Unit: RMB

Name of entity	Closing balance of accounts receivable	Percentage to total closing balance of accounts receivable	Closing balance of bad debt provision
Customer I	960,997,446.28	78.78%	
Customer II	190,921,415.82	15.65%	
Customer III	58,016,031.66	4.76%	406,112.22
Customer IV	5,000,000.00	0.41%	
Customer V	4,422,600.00	0.36%	4,422,600.00
Total	1,219,357,493.76	99.96%	4,828,712.22

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## XVII. Major Item Notes of the Parent Company's Financial Statements (Cont'd)

### 2. Other receivables

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Interest receivable		
Dividends receivable		126,325,018.50
Other receivables	8,021,857,221.76	8,773,854,244.04
Total	8,021,857,221.76	8,900,179,262.54

#### (1) Dividends receivable

##### 1) Classification of dividends receivable

Unit: RMB

Item (or investee)	Closing balance	Opening balance
Jiangxi Chenming Paper Co., Ltd.		72,896,218.50
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.		53,428,800.00
Total		126,325,018.50

#### (2) Other receivables

##### 1) Classification of other receivables by nature

Unit: RMB

Nature	Closing book balance	Opening book balance
Open credit	8,100,301,136.29	8,849,264,265.13
Guarantee deposit	1,467,526.34	240,000.00
Reserve and borrowings	8,738,534.42	6,103,279.46
Others	5,487,933.49	11,961,652.43
Total	8,115,995,130.54	8,867,569,197.02



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## XVII. Major Item Notes of the Parent Company's Financial Statements (Cont'd)

### 2. Other receivables (Cont'd)

#### (2) Other receivables (Cont'd)

##### 2) Particulars of bad debt provision

Unit: RMB

	Stage 1 ECLs for the next 12 months	Stage 2 Lifetime ECLs (not credit- impaired)	Stage 3 Lifetime ECLs (credit- impaired)	Total
Bad debt provision				
Balance as at 1 January 2022	41,288,305.23		52,426,647.75	93,714,952.98
Balance as at 1 January 2022 for the period				
– Transferred to stage 2				
– Transferred to stage 3				
– Reversed to stage 2				
– Reversed to stage 1				
Provision for the period			4,214,604.81	4,214,604.81
Reversal for the period	3,791,649.01			3,791,649.01
Transfer for the period				
Write-off for the period				
Other changes				
Balance as at 30 June 2022	37,496,656.22		56,641,252.56	94,137,908.78

Changes in carrying book balances with significant changes in loss provision for the period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

##### Disclosed by ageing

Unit: RMB

Ageing	Closing balance
Within 1 year (including 1 year)	8,016,966,084.12
1 to 2 years	6,278,479.37
2 to 3 years	10,499,017.28
Over 3 years	82,251,549.77
Total	8,115,995,130.54

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## XVII. Major Item Notes of the Parent Company's Financial Statements (Cont'd)

### 2. Other receivables (Cont'd)

#### (2) Other receivables (Cont'd)

##### 3) Provision, recovery or reversal of bad debt provision for the period

Provision of bad debt provision for the period

Unit: RMB

Category	Opening balance	Provision	Changes in the period Recovery or reversal	Write-off	Others	Closing balance
Bad debt provision for other receivables	93,714,952.98	4,214,604.81	3,791,649.01			94,137,908.78
Total	93,714,952.98	4,214,604.81	3,791,649.01			94,137,908.78

##### 4) Top five other receivables according to closing balance of debtors

The top five other receivables based on closing balance of debtors for the period amounted to RMB5,329,828,506.01 in total, accounting for 65.67% of the total closing balance of other receivables. The closing balance of the corresponding bad debt provision amounted to RMB0.00 in total.

Unit: RMB

Name of entity	Nature	Closing balance	Maturity	Percentage to total closing balance of other receivables	Closing balance of bad debt provision
Customer I	Open credit	2,005,200,000.00	Within 1 year	24.71%	0.00
Customer II	Open credit	1,223,803,000.00	Within 1 year	15.08%	0.00
Customer III	Open credit	865,510,075.00	Within 1 year	10.66%	0.00
Customer IV	Open credit	857,550,893.00	Within 1 year	10.57%	0.00
Customer V	Open credit	377,764,538.01	Within 1 year	4.65%	0.00
Total		5,329,828,506.01		65.67%	0.00

### 3. Long-term equity investments

Unit: RMB

Item	Book balance	Closing balance Impairment provision	Carrying amount	Book balance	Opening balance Impairment provision	Carrying amount
Investment in subsidiaries	18,508,056,896.52		18,508,056,896.52	18,480,556,896.52		18,480,556,896.52
Investment in associates and joint ventures	324,189,775.31	5,994,545.96	318,195,229.35	331,467,464.62	5,994,545.96	325,472,918.66
Total	18,832,246,671.83	5,994,545.96	18,826,252,125.87	18,812,024,361.14	5,994,545.96	18,806,029,815.18

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## XVII. Major Item Notes of the Parent Company's Financial Statements (Cont'd)

### 3. Long-term equity investments (Cont'd)

#### (1) Investment in subsidiaries

Unit: RMB

Investee	Opening balance (Carrying amount)	Change for the period				Closing balance (Carrying amount)	Closing balance of impairment provision
		Additional contribution	Withdrawn contribution	Impairment provision	Others		
Chenming Paper Korea Co., Ltd.	6,143,400.00					6,143,400.00	
Chenming GmbH	4,083,235.00					4,083,235.00	
Hailaer Chenming Paper Co., Ltd.	12,000,000.00					12,000,000.00	
Huanggang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	2,302,000,000.00					2,302,000,000.00	
Huanggang Chenming Arboriculture Development Co., Ltd.	70,000,000.00					70,000,000.00	
Jinan Chenming Paper Sales Co., Ltd.	100,000,000.00					100,000,000.00	
Wuhan Chenming Hanyang Paper Holdings Co., Ltd.	264,493,210.21					264,493,210.21	
Shandong Grand View Hotel Co., Ltd.	80,500,000.00					80,500,000.00	
Zhanjiang Chenming Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	5,110,000,000.00	27,500,000.00				5,137,500,000.00	
Shouguang Chenming Modern Logistic Co., Ltd.	10,000,000.00					10,000,000.00	
Shouguang Chenming Art Paper Co., Ltd.	113,616,063.80					113,616,063.80	
Shouguang Meilun Paper Co., Ltd.	4,449,441,979.31					4,449,441,979.31	
Shouguang Shun Da Customs Declaration Co., Ltd.	1,500,000.00					1,500,000.00	
Shandong Chenming Paper Sales Co., Ltd.	762,641,208.20					762,641,208.20	
Shouguang Chenming Import and Export Trade Co., Ltd.	250,000,000.00					250,000,000.00	
Shouguang Chenming Papermaking Machine Co., Ltd.	2,000,000.00					2,000,000.00	
Shouguang Hongxin Printing and Packaging Co., Ltd.	3,730,000.00					3,730,000.00	
Shandong Chenming Group Finance Co., Ltd.	4,000,000,000.00					4,000,000,000.00	
Chenming Arboriculture Co., Ltd.	45,000,000.00					45,000,000.00	
Chenming Paper USA Inc.	6,407,800.00					6,407,800.00	
Weifang Chenming Growth Driver Replacement Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership)	632,000,000.00					632,000,000.00	
Weifang Chendu Equity Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership)	255,000,000.00					255,000,000.00	
Total	18,480,556,896.52	27,500,000.00				18,508,056,896.52	

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## XVII. Major Item Notes of the Parent Company's Financial Statements (Cont'd)

### 3. Long-term equity investments (Cont'd)

#### (2) Investment in associates and joint ventures

Unit: RMB

Investee	Opening balance (Carrying amount)	Additional contribution	Withdrawn contribution	Change for the period			Distribution of cash dividend or profit declared	Impairment provision	Others	Closing balance (Carrying amount)	Closing balance of impairment provision
				Investment gain or loss recognised under equity method	Adjustment of other comprehensive income	Other change in equity interest					
I. Associates											
Shouguang Chenming Huisen New-style Construction Materials Co., Ltd.	6,902,869.87			-215,525.03			1,000,000.00			5,687,344.84	
Weifang Sime Darby West Port Co., Ltd.	77,370,998.75			-3,008,474.82						74,362,523.93	
Subtotal	84,273,868.62			-3,223,999.85			1,000,000.00			80,049,868.77	
II. Joint ventures											
Zhuhai Dechen New Third Board Equity Investment Fund Company (Limited Partnership)	36,967,896.31			-2,003,052.15						34,964,844.16	
Ningbo Kaichen Huamei Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership)	197,297,485.59			-3,217.73						197,294,267.86	
Chenming (Qingdao) Asset Management Co., Ltd.	6,933,668.14			-107,419.58			940,000.00			5,886,248.56	
Xuchang Chenming Paper Co., Ltd.											5,994,545.96
Subtotal	241,199,050.04			-2,113,689.46			940,000.00			238,145,360.58	5,994,545.96
Total	325,472,918.66			-5,337,689.31			1,940,000.00			318,195,229.35	5,994,545.96

## XVII. Major Item Notes of the Parent Company's Financial Statements (Cont'd)

### 4. Revenue and operating costs

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount for the period		Amount for the prior period	
	Revenue	Costs	Revenue	Costs
Principal activities	3,140,980,202.71	2,884,740,920.89	4,032,722,509.28	2,973,878,062.69
Other activities	605,682,653.79	496,489,124.84	650,730,956.36	537,196,013.25
Total	3,746,662,856.50	3,381,230,045.73	4,683,453,465.64	3,511,074,075.94

Information related to revenue:

Unit: RMB

Category of contract	Machine-made paper	Others	Total
Type of goods	3,140,980,202.71	605,682,653.79	3,746,662,856.50
Including:			
Machine-made paper	2,740,277,450.49		2,740,277,450.49
Material sales		364,976,994.36	364,976,994.36
Leasing		8,724,715.35	8,724,715.35
Others	400,702,752.22	231,980,944.08	632,683,696.30
By geographical area			
Including:			
Mainland China	3,140,980,202.71	605,682,653.79	3,746,662,856.50
Other countries and regions			
By the timing of delivery			
Including:			
Goods (at a point in time)	3,140,980,202.71	596,957,938.44	3,737,938,141.15
Services (within a certain period)			
Leasing income		8,724,715.35	8,724,715.35

### 5. Investment income

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount for the period	Amount for the prior period
Income from long-term equity investments accounted for using the cost method	270,000,000.00	2,669,260,273.97
Income from long-term equity investments accounted for using the equity method	-5,337,689.31	-4,587,981.17
Investment gain on disposal of long-term equity investments	751,679.56	
Investment gain on holding other non-current financial assets	2,800,000.00	15,000,000.00
Investment gain on derecognition of financial assets	-30,954,557.50	
Total	237,259,432.75	2,679,672,292.80



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## XVIII. Supplementary information

### 1. Breakdown of extraordinary gains or losses for the current period

☒ Applicable   ☐ Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount	Remark
Profit or loss from disposal of non-current assets (including write-off of provision for asset impairment)	-3,921,463.03	
Government grants (except for the government grants closely related to the normal operation of the Company and granted constantly at a fixed amount or quantity in accordance with a certain standard in compliance with national policies and regulations) accounted for in profit or loss for the current period	149,264,611.68	
Profit or loss from debt restructuring	-754,806.87	
Except for effective hedging business conducted in the ordinary course of business of the Company, gain or loss arising from the change in fair value of financial assets held for trading and financial liabilities held for trading, as well as investment gains from disposal of financial assets held for trading, financial liabilities held for trading and financial assets available for sale	-62,122,863.58	
Consumable biological assets measured at fair value	3,309,448.09	
Other gain or loss items within the definition of extraordinary gain or loss	-3,575,720.23	
Less: Effect of income tax	24,569,100.79	
Effect of minority interest (after tax)	896,568.64	
Total	56,733,536.63	

Details of other gain or loss items falling within the definition of extraordinary gain or loss:

☐ Applicable   ☒ Not applicable

The Company did not have details of other gain or loss items falling within the definition of extraordinary gain or loss.

Explanation on the extraordinary gain or loss items as illustrated in the Explanatory Announcement on Information Disclosure for Companies Offering Their Securities to the Public No.1 – Extraordinary Gains or Losses defined as its recurring gain or loss items

☐ Applicable   ☒ Not applicable

## XVIII. Supplementary information (Cont'd)

### 2. Return on net assets and earnings per share

Profit for the reporting period	Rate of return on net assets on weighted average basis	Earnings per share	
		Basic (RMB per share)	Diluted (RMB per share)
Net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	1.02%	0.064	0.064
Net profit after extraordinary gains or losses attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	0.71%	0.044	0.044

Data specification: When calculating financial indicators such as earnings per share and rate of return on weighted average net assets, the interest on Perpetual Bonds of RMB44,481,369.86 from 1 January 2022 to 30 June 2022 are deducted.

### 3. Differences in accounting data under domestic and overseas accounting standards

- (1) Differences between the net profit and net assets disclosed in accordance with international accounting standards and China accounting standards in the financial report

☐ Applicable    ☒ Not applicable

- (2) Differences between the net profit and net assets disclosed in accordance with overseas accounting standards and China accounting standards in the financial report

☐ Applicable    ☒ Not applicable

The Board of Shandong Chenming Paper Holdings Limited  
30 August 2022