



公证天业会计师事务所(特殊普通合伙)

Gongzheng Tianye Certified Public Accountants, SGP

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Auditor's Report

Su Gong W 【2023】 No. A853

To the Shareholders of Weifu High-Technology Group Co., Ltd.:

I. Auditing opinions

We have audited the financial statement under the name of Weifu High-Technology Group Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as WFHT), including the consolidated and parent Company's balance sheet of 31 December 2022 and profit statement, and cash flow statement, and statement on changes of shareholders' equity for the year ended, and notes to the financial statements for the year ended.

In our opinion, the Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Enterprises Accounting Standards and Enterprises Accounting System, and they fairly present the financial status of the Company and of its parent company as of 31 December 2022 and its operation results and cash flows for the year ended.

II. Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Auditing Standards for Certified Public Accountants of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of the auditor's report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Certified Public Accountants of China's Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion

III. Highlighted paragraphs

We remind users of financial statements to pay attention: As described in Note XIV-6 "Other important transactions and matters affecting investors' decisions", the security organs have launched a criminal investigation on the case that WFTR was defrauded by contracts in its "platform trade" business. At present, the case is in the investigation stage, and the outcome of the case is uncertain in the future.

This paragraph does not affect the published audit opinion.

IV. Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The key audit issues identified in our audit are as follows:

(i) Accounting treatment of "platform trading" business and the related provision for expected credit losses

1. Matter description

As described in Note XVI-7 "Other important transactions and matters affecting investors' decisions", the security organs have launched a criminal investigation on the case that WFTR was defrauded by contracts in its "platform trade" business. Based on the "platform trade" business's background, transaction chain, sales and purchase contract signing, transaction process, physical flow and so on, the Company carefully analyzed and made comprehensive judgment, finds that the probability of this business not belonging to normal trade business is extremely high. In terms of accounting treatment, the Company follows the principle of substance over form and does not treat it as normal trade business, but according to the receipt and payment of funds, prudently recognize as claims and liabilities, respectively, purchases actually paid to "Suppliers" and sales collected from "Customers". In the financial statements, the "platform trade" business is net reported to other receivables in the form of the "platform trade" business portfolio, the amount is 2,741,499,100 yuan, for which an expected credit loss of 1,644,068,300 yuan has been charged. The "platform trade" business involved significant amounts of money and was at the stage of criminal investigation, the judgment of the nature of the business, accounting treatment and the provision of expected credit losses are related to management's use of significant accounting estimates and judgments and have a significant impact on the financial statements. Therefore, we identified the accounting treatment of the "platform trading" business and the provision of expected credit losses of portfolio claims of "platform trading" business as key audit matters.

2. The solution to the matter in auditing

- (1) Interview the management and relevant business personnel of WFTR to understand the business background, operation mode, contract signing method, pricing method, transaction and settlement process of its "platform trade" business;
- (2) Evaluate and test the internal controls of the "platform trade" business, evaluate the design of these controls, determine whether they are implemented, and test the operational effectiveness of the relevant internal controls;
- (3) Obtain the standing book of purchase and sales contract, inspect the purchase and sales contract, and verify the key terms of the subject matter, counterparty, contract price, delivery mode and so on involved in the purchase and sales contract, combine the contract signing time, pricing method, and interview records to further judge whether the relevant transaction has commercial substance;
- (4) Obtain the industrial and commercial information of "customers" and "suppliers" involved in

the transaction process, check the business scope, registered address, equity structure, registered capital, personnel size, telephone number and other information of the counterparty to judge whether the business scope of the counterparty and its own scale match the transaction scale, check whether there is correlation or suspected correlation between the upstream "supplier" and the downstream "customer", and evaluate the business logic and rationality of the existence of the upstream "supplier" and the downstream "customer" in the transaction chain at the same time;

(5) Obtain detailed accounts and accounting documents involved in the "platform trade" business, check the original documents related to accounting processing, including but not limited to purchase and sales contracts (orders, framework agreements), invoices, logistics documents, payment and payment bank documents, and ask relevant personnel about logistics documents, check their sources and ways of obtaining. Further judge whether there is real physical circulation in the transaction process;

(6) Send letters to the "customer" and "supplier", confirm the "transaction amount" and "settlement balance" to the "customer" and "supplier", check the return letter, check the address of the return letter, the seal, the amount of the return letter and other information, and take further verification procedures for the return letter with doubts;

(7) Visit the main "customers" and "suppliers", interview the transaction background, transaction content, contract signing, transaction mode, cargo logistics operation, capital settlement flow, whether there is a correlation between WFTR and the "customers" and "suppliers", verify the information formed in the transaction process with the "customers" and "suppliers". Verify the authenticity of the reply of "customer" and "supplier", and observe the business premises of "customer" and "supplier" to further judge whether the relevant transaction has commercial substance and commercial logic;

(8) Evaluate the reasonableness of that the management considers that the business has a high probability of not having commercial substance and business logic and does not conduct accounting treatment and presentation as normal trade business according to the principle of substance over form based on the information obtained in the audit process;

(9) In combination with related transaction audit procedures, check whether there are related relationships, related transactions and funds occupied by related parties in the "platform trade" business;

(10) Obtain and check the supporting credentials for the actual collection of the "platform trade" business debt portfolio after the balance sheet date, visit the competent departments according to the sources from which the management makes estimates, and verify the authenticity and reliability of the sources;

(11) Check the information related to the "platform trade" business has been properly reported and disclosed in the financial statements.

(ii) Revenue recognition

1. Matter description

As described in Note V-32 “Revenue” and Note VII-44 “Operation revenue and operation cost” carried in the financial statement, WFHT achieved an operation revenue of 12.730 billion yuan for year of 2022. As one of the biggest source of profits for WFHT, operating revenue has a significant effect on the general financial statement, in which there are certain of inherent risks existed for the reason that the management manipulate the timing of recognition so as to achieve specific objectives or anticipations. Therefore, we will take the Revenue recognition as the key auditing matter.

2. The solution to the matter in auditing

- (1) Understand the key internal controls related to revenue recognition, evaluate the design of these controls, determine whether they are implemented, and test the operational effectiveness of the relevant internal controls;
- (2) Review sales contracts to understand main contract terms or conditions and evaluate the appropriateness of revenue recognition methods;
- (3) Combining with status and data of the industry where WFHT is located, the Company should make a judgment on the rationality of fluctuation of the revenue composition;
- (4) The Company should carry out the procedure of account receivable and revenue letter of confirmation, and make a judgment on the rationality of the timing of revenue recognition;
- (5) Combining with the procedure of letter of confirmation, the Company should make a random inspection on sales contracts or orders, delivery lists, logistics bills, customs declaration, sales invoices, signing-off sheet and other documents related to revenue to verify the authenticity of revenue;
- (6) Referring to the recorded revenue before and after the Balance Sheet Date, the Company should select some samples and check out the supportive documents such as delivery lists, customs declaration and receipt forms to make a judgment on whether the income has been recorded at the appropriate accounting period.

IV. Other information

The management of WFHT is responsible for other information which includes the information covered in the Company’s 2021 annual report excluding the financial statement and our audit report. Our audit opinions on the financial statements do not cover other information, and we do not issue any form of authentication conclusions on other information.

In combination with our audit of the financial statements, it is our responsibility to read other information and, in the process, consider whether there is material inconsistency or material misstatement between the other information and the financial statements or what we learned during the audit.

Based on the work we have carried out, if we determine that there is a material misstatement of other information, we should report that fact and this regard we have noting to report.

V. Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

The management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the Accounting Standards for Enterprise to secure a fair presentation, and for the design, establishment and maintenance of the internal control necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing matters related to going concern (if applicable) and using the going concern assumption unless the management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

VI. Responsibilities of the auditor for the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an audit report that includes our audit opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the CAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the CAS, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- (1) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for audit opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- (2) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.
- (3) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- (4) Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's use of the going concern assumption and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required by the CAS to draw users' attention in audit report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are

inadequate, to modify audit opinion. Our conclusions are based on the information obtained up to the date of audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

(5) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

(6) Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express audit opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the governance with a statement of our compliance with the ethical requirements relating to our independence and communicate with the governance on all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be considered to affect our independence, as well we the relevant precautions (if applicable).

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in the auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in the auditor's report because of the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Jiangsu Gongzheng Tianye CPA
(Special General Partnership)

Wuxi China

Chinese CPA: Gu Zhi
(Engagement partner)

Chinese CPA: Zhang Qianqian

26 April, 2023

II. Financial Statement

Statement in Financial Notes are carried Unit: RMB/CNY

1. Consolidated Balance Sheet

Prepared by Weifu High-Technology Group Co., Ltd.

December 31, 2022

In RMB

Item	December 31, 2022	January 1, 2022
Current assets:		
Monetary funds	2,389,551,930.76	1,896,063,265.69
Settlement provisions		
Capital lent		
Trading financial assets	2,718,820,654.87	6,076,436,069.42
Derivative financial assets		
Note receivable	135,559,024.27	1,116,550,186.21
Account receivable	3,127,490,177.25	2,053,800,293.77
Receivable financing	1,918,368,845.21	713,017,014.50
Accounts paid in advance	94,323,853.87	178,059,249.99
Insurance receivable		
Reinsurance receivables		
Contract reserve of reinsurance receivable		
Other account receivable	1,264,507,456.47	17,908,078.54
Including: Interest receivable		
Dividend receivable	147,000,000.00	
Buying back the sale of financial assets		
Inventories	2,283,119,656.27	3,445,396,375.09
Contract assets		
Assets held for sale		
Non-current asset due within one year		
Other current assets	430,547,201.24	220,320,922.50
Total current assets	14,362,288,800.21	15,717,551,455.71
Non-current assets:		
Loans and payments on behalf		

Debt investment		
Other debt investment		
Long-term account receivable		
Long-term equity investment	6,282,818,108.96	5,717,944,788.12
Investment in other equity instrument	677,790,690.00	285,048,000.00
Other non-current financial assets	1,326,608,914.00	1,690,795,178.00
Investment real estate	49,296,869.73	19,387,746.56
Fixed assets	3,769,984,185.94	2,932,210,452.51
Construction in progress	509,105,587.49	387,429,933.08
Productive biological asset		
Oil and gas asset		
Right-of-use assets	41,865,100.38	23,148,405.58
Intangible assets	487,627,987.92	440,593,119.82
Expense on Research and Development		
Goodwill	237,682,375.72	231,255,015.75
Long-term expenses to be apportioned	28,586,235.84	15,304,783.57
Deferred income tax asset	275,627,772.45	242,248,194.57
Other non-current asset	479,630,436.37	267,941,354.57
Total non-current asset	14,166,624,264.80	12,253,306,972.13
Total assets	28,528,913,065.01	27,970,858,427.84
Current liabilities:		
Short-term loans	3,604,376,527.82	1,437,958,206.55
Loan from central bank		
Capital borrowed		
Trading financial liability		
Derivative financial liability	747,115.75	
Note payable	1,411,089,606.00	1,760,032,216.30
Account payable	3,454,601,023.60	3,206,653,702.59
Accounts received in advance	3,633,878.33	2,854,518.96
Contractual liability	94,850,083.23	136,427,636.39
Selling financial asset of repurchase		
Absorbing deposit and interbank deposit		
Security trading of agency		
Security sales of agency		

Wage payable	317,434,386.24	339,888,502.70
Taxes payable	54,586,315.53	40,105,648.88
Other account payable	198,990,948.23	359,905,317.46
Including: Interest payable		6,184.14
Dividend payable		25,671,100.00
Commission charge and commission payable		
Reinsurance payable		
Liability held for sale		
Non-current liabilities due within one year	14,285,348.90	34,088,773.68
Other current liabilities	211,763,779.77	212,969,271.55
Total current liabilities	9,366,359,013.40	7,530,883,795.06
Non-current liabilities:		
Insurance contract reserve		
Long-term loans	238,000,000.00	
Bonds payable		
Including: Preferred stock		
Perpetual capital securities		
Lease liability	31,589,277.20	15,795,469.25
Long-term account payable	30,785,082.11	32,015,082.11
Long-term wages payable	154,093,044.28	108,311,923.19
Accrued liability	10,106,268.87	
Deferred income	223,123,978.78	298,052,867.56
Deferred income tax liabilities	40,149,550.99	23,097,535.20
Other non-current liabilities		
Total non-current liabilities	727,847,202.23	477,272,877.31
Total liabilities	10,094,206,215.63	8,008,156,672.37
Owner's equity:		
Share capital	1,008,603,293.00	1,008,659,570.00
Other equity instrument		
Including: Preferred stock		
Perpetual capital securities		
Capital public reserve	3,398,368,567.63	3,371,344,172.82
Less: Inventory shares	541,623,002.63	270,249,797.74
Other comprehensive income	-911,310.13	-36,746,344.60

Reasonable reserve	2,119,800.95	712,215.31
Surplus public reserve	510,100,496.00	510,100,496.00
Provision of general risk		
Retained profit	13,320,021,325.90	14,814,787,377.86
Total owner's equity attributable to parent company	17,696,679,170.72	19,398,607,689.65
Minority interests	738,027,678.66	564,094,065.82
Total owner's equity	18,434,706,849.38	19,962,701,755.47
Total liabilities and owner's equity	28,528,913,065.01	27,970,858,427.84

Legal Representative: Wang Xiaodong

Person in charge of accounting works: Ou Jianbin

Person in charge of accounting institute: Ou Jianbin

2. Balance Sheet of Parent Company

In RMB

Item	December 31, 2022	January 1, 2022
Current assets:		
Monetary funds	823,574,329.53	1,002,808,546.46
Trading financial assets	2,693,150,975.20	5,493,703,374.82
Derivative financial assets		
Note receivable	29,575,852.04	303,726,372.69
Account receivable	906,808,283.22	536,957,890.22
Receivable financing	216,462,262.44	
Accounts paid in advance	56,037,892.68	93,419,268.82
Other account receivable	1,472,102,439.27	204,125,517.63
Including: Interest receivable	206,325.34	113,055.56
Dividend receivable		26,718,900.00
Inventories	571,571,431.95	1,076,094,722.15
Contract assets		
Assets held for sale		
Non-current assets maturing within one year		
Other current assets	107,462,112.82	149,352,872.77
Total current assets	6,876,745,579.15	8,860,188,565.56
Non-current assets:		
Debt investment		

Other debt investment		
Long-term receivables		
Long-term equity investments	8,369,843,351.10	6,867,282,228.56
Investment in other equity instrument	601,850,690.00	209,108,000.00
Other non-current financial assets	1,326,608,914.00	1,690,795,178.00
Investment real estate	35,584,279.11	
Fixed assets	2,251,495,050.80	1,786,089,596.76
Construction in progress	251,304,655.41	239,183,999.25
Productive biological assets		
Oil and natural gas assets		
Right-of-use assets	6,061,693.75	1,240,879.96
Intangible assets	209,246,490.17	209,952,168.75
Research and development costs		
Goodwill		
Long-term deferred expenses	6,895,352.43	348,970.34
Deferred income tax assets	109,624,761.50	85,012,991.24
Other non-current assets	168,744,695.04	185,646,711.53
Total non-current assets	13,337,259,933.31	11,274,660,724.39
Total assets	20,214,005,512.46	20,134,849,289.95
Current liabilities		
Short-term borrowings	2,121,354,415.53	272,578,883.63
Trading financial liability		
Derivative financial liability	737,424.50	
Notes payable	251,867,652.05	569,405,391.94
Account payable	1,048,268,519.52	1,012,390,712.80
Accounts received in advance		
Contract liability	6,564,332.93	7,879,319.15
Wage payable	166,314,985.33	220,719,432.58
Taxes payable	6,048,505.30	12,427,327.61
Other accounts payable	926,276,130.15	392,455,373.80
Including: Interest payable	835,069.83	117,777.78
Dividend payable		
Liability held for sale		
Non-current liabilities due within one year	4,306,935.71	462,484.41

Other current liabilities	102,322,311.03	143,935,332.78
Total current liabilities	4,634,061,212.05	2,632,254,258.70
Non-current liabilities:		
Long-term loans		
Bonds payable		
Including: preferred stock		
Perpetual capital securities		
Lease liability	2,690,812.43	1,003,106.55
Long-term account payable		
Long term employee compensation payable	121,683,760.89	103,482,333.50
Accrued liabilities	13,750.00	
Deferred income	198,149,511.20	265,509,545.34
Deferred income tax liabilities		
Other non-current liabilities		
Total non-current liabilities	322,537,834.52	369,994,985.39
Total liabilities	4,956,599,046.57	3,002,249,244.09
Owners' equity:		
Share capital	1,008,603,293.00	1,008,659,570.00
Other equity instrument		
Including: preferred stock		
Perpetual capital securities		
Capital public reserve	3,515,005,861.23	3,487,154,855.59
Less: Inventory shares	541,623,002.63	270,249,797.74
Other comprehensive income		
Special reserve		
Surplus reserve	510,100,496.00	510,100,496.00
Retained profit	10,765,319,818.29	12,396,934,922.01
Total owner's equity	15,257,406,465.89	17,132,600,045.86
Total liabilities and owner's equity	20,214,005,512.46	20,134,849,289.95

3. Consolidated Profit Statement

In RMB

Item	2022	2021
I. Total operating income	12,729,634,917.03	13,682,426,710.95
Including: Operating income	12,729,634,917.03	13,682,426,710.95
Interest income		
Insurance gained		
Commission charge and commission income		
II. Total operating cost	12,526,691,966.36	12,772,618,230.58
Including: Operating cost	11,016,385,488.80	11,220,367,713.57
Interest expense		
Commission charge and commission expense		
Cash surrender value		
Net amount of expense of compensation		
Net amount of withdrawal of insurance contract reserve		
Bonus expense of guarantee slip		
Reinsurance expense		
Tax and extras	70,575,584.89	60,256,733.73
Sales expense	189,528,090.71	264,651,432.56
Administrative expense	586,386,474.32	611,872,150.24
R&D expense	581,488,711.88	595,406,951.64
Financial expense	82,327,615.76	20,063,248.84
Including: Interest expenses	107,737,432.78	38,698,621.09
Interest income	41,020,724.48	41,478,845.32
Add: other income	112,665,397.27	71,276,971.68
Investment income (Loss is listed with “-”)	1,849,145,500.50	1,954,523,836.59
Including: Investment income on affiliated company and joint venture	1,636,986,684.96	1,632,117,748.78
The termination of income recognition for financial assets measured by amortized cost(Loss is listed with “-”)		-959,296.18
Exchange income (Loss is listed with “-”)		
Net exposure hedging income (Loss is listed with “-”)		
Income from change of fair value (Loss is listed with “-”)	-157,622,752.09	-40,270,333.81
Loss of credit impairment (Loss is listed with “-”)	-1,645,881,142.40	4,059,750.80
Losses of devaluation of asset (Loss is listed with “-”)	-181,610,433.12	-138,117,315.80

Income from assets disposal (Loss is listed with “-”)	1,986,804.53	3,932,344.07
III. Operating profit (Loss is listed with “-”)	181,626,325.36	2,765,213,733.90
Add: Non-operating income	5,699,768.04	656,202.07
Less: Non-operating expense	7,711,660.06	25,509,569.87
IV. Total profit (Loss is listed with “-”)	179,614,433.34	2,740,360,366.10
Less: Income tax expense	-11,331,574.91	90,995,689.95
V. Net profit (Net loss is listed with “-”)	190,946,008.25	2,649,364,676.15
(i) Classify by business continuity		
1.continuous operating net profit (net loss listed with ‘-’)	190,946,008.25	2,649,364,676.15
2.termination of net profit (net loss listed with ‘-’)		
(ii) Classify by ownership		
1.Net profit attributable to owner’s of parent company	118,819,836.30	2,575,371,419.80
2.Minority shareholders’ gains and losses	72,126,171.95	73,993,256.35
VI. Net after-tax of other comprehensive income	35,835,034.47	-50,662,087.73
Net after-tax of other comprehensive income attributable to owners of parent company	35,835,034.47	-50,662,964.07
(I) Other comprehensive income items which will not be reclassified subsequently to profit of loss	-399,165.06	16,008.80
1.Changes of the defined benefit plans that re-measured	-399,165.06	
2.Other comprehensive income under equity method that cannot be transfer to gain/loss		16,008.80
3.Change of fair value of investment in other equity instrument		
4.Fair value change of enterprise's credit risk		
5. Other		
(ii) Other comprehensive income items which will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	36,234,199.53	-50,678,972.87
1.Other comprehensive income under equity method that can transfer to gain/loss		
2.Change of fair value of other debt investment		
3.Amount of financial assets re-classify to other comprehensive income		
4.Credit impairment provision for other debt investment		
5.Cash flow hedging reserve		
6.Translation differences arising on translation of foreign currency financial statements	36,234,199.53	-50,678,972.87
7.Other		
Net after-tax of other comprehensive income attributable to minority		876.34

shareholders		
VII. Total comprehensive income	226,781,042.72	2,598,702,588.42
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of parent Company	154,654,870.77	2,524,708,455.73
Total comprehensive income attributable to minority shareholders	72,126,171.95	73,994,132.69
VIII. Earnings per share:		
(i) Basic earnings per share	0.09	2.57
(ii) Diluted earnings per share	0.09	2.57

As for the enterprise combined under the same control, net profit of 0 yuan achieved by the merged party before combination while 0 yuan achieved last period

Legal Representative: Wang Xiaodong

Person in charge of accounting works: Ou Jianbin

Person in charge of accounting institute: Ou Jianbin

4. Profit Statement of Parent Company

In RMB

Item	2022	2021
I. Operating income	3,864,504,995.80	4,832,340,790.45
Less: Operating cost	3,263,994,952.63	3,605,342,507.48
Taxes and surcharge	21,016,396.56	29,689,175.82
Sales expenses	24,032,764.17	44,807,972.25
Administration expenses	312,390,634.03	324,244,883.74
R&D expenses	215,942,706.30	225,949,431.82
Financial expenses	-47,492,346.99	-15,417,294.04
Including: interest expenses	75,002,506.86	7,427,980.88
Interest income	123,450,262.42	26,881,455.19
Add: other income	78,660,020.95	41,029,454.01
Investment income (Loss is listed with “-”)	1,698,892,386.70	1,758,393,772.54
Including: Investment income on affiliated Company and joint venture	1,427,651,731.23	1,366,704,678.23
The termination of income recognition for financial assets measured by amortized cost (Loss is listed with “-”)		
Net exposure hedging income (Loss is listed with “-”)		
Changing income of fair value (Loss is listed with “-”)	-157,794,622.92	-40,747,662.86
Loss of credit impairment (Loss is listed with “-”)	-1,645,695,111.31	-654,218.49

Losses of devaluation of asset (Loss is listed with “-”)	-94,397,143.24	-40,950,682.53
Income on disposal of assets (Loss is listed with “-”)	208,706.65	850,642.47
II. Operating profit (Loss is listed with “-”)	-45,505,874.07	2,335,645,418.52
Add: Non-operating income	236,560.76	527,726.36
Less: Non-operating expense	1,624,603.88	24,178,368.73
III. Total Profit (Loss is listed with “-”)	-46,893,917.19	2,311,994,776.15
Less: Income tax	-24,338,482.27	101,437,713.12
IV. Net profit (Net loss is listed with “-”)	-22,555,434.92	2,210,557,063.03
(i)continuous operating net profit (net loss listed with “-”)	-22,555,434.92	2,210,557,063.03
(ii) termination of net profit (net loss listed with “-”)		
V. Net after-tax of other comprehensive income		
(I) Other comprehensive income items which will not be reclassified subsequently to profit of loss		
1.Changes of the defined benefit plans that re-measured		
2.Other comprehensive income under equity method that cannot be transfer to gain/loss		
3.Change of fair value of investment in other equity instrument		
4.Fair value change of enterprise's credit risk		
5. Other		
(II) Other comprehensive income items which will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
1.Other comprehensive income under equity method that can transfer to gain/loss		
2.Change of fair value of other debt investment		
3.Amount of financial assets re-classify to other comprehensive income		
4.Credit impairment provision for other debt investment		
5.Cash flow hedging reserve		
6.Translation differences arising on translation of foreign currency financial statements		
7.Other		
VI. Total comprehensive income	-22,555,434.92	2,210,557,063.03
VII. Earnings per share:		
(i) Basic earnings per share		
(ii) Diluted earnings per share		

5. Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

In RMB

Item	2022	2021
I. Cash flows arising from operating activities:		
Cash received from selling commodities and providing labor services	12,431,900,362.84	15,555,511,937.16
Net increase of customer deposit and interbank deposit		
Net increase of loan from central bank		
Net increase of capital borrowed from other financial institution		
Cash received from original insurance contract fee		
Net cash received from reinsurance business		
Net increase of insured savings and investment		
Cash received from interest, commission charge and commission		
Net increase of capital borrowed		
Net increase of returned business capital		
Net cash received by agents in sale and purchase of securities		
Write-back of tax received	306,395,040.32	50,070,441.00
Other cash received concerning operating activities	3,682,848,864.34	86,168,562.99
Subtotal of cash inflow arising from operating activities	16,421,144,267.50	15,691,750,941.15
Cash paid for purchasing commodities and receiving labor service	10,077,477,240.02	12,479,791,466.70
Net increase of customer loans and advances		
Net increase of deposits in central bank and interbank		
Cash paid for original insurance contract compensation		
Net increase of capital lent		
Cash paid for interest, commission charge and commission		
Cash paid for bonus of guarantee slip		
Cash paid to/for staff and workers	1,384,027,081.31	1,436,357,958.29
Taxes paid	580,286,995.87	499,681,099.37
Other cash paid concerning operating activities	6,955,095,599.73	648,207,823.38
Subtotal of cash outflow arising from operating activities	18,996,886,916.93	15,064,038,347.74
Net cash flows arising from operating activities	-2,575,742,649.43	627,712,593.41
II. Cash flows arising from investing activities:		
Cash received from recovering investment	10,740,023,339.08	18,129,191,548.43
Cash received from investment income	1,183,837,077.82	1,238,803,864.71
Net cash received from disposal of fixed, intangible and other long-term	20,576,391.79	15,303,195.04

assets		
Net cash received from disposal of subsidiaries and other units	136,787,298.86	9,000,000.00
Other cash received concerning investing activities		1,680,766.91
Subtotal of cash inflow from investing activities	12,081,224,107.55	19,393,979,375.09
Cash paid for purchasing fixed, intangible and other long-term assets	1,152,415,535.85	753,581,993.49
Cash paid for investment	7,116,445,479.00	18,668,448,932.90
Net increase of mortgaged loans		
Net cash received from subsidiaries and other units obtained	70,190,329.71	
Other cash paid concerning investing activities	146,232,114.50	
Subtotal of cash outflow from investing activities	8,485,283,459.06	19,422,030,926.39
Net cash flows arising from investing activities	3,595,940,648.49	-28,051,551.30
III. Cash flows arising from financing activities		
Cash received from absorbing investment	125,000,000.00	
Including: Cash received from absorbing minority shareholders' investment by subsidiaries	125,000,000.00	
Cash received from loans	4,692,002,243.34	1,711,808,897.47
Other cash received concerning financing activities		5,470,000.00
Subtotal of cash inflow from financing activities	4,817,002,243.34	1,717,278,897.47
Cash paid for settling debts	2,328,551,163.70	575,619,575.18
Cash paid for dividend and profit distributing or interest paying	1,761,911,157.57	1,561,591,089.99
Including: Dividend and profit of minority shareholder paid by subsidiaries	54,977,987.52	13,970,282.31
Other cash paid concerning financing activities	591,370,195.57	17,596,686.60
Subtotal of cash outflow from financing activities	4,681,832,516.84	2,154,807,351.77
Net cash flows arising from financing activities	135,169,726.50	-437,528,454.30
IV. Influence on cash and cash equivalents due to fluctuation in exchange rate	27,730,942.53	-13,059,669.78
V. Net increase of cash and cash equivalents	1,183,098,668.09	149,072,918.03
Add: Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the period -begin	1,094,018,936.73	944,946,018.70
VI. Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the period -end	2,277,117,604.82	1,094,018,936.73

6. Cash Flow Statement of Parent Company

In RMB

Item	2022	2021
I. Cash flows arising from operating activities:		
Cash received from selling commodities and providing labor services	3,542,749,700.01	5,563,589,299.47
Write-back of tax received	184,495,154.77	

Other cash received concerning operating activities	47,404,163.66	42,028,025.86
Subtotal of cash inflow arising from operating activities	3,774,649,018.44	5,605,617,325.33
Cash paid for purchasing commodities and receiving labor service	2,601,006,413.32	3,605,626,128.99
Cash paid to/for staff and workers	707,858,677.98	788,560,324.22
Taxes paid	209,864,912.81	283,285,319.76
Other cash paid concerning operating activities	186,707,374.55	172,424,308.24
Subtotal of cash outflow arising from operating activities	3,705,437,378.66	4,849,896,081.21
Net cash flows arising from operating activities	69,211,639.78	755,721,244.12
II. Cash flows arising from investing activities:		
Cash received from recovering investment	7,606,003,001.77	14,660,350,548.43
Cash received from investment income	1,230,308,621.08	1,117,355,887.53
Net cash received from disposal of fixed, intangible and other long-term assets	7,573,333.23	675,341.73
Net cash received from disposal of subsidiaries and other units		
Other cash received concerning investing activities	1,345,164,876.69	32,072,638.81
Subtotal of cash inflow from investing activities	10,189,049,832.77	15,810,454,416.50
Cash paid for purchasing fixed, intangible and other long-term assets	676,750,590.56	466,841,006.41
Cash paid for investment	5,495,846,939.59	15,006,974,321.57
Net cash received from subsidiaries and other units obtained		
Other cash paid concerning investing activities	4,200,652,968.77	
Subtotal of cash outflow from investing activities	10,373,250,498.92	15,473,815,327.98
Net cash flows arising from investing activities	-184,200,666.15	336,639,088.52
III. Cash flows arising from financing activities		
Cash received from absorbing investment		
Cash received from loans	2,765,016,400.00	376,524,000.00
Other cash received concerning financing activities	668,810,047.94	100,000,000.00
Subtotal of cash inflow from financing activities	3,433,826,447.94	476,524,000.00
Cash paid for settling debts	926,483,000.00	202,000,000.00
Cash paid for dividend and profit distributing or interest paying	1,660,892,442.17	1,520,286,898.73
Other cash paid concerning financing activities	426,203,919.97	4,385,823.06
Subtotal of cash outflow from financing activities	3,013,579,362.14	1,726,672,721.79
Net cash flows arising from financing activities	420,247,085.80	-1,250,148,721.79
IV. Influence on cash and cash equivalents due to fluctuation in exchange rate	9,734,626.92	-4,982,656.55
V. Net increase of cash and cash equivalents	314,992,686.35	-162,771,045.70

Add: Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the period -begin	488,417,498.83	651,188,544.53
VI. Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the period -end	803,410,185.18	488,417,498.83

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

Current Period

In RMB

Item	2022														
	Owners' equity attributable to the parent Company													Minority interests	Total owners' equity
	Share capital	Other equity instrument			Capital reserve	Less: Inventory shares	Other comprehensive income	Reasonable reserve	Surpluses reserve	Provision of general risk	Retained profit	Other	Subtotal		
	Preferred stock	Perpetual capital securities	Other												
I. Balance at the end of the last year	1,008,659,570.00				3,371,344,172.82	270,249,797.74	-36,746,344.60	712,215.31	510,100,496.00		14,814,787,377.86		19,398,607,689.65	564,094,065.82	19,962,701,755.47
Add: Changes of accounting policy															
Error correction of the last period															
Enterprise combine under the same control															
Other															
II. Balance at the beginning of this year	1,008,659,570.00				3,371,344,172.82	270,249,797.74	-36,746,344.60	712,215.31	510,100,496.00		14,814,787,377.86		19,398,607,689.65	564,094,065.82	19,962,701,755.47
III. Increase/Decrease in this year (Decrease is listed with "-")	-56,277.00				27,024,394.81	271,373,204.89	35,835,034.47	1,407,585.64			1,494,766,051.96		1,701,928,518.93	173,933,612.84	1,527,994,906.09
(i) Total comprehensive income							35,835,034.47				118,819,836.30		154,654,870.77	72,126,171.95	226,781,042.72
(ii) Owners' devoted and decreased capital	-56,277.00				27,024,394.81	271,373,204.89							244,405,087.08	130,826,610.83	113,578,476.25
1. Common shares invested by shareholders						397,804,542.63							397,804,542.63	130,000,000.00	267,804,542.63

income															
6. Other															
(V) Reasonable reserve							1,407,585.64					1,407,585.64	287,717.58	1,695,303.22	
1. Withdrawal in the report period							26,087,086.34					26,087,086.34	2,700,074.03	28,787,160.37	
2. Usage in the report period							24,679,500.70					24,679,500.70	2,412,356.45	27,091,857.15	
(VI)Others															
IV. Balance at the end of the report period	1,008,603.293.00				3,398,368,567.63	541,623,002.63	-911,310.13	2,119,800.95	510,100,496.00		13,320,021,325.90	17,696,679,170.72	738,027,678.66	18,434,706,849.38	

Last Period

In RMB

Item	2021														Minority interests	Total owners' equity
	Owners' equity attributable to the parent Company												Subtotal			
	Share capital	Other equity instrument			Capital reserve	Less: Inventory shares	Other comprehensive income	Reasonable reserve	Surpluses reserve	Provision of general risk	Retained profit	Other				
	Preferred stock	Perpetual capital securities	Other													
I. Balance at the end of the last year	1,008,950,570.00				3,294,242,368.28	303,627,977.74	13,916,619.47	2,333,490.03	510,100,496.00		13,756,102,424.62	18,282,017,990.66	512,447,908.36	18,794,465,899.02		
Add: Changes of accounting policy																
Error correction of the last period																
Enterprise combine under the same control																
Other																
II. Balance at the beginning of this year	1,008,950,570.00				3,294,242,368.28	303,627,977.74	13,916,619.47	2,333,490.03	510,100,496.00		13,756,102,424.62	18,282,017,990.66	512,447,908.36	18,794,465,899.02		
III. Increase/Decrease in this year (Decrease is listed with "-")	-291,000.00				77,101,804.54	-33,378,180.00	-50,662,964.00	-1,621,274.72	-		1,058,684,953.24	1,116,589,698.99	51,646,157.46	1,168,235,856.45		

2. Surplus reserves converted to capital (share capital)															
3. Remedying loss with surplus reserve															
4 . Carry-over retained earnings from the defined benefit plans															
5 . Carry-over retained earnings from other comprehensive income															
6. Other															
(V) Reasonable reserve								-					-	-	-
								1,621,274.72					1,621,274.72	27,627.36	1,648,902.08
1. Withdrawal in the report period								22,714,778.27					22,714,778.27	2,284,337.85	24,999,116.12
2. Usage in the report period								24,336,052.99					24,336,052.99	2,311,965.21	26,648,018.20
(VI)Others					6,638,000.00						736,332.86		7,374,332.86		7,374,332.86
IV. Balance at the end of the report period	1,008,659,570.00				3,371,344,172.82	270,249,797.74	-36,746,344.60	712,215.31	510,100,496.00		14,814,787,377.86		19,398,607,689.65	564,094,065.82	19,962,701,755.47

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

Current Period

In RMB

Item	2022											
	Share capital	Other equity instrument			Capital public reserve	Less: Inventory shares	Other comprehensive income	Reasonable reserve	Surplus reserve	Retained profit	Other	Total owners' equity
		Preferred stock	Perpetual capital securities	Other								
I. Balance at the end of the last year	1,008,659,570.00				3,487,154,855.59	270,249,797.74			510,100,496.00	12,396,934,922.01		17,132,600,045.86
Add: Changes of accounting policy												
Error correction of the last period												
Other												
II. Balance at the beginning of this year	1,008,659,570.00				3,487,154,855.59	270,249,797.74			510,100,496.00	12,396,934,922.01		17,132,600,045.86
III. Increase/Decrease in this year (Decrease is listed with "-")	-56,277.00				27,851,005.64	271,373,204.89				-1,631,615,103.72		-1,875,193,579.97
(i) Total comprehensive income										-22,555,434.92		-22,555,434.92
(ii) Owners' devoted and decreased capital	-56,277.00				27,851,005.64	271,373,204.89						-243,578,476.25
1. Common shares invested by shareholders						397,804,542.63						397,804,542.63
2. Capital invested by holders of other equity instruments												
3. Amount reckoned into owner equity with share-based payment					28,943,506.38							28,943,506.38
4. Other	-56,277.00				1,092,500.74	126,431,337.74						125,282,560.00
(III) Profit distribution										-1,609,059,668.80		-1,609,059,668.80

3. Remedying loss with surplus reserve												
4 . Carry-over retained earnings from the defined benefit plans												
5 . Carry-over retained earnings from other comprehensive income												
6. Other												
(V) Reasonable reserve												
1. Withdrawal in the report period								6,436,417.80				6,436,417.80
2. Usage in the report period								6,436,417.80				6,436,417.80
(VI)Others					6,638,000.00					736,332.86		7,374,332.86
IV. Balance at the end of the report period	1,008,659,570.00				3,487,154,855.59	270,249,797.74			510,100,496.00	12,396,934,922.01		17,132,600,045.86

Notes to Financial Statement

I. Basic information of the Company

1. Historical origin of the Company

By the approval of STGS (1992) No. 130 issued by Jiangsu Economic Restructuring Committee, Weifu High-Technology Group Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to “the Company” or “Company”) was established as a company of limited liability with funds raised from targeted sources, and registered at Wuxi Administration for Industry & Commerce in October 1992. The original share capital of the Company totaled 115.4355 million yuan, including state-owned share capital amounting to 92.4355 million yuan, public corporate share capital amounting to 8 million yuan and inner employee share capital amounting to 15 million yuan.

Between year of 1994 and 1995, the Company was restructured and became a holding subsidiary of Wuxi Weifu Group Co., Ltd (hereinafter referred to as “Weifu Group”).

By the approval of Jiangsu ERC and Shenzhen Securities Administration Office in August 1995, the Company issued 68 million special ordinary shares (B-share) with value of 1.00 yuan for each, and the total value of those shares amounted to 68 million yuan. After the issuance, the Company’s total share capital increased to 183.4355 million yuan.

By the approval of CSRC in June 1998, the Company issued 120 million RMB ordinary shares (A-share) at Shenzhen Stock Exchange through on-line pricing and issuing. After the issuance, the total share capital of the Company amounted to 303.4355 million yuan.

In the middle of 1999, deliberated and approved by the Board and Shareholders’ General Meeting, the Company implemented the plan of granting 3 bonus shares for each 10 shares. After that, the total share capital of the Company amounted to 394.46615 million yuan, of which state-owned shares amounted to 120.16615 million yuan, public corporate shares 10.4 million yuan, foreign-funded shares (B-share) 88.40 million yuan, RMB ordinary shares (A-share) 156 million yuan and inner employee shares 19.5 million yuan.

In the year 2000, by the approval of the CSRC and based upon the total share capital of 303.4355 million shares after the issuance of A-share in June 1998, the Company allotted 3 shares for each 10 shares, with a price of 10 yuan for each allotted share. Actually 41.9 million shares was allotted, and the total share capital after the allotment increased to 436.36615 million yuan, of which state-owned corporate shares amounted to 121.56615 million yuan, public corporate shares 10.4 million yuan, foreign-funded shares (B-share) 88.4 million yuan and RMB ordinary shares (A-share) 216 million yuan.

In April 2005, Board of Directors of the Company has examined and approved 2004 Profit Pre-distribution Plan, and examined and approved by 2004 Shareholders’ General Meeting, the Company distributed 3 shares for each 10 shares to the whole shareholders totaling to 130,909,845 shares in 2005.

According to the Share Merger Reform Scheme of the Company that passed by related shareholders' meeting of Share Merger Reform and SGZF [2006] No.61 Reply on Questions about State-owned Equity Management in Share Merger Reform of Weifu High-Technology Co., Ltd. issued by State-owned Assets Supervision & Administration Commission of Jiangsu Province, the Weifu Group etc. 8 non-circulating shareholders arranged pricing with granting 1.7 shares for each 10 shares to circulating A-share shareholders (totally granted 47,736,000 shares), so as to realize the originally non-circulating shares can be traded on market when satisfied certain conditions, the scheme has been implemented on April 5, 2006.

On May 27, 2009, Weifu Group satisfied the consideration arrangement by dispatching 0.5 shares for each 10 shares based on the number of circulating A share as prior to Share Merger Reform, according to the aforesaid Share Merger Reform, with an aggregate of 14,039,979 shares dispatched. Subsequent to implementation of dispatch of consideration shares, Weifu Group then held 100,021,999 shares of the Company, representing 17.63% of the total share capital of the Company. Pursuant to the document (XGZQ(2009)No.46) about *Approval for Merger of Wuxi Weifu Group Co., Ltd. by Wuxi Industry Development Group Co., Ltd.* issued by the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of Wuxi City Government, Wuxi Industry Development Group Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Wuxi Industry Group) acquired Weifu Group. After the merger, Weifu Group was then revoked, and its assets and credits & debts were transferred to be under the name of Wuxi Industry Group. Accordingly, Wuxi Industry Group became the first largest shareholder of the Company since then.

In accordance with the resolutions of shareholders' meeting and provisions of amended constitution, and approved by [2012] No. 109 document of China Securities Regulatory Commission, in February 2012, the Company issued RMB ordinary shares (A-share) of 112,858,000 shares to Wuxi Industry Groups and overseas strategic investor privately, Robert Bosch Co., Ltd. (ROBERT BOSCHGMBH) (hereinafter referred to as Robert Bosch Company), face value was ONE yuan per share, added registered capital of 112,858,000 yuan, and the registered capital after change was 680,133,995 yuan. Wuxi Industry Group is the first majority shareholder of the Company, and Robert Bosch Company is the second majority shareholder of the Company.

In March 2013, the profit distribution pre-plan for year of 2012 was deliberated and approved by the Board, and also passed in Annual General Meeting 2012 of the Company in May 2013. On basis of total share capital 680,133,995 shares, distribute 5-share for every 10 shares held by whole shareholders, 340,066,997 shares in total are distributed. Total share capital of the Company amounting 1,020,200,992 yuan up to December 31, 2013.

Deliberated and approved by the company's first extraordinary general meeting in 2015, the company has repurchased 11,250,422 shares of A shares from August 26, 2015 to September 8, 2015, and has finished the cancellation procedures for above repurchase shares in China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited Shenzhen Branch on September 16, 2015; after the cancellation of repurchase shares, the company's paid-up capital (share capital) becomes

1,008,950,570 yuan after the change.

After deliberation and approved by the 5th meeting of 10th session of the BOD for year of 2021, the 291,000 restricted shares are buy-back and cancelled by the Company initially granted under the 2020 Restricted Share Incentive Plan. The cancellation of the above mentioned buy-back shares are completed at the Shenzhen Branch of CSDC on December 20, 2021; the paid-in capital (equity) of the Company comes to 1,008,659,570.00 yuan after changed.

After deliberation and approved by the 8th meeting of 10th session of the BOD for year of 2022, the 56,277 restricted shares are buy-back and cancelled by the Company initially granted under the 2020 Restricted Share Incentive Plan. The cancellation of the above mentioned buy-back shares are completed at the Shenzhen Branch of CSDC on July 8, 2022; the paid-in capital (equity) of the Company comes to 1,008,603,293.00 yuan after changed.

2. Registered place, organization structure and head office of the Company

Registered place and head office of the Company: No.5 Huashan Road, Xinwu District, Wuxi

Unified social credit code: 91320200250456967N

The Company sets up Shareholders' General Meeting, the Board of Directors (BOD) and the Board of Supervisors (BOS)

The Company sets up Administration Department, Technology Centre, organization & personnel department, Office of the Board, compliance department, IT department, Strategy & new business Department, market development department, Party-masses Department, Finance Department, Purchase Department, Manufacturing Quality Department, MS (Mechanical System) division, AC(Automotive Components) division and DS (Diesel System) division, etc. and subsidiaries such as WUXI WEIFU LIDA CATALYTIC CONVERTER CO., LTD, NANJING WFJN CO., LTD, IRD Fuel Cells A/S and Borit NV, etc.

3. Business nature and major operation activities of the Company

Operation scope of parent company: Technology development and consulting service in the machinery industry; manufacture of engine fuel oil system products, fuel oil system testers and equipment, manufacturing of auto electronic parts, automotive electrical components, non-standard equipment, non-standard knife tool and exhaust after-treatment system; sales of the general machinery, hardware & electrical equipment, chemical products & raw materials (excluding hazardous chemicals), automotive components and vehicles (excluding nine-seat passenger car); internal combustion engine maintenance; leasing of the own houses; import and export business in respect of diversified commodities and technologies (other than those commodities and technologies limited or forbidden by the State for import and export) by self-operation and works as agent for such business. Research and test development of engineering and technical; R&D of the energy recovery system; manufacture of auto components and accessories; general equipment manufacturing (excluding special equipment manufacturing), (any projects that needs to be

approved by laws can only be carried out after getting approval by relevant authorities) General items: engage in investment activities with self-owned funds (except for items subject to approval according to the law, independently carry out business activities according to laws with business licenses)

Major subsidiaries respectively activate in production and sales of engine accessories, automotive components, mufflers, purifiers and fuel cell components etc.

4. Authorized reporting parties and reporting dates for the financial report

Financial report of the Company were approved by the Board of Directors for reporting dated April 26, 2023.

5. Scope of consolidate financial statement

Name of subsidiary	Short name of subsidiary	Shareholding ratio (%)		Proportion of votes (%)	Registered capital (in 10 thousand yuan)	Business scope	Statement consolidated (Y/N)
		Directly	Indirectly				
NANJING WFJN CO., LTD.	WFJN	80.00	--	80.00	34,628.70	Internal-combustion engine accessories	Y
WUXI WEIFU LIDA CATALYTIC CONVERTER CO., LTD.	WFLD	94.81	--	94.81	50,259.63	Purifier and muffler	Y
WUXI WEIFU MASHAN FUEL INJECTION EQUIPMENT CO., LTD.	WFMA	100.00	--	100.00	16,500	Internal-combustion engine accessories	Y
WUXI WEIFU CHANG AN CO.,LTD.	WFCA	100.00	--	100.00	21,000	Internal-combustion engine accessories	Y
WUXI WEIFU INTERNATIONAL TRADE CO.,LTD.	WFTR	100.00	--	100.00	3,000	Trade	Y
WUXI WEIFU SCHMITTER POWERTRAIN COMPONENTS CO.,LTD.	WFSC	66.00	--	66.00	7,600	Internal-combustion engine accessories	Y
NINGBO WFTT TURBOCHARGING TECHNOLOGY CO.,LTD.	WFTT	98.83	1.17	100.00	11,136	Internal-combustion engine accessories	Y
WUXI WFAM PRECISION MACHINERY CO.,LTD.	WFAM	51.00	--	51.00	USD2,110	Automotive components	Y
WUXI WEIFU LIDA CATALYTIC CONVERTER (WUHAN) CO., LTD.	WFLD (WUHAN)	--	60.00	60.00	1,000	Purifier and muffler	Y
WEIFU LIDA (Chongqing) Automotive components Co., Ltd.	WFLD (Chongqing)	--	100.00	100.00	5,000	Purifier and muffler	Y
Nanchang WEIFU LIDA Automotive Components Co., Ltd.	WFLD (Nanchang)	--	100.00	100.00	5,000	Purifier and muffler	Y

WUXI WEIFU AUTOSMART SEATING SYSTEM CO., LTD.	WFAS	--	66.00	66.00	10,000	Smart car device	Y
WUXI WEIFU E-DRIVE TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD.	WFDT	80.00	--	80.00	USD2,000	Wheel motor	Y
Wuxi Weifu Qinglong Power Technology Co., Ltd.	WFQL	45.00	30.00	75.00	50,000	Fuel cell components	Y
VHIT Automotive Systems(Wuxi) Co., Ltd	VHCN	100.00	--	100.00	13,400	Vacuum and hydraulic pump	Y
Weifu Holding ApS	SPV	100.00	--	100.00	DKK8,638	Investment	Y
IRD Fuel Cells A/S	IRD	--	100.00	100.00	DKK10,108	Fuel cell components	Y
IRD FUEL CELLS LLC	IRD America	--	100.00	100.00	USD651.91	Fuel cell components	Y
Borit NV	Borit	--	100.00	100.00	EUR1035.32	Fuel cell components	Y
Borit Inc.	Borit America	--	100.00	100.00	USD0.1	Fuel cell components	Y
VHIT S.p.A	VHIT	--	100.00	100.00	EUR500	Vacuum and hydraulic pump	Y

II. Basis of preparation of financial statements

1. Preparation base

The financial statement were stated in compliance with *Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises –Basic Norms* issued by Ministry of Finance, the specific 42 accounting rules revised and issued dated 15 February 2006 and later, the Application Instruments of Accounting Standards and interpretation on Accounting standards and other relevant regulations (together as “Accounting Standards for Business Enterprise”), as well as the *Compilation Rules for Information Disclosure by Companies Offering Securities to the Public No.15 – General Provision of Financial Report* (Amended in 2014) issued by CSRC in respect of the actual transactions and proceedings, on a basis of ongoing operation.

In line with relevant regulations of Accounting Standards of Business Enterprise, accounting of the Company is on accrued basis. Except for certain financial instruments, the financial statement measured on historical cost. Assets have impairment been found, corresponding depreciation reserves shall accrued according to relevant rules.

2. Going concern

The Company comprehensively assessed the available information, and there are no obvious factors that impact sustainable operation ability of the Company within 12 months since end of the reporting period.

III. Major Accounting Policies and Estimation

Specific accounting policies and estimation attention:

The Company and its subsidiaries are mainly engaged in the manufacture and sales of engine fuel oil system products, automotive components, mufflers, purifiers and fuel cell components etc., in line with the actual operational characteristics and relevant accounting standards, many specific accounting policies and estimation have been formulated for the transactions and events with revenue recognized concerned. As for the explanation on major accounting judgment and estimation, found more in Note V- 36. Other major accounting policy and estimation

1. Statement on observation of Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises

Financial statements prepared by the Company were in accordance with requirements of Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises, which truly and completely reflected the financial information of the Company dated 31 December 2022, such as financial status, operation achievements and cash flow for the year of 2022.

2. Accounting period

Accounting period of the Company consist of annual and mid-term, mid-term refers to the reporting period shorter than one annual accounting year. The company adopts Gregorian calendar as accounting period, namely form each 1 January to 31 December.

3. Business cycles

Normal business cycle is the period from purchasing assets used for process by the Company to the cash and cash equivalent achieved. The Company's normal business cycle was one-year (12 months).

4. Recording currency

The Company's reporting currency is the RMB yuan.

5. Accounting Treatment Method for Business Combinations under the same/different control

Business combination is the transaction or events that two or two above independent enterprises combined as a reporting entity. Business combination including enterprise combined under the same control and business combined under different control.

(1) The business combination under the same control

Enterprise combination under the same control is the enterprise who take part in the combination

are have the same ultimate controller or under the same controller, the control is not temporary. The assets and liability acquired by combining party are measured by book value of the combined party on combination date. Balance of net asset's book value acquired by combining party and combine consideration paid (or total book value of the shares issued), shall adjusted capital reserve (share premium); if the capital reserves (share premium) is not enough for deducted, adjusted for retained earnings. Vary directly expenses occurred for enterprise combination, the combining party shall reckon into current gains/losses while occurring. Combination day is the date when combining party obtained controlling rights from the combined party.

(2) Combine not under the same control

A business combination not involving entities under common control is a business combination in which all of the combining entities are not ultimately controlled by the same party or parties both before and after the combination. As a purchaser, fair value of the assets (equity of purchaser held before the date of purchasing included) for purchasing controlling right from the purchaser, the liability occurred or undertake on purchasing date less the fair value of identifiable net assets of the purchaser obtained in combination, recognized as goodwill if the results is positive; if the number is negative, the acquirer shall firstly review the measurement of the fair value of the identifiable assets obtained, liabilities incurred and contingent liabilities incurred, as well as the combination costs. After that, if the combination costs are still lower than the fair value of the identifiable net assets obtained, the acquirer shall recognize the difference as the profit or loss in the current period. Other directly expenses cost for combination shall be reckoned into current gains/losses. Difference of the fair value of assets paid and its book values, reckoned into current gains/losses. On purchasing date, the identifiable assets, liability or contingency of the purchaser obtained by the Company recognized by fair value, that required identification conditions; Acquisition date refers to the date on which the acquirer effectively obtains control of the purchaser.

6. Preparation method for consolidated financial statement

(1) Recognition principle of consolidated scope

On basis of the financial statement of the parent company and owned subsidiaries, prepared consolidated statement in line with relevant information. The scope of consolidation of consolidated financial statements is ascertained on the basis of effective control. Once certain elements involved in the above definition of control change due to changes of relevant facts or circumstances, the Company will make separate assessment.

(2) Basis of control

Control is the right to govern an invested party so as to obtain variable return through participating in the invested party's relevant activities and the ability to affect such return by use of the aforesaid right over the invested party. Relevant activates refers to activates have major influence on return of the invested party's.

(3) Consolidation process

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which the company obtains their actual control, and are de-consolidated from the date that such control ceases. All significant inter-group balances, investment, transactions and unrealized profits are eliminated in the consolidated financial statements. For subsidiaries being disposed, the operating results and cash flows prior to the date of disposal are included in the consolidated income statement and consolidated cash flow statement; for subsidiaries disposed during the period, the opening balances of the consolidated balance sheet would not be restated. For subsidiaries acquired from a business combination not under common control, their operating results and cash flows subsequent to the acquisition date are included in the consolidated income statement and consolidated cash flow statement, and the opening balances and comparative figures of the consolidated balance sheet would not be restated. For subsidiaries acquired from a business combination under common control, their operating results and cash flows from the date of commencement of the accounting period in which the combination occurred to the date of combination are included in the consolidated income statement and consolidated cash flow statement, and the comparative figures of the consolidated balance sheet would be restated.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, where the accounting policies or the accounting periods are inconsistent between the company and subsidiaries, the financial statements of subsidiaries are adjusted in accordance with the accounting policies and accounting period of the company.

Concerning the subsidiary obtained under combination with different control, adjusted several financial statement of the subsidiary based on the fair value of recognizable net assets on purchased day while financial statement consolidation; concerning the subsidiary obtained under combination with same control, considered current status of being control by ultimate controller for consolidation while financial statement consolidation.

The unrealized gains and losses from the internal transactions occurred in the assets the Company sold to the subsidiaries fully offset "the net profit attributable to the owners of the parent company". The unrealized gains and losses from the internal transactions occurred in the assets the subsidiaries sold to the Company are distributed and offset between "the net profit attributable to the owners of the parent company" and "minority interest" according to the distribution ratio of the Company to the subsidiary. The unrealized gains and losses from the internal transactions occurred in the assets sold among the subsidiaries are distributed and offset between "the net profit attributable to the owners of the parent company" and "minority interest" according to the distribution ratio of the Company to the subsidiary of the seller.

The share of the subsidiary's ownership interest not attributable to the Company is listed as "minority interest" item under the ownership interest in the consolidated balance sheet. The share of the subsidiary's current profit or loss attributable to the minority interests is listed as "minority interest" item under the net profit item in the consolidated income statement. The share of the subsidiary's current consolidated income attributable to the minority interests is listed as the "total

consolidated income attributable to the minority shareholders” item under the total consolidated income item in the consolidated income statement. If there are minority shareholders, add the "minority interests" item in the consolidated statement of change in equity to reflect the changes of the minority interests. If the losses of the current period shared by a subsidiary’s minority shareholders exceed the share that the minority shareholders hold in the subsidiary ownership interest in the beginning of the period, the balance still charges against the minority interests.

When the control over a subsidiary is ceased due to disposal of a portion of an interest in a subsidiary, the fair value of the remaining equity interest is re-measured on the date when the control ceased. The difference between the sum of the consideration received from disposal of equity interest and the fair value of the remaining equity interest, less the net assets attributable to the company since the acquisition date, is recognized as the investment income from the loss of control. Other comprehensive income relating to original equity investment in subsidiaries shall be treated on the same basis as if the relevant assets or liabilities were disposed of by the purchaser directly when the control is lost, namely be transferred to current investment income other than the relevant part of the movement arising from re-measuring net liabilities or net assets under defined benefit scheme by the original subsidiary. Subsequent measurement of the remaining equity interests shall be in accordance with relevant accounting standards such as *Accounting Standards for business Enterprises 2 – Long-term Equity Investments* or *Accounting Standards for business Enterprises 22 – Financial Instruments Recognition and Measurement*.

The company shall determine whether loss of control arising from disposal in a series of transactions should be regarded as a bundle of transactions. When the economic effects and terms and conditions of the disposal transactions met one or more of the following situations, the transactions shall normally be accounted for as a bundle of transactions: ①The transactions are entered into after considering the mutual consequences of each individual transaction; ②The transactions need to be considered as a whole in order to achieve a deal in commercial sense;③The occurrence of an individual transaction depends on the occurrence of one or more individual transactions in the series; ④The result of an individual transaction is not economical, but it would be economical after taking into account of other transactions in the series. When the transactions are not regarded as a bundle of transactions, the individual transactions shall be accounted as “disposal of a portion of an interest in a subsidiary which does not lead to loss of control” and “disposal of a portion of an interest in a subsidiary which lead to loss of control”. When the transactions are regarded as a bundle of transactions, the transactions shall be accounted as a single disposal transaction; however, the difference between the consideration received from disposal and the share of net assets disposed in each individual transaction before loss of control shall be recognized as other comprehensive income, and reclassified as profit or loss arising from the loss of control when control is lost.

7. Joint arrangement classification and accounting treatment for joint operations

In accordance with the Company's rights and obligation under a joint arrangement, the Company classifies joint arrangements into: joint ventures and joint operations.

The Company confirms the following items related to the share of interests in its joint operations, and in accordance with the provisions of the relevant accounting standards for accounting treatment:

- (1) Recognize the assets held solely by the Company, and recognize assets held jointly by the Company in appropriation to the share of the Company;
- (2) Recognize the obligations assumed solely by the Company, and recognize obligations assumed jointly by the Company in appropriation to the share of the Company;
- (3) Recognize revenue from disposal of the share of joint operations of the Company;
- (4) Recognize fees solely occurred by Company;
- (5) Recognize fees from joint operations in appropriation to the share of the Company.

8. Recognition standards for cash and cash equivalent

Cash refers to stock cash, savings available for paid at any time; cash and cash equivalent refers to the cash held by the Company with short terms (expired within 3 months since purchased), and liquid and easy to transfer as known amount and investment with minor variation in risks.

9. Foreign currency business and conversion

The occurred foreign currency transactions are converted into the recording currency in accordance with the middle rate of the market exchange rate published by the People's Bank of China on the transaction date. There into, the occurred foreign currency exchange or transactions involved in the foreign currency exchange are converted in accordance with the actual exchange rate in the transactions.

At the balance sheet date, the account balance of the foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities is converted into the recording currency amount in accordance with the middle rate of the market exchange rate published by the People's Bank of China on the transaction date. The balance between the recording currency amount converted according to exchange rate at the balance sheet date and the original recording currency amount is disposed as the exchange gains or losses. There into, the exchange gains or losses occurred in the foreign currency loans related to the purchase and construction of fixed assets are disposed according to the principle of capitalization of borrowing costs; the exchange gains and losses occurred during the start-up are included in the start-up costs; the rest is included in the current financial expenses.

At the balance sheet date, the foreign currency non-monetary items measured with the historical costs are converted in accordance with the middle rate of the market exchange rate published by the

People's Bank of China on the transaction date without changing its original recording currency amount; the foreign currency non-monetary items measured with the fair value are converted in accordance with the middle rate of the market exchange rate published by the People's Bank of China on the fair value date, and the generated exchange gains and losses are included in the current profits and losses as the gains and losses from changes in fair value.

The following displays the methods for translating financial statements involving foreign operations into the statements in RMB: The asset and liability items in the balance sheets for overseas operations are translated at the spot exchange rates on the balance sheet date. Among the owners' equity items, the items other than "undistributed profits" are translated at the spot exchange rates of the transaction dates. The income and expense items in the income statements of overseas operations are translated at the average exchange rates of the transaction dates. The exchange difference arising from the above mentioned translation are recognized in other comprehensive income and is shown separately under owner' equity in the balance sheet; such exchange difference will be reclassified to profit or loss in current year when the foreign operation is disposed according to the proportion of disposal.

The cash flows of overseas operations are translated at the average exchange rates on the dates of the cash flows. The effect of exchange rate changes on cash is presented separately in the cash flow statement.

10. Financial instrument

Financial instrument is the contract that taken shape of the financial asses for an enterprise and of the financial liability or equity instrument for other units.

(1) Recognition and termination of financial instrument

A financial asset or liability is recognized when the group becomes a party to a financial instrument contract.

The recognition of a financial assets shall be terminated if it meets one of the following conditions:

- ①the contractual right to receive the cash flow of the financial assets terminates;
- ②the financial assets is transferred and the company transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset to the transferring party;
- ③the financial asset was transferred and control, although the company has neither transferred nor retained almost all the risks and rewards of the ownership of a financial asset, it relinquishes control over the financial asset.

If all or part of the current obligations of a financial liability has been discharged, the financial liability or part of it is terminated for recognition. When the Company (debtor) and the creditor sign an agreement to replace the existing financial liabilities with new financial liabilities, and the new financial liabilities and the existing financial liabilities are substantially different from the contract

terms, terminated the recognition of the existing financial liabilities and recognize the new financial liabilities at the same time.

Financial assets are traded in the normal way and their accounting recognition and terminated the recognition of proceed on a trade date basis.

(2) Classification and measurement of financial assets

At the initial recognition, according to the business model of managing financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets, the Company classifies the financial assets into the financial assets measured at amortized cost, the financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are included in other comprehensive income, and the financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are included in current profit or loss. Financial assets are measured at fair value at initial recognition, but if the receivables or receivables financing arising from the sale of goods or the provision of services do not include a significant financing component or do not consider a financing component that does not exceed one year, it shall be initially measured in accordance with the transaction value. For financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are included in the current profit or loss, related transaction costs are directly included in the current profit and loss; for other types of financial assets, related transaction costs are included in the initially recognized amount.

The business model for managing financial assets refers to how the Company manages financial assets to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether the cash flow of financial assets managed by the Company is based on contract cash flow, selling financial assets or both. The Company determines the business model for managing financial assets based on objective facts and based on the specific business objectives of financial assets management determined by key management personnel.

The Company evaluates the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets to determine whether the contractual cash flows generated by the relevant financial assets on a specific date are only payments for the principal and the interest based on the outstanding principal amount. The principal is the fair value of the financial assets at initial recognition; the interest includes the time value of money, the credit risk associated with the outstanding principal amount for a specific period, and other basic borrowing risks, costs and consideration of profit. In addition, the Company evaluates the contractual terms that may result in changes in the time distribution or the amount of contractual cash flows of the financial assets to determine whether they meet the requirements of the above contractual cash flow characteristics.

Only when the Company changes its business model of managing financial assets, all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period after the business model changes, otherwise the financial assets are not allowed to be reclassified after initial recognition.

① Financial assets measured at amortized cost

The Company classifies the financial assets that meet the following conditions and haven't been

designated as financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are included in current profit or loss as financial assets measured at amortized cost:

A. the group's business model for managing the financial assets is to collect contractual cash flows; and

B. the contractual terms of the financial assets stipulate that cash flow generated on a specific date is only paid for the principal and interest based on the outstanding principal amount.

After initial recognition, such financial assets are measured at amortized cost by using the effective interest method. Gains or losses arising from financial assets which are measured at amortized cost and are not a component of any hedging relationship are included in current profit or loss when being terminated for recognition, amortized by effective interest method, or impaired.

② Financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are included in other comprehensive income

The Company classifies the financial assets that meet the following conditions and haven't been designated as financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are included in current profit or loss as financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are included in other comprehensive income:

A. the Group's business model for managing the financial assets is targeted at both the collection of contractual cash flows and the sale of financial assets;

B. the contractual terms of the financial asset stipulate that the cash flow generated on a specific date is only the payment of the principal and the interest based on the outstanding principal amount.

After initial recognition, such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interests, impairment losses or gains and exchange gains and losses calculated by using the effective interest method are included in profit or loss for the period, and other gains or losses are included in other comprehensive income. When being terminate for recognition, the accumulated gains or losses previously included in other comprehensive income are transferred from other comprehensive income and included in current profit or loss.

③ Financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are included in current profit or loss

Except for the above financial assets measured at amortized cost and measured at fair value and whose changes are included in other comprehensive income, the Company classifies all other financial assets as financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are included in current profit or loss. In the initial recognition, in order to eliminate or significantly reduce accounting mismatch, the Company irreversibly designates part of the financial assets that should be measured at amortized cost or measured at fair value and whose changes are included in the other comprehensive income as the financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are included in current profit or loss.

After the initial recognition, such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value, and the gains or losses (including interests and dividend income) are included in the current profit and loss,

unless the financial assets are part of the hedging relationship.

However, for non-trading equity instrument investments, the Company irreversibly designates them as the financial assets that are measured at fair value and whose changes are included in other comprehensive income in the initial recognition. The designation is made based on a single investment and the relevant investment is in line with the definition of equity instruments from the issuer's perspective. After initial recognition, such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividend income that meets the conditions is included in profit or loss, and other gains or losses and changes in fair value are included in other comprehensive income. When it is terminated for recognition, the accumulated gains or losses previously included in other comprehensive income are transferred from other comprehensive income and included in retained earnings.

(3) Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

The financial liabilities of the Company are classified as financial liabilities measured at fair value and whose changes are included in current profit or loss and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost at the initial recognition. For financial liabilities that are not classified as financial liabilities measured at fair value and whose changes are included in current profit or loss, the related transaction expenses are included in the initial recognition amount.

① Financial liability measured by fair value and with variation reckoned into current gains/losses

Financial liability measured by fair value and with variation reckoned into current gains/losses including tradable financial liability and the financial liabilities that are designated as fair value in the initial recognition and whose changes are included in current profit or loss. For such financial liabilities, the subsequent measurement is based on fair value, and the gains or losses arising from changes in fair value and the dividends and interest expenses related to these financial liabilities are included in current profit or loss.

② Financial liability measured by amortized cost

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost by using the effective interest method. The gain or loss arising from recognition termination or amortization is included in current profit or loss.

③ Distinctions between financial liabilities and equity instruments

Financial liabilities are liabilities that meet one of the following conditions:

- A. Contractual obligations to deliver cash or other financial assets to other parties.
- B. Contractual obligations to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with other parties under potentially adverse conditions.
- C. Non-derivative contracts that must be settled or that can be settled by the company's own equity instruments in the future, and the enterprise will deliver a variable amount of its own equity instruments according to the contract.
- D. Derivative contracts that must be settled or that can be settled by the company's own equity instruments in the future, except for derivatives contracts that exchange a fixed amount of cash or

other financial assets with a fixed amount of their own equity instruments.

An equity instrument is a contract that proves it has a residual equity in the assets of an enterprise after deducting all liabilities.

If the Company cannot unconditionally avoid performing a contractual obligation by delivering cash or other financial assets, the contractual obligation is consistent with the definition of financial liability.

If a financial instrument is required to be settled or can be settled by the Company's own equity instruments, it is necessary to consider whether the Company's own equity instruments used to settle the instrument are a substitute for cash or other financial assets, or to make the instrument holder enjoy the residual equity in the assets of the issuer after deducting all liabilities. In the former case, the instrument is the Company's financial liability; if it is the latter, the instrument is the Company's equity instrument.

(4) Fair value of financial instruments

The company uses valuation techniques that are applicable under current circumstances and that have sufficient available data and other information support to determine the fair value of related financial assets and financial liabilities. The company divides the input values used by valuation techniques into the following levels and uses them in sequence:

- ①The first-level input value is the unadjusted quotation of the same assets or liabilities that can be obtained on the measurement date in the active market;
- ②The second-level input value is the direct or indirect observable input value of the relevant assets or liabilities other than the first-level input value, including quotations of similar assets or liabilities in an active market; quotations of same or similar assets or liabilities in an active market; other observable input value other than quotations, such as interest rate and yield curves that are observable during the normal quote interval; market-validated input value, etc.;
- ③The third-level input value is the unobservable input value of the relevant assets or liabilities, including the interest rate that cannot be directly observed or cannot be verified by observable market data, stock volatility, future cash flow of the retirement obligation assumed in the business combination, and financial forecasting made by its own data, etc.

(5) Impairment of financial assets

On the basis of expected credit losses, the Company performs impairment treatment on financial assets measured at amortized cost and creditors' investment etc. measured at fair value and whose changes are included in other comprehensive income and recognize the provisions for loss.

①Measurement of expected credit losses

Expected credit loss refers to the weighted average of credit losses of financial instruments weighted by the risk of default. Credit loss refers to the difference between all contractual cash flows that the Company discounts at the original actual interest rate and are receivable in accordance with contract and all cash flows expected to be received, that is, the present value of all cash shortages. Among

them, for the purchase or source of financial assets that have suffered credit impairment, the Company discounts the financial assets at the actual interest rate adjusted by credit.

When measuring expected credit losses, the Company individually evaluates credit risk for financial assets with significantly different credit risks, such as receivables involving litigation and arbitration with the other party, or receivables having obvious indications that the debtor is likely to be unable to fulfill its repayment obligations, and so on.

Except for the financial assets that separately assess the credit risks, the Company classified the account receivable according to their characteristic of risks, calculated the expected credit losses on basis of portfolio. Basis for determining the portfolio as follow:

A - Note receivable

Note receivable 1: bank acceptance

Note receivable 2: trade acceptance

B - Account receivable

Account receivable 1: receivable from clients

Account receivable 2: receivable from internal related party

C – Receivable financing

Receivable financing 1: bank acceptance

Receivable financing 2: trade acceptance

D – Other account receivables

Other account receivables 1: receivable from internal related party

Other account receivables 2: receivable from others

As for the note receivable, account receivable, receivable financing and other account receivable classified in portfolio, by referring to the experience of historical credit loss, the expected credit loss is calculated by combining the current situation and the forecast of future economic conditions.

Except for the financial assets adopting simplified metering method, the Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, it is in the first stage, the Company measures the loss provisions based on the amount equivalent to the expected credit loss in the next 12 months; if the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition but no credit impairment has occurred, it is in the second stage, the Company measures the loss provisions based on the amount equivalent to the expected credit loss for the entire duration; if credit impairment occurs after initial recognition, it is in the third stage, the Company measures the loss provisions based on the amount equivalent to the expected credit loss for the entire duration. For financial instruments with low credit risks at the balance sheet date, the Company assumes that their credit risks have not increased significantly since initial recognition.

The Company evaluates the expected credit losses of financial instruments based on individual items and portfolios. When assessing expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and

evidence-based information about past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions.

When the Company no longer reasonably expects to be able to fully or partially recover the contractual cash flow of a financial asset, the Company directly writes down the book balance of the financial asset.

② Assessment of a significant increase in credit risk:

The Company determines the relative changes in default risk of the financial instrument occurred in the expected duration and assess whether the credit risks of financial instrument has increased significantly since the initial recognition by comparing the risk of default of the financial instrument on the balance sheet date with the risk of default of financial instrument on the initial recognition date. When determining whether the credit risk has increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Company considers reasonable and evidence-based information that can be obtained without unnecessary additional costs or effort, including forward-looking information. The information considered by the Company includes:

- A. The debtor fails to pay the principal and interest according to the contractual maturity date;
- B. Serious worsening of external or internal credit rating (if any) of the financial instruments that have occurred or are expected;
- C. Serious deterioration of the debtor's operating results that have occurred or are expected;
- D. Changes in existing or anticipated technical, market, economic or legal circumstances that will have a material adverse effect on the debtor's ability to repay the company.

Based on the nature of financial instruments, the Company assesses whether credit risk has increased significantly on the basis of a single financial instrument or combination of financial instruments. When conducting an assessment based on a combination of financial instruments, the Company can classify financial instruments based on common credit risk characteristics, such as overdue information and credit risk ratings.

The Company believes that financial assets are subject to default in the following circumstances:

The debtor is unlikely to pay the full amount to the Company, and the assessment does not consider the Company to take recourse actions such as realizing collateral (if held).

③ Financial assets with credit impairment

On the balance sheet date, the Company assesses whether the credit of financial assets measured at amortized cost and the credit of debt investments measured at fair value and whose changes are included in other comprehensive income has been impaired. When one or more events that adversely affect the expected future cash flows of a financial asset occur, the financial asset becomes a financial asset that has suffered credit impairment. Evidence that credit impairment has occurred in financial assets includes the following observable information:

- A. The issuer or the debtor has significant financial difficulties;
- B. The debtor breaches the contract, such as default or overdue repayment of interest or principal;

C. The Company gives concessions to the debtor that will not be made in any other circumstances for economic or contractual considerations relating to the financial difficulties of the debtor;

D. The debtor is likely to go bankrupt or carry out other financial restructurings;

E. The financial difficulties of the issuer or the debtor have caused the active market of the financial asset to disappear.

④ Presentation of expected credit loss provisions

In order to reflect the changes in the credit risk of financial instruments since the initial recognition, the Company re-measures the expected credit losses on each balance sheet date, and the resulting increase or reversal of the loss provisions shall be included in current profit and loss as impairment losses or gains. For financial assets measured at amortized cost, the loss provisions are written off against the book value of the financial assets listed in the balance sheet; for debt investments measured at fair value and whose changes are included in other comprehensive income, the Company recognizes the loss provisions in other comprehensive income and does not deduct the book value of the financial asset.

⑤ Write-off

If the Company no longer reasonably expects that the financial asset contract cash flow can be fully or partially recovered, directly write down the book balance of the financial asset. Such write-downs constitute the termination of recognition for related financial assets. This usually occurs when the Company determines that the debtor has no assets or sources of income to generate sufficient cash flow to repay the amount that will be written down. However, according to the Company's procedures for recovering the due amount, the financial assets that have been written down may still be affected by the execution activities.

If the financial assets that have been written down are recovered afterwards, they shall be included in the profit or loss of the period being recovered as the reversal of the impairment loss

(6) Transfer of financial assets

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

For financial assets that the Company has transferred almost all risks and rewards of ownership of financial assets to the transferee, terminate the recognition of the financial assets; if almost all the risks and rewards of ownership of financial assets have been retained, do not terminate the recognition of the financial assets.

If the Company has neither transferred nor retained almost all the risks and rewards of ownership of financial assets, dispose as following situations: If the control of the financial assets is abandoned, terminate the recognition of the financial assets and determine the resulting assets and liabilities. If the control of the financial assets is not abandoned, determine the relevant financial assets according to the extent to which they continue to be involved in the transferred financial assets, and determine the related liabilities accordingly.

(7) Balance-out between the financial assets and liabilities

As the Group has the legal right to balance out the financial liabilities by the net or liquidation of the financial assets, the balance-out sum between the financial assets and liabilities is listed in the balance sheet. In addition, the financial assets and liabilities are listed in the balance sheet without being balanced out.

11. Receivable financing

The note receivable and account receivable which are measured at fair value and whose changes are included in other comprehensive income are classified as receivables financing within one year (including one year) from the date of acquisition. Relevant accounting policy found more in Note III-10 “Financial Instrument”.

12. Inventory

(1) Classification of inventories

The Company’s inventories are categorized into stock materials, product in process and stock goods etc.

(2) Pricing for delivered inventories

The cost of inventory at the time of acquisition and delivery is calculated according to the standard cost method, and the difference in cost that it should bear is carried forward at the end of the period, and the standard cost is adjusted to the actual cost.

(3) Recognition evidence for net realizable value of inventories and withdrawal method for inventory impairment provision

Inventories as at period-end are priced at the lower of costs and net realizable values; at period end, on the basis of overall clearance about inventories, inventory impairment provision is withdrawn for uncollectible part of costs of inventories which result from destroy of inventories, out-of-time of all and part inventories, or sales price lowering than cost. Inventory impairment provision for stock goods and quantity of raw materials is subject to the difference between costs of single inventory item over its net realizable value. As for other raw materials with large quantity and comparatively low unit prices, inventory impairment provision is withdrawn pursuant to categories. As for finished goods, commodities and materials available for direct sales, their net realizable values are determined by their estimated selling prices less estimated sales expenses and relevant taxes. For material inventories held for purpose of production, their net realizable values are determined by the estimated selling prices of finished products less estimated costs, estimated sales expenses and relevant taxes accumulated till completion of production. As for inventories held for implementation of sales contracts or service contracts, their net realizable values are calculated on the basis of contract prices. In the event that inventories held by a company exceed order amount as

agreed in sales contracts, net realizable values of the surplus part are calculated on the basis of normal sale price.

(4) Inventory system

Perpetual Inventory System is adopted by the Company and takes a physical inventory.

(5) Amortization of low-value consumables and wrappage

① Low-value consumables

The Company adopts one-off amortization method to amortize the low-value consumables.

② Wrappage

The Company adopts one-off amortization method to amortize the wrappage at the time of receipt.

13. Assets held for sale

The Company classifies non-current assets or disposal groups that meet all of the following conditions as held-for-sale: according to the practice of selling this type of assets or disposal groups in a similar transaction, the non-current assets or disposal group can be sold immediately at its current condition; The sale is likely to occur, that is, the Company has made resolution on the selling plan and obtained definite purchase commitment, the selling is estimated to be completed within one year. Those assets whose disposal is subject to approval from relevant authority or supervisory department under relevant requirements are subject to that approval.

Where the Company loses control over its subsidiary due to disposal of investment in the subsidiary, whether or not the Company retains part equity investment after such disposal, investment in the subsidiary shall be classified in its entirety as held for sale in the separate financial statement of the parent company subject to that the investment in the subsidiary proposed to be disposed satisfies the conditions for being classified as held for sale, and all the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary shall be classified as held for sale in consolidated financial statement.

The purchase commitment identified refers to the legally binding purchase agreement entered into between the Company and other parties, which sets out certain major terms relating to transaction price, time and adequately stringent punishment for default, which render an extremely minor possibility for material adjustment or revocation of the agreement.

Assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying value and fair value less selling expense. If the carrying value is higher than fair value less selling expense, the excess shall be recognized as impairment loss and recorded in profit or loss for the period, and allowance for impairment shall be provided for in respect of the assets. In respect of impairment loss recognized for disposal group held for sale, carrying value of the goodwill in the disposal group shall be deducted first, and then deduct the carrying value of the non-current assets within the disposal group applicable to this measurement standard on a pro rata basis according to the proportion taken by their carrying value.

If the net amount of fair value of non-current assets held for sale less sales expense on subsequent balance sheet date increases, the amount previously reduced for accounting shall be recovered and reverted from the impairment loss recognized after the asset is classified under the category of held for sale, with the amount reverted recorded in profit or loss for the period. Impairment loss recognized before the asset is classified under the category of held for sale shall not be reverted. If the net amount of fair value of the disposal group held for sale on the subsequent balance sheet date less sales expenses increases, the amount reduced for accounting in previous periods shall be restored, and shall be reverted in the impairment loss recognized in respect of the non-current assets which are applicable to relevant measurement provisions after classification into the category of held for sale, with the reverted amount charged in profit or loss for the current period. The written-off carrying value of goodwill shall not be reverted.

The non-current assets in the non-current assets or disposal group held for sale is not depreciated or amortized, and the debt interests and other fees in the disposal group held for sale continue to be recognized.

If the non-current assets or disposal group are no longer classified as held for sale since they no longer meet the condition of being classified as held for sale or the non-current assets are removed from the disposal group held for sale, they will be measured at the lower of the following:

- (i) The amount after their book value before they are classified as held for sale is adjusted based on the depreciation, amortization or impairment that should have been recognized given they are not classified as held for sale;
- (ii) The recoverable amount.

14. Long-term equity investment

Long-term equity investments refer to long-term equity investments in which the Company has control, joint control or significant influence over the invested party. Long-term equity investment without control or joint control or significant influence of the Group is accounted for as available-for-sale financial assets or financial assets measured by fair value and with variation reckoned into current gains/losses. As for other accounting policies found more in Note-V 10. "Financial instrument".

(1) Determination of initial investment cost

Investment costs of the long-term equity investment are recognized by the follow according to different way of acquirement:

- ① For a long-term equity investment acquired through a business combination involving enterprises under common control, the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment shall be the absorbing party's share of the carrying amount of the owner's equity under the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate controlling party on the date of combination. The difference between the initial cost of the long-term equity investment and the cash paid, non-cash assets

transferred as well as the book value of the debts borne by the absorbing party shall offset against the capital reserve. If the capital reserve is insufficient to offset, the retained earnings shall be adjusted. If the consideration of the merger is satisfied by issue of equity securities, the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment shall be the absorbing party's share of the carrying amount of the owner's equity under the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate controlling party on the date of combination. With the total face value of the shares issued as share capital, the difference between the initial cost of the long-term equity investment and total face value of the shares issued shall be used to offset against the capital reserve. If the capital reserve is insufficient to offset, the retained earnings shall be adjusted. For business combination resulted in an enterprise under common control by acquiring equity of the absorbing party under common control through a stage-up approach with several transactions, these transactions will be judged whether they shall be treat as "transactions in a basket". If they belong to "transactions in a basket", these transactions will be accounted for a transaction in obtaining control. If they are not belong to "transactions in a basket", the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment shall be the absorbing party's share of the carrying amount of the owner's equity under the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate controlling party on the date of combination. The difference between the initial cost of the long-term equity investment and the aggregate of the carrying amount of the long-term equity investment before merging and the carrying amount the additional consideration paid for further share acquisition on the date of combination shall offset against the capital reserve. If the capital reserve is insufficient to offset, the retained earnings shall be adjusted. Other comprehensive income recognized as a result of the previously held equity investment accounted for using equity method on the date of combination or recognized for available-for-sale financial assets will not be accounted for.

②For the long-term equity investment obtained by business combination not under the same control, the fair value of the assets involved, the equity instruments issued and the liabilities incurred or assumed on the transaction date, plus the combined cost directly related to the acquisition is used as the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment. The identifiable assets of the combined party and the liabilities (including contingent liabilities) assumed by the combined party on the combining date are all measured at fair value, regardless of the amount of minority shareholders' equity. The amount of the combined cost exceeding the fair value of the identifiable net assets of the combined party obtained by the Company is recorded as goodwill, and the amount below the fair value of the identifiable net assets of the combining party is directly recognized in the consolidated income statement.(For business combination resulted in an enterprise not under common control by acquiring equity of the acquire under common control through a stage-up approach with several transactions, these transactions will be judged whether they shall be treat as "transactions in a basket". If they belong to "transactions in a basket", these transactions will be accounted for a transaction in obtaining control. If they are not belonging to "transactions in a basket", the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment accounted for using cost

method shall be the aggregate of the carrying amount of equity investment previously held by the acquire and the additional investment cost. For previously held equity accounted for using equity method, relevant other comprehensive income will not be accounted for. For previously held equity investment classified as available-for-sale financial asset, the difference between its fair value and carrying amount, as well as the accumulated movement in fair value previously included in the other comprehensive income shall be transferred to profit or loss for the current period.)

③ Long-term investments obtained through other ways:

A. Initial investment cost of long-term equity investment obtained through cash payment is determined according to actual payment for purchase;

B. Initial investment cost of long-term equity investment obtained through issuance of equity securities is determined at fair value of such securities;

C. Initial investment cost of long-term equity investment (exchanged-in) obtained through exchange with non-monetary assets, which is of commercial nature, is determined at fair value of the assets exchanged-out; otherwise determined at carrying value of the assets exchanged-out if it is not of commercial nature;

D. Initial investment cost of long-term equity investment obtained through debt reorganization is determined at fair value of such investment.

(2) Subsequent measurement on long-term equity investment

① Presented controlling ability on invested party, the investment shall use cost method for measurement.

② Long-term equity investments with joint control (excluding those constitute joint ventures) or significant influence on the invested party are accounted for using equity method.

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

Under the equity method, investment gain and other comprehensive income shall be recognized based on the Group's share of the net profits or losses and other comprehensive income made by the invested party, 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 Group's share of profit or cash dividend distributed by the invested party. In respect of the other movement of net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and profit distribution of invested party, the carrying value of long-term equity investment shall be adjusted and included in the capital reserves. The Group shall recognize its share of the invested party's net profits or losses based on the fair values of the invested party's individual separately identifiable assets at the time of

acquisition, after making appropriate adjustments thereto. In the event of in-conformity between the accounting policies and accounting periods of the invested party and the Company, the financial statements of the invested party shall be adjusted in conformity with the accounting policies and accounting periods of the Company. Investment gain and other comprehensive income shall be recognized accordingly. In respect of the transactions between the Group and its associates and joint ventures in which the assets disposed of or sold are not classified as operation, the share of unrealized gain or loss arising from inter-group transactions shall be eliminated by the portion attributable to the Company. Investment gain shall be recognized accordingly. However, any unrealized loss arising from inter-group transactions between the Group and an invested party is not eliminated to the extent that the loss is impairment loss of the transferred assets. In the event that the Group disposed of an asset classified as operation to its joint ventures or associates, which resulted in acquisition of long-term equity investment by the investor without obtaining control, the initial investment cost of additional long-term equity investment shall be the fair value of disposed operation. The difference between initial investment cost and the carrying value of disposed operation will be fully included in profit or loss for the current period. In the event that the Group sold an asset classified as operation to its associates or joint ventures, the difference between the carrying value of consideration received and operation shall be fully included in profit or loss for the current period. In the event that the Company acquired an asset which formed an operation from its associates or joint ventures, relevant transaction shall be accounted for in accordance with “Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 20 “Business combination”. All profit or loss related to the transaction shall be accounted for.

The Group’s share of net losses of the invested party shall be recognized to the extent that the carrying amount of the long-term equity investment together with any long-term interests that in substance form part of the investor’s net investment in the invested party are reduced to zero. If the Group has to assume additional obligations, the estimated obligation assumed shall be provided for and charged to the profit or loss as investment loss for the period. Where the invested party is making profits in subsequent periods, the Group shall resume recognizing its share of profits after setting off against the share of unrecognized losses.

③ Acquisition of minority interest

Upon the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, since acquisition of minority interest increased of long-term equity investment which was compared to fair value of identifiable net assets recognized which are measured based on the continuous measurement since the acquisition date (or combination date) of subsidiaries attributable to the Group calculated according to the proportion of newly acquired shares, the difference of which recognized as adjusted capital surplus, capital surplus insufficient to set off impairment and adjusted retained earnings.

④ Disposal of long-term equity investments

In these consolidated financial statements, for disposal of a portion of the long-term equity investments in a subsidiary without loss of control, the difference between disposal cost and disposal

of long-term equity investments relative to the net assets of the subsidiary is charged to the owners' equity. If disposal of a portion of the long-term equity investments in a subsidiary by the parent company results in a change in control, it shall be accounted for in accordance with the relevant accounting policies as described in Note V-6 "Preparation Method of the Consolidated Financial Statements".

On disposal of a long-term equity investment otherwise, the difference between the carrying amount of the investment and the actual consideration paid is recognized through profit or loss in the current period.

In respect of long-term equity investment accounted for using equity method with the remaining equity interest after disposal also accounted for using equity method, other comprehensive income previously under owners' equity shall be accounted for in accordance with the same accounting treatment for direct disposal of relevant asset or liability by invested party on pro rata basis at the time of disposal. The owners' equity recognized for the movement of other owners' equity (excluding net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and profit distribution of invested party) shall be transferred to profit or loss for the current period on pro rata basis.

In respect of long-term equity investment accounted for using cost method with the remaining equity interest after disposal also accounted for cost equity method, other comprehensive income measured and reckoned under equity method or financial instrument before control of the invested party unit acquired shall be accounted for in accordance with the same accounting treatment for direct disposal of relevant asset or liability by invested party on pro rata basis at the time of disposal and shall be transferred to profit or loss for the current period on pro rata basis; among the net assets of invested party unit recognized by equity method (excluding net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and profit distribution of invested party) shall be transferred to profit or loss for the current period on pro rata basis.

In the event of loss of control over invested party due to partial disposal of equity investment by the Group, in preparing separate financial statements, the remaining equity interest which can apply common control or impose significant influence over the invested party 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 remaining equity interest which cannot apply common control or impose significant influence over the invested party after disposal, it shall be accounted for using the recognition and measurement standard 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. In respect of other comprehensive income recognized using equity method or the recognition and measurement standard of financial instruments before the Group obtained control over the invested party, it shall be accounted for in accordance with the same accounting treatment for direct disposal of relevant asset or liability by invested party at the time when the control over invested party is lost. Movement of other owners' equity (excluding net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and profit

distribution under net asset of invested party accounted for and recognized using equity method) shall be transferred to profit or loss for the current period at the time when the control over invested party is lost. Of which, for the remaining equity interest after disposal accounted for using equity method, other comprehensive income and other owners' equity shall be transferred on pro rata basis. For the remaining equity interest after disposal accounted for using the recognition and measurement standard of financial instruments, other comprehensive income and other owners' equity shall be fully transferred.

In the event of loss of common control or significant influence over invested party due to partial disposal of equity investment by the Group, the remaining equity interest after disposal shall be accounted for using the recognition and measurement standard of financial instruments. The difference between its fair value and carrying amount as at the date of losing common control or significant influence shall be included in profit or loss for the current period. In respect of other comprehensive income recognized 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 invested party at the time when equity method was ceased to be used. Movement of other owners' equity (excluding net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and profit distribution under net asset of invested party accounted for and recognized using equity method) shall be transferred to profit or loss for the current period at the time when equity method was ceased to be used.

The Group disposes its equity investment in subsidiary by a stage-up approach with several transactions until the control over the subsidiary is lost. If the said transactions belong to "transactions in a basket", each transaction shall be accounted for as a single transaction of disposing equity investment of subsidiary and loss of control. The difference between the disposal consideration for each transaction and the carrying amount of the corresponding long-term equity investment of disposed equity interest before loss of control shall initially recognized as other comprehensive income, and subsequently transferred to profit or loss arising from loss of control for the current period upon loss of control.

(3) Impairment test method and withdrawal method for impairment provision

Found more in Note V-25 "impairment of long-term assets".

(4) Criteria of joint control and significant influence

Joint control is the Company's 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. All the participants or participant group whether have controlling over such arrangement as a group or not shall be judge firstly, then judge that whether the decision-making for such arrangement are agreed unanimity by the participants or not.

Significant influence is the power of the Company to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of an invested party, but to fail to control or joint control the formulation of such policies together with other parties. While recognizing whether have significant influence by invested party,

the potential factors of voting power as current convertible bonds and current executable warrant of the invested party held by investors and other parties shall be thank over.

15. Investment real estate

Investment real estate is stated at cost. During which, the cost of externally purchased properties held-for-investment includes purchasing price, relevant taxes and surcharges and other expenses which are directly attributable to the asset. Cost of self construction of properties held for investment is composed of necessary expenses occurred for constructing those assets to a state expected to be available for use. Properties held for investment by investors are stated at the value agreed in an investment contract or agreement, but those under contract or agreement without fair value are stated at fair value.

The Company adopts cost methodology amid subsequent measurement of properties held for investment, while depreciation and amortization is calculated using the straight-line method according to their estimated useful lives.

The basis of provision for impairment of properties held for investment is referred to Note V- 25 “Impairment of long-term assets”.

16. Fixed assets

(1) Recognition conditions

Fixed assets refer to the tangible assets for production of products, provision of labor, lease or operation, with a service life excess one year and has more unit value.

(2) Depreciation methods

Category	Years of depreciation(year)	Scrap value rate(%)	Yearly depreciation rate(%)
House and Building	20~35	5	2.71~4.75
Machinery equipment	10	5	9.50
Transportation equipment	4~5	5	19.00~23.75
Electronic and other equipment	3~10	5	9.50~31.67

For the fixed assets with impairment provision, the depreciation amount shall be calculated after deducting the accumulated amount of impairment provision for fixed assets

(3) The impairment test method and provision for impairment of fixed assets

The impairment test method and provision for impairment of fixed assets found more in Note III- 25 “Impairment of long-term assets”.

17. Construction in progress

From the date on which the fixed assets built by the Company come into an expected usable state, the construction in progress are converted into fixed assets on the basis of the estimated value of project estimates or pricing or project actual costs, etc. Depreciation is calculated from the next month. Further adjustments are made to the difference of the original value of fixed assets after final accounting is completed upon completion of projects.

The basis of provision for impairment of properties held for construction in process is referred to Note III-22 "Impairment of long-term assets".

18. Contract assets and contract liability

The Company presents the contract assets or contract liabilities in the balance sheet based on the relationship between the performance obligation and the customer's payment.

(1) Contract assets

Recognition method and standard of contract assets: contract assets refer to the right of a company to receive consideration after transferring goods or providing services to customers, and this right depends on other factors besides the passage of time. The company's unconditional (that is, only depending on the passage of time) right to collect consideration from customers are separately listed as receivables.

Method for determining expected credit losses of contract assets: the method for determining expected credit losses of contract assets is consistent with the method for determining expected credit losses of accounts receivable.

Accounting treatment method of expected credit losses of contract assets: if the contract assets are impaired, the company shall debit the "asset impairment loss" subject and credit the "contract asset impairment provision" subject according to the amount that should be written down. When reversing the provision for asset impairment that has already been withdrawn, make opposite accounting entries.

(2) Contract liability

The Company lists the obligation to transfer goods or provide labor services to customers for the consideration received or receivable from customers as contractual liabilities, such as the amount that the company has received before the transfer of the promissory goods.

19. Borrowing costs

(1) Recognition of capitalization of borrowing costs

Borrowing costs comprise interest occurred, amortization of discounts or premiums, ancillary costs and exchange differences in connection with foreign currency borrowings. The borrowing costs of the Company, which incur from the special borrowings occupied by the fixed assets that need more

than one year (including one year) for construction, development of investment properties or inventories or from general borrowings, are capitalized and recorded in relevant assets costs; other borrowing costs are recognized as expenses and recorded in the profit or loss in the period when they are occurred. Relevant borrowing costs start to be capitalized when all of the following three conditions are met:

- ① Capital expenditure has been occurred;
- ② Borrowing costs have been occurred;
- ③ Acquisition or construction necessary for the assets to come into an expected usable state has been carried out.

(2) Period of capitalization of borrowing costs

Borrowing costs arising from purchasing fixed asset, investment real estate and inventory, and occurred after such assets reached to its intended use of status or sales, than reckoned into assets costs while satisfy the above mentioned capitalization condition; capitalization of borrowing costs shall be suspended and recognized as current expenditure during periods in which construction of fixed assets, investment real estate and inventory are interrupted abnormally, when the interruption is for a continuous period of more than 3 months, until the acquisition, construction or production of the qualifying asset is resumed; capitalization shall discontinue when the qualifying asset is ready for its intended use or sale, the borrowing costs occurred subsequently shall reckoned into financial expenses while occurring for the current period.

(3) Measure of capitalization for borrowing cost

In respect of the special borrowings borrowed for acquisition, construction or production and development of the assets qualified for capitalization, the amount of interests expenses of the special borrowings actually occurred in the period less interest income derived from unused borrowings deposited in banks or less investment income derived from provisional investment, are recognized. With respect to the general borrowings occupied for acquisition, construction or production and development of the assets qualified for capitalization, the capitalized interest amount for general borrowings is calculated and recognized by multiplying a weighted average of the accumulated expenditure on the assets in excess of the expenditure on the assets of the special borrowings, by a capitalization rate for general borrowings. The capitalization rate is determined by calculation of the weighted average interest rate of the general borrowings.

20. Right-of-use assets

The right-of-use asset refers to the right of the Company, as the lessee, to use the leased asset during the lease term.

On the commencement date of the lease term, the Company recognizes the right-of-use assets for leases other than short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost. The cost includes the initial measurement amount of the lease liability; the lease

payments made on or before the commencement date of the lease term, deduct the relevant amount of the lease incentive already enjoyed if there is a lease incentive; the initial direct expenses incurred by the lessee; the cost expected to be incurred by the lessee to dismantle and remove the leased assets, restore the site where the leased assets locate, or restore the leased assets to the condition agreed upon in the lease terms, but this does not include the cost attributable to the production of inventory.

The Company subsequently uses the straight-line method to depreciate the right-of-use assets. If it can be reasonably determined that the ownership of the leased asset can be obtained at the expiration of the lease term, the Company shall accrue depreciation over the remaining useful life of the leased asset. If it cannot be reasonably determined that the ownership of the leased asset can be obtained at the expiration of the lease term, the Company shall accrue depreciation within the shorter of the lease term and the remaining useful life of the leased asset. When the recoverable amount is lower than the book value of the right-of-use asset, the Company shall write down its book value to the recoverable amount.

21. Intangible assets

(1) Measurement, use of life and impairment testing

① Measurement of intangible assets

The intangible assets of the Company including land use rights, patented technology and non-patents technology etc.

The cost of a purchased intangible asset shall be determined by the expenditure actually occurred and other related costs.

The cost of an intangible asset contributed by an investor shall be determined in accordance with the value stipulated in the investment contract or agreement, except where the value stipulated in the contract or agreement is not fair.

The intangible assets acquired through exchange of non-monetary assets, which is commercial in substance, is carried at the fair value of the assets exchanged out; for those not commercial in substance, they are carried at the carrying amount of the assets exchanged out.

The intangible assets acquired through debt reorganization, are recognized at the fair value.

② Amortization methods and time limit for intangible assets:

Land use right of the company had average amortization by the transfer years from the beginning date of transfer (date of getting land use light); Patented technology, non-patented technology and other intangible assets of the Company are amortized by straight-line method with the shortest terms among expected useful life, benefit years regulated in the contract and effective age regulated by the laws. The amortization amount shall count in relevant assets costs and current gains/losses according to the benefit object.

As for the intangible assets as trademark, with uncertain benefit terms, amortization shall not be

carried.

Impairment testing methods and accrued for depreciation reserves for the intangible assets found more in Note III-22 “Impairment of long-term assets”.

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

Expenses incurred during the research phase are recognized as profit or loss in the current period; expenses incurred during the development phase that satisfy the following conditions are recognized as intangible assets (patented technology and non-patents technology):

- ① It is technically feasible that the intangible asset can be used or sold upon completion;
- ② There is intention to complete the intangible asset for use or sale;
- ③ The products produced using the intangible asset has a market or the intangible asset itself has a market;
- ④ There is sufficient support in terms of technology, financial resources and other resources in order to complete the development of the intangible asset, and there is capability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- ⑤ The expenses attributable to the development phase of the intangible asset can be measured reliably.

If the expenses incurred during the development phase did not qualify the above mentioned conditions, such expenses incurred are accounted for in the profit or loss for the current period. The development expenditure reckoned in gains/losses previously shall not be recognized as assets in later period. The capitalized expenses in development stage listed as development expenditure in balance sheet, and shall be transfer as intangible assets since such item reached its expected conditions for service.

22. Impairment of long-term assets

The Company will judge if there is any indication of impairment as at the balance sheet date in respect of non-current non-financial assets such as fixed assets, construction in progress, intangible assets with a finite useful life, investment properties measured at cost, and long-term equity investments in subsidiaries, joint controlled entities and associates. If there is any evidence indicating that an asset may be impaired, recoverable amount shall be estimated for impairment test. Goodwill, intangible assets with an indefinite useful life and intangible assets beyond working conditions will be tested for impairment annually, regardless of whether there is any indication of impairment.

If the impairment test result shows that the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the impairment provision will be made according to the difference and recognized as an impairment loss. 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. An

asset's fair value is the price in a sale agreement in an arm's length transaction. If there is no sale agreement but the asset is traded in an active market, fair value shall be determined based on the bid price. If there is neither sale agreement nor active market for an asset, fair value shall be based on the best available information. Costs of disposal are expenses attributable to disposal of the asset, including legal fee, relevant tax and surcharges, transportation fee and direct expenses incurred to prepare the asset for its intended sale. The present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset over the course of continued use and final disposal is determined as the amount discounted using an appropriately selected discount rate. Provisions for assets impairment shall be made and recognized for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the Group shall determine the recoverable amount of the asset group to which the asset belongs. The asset group is the smallest group of assets capable of generating cash flows independently.

For the purpose of impairment testing, the carrying amount of goodwill presented separately in the financial statements shall be allocated to the asset groups or group of assets benefiting from synergy of business combination. If the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, the Group shall recognize an impairment loss. The amount of impairment loss shall first reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the asset group or set of asset groups, and then reduce the carrying amount of other assets (other than goodwill) within the asset group or set of asset groups, pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset.

An impairment loss recognized on the aforesaid assets shall not be reversed in a subsequent period in respect of the part whose value can be recovered.

23. Long-term deferred expenses

Long-term expenses to be amortized of the Company the expenses that are already charged and with the beneficial term of more than one year are evenly amortized over the beneficial term. For the long-term deferred expense items cannot benefit the subsequent accounting periods, the amortized value of such items is all recorded in the profit or loss during recognition.

24. Employee compensation

(1) Accounting treatment for short-term compensation

During the accounting period when the staff providing service to the Company, the short-term remuneration actual occurred shall recognized as liability and reckoned into current gains/losses. During the accounting period when staff providing service to the Company, the actual short-term compensation occurred shall recognized as liabilities and reckoned into current gains/losses, except for those in line with accounting standards or allow to reckoned into capital costs; the welfare occurred shall reckoned into current gains/losses or relevant asses costs while actually occurred. The employee compensation shall recognize as liabilities and reckoned into current gains/losses or

relevant assets costs while actually occurred. The employee benefits that belong to non-monetary benefits are measured in accordance with the fair value; the social insurances including the medical insurance, work-injury insurance and maternity insurance and the housing fund that the enterprise pays for the employees as well as the labor union expenditure and employee education funds withdrawn by rule should be calculated and determined as the corresponding compensation amount and determined the corresponding liabilities in accordance with the specified withdrawing basis and proportion, and reckoned in the current profits and losses or relevant asset costs in the accounting period that the employees provide services.

(2) Accounting treatment for post-employment benefit

The post-employment benefit included the defined contribution plans and defined benefit plans. Post-employment benefits plan refers to the agreement about the post-employment benefits between the enterprise and employees, or the regulations or measures the enterprise established for providing post-employment benefits to employees. Among them, the defined contribution plan refers to the post-employment benefits plan that the enterprise doesn't undertake the obligation of payment after depositing the fixed charges to the independent fund; the defined benefit plans refers to post-employment benefits plans except the defined contribution plan.

(3) Accounting treatment for retirement benefits

When the Company terminates the employment relationship with employees before the end of the employment contracts or provides compensation as an offer to encourage employees to accept voluntary redundancy, the Company shall recognize employee compensation liabilities arising from compensation for staff dismissal and included in profit or loss for the current period, when the Company cannot revoke unilaterally compensation for dismissal due to the cancellation of labor relationship plans and employee redundant proposals; and the Company recognize cost and expenses related to payment of compensation for dismissal and restructuring, whichever is earlier. The early retirement plan shall be accounted for in accordance with the accounting principles for compensation for termination of employment. The salaries or wages and the social contributions to be paid for the employees who retire before schedule from the date on which the employees stop rendering services to the scheduled retirement date, shall be recognized (as compensation for termination of employment) in the current profit or loss by the Group if the recognition principles for provisions are satisfied.

(4) Accounting treatment for other long-term employee benefits

Except for the compulsory insurance, the Company provides the supplementary retirement benefits to the employees satisfying some conditions, the supplementary retirement benefits belong to the defined benefit plans, and the defined benefit liability confirmed on the balance sheet is the value by subtracting the fair value of plan assets from the present value of defined benefit obligation. The defined benefit obligation is annually calculated in accordance with the expected accumulated welfare unit method by the independent actuary by adopting the treasury bond rate with similar obligation term and currency. The service charges related to the supplementary retirement benefits

(including the service costs of the current period, the previous service costs, and the settlement gains or losses) and the net interest are reckoned in the current profits and losses or other asset costs, the changes generated by recalculating the net liabilities of defined benefit plans or net assets should be reckoned in other consolidated income.

25. Share-based payment

The Company's share-based payment is a transaction that grants equity instruments or assumes liabilities determined on the basis of equity instruments in order to obtain services provided by employees or other parties. The Company's share-based payment is classified as equity-settled share-based payment and cash-settled share-based payment.

(1) Equity-settled share-based payment and equity instruments

Equity-settled share-based payment in exchange for services provided by employees shall be measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted to employees. If the Company uses restricted stocks for share-based payment, employees contribute capital to subscribe for stocks, and the stocks shall not be listed for circulation or transfer until the unlocking conditions are met and unlocked; if the unlocking conditions specified in the final equity incentive plan are not met, the Company shall repurchase the stocks at the pre-agreed price. When the Company obtains the payment for the employees to subscribe for restricted stocks, it shall confirm the share capital and capital reserve (share capital premium) according to the obtained subscription money, and at the same time recognize a liability in full for the repurchase obligation and recognize treasury shares. On each balance sheet date during the waiting period, the Company makes the best estimate of the number of vesting equity instruments based on the changes in the latest obtained number of vested employees, whether they meet the specified performance conditions, and other follow-up information. On this basis, the services obtained in the current period are included in related costs or expenses based on the fair value on the grant date, and the capital reserve shall be increased accordingly.

For share-based payments that cannot be vested in the end, costs or expenses shall not be recognized, unless the vesting conditions are market conditions or non-vesting conditions. At this time, regardless of whether the market conditions or the non-vesting conditions are met, as long as all non-market conditions in the vesting conditions are met, it is deemed as vesting.

If the terms of equity-settled share-based payment are modified, at least the services obtained should be confirmed in accordance with the unmodified terms. In addition, any modification that increases the fair value of the equity instruments granted, or a change that is beneficial to employees on the modification date, is recognized as an increase in services received.

If the equity-settled share payment is canceled, it will be treated as an accelerated vesting on the cancellation day, and the unconfirmed amount will be confirmed immediately. If an employee or other party can choose to meet the non-vesting conditions but fails to meet within the waiting period, it shall be treated as cancellation of equity-settled share-based payment. However, if a new equity

instrument is granted and it is determined on the date of grant of the new equity instrument that the new equity instrument granted is used to replace the cancelled equity instrument, the granted substitute equity instruments shall be treated in the same way as the modification of the original equity instrument terms and conditions.

(2) Cash-settled share-based payment and equity instruments

Cash-settled share-based payments are measured at the fair value of the liabilities calculated and determined on the basis of shares or other equity instruments undertaken by the Company. If it's vested immediately after the grant, the fair value of the liabilities assumed on the date of the grant is included in the cost or expense, and the liability is increased accordingly. If the service within the waiting period is completed or the specified performance conditions are met, the service obtained in the current period shall be included in the relevant costs or expenses based on the best estimate of the vesting situation within the waiting period and the fair value of the liabilities assumed to increase the corresponding liabilities. On each balance sheet date and settlement date before the settlement of the relevant liabilities, the fair value of the liabilities is remeasured, and the changes are included in the current profit and loss.

26. Lease liability

Substantial On the commencement date of the lease term, the Company recognizes the present value of the unpaid lease payments as lease liabilities. Lease payments include the following five items: fixed payments and in-substance fixed payments, if there is a lease incentive, deduct the amount related to the lease incentive; variable lease payments that depend on an index or ratio, which are determined at the initial measurement according to the index or ratio determination on the commencement date of lease term; exercise price for a purchase option provided that the lessee is reasonably certain that the option shall be exercised; payments for exercising the option to terminate the lease provided that the lease term reflects that the lessee shall exercise the option to terminate the lease option; estimated payments due based on guaranteed residual value provided by the lessee. When calculating the present value of lease payments, the interest rate implicit in the lease is used as the discount rate. If the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be determined, the company's incremental borrowing rate is used as the discount rate. The Company calculates the interest expense of the lease liability in each period of the lease term according to the fixed periodic interest rate, and includes it in the current profit and loss, unless it is otherwise stipulated to be included in the cost of the relevant assets. Variable lease payments that are not included in the measurement of lease liabilities are included in the current profit and loss when they are actually incurred, unless otherwise stipulated to be included in the cost of the relevant assets. After the commencement date of the lease term, when there is a change in the in-substance fixed payment, or a change in the estimated amount payable for the guaranteed residual value, or a change in the index or ratio used to determine the lease payment, or a change in the evaluation results of the purchase option, renewal option or

termination option or when the actual exercise situation changes, the Company shall re-measure the lease liability according to the present value of the changed lease payments.

27. Accrued liability

(1) Recognition principle

An obligation related to a contingency, such as guarantees provided to outsiders, pending litigation or arbitration, product warranties, redundancy plans, onerous contracts, reconstructing, expected disposal of fixed assets, etc. shall be recognized as an estimated liability when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- ① the obligation is a present obligation of the Company;
- ② it is Contingent that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation;
- ③ the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

(2) Measurement method: Measure on the basis of the best estimates of the expenses necessary for paying off the contingencies

28. Revenue

(1) Accounting policies used in revenue recognition and measurement

1) Revenue recognition principle

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

When one of the following conditions is met, it belongs to the performance obligation within a certain period of time, otherwise, it belongs to the performance obligation at a certain point in time:

- ① The customer obtains and consumes the economic benefits brought by the company's performance while the company performs the contract;
 - ② The customer can control the goods or services in progress during the company's performance;
 - ③ The goods or services produced during the company's performance have irreplaceable uses, and the company has the right to collect payment for the performance part that has been completed so far during the entire contract period.
- For performance obligations performed within a certain period of time, the company recognizes revenue in accordance with the performance progress during that period. When the performance progress cannot be reasonably determined, if the cost incurred is expected to be compensated, the revenue shall be recognized according to the amount of the cost incurred until the performance progress can be reasonably determined. For performance obligations performed at a certain point in time, revenue is recognized at the point when the customer obtains control of the relevant goods or services. When judging whether the customer has obtained control of the goods, the company considers the following signs: ① The company has the current right to receive payment for the

goods, that is, the customer has the current payment obligation for the goods; ②The company has transferred the legal ownership of the goods to the customer, that is, the customer has the legal ownership of the goods; ③The company has transferred the goods to the customer in kind, that is, the customer has physically taken possession of the goods; ④The company has transferred the main risks and rewards of the ownership of the goods to the customer, that is, the customer has obtained the main risks and rewards of the ownership of the goods; ⑤The customer has accepted the goods; ⑥Other signs that the customer has obtained control of the goods.

2)Revenue measurement principle

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

②If there is variable consideration in the contract, the company shall determine the best estimate of the variable consideration according to the expected value or the most likely amount, but the transaction price including the variable consideration shall not exceed the amount of cumulatively recognized revenue that is unlikely to be significantly turned back when the relevant uncertainty is eliminated.

③If there is a significant financing component in the contract, the company shall determine the transaction price based on the amount payable that the customer is assumed to pay in cash when obtaining the control of the goods or services. The difference between the transaction price and the contract consideration shall be amortized by the effective interest method during the contract period. On the starting date of the contract, if the company expects that the customer pays the price within one year after obtaining control of the goods or services, the significant financing components in the contract shall not be considered.

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

(2) The Company's criteria for the recognition of commodity income and specific criteria for the recognition time

The company's domestic sales revenue recognition time: The company shall deliver the goods according to the agreement of the order, and check with the buyer the goods received and inspected by the buyer from the previous reconciliation date to the current reconciliation date. After the check by both parties, the risks and rewards shall be transferred to the buyer. The Company shall issue invoices to the buyer according to the varieties, quantities and amounts confirmed by the reconciliation and confirm the realization of sales income on the reconciliation date.

The Company's foreign sales revenue recognition time: after the completion of the customs audit, the company in accordance with the export date specified in the customs declaration, to confirm the realization of sales revenue.

29. Government grants

(1) Types

Government grants are transfer of monetary assets or non-monetary assets from the government to the Group at no consideration. Government grants are classified into government grants related to assets and government grants related to income.

As for the assistance object not well-defined in government's documents, the classification criteria for assets-related or income-related grants are as: whether the grants turn to long-term assets due to purchasing for construction or other means.

(2) Recognition and measure

The government grants shall be recognized while meet the additional conditions of the grants and amount is actually can be obtained.

If a government grant is in the form of a transfer of monetary asset, the item shall be measured at the amount received or receivable. If a government grant is in the form of a transfer of non-monetary asset, the item shall be measured at fair value. If the fair value could not be reliably acquired, then measured by nominal amount.

(3) Accounting treatment

A government grant related to an asset shall be recognized as deferred income, and reckoned into current gains/losses according to the depreciation process in use life of such assets.

A government grant related to income, if they making up relevant expenses and losses for later period, than recognized deferred income, and should reckoned into current gain/loss during the period while relevant expenses are recognized; if they making up relevant expenses and losses that occurred, than reckoned into current gains/losses.

A government grant related to daily operation activity of the Company should reckoned into other income; those without related to daily operation activity should reckoned into non-operation income and expenses.

The financial discount funds received by the Company shall write down relevant borrowing costs.

30. Deferred income tax assets/Deferred income tax liabilities

(1) Deferred income tax assets or deferred income tax liabilities are realized based on the difference between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their taxation bases (as for the ones did not recognized as assets and liability and with taxation basis recognized in line with tax regulations, different between tax base and its book value) at the tax rates applicable in the periods when the Company recovers such assets or settles such liabilities.

(2) Deferred income tax assets are realized to the extent that it is probable to obtain such taxable income which is used to set off the deductible temporary difference. As at the balance sheet date, if there is obvious evidence showing that it is probable to obtain sufficient taxable income to set off the deductible temporary difference in future periods, deferred income tax assets not realized in previous accounting periods shall be realized.

(3) On balance sheet date, re-review shall be made in respect of the carrying value of deferred income tax assets. If it is impossible to obtain sufficient taxable income to set off the benefits of deferred income tax assets in future periods, then the carrying value of deferred income tax assets shall be reduced accordingly. If it is probable to obtain sufficient taxable income, then the amount reduced shall be switched back.

(4) Current income tax and deferred income tax considered as income tax expenses or incomes reckoned into current gains/losses, excluding the follow income tax:

- ① Enterprise combination;
- ② Transactions or events recognized in owner's equity directly.

31. Lease

Lease refers to a contract in which the lessor transfers the right to use assets to the lessee for consideration within a certain period of time. On the commencement date of the contract, the company evaluates whether the contract is a lease or includes a lease. If one party in the contract transfers the right to control the use of one or more identified assets within a certain period in exchange for consideration, the contract is a lease or includes a lease. If the contract includes multiple separate leases at the same time, the company will split the contract and conduct accounting treatment for each separate lease. If the contract includes both the leased and non-leased parts, the lessee and the lessor shall separate the leased and non-leased parts.

(1) The company as lessee

For the general accounting treatment of the company as the lessee, see note-III, 20 "Right-of-use assets" and note-III-26 "Lease liability".

For short-term leases with a lease term of no more than 12 months and low value asset leases with a lower value when a single asset is new, the company chooses not to recognize the right to use assets and lease liabilities, and the relevant rental expenses are included in the current profit and loss or the cost of relevant assets according to the straight-line method in each period of the lease term.

If the lease changes and meets the following conditions at the same time, the company will treat the lease change as a separate lease for Accounting: the lease change expands the lease scope by adding the right to use one or more leased assets; The increased consideration is equivalent to the amount adjusted according to the conditions of the contract at the separate price for most of the expansion of the lease scope. If the lease change is not accounted for as a separate lease, on the effective date

of the lease change, the company will re allocate the consideration of the contract after the change, re determine the lease term, and re measure the lease liability according to the present value calculated by the lease payment after the change and the revised discount rate.

(2) The company as lessor

On the lease commencement date, the company classifies leases that have substantially transferred almost all the risks and rewards related to the ownership of the leased assets as financial leases, and all other leases are operating leases.

1) Operating lease

During each period of the lease term, the company recognizes the lease receipts as rental income according to the straight-line method, and the initial direct expenses incurred are capitalized, amortized on the same basis as the recognition of rental income, and included in the current profit and loss by stages. The variable lease payments obtained by the company related to operating leases that are not included in the lease receipts are included in the current profits and losses when actually incurred.

2) Finance lease

On the beginning date of the lease term, the company recognizes the financial lease receivables according to the net amount of the lease investment (the sum of the unsecured residual value and the present value of the lease collection not received on the beginning date of the lease term discounted according to the embedded interest rate of the lease), and terminates the recognition of the financial lease assets. During each period of the lease term, the company calculates and recognizes the interest income according to the interest rate embedded in the lease. The amount of variable lease payments obtained by the company that are not included in the measurement of net lease investment shall be included in the current profit and loss when actually incurred.

(3) Sale leaseback

The company evaluates and determines whether the asset transfer in the sale and leaseback transaction is a sale in accordance with the *Accounting standards for Business Enterprises No. 14-Revenue*.

1) The company as lessee

If the asset transfer in the sale and leaseback transaction is sales, the company measures the right to use assets formed by the sale and leaseback according to the part of the book value of the original assets related to the right to use obtained by the leaseback, and only recognizes the relevant gains or losses on the rights transferred to the lessor.

If the asset transfer in the sale and leaseback transaction does not belong to sales, the company will continue to recognize the transferred asset, recognize a financial liability equal to the transfer income, and carry out accounting treatment for the financial liability in accordance with the accounting standards for *Business Enterprises No. 22 - Recognition and measurement of financial instruments*.

2) The company as lessor

If the asset transfer in the sale and leaseback transaction belongs to sales, the company will conduct accounting treatment for asset purchase in accordance with other applicable accounting standards for business enterprises, and accounting treatment for asset lease in accordance with *Accounting standards for Business Enterprises No. 21 - Leasing*.

If the asset transfer in the sale and leaseback transaction does not belong to sales, the company does not recognize the transferred asset, but recognizes a financial asset equal to the transfer income, and carries out accounting treatment for the financial asset in accordance with the *Accounting standards for Business Enterprises No. 22 - Recognition and measurement of financial instruments*.

32.Changes of important accounting policies and estimation

(1) Significant changes in accounting policy

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

① Accounting treatment for trial operation sales

Interpretation No. 15 stipulates the accounting treatment and presentation of products or by-products generated during the development process or before fixed assets reach their intended usable state for external sales by enterprises. It also stipulates that the net amount of trial operation sales revenue after offsetting costs should not be offset against fixed asset costs or research and development expenses. This regulation came into effect from January 1, 2022, and retrospective adjustments shall be made to trial sales that occurred between the beginning of the earliest period for financial statement presentation and January 1, 2022. The implementation of this regulation has not had a significant impact on the company’s financial condition and operating results.

② Judgment on loss contracts

Interpretation No. 15 clarifies that the “cost of performing the contract” considered by enterprises in determining whether the contract constitutes a loss contract should include both the incremental cost of performing the contract and the allocation amount of other costs directly related to performing the contract. This regulation came into effect on January 1, 2022, and the Company shall implement such provision for contracts whose obligation hasn’t been fulfilled by January 1, 2022. The cumulative impact shall be adjusted to the retained earnings and other related financial statement accounts at the beginning of the year on the implementation date, without adjusting the comparative financial statement data in the previous period. The implementation of this regulation has not had a significant impact on the company’s financial condition and operating results.

2) On Nov. 30, 2022, the Ministry of Finance issued Interpretation No. 16 of the *Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises (Cai Kuai [2022] No. 31*, hereinafter referred to as “Interpretation No. 16”).

① Accounting treatment for the income tax impact of dividends related to financial instruments classified as equity instruments by the issuer

Interpretation No. 16 stipulates that for financial instruments classified as equity instruments by enterprises, if the relevant dividend expenses are deducted before corporate income tax in accordance with relevant tax policies, the income tax impact related to the dividends should be recognized when determining the payable dividends, and the accounting treatment should be consistent with the accounting treatment used in past transactions or events that generate distributable profits. The impact of dividend income tax shall be booked into the current period's profit or loss or owner's equity (including other comprehensive income items). This regulation came into effect from the date of promulgation. The relevant dividends payable, in case of occurring between January 1, 2022 and the implementation date, shall be adjusted in accordance with this regulation; If the relevant dividends were paid before January 1, 2022 and the relevant financial instruments have not been derecognized on January 1, 2022, retrospective adjustments should be made. The implementation of this regulation has not had a significant impact on the company's financial condition and operating results.

② Accounting treatment for enterprises to modify cash settled share-based payments to equity settled share-based payments

Interpretation No. 16 clarifies that if an enterprise modifies the terms and conditions of a cash settled share-based payment agreement to become an equity settled share-based payment, on the modification date (whether occurring during the waiting period or after the end), the equity settled share-based payment shall be measured at the fair value of the granted equity instrument on the date of modification, and the services obtained shall be included in the capital reserve and meanwhile, the recognition of cash settled share-based payments that have been recognized as liabilities on the modification date shall be terminated, and the difference between the two is recorded in the current profit and loss. This regulation shall come into effect from the date of promulgation, and any new transactions occurring from January 1, 2022 to the implementation date shall be adjusted in accordance with such regulation; If the relevant transactions that occurred before January 1, 2022 were not processed in accordance with this regulation, retrospective adjustments should be made, and the cumulative impact should be adjusted to the retained earnings and other related items as of January 1, 2022, without adjusting the comparative financial statement data in the previous period. The implementation of this regulation has not had a significant impact on the company's financial condition and operating results.

(2) Changes of important accounting estimations

Nil

33. Significant accounting judgments and estimates

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, due to the inherent uncertainty of business activities, the Company needs to judge, estimate and assume the book value of the report items cannot be accurately measured. These judgments, estimates and assumptions are made on the basis of the historical experience of the Company's management and by considering other relevant factors, which shall impact the reported amounts of income, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities on the balance sheet date. However, the actual results caused by the estimated uncertainties may differ from the management's current estimates of the Company so as to carry out the significant adjustments to the book value of the assets or liabilities to be affected. The Company regularly reviews the aforementioned judgments, estimates and assumptions on the basis of continuing operations, the changes in accounting estimates only affect the current period, of which the impacts are recognized in the current period; the changes in accounting estimates not only affect the current period but also the future periods, of which the impacts are recognized in the current and future periods.

On the balance sheet date, the important areas of the financial statements that the Company needs to judge, estimate and assume are as follows:

(1) Provision for bad debts

The Company has used the expected credit loss model to assess the impairment of financial instruments. The application of the expected credit loss model requires significant judgement and estimates, and must consider all reasonable and evidence-based information, including forward-looking information. In making such judgments and estimates, the Company infers the expected changes in debtors' credit risks based on historical repayment data combined with economic policies, macroeconomic indicators, industry risks and other factors.

(2) Inventory falling price reserves

According to the inventory accounting policies, the Company measures by the comparison between the cost and the net realizable value, if the cost is higher than the net realizable value and the old and unsalable inventories, the Company calculates and withdraws the inventory impairment. The inventory devalues to the net realizable value by evaluating the inventory's vendibility and net realizable value. To identify the inventory impairment, the management needs to obtain the unambiguous evidences, and consider the purpose to hold the inventory, and judge and estimate the impacts of events after the balance sheet date. The actual results and the differences between the previously estimated results shall affect the book value of inventory and the provision or return of the inventory impairment during the period estimated to be changed.

(3) Preparation for the impairment of non-financial and non-current assets

The Company checks whether the non-current assets except for the financial assets may decrease in value at the balance sheet date. For the intangible assets with indefinite service life, in addition to the annual impairment test, the impairment test is also needed when there is a sign of impairment.

For the other non-current assets except for the financial assets, the impairment test is needed when it indicates that the book amounts may not be recoverable.

When the book value of the asset or group of assets exceeds its recoverable amount, i.e. the higher between the net amount by subtracting the disposal costs from the fair value and the present value of expected future cash flows, it indicates the impairment.

As for the net amount by subtracting the disposal costs from the fair value, refer to the sales agreement price similar to the assets in the fair trade or the observable market price, and subtract the incremental costs determination directly attributable to the disposal of the asset.

When estimating the present value of the future cash flow, the Company needs to make significant judgments to the output, price, and related operating expenses of the asset (or asset group) and the discount rate used for calculating the present value. When estimating the recoverable amount, the Company shall adopt all the relevant information can be obtained, including the prediction related to the output, price, and related operating expenses based on the reasonable and supportable assumptions.

The Company tests whether its business reputation decreases in value every year, which requires to estimating the present value of the asset group allocated with goodwill or the future cash flow combined by the asset group. When estimating the present value of the future cash flow, the Company needs to estimate the future cash flows generated by the asset group or the combination of asset group, and select the proper discount rate to determine the present value of the future cash flows.

(4) Depreciation and amortization

The Company depreciates and amortizes the investment property, fixed assets and intangible assets according to the straight-line method in the service life after considering the residual value. The Company regularly reviews the service life to determine the depreciation and amortization expense amount to be reckoned in each reporting period. The service life is determined by the Company based on the past experience of similar assets and the expected technological updating. If the previous estimates have significant changes, the depreciation and amortization expense shall be adjusted in future periods.

(5) Fair value of financial instrument

Financial instruments that do not have active markets to provide quotes need to use valuation techniques to determine fair value. Valuation techniques include the latest transaction information, discounted cash flow methods, and option pricing models. The Company has established a set of work processes to ensure that qualified personnel are responsible for the calculation, verification and review of fair value. The valuation model used by the Company uses the market information as much as possible and uses the Company-specific information as little as possible. It should be noted that part of the information used in the valuation model requires management's estimation (such as discount rate, target exchange rate volatility, etc.). The Company regularly reviews the above

estimates and assumptions and makes adjustments if necessary.

(6) Income tax

In the Company's normal business activities, the final tax treatment and calculation of some transactions have some uncertainties. Whether some projects can be disbursed from the cost and expenses before taxes requires needs to get approval from the tax authorities. If the final affirmation of these tax matters differs from the initially estimated amount, the difference shall have an impact on its current and deferred income taxes during the final identification period.

IV. Taxation

1. Major taxes and tax rates

Tax	Basis	Tax rate
VAT	The output tax is calculated based on the taxable income, and VAT is calculated based on the difference after deducting the input tax available for deduction for the current period	25%(IRD, Denmark), 22%(VHIT, Italy), 21%(Borit, Belgium), 13%, 9%, 6%, Collection rate 5%
City maintaining & construction tax	Turnover tax payable	7%, 5%
Educational surtax	Turnover tax payable	5%
Corporation income tax	Taxable income	15%, 20%, 21% (IRD America, Borit, America), 22% (IRD, Denmark), 24%(VHIT, Italy), 25%(Borit, Belgium)

2. Tax incentives

The Company, WFJN, WFLD, WFTT and WFMA are recognized as high-tech enterprises in 2020 and enjoy a preferential income tax rate of 15% from January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2022. WFAM is recognized as a high-tech enterprise in 2021 and will enjoy a preferential income tax rate of 15% from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2023. WFSC is recognized as a high-tech enterprise in 2022 and will enjoy a preferential income tax rate of 15% from January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2024.

According to the "Continuation of the Enterprise Income Tax Policies for Western Development" No.23 (Year of 2020) issued together by Ministry of Finance, SAT and NDRC, from January 1, 2011 to December 31, 2030, the enterprises located in the west region and mainly engaged in the industrial projects stipulated in the Catalogue of Encouragement Industries in Western China, and whose main business income accounting for more than 60% of the total income of the enterprise in

the current year can pay the corporate income tax at the tax rate of 15%. In the first half year of 2022, WFLD (Chongqing) paid its corporate income tax at the tax rate of 15%.

In 2022, WFLD (Wuhan) was a qualified small and low-profit enterprises, and the part of taxable income that did not exceed 1 million Yuan was included in the taxable income at a reduced rate of 12.5%, and the corporate income tax was paid at the tax rate of 20%; while the part of the taxable income exceeding 1 million Yuan but not exceeding 3 million Yuan was included in the taxable income at a reduced rate of 25%, and the corporate income tax was paid at the tax rate of 20%.

V. Notes to major items in consolidated financial statements

(There is no special explanation for the following items. The unit of amount is RMB. The ending period refers to December 31, 2022, the beginning period refers to January 1, 2022, the current period refers to the year 2022, and the previous period refers to the year 2021.)

1.Monetary funds

Item	In RMB	
	Ending balance	Opening balance
Cash on hand	51,818.51	150,438.79
Cash in bank	2,304,848,889.90	1,864,868,497.94
Other Monetary funds	84,651,222.35	31,044,328.96
Total	2,389,551,930.76	1,896,063,265.69
Including: Total amount of funds deposited overseas	324,409,336.06	69,969,414.25
The total amount of funds restricted on use due to mortgage, pledge, or freezing	51,080,295.65	31,044,328.96

Other explanation

The ending balance of other monetary fund includes RMB 32,216,896.41 deposited in the stock repurchase account and RMB 24,368,385.65 deposited in the bank acceptance deposit, cash deposit for Mastercard RMB 199,660.00, in-transit dividends RMB 1,262,280.00, IRD performance bond RMB 7,487,250.00, the foreign exchange contract margin RMB 18,840,000.00, in-transit foreign exchange fund RMB 91,750.29, judicial frozen fund RMB 180,000.00, and ETC freezing RMB 5,000.00. The in-transit dividends RMB 1,262,280.00 was a portion of the dividend distributed by Miracle Automation (002009), a trading financial asset held by the company, from 2017 to 2022, which was not transferred to the company's current account due to account issues.

2.Trading financial asset

Item	In RMB	
	Ending balance	Opening balance
Financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are included	2,718,820,654.87	6,076,436,069.42

in current profit or loss		
Including: SNAT	78,834,732.00	153,643,308.00
Miracle Automation	66,693,600.00	113,793,600.00
Lifan Technology	48,516.34	77,802.11
Toyze Auto	462,414.48	--
Foreign exchange contracts	--	74,734,940.30
Other debt and equity instrument investments	2,572,781,392.05	5,734,186,419.01
Total	2,718,820,654.87	6,076,436,069.42

3. Note receivable

(1) Classification of notes receivable

Item	In RMB	
	Ending balance	Opening balance
Bank acceptance bill	--	968,022,652.08
Trade acceptance bill	135,559,024.27	148,527,534.13
Total	135,559,024.27	1,116,550,186.21

Category	In RMB				
	Ending balance				Book value
	Book balance		Bad debts reserve		
Amount	Ratio(%)	Amount	Accrued ratio(%)		
Note receivable with bad debt provision accrued on portfolio	135,559,024.27	100.00	--	--	135,559,024.27
Portfolio 1: bank acceptance bill	--	--	--	--	--
Portfolio 2: trade acceptance bill	135,559,024.27	100.00	--	--	135,559,024.27
Total	135,559,024.27	100.00	--	--	135,559,024.27

On December 31, 2022, the Company measured the bad debt reserve based on the expected credit loss for the whole duration, and no bad debt reserve was required for bank acceptance and commercial acceptance. The Company believes that there is no significant credit risk in the bank acceptance bill held by the company and it will not cause significant losses due to bank default.

(2) Notes receivable already pledged by the Company at the end of the period

Item	In RMB
	Amount pledge at period-end
Bank acceptance bill	--
Trade acceptance bill	82,908,186.94
Total	82,908,186.94

(3) Notes endorsement or discount and undue on balance sheet date

In RMB

Item	Amount derecognized at period-end	Amount not derecognized at period-end
Bank acceptance bill	--	--
Trade acceptance bill	--	1,214,398.69
Total	--	1,214,398.69

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

In RMB

Item	Amount transfer to account receivable at period-end
Trade acceptance bill	7,201,691.00

Other explanation

The trade acceptance bill that the company transferred to the accounts receivable due to in 2018 the failure of the drawer to perform the agreement at the end of the period were the bills of the subsidiaries controlled by Baota Petrochemical Group Co., Ltd. and the bills accepted by Baota Petrochemical Group Finance Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as “BD bills”); In 2018, the amount transferred to account receivable was 7 million yuan, receivables of 1.7 million yuan were recovered in 2019, receivables of 2 million yuan increased in 2020 and enforced money 98,309 yuan was received in the reporting period.

4. Account receivable

(1) Classification of account receivable

In RMB

Category	Ending balance				
	Book balance		Bad debt reserve		Book value
	Amount	Ratio (%)	Amount	Accrued ratio (%)	
Account receivable with bad debt provision accrued on a single basis	57,806,705.14	1.80	57,806,705.14	100.00	--
Account receivable with bad debt provision accrued on portfolio	3,149,157,700.73	98.20	21,667,523.48	0.69	3,127,490,177.25
Total	3,206,964,405.87	100.00	79,474,228.62	2.48	3,127,490,177.25

In RMB

Category	Opening balance				
	Book balance		Bad debt reserve		Book value
	Amount	Ratio (%)	Amount	Accrued ratio (%)	

Account receivable with bad debt provision accrued on a single basis	61,361,142.44	2.87	61,361,142.44	100.00	--
Account receivable with bad debt provision accrued on portfolio	2,076,986,857.82	97.13	23,186,564.05	1.12	2,053,800,293.77
Total	2,138,348,000.26	100.00	84,547,706.49	3.95	2,053,800,293.77

①Bad debt provision accrued on single basis

In RMB

Name	Ending balance			
	Book balance	Bad debt reserve	Accrued ratio(%)	Accrued causes
Hubei Meiyang Auto Industry Co., Ltd.	20,139,669.45	20,139,669.45	100.00	Have difficulty in collection
Hunan Leopard Auto Co., Ltd.	8,367,245.47	8,367,245.47	100.00	Have difficulty in collection
BD bills	7,201,691.00	7,201,691.00	100.00	Have difficulty in collection
Linyi Zotye Automobile Components Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	6,193,466.77	6,193,466.77	100.00	Have difficulty in collection
Tongling Ruineng Purchasing Co., Ltd.	4,320,454.34	4,320,454.34	100.00	Have difficulty in collection
Brilliance Automotive Group Holdings Co., Ltd.	3,469,091.33	3,469,091.33	100.00	Have difficulty in collection
Dongfeng Chaoyang Diesel Co., Ltd.	1,823,262.64	1,823,262.64	100.00	Have difficulty in collection
Jiangsu Kawei Auto Industrial Group Co., Ltd.	1,932,476.26	1,932,476.26	100.00	Have difficulty in collection
Jiangsu Jintan Automobile Industry Co., Ltd.	1,059,798.43	1,059,798.43	100.00	Have difficulty in collection
Tianjin Levol Engine Co., Ltd.	1,018,054.89	1,018,054.89	100.00	Have difficulty in collection
Other clients	2,281,494.56	2,281,494.56	100.00	Have difficulty in collection
Total	57,806,705.14	57,806,705.14	100.00	

②Bad debt provision accrued on portfolio

In RMB

Name	Ending balance
------	----------------

	Book balance	Bad debt reserve	Accrued ratio(%)
Within 6 months	3,024,862,168.01	--	--
6 months to one year	92,819,798.57	9,281,979.84	10.00
1-2 years	18,948,517.89	3,789,703.59	20.00
2-3 years	6,552,293.67	2,620,917.46	40.00
Over 3 years	5,974,922.59	5,974,922.59	100.00
Total	3,149,157,700.73	21,667,523.48	0.69

③ In the portfolio, there is no account receivable which adopts other methods to set aside for bad debts.

④ Age-based disclosure (including single withdrawal and combination withdrawal) :

In RMB

Account age	Book balance
Within one year	3,118,871,487.62
Including: within 6 months	3,025,753,558.24
6 months to one year	93,117,929.38
1-2 years	19,350,208.92
2-3 years	8,919,358.15
Over 3 years	59,823,351.18
Total	3,206,964,405.87

(2) Bad debt provision accrued collected or reversal

In RMB

Category	Opening balance	Amount changed in the period					Ending balance
		Accrued	Collected or reversal	Charged off	Translation of foreign currency statements	Consolidation increase	
Bad debt provision	84,547,706.49	2,904,080.14	2,676,427.23	5,608,467.36	76,823.85	230,512.73	79,474,228.62

Important bad debt provision collected or reversal: Nil

(3) Account receivable actually charged off in the Period

In RMB

Item	Amount charged off	Whether the payment is generated by related party transactions
Zhejiang Zotye Automobile Co., Ltd.	3,059,115.67	N
Ruili Jifeng Import and Export Co., Ltd	1,091,409.60	N
Chonqqing Branch of Hunan	935,638.55	N

Jiangnan Auto Co., Ltd		
Sporadic clients	522,303.54	N
Total	5,608,467.36	

(4) Top 5 receivables at ending balance by arrears party

In RMB

Name	Ending balance of account receivable	Ratio in total ending balance of account receivables(%)	Ending balance of bad debt reserve
RBCD	461,493,652.46	14.39	174,766.71
Client 2	376,840,900.77	11.75	70,035.30
Robert Bosch Company	363,021,724.83	11.32	882,016.11
Client 4	142,812,092.97	4.45	60,548.15
Client 5	130,978,870.40	4.09	2,955,417.69
Total	1,475,147,241.43	46.00	4,142,783.96

(5) Account receivable derecognized due to financial assets transfer

Nil

(6) Assets and liabilities resulted by account receivable transfer and continues involvement

Nil

5. Receivable financing

(1) Receivable financing

In RMB

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
Notes receivable	1,918,368,845.21	713,017,014.50
Including: Bank acceptance bill	1,918,368,845.21	713,017,014.50
Trade acceptance bill	--	--
Total	1,918,368,845.21	713,017,014.50

Other explanation:

During the management of enterprise liquidity, the company will discount or endorse transfers before the maturity of some bills, the business model for managing bills receivable is to collect contractual cash flows and sell the financial asset, so it is classified as financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are included in other comprehensive income, which is listed in receivables financing.

(2) The Company's pledged receivables financing at the end of the period

In RMB

Item	Amount pledge at period-end
Bank acceptance bill	530,337,600.45
Trade acceptance bill	--
Total	530,337,600.45

(3) Receivables financing endorsed or discounted by the Company at the end of the period and not due at the end of the period

In RMB

Item	Amount derecognized at period-end	Amount not derecognized at period-end
Bank acceptance bill	269,050,791.15	--
Trade acceptance bill	--	--
Total	269,050,791.15	--

6. Account paid in advance

(1) Account age of account paid in advance

In RMB

Account age	Ending balance		Opening balance	
	Amount	Ratio(%)	Amount	Ratio(%)
Within one year	88,207,782.70	93.51	172,019,278.72	96.61
1-2 years	5,066,837.28	5.37	3,318,636.20	1.86
2-3 years	778,819.68	0.83	1,140,843.34	0.64
Over 3 years	270,414.21	0.29	1,580,491.73	0.89
Total	94,323,853.87	100.00	178,059,249.99	100.00

Explanation of the reasons why prepayments with an aging of over 1 year and significant amounts were not settled in a timely manner

Nil

(2) Top 5 accounts paid in advance at ending balance by prepayment object

Total year-end balance of top five account paid in advance by prepayment object amounted to 45,793,646.66 yuan, takes 48.55 percent of the total advance payment at year-end.

7. Other account receivables

In RMB

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
Interest receivable	--	--
Dividend receivable	147,000,000.00	--

Other account receivables	1,117,507,456.47	17,908,078.54
Total	1,264,507,456.47	17,908,078.54

(1) Interest receivable

Nil

(2) Dividend receivable

1) Category of dividend receivable

Item (or invested enterprise)	In RMB	
	Ending balance	Opening balance
Wuxi WFEC Catalyst Co., Ltd.	147,000,000.00	--
Total	147,000,000.00	--

2) Important dividend receivable with account age over one year

Nil

(3) Other accounts receivable

1) Classify other accounts receivable by nature

Nature	In RMB	
	Ending book balance	Opening book balance
Intercourse funds from units	1,894,818.08	1,991,247.85
Cash deposit	9,087,881.41	6,212,842.61
Staff loans and petty cash	1,823,842.27	555,076.61
Social security and provident fund paid	11,341,820.83	10,547,050.70
WFTR “platform trade” business portfolio	2,741,499,131.95	--
Other	66,663.56	1,952,403.17
Total	2,765,714,158.10	21,258,620.94

2) Accrued of bad debt provision

Bad debt reserve	In RMB			Total
	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	
	Expected credit losses over next 12 months	Expected credit losses for the entire duration (without credit impairment occurred)	Expected credit losses for the entire duration (with credit impairment occurred)	
Balance on Jan. 1, 2022	3,318,719.00	--	31,823.40	3,350,542.40

Balance of Jan. 1, 2022 in the period	--	--	--	--
--Transfer into the second period	--	--	--	--
--Transfer into the third period	--	--	--	--
--Transfer back to the second period	--	--	--	--
--Transfer back to the first period	--	--	--	--
Current accrued	1,785,811.16	--	1,644,068,327.93	1,645,854,139.09
Current reversal	200,553.00	--	96.60	200,649.60
Current charge off	1,774,500.00	--	--	1,774,500.00
Other changes	977,169.74	--	--	977,169.74
Balance on Dec. 31, 2022	4,106,646.90	--	1,644,100,054.73	1,648,206,701.63

By account age (including single withdrawal and combination withdrawal):

In RMB	
Account age	Book balance
Within one year	2,758,812,664.93
Including: Within 6 months	1,919,096,046.09
6 months to one year	839,716,618.84
1-2 years	1,358,405.20
2-3 years	2,962,710.00
Over 3 years	2,580,377.97
Total	2,765,714,158.10

3) Bad debt provision accrued, collected or reversal

In RMB							
Category	Opening balance	Change in current period					Ending balance
		Accrued	Collected or reversal	Charge off	Increase in business consolidation	Translation of foreign currency statements	
Bad debt provision	3,350,542.40	1,645,854,139.09	200,649.60	1,774,500.00	928,478.37	48,691.37	1,648,206,701.63

4) Other accounts actually charged off during the reporting period

In RMB	
Item	Amount charged off
Ningbo Jiangbei High-Tech Industry Park Development Construction Co., Ltd.	1,767,000.00
Other sporadic	7,500.00
Total	1,774,500.00

5) Top 5 other accounts receivable at ending balance by arrears party

In RMB

Enterprise	Nature	Ending balance	Account age	Ratio in total ending balance of other accounts receivables(%)	Ending balance of bad debt reserve
WFTR “platform trade” business portfolio	See “Other explanations”	2,741,499,131.95	Within one year	99.12	1,644,068,327.93
Wuxi China Resources Gas Co. LTD	Deposit margin	1,364,750.00	Within 3 years	0.05	492,910.00
Zhenkunxing Industrial Supermarket (Shanghai) Co., LTD	Deposit margin	1,000,000.00	2-3 years	0.04	400,000.00
Wuxi Xingzhou Energy Development Co. LTD	Deposit margin	887,227.72	Within one year	0.03	28,176.35
Wuxi Youlian Thermolectric Co. LTD	Deposit margin	750,000.00	Over 3 years	0.03	750,000.00
Total		2,745,501,109.67		99.27	1,645,739,414.28

Other explanations: For details of WFTR “platform trade” business portfolio, please refer to the description in Note-XIV-6 "Other Significant Transactions and Matters Affecting Investors' Decisions". The ending balance of the "platform trade" business portfolio of WFTR includes the balance of other receivables shown below NoteX-6, (5).

6) Other account receivables related to government grants: Nil

7) Other accounts receivable derecognized due to the transfer of financial assets: Nil

8) The amount of assets and liabilities formed by transferring other receivables and continuing to be involved: Nil

8. Inventory

(1) Category of inventory

In RMB

Item	Ending balance			Opening balance		
	Book balance	Inventory depreciation reserve	Book value	Book balance	Inventory depreciation reserve	Book value
Stock materials	796,941,337.63	160,326,360.21	636,614,977.42	693,636,748.61	84,791,307.00	608,845,441.61
Goods in process	437,653,321.23	31,641,606.69	406,011,714.54	406,224,039.14	18,593,866.28	387,630,172.86
Finished	1,382,835,104.89	142,342,140.58	1,240,492,964.31	2,578,635,721.74	129,714,961.12	2,448,920,760.62

goods						
Total	2,617,429,763.75	334,310,107.48	2,283,119,656.27	3,678,496,509.49	233,100,134.40	3,445,396,375.09

(2) Inventory depreciation reserve

In RMB

Item	Opening balance	Current increased			Ending balance
		Accrued	Resale	Increase in business consolidation	
Stock materials	84,791,307.00	84,615,829.62	22,186,378.18	12,735,816.59	160,326,360.21
Goods in process	18,593,866.28	20,325,267.14	10,293,454.92	2,588,210.23	31,641,606.69
Finished goods	129,714,961.12	76,669,336.36	66,441,441.34	2,262,899.99	142,342,140.58
Total	233,100,134.40	181,610,433.12	98,921,274.44	17,586,926.81	334,310,107.48

① Net realizable value of inventory is equal to during the daily activities, the estimated sale price of inventory less costs which are going to happen by estimation till works completed, sales price estimated and relevant taxes.

② Accrued basis for inventory depreciation reserve:

Item	Accrued basis for inventory impairment provision	The specific basis for determining net realizable value
Stock materials	The net realizable value of materials used to produce finished goods for sale is less than its carrying value	Results from the estimated sale price of such inventory less the cost what will happen, estimated sales expenses and relevant taxes till the goods completed
Goods in process	The net realizable value of products in process used to produce finished products for sale is lower than its book value	Results from the estimated sale price of such inventory less the cost what will happen, estimated sales expenses and relevant taxes till the goods completed
Finished goods	Net realizable value is less than its carrying value	Based on the estimated selling price minus the amount of taxes to be borne in the process of sales

③ Reasons of inventory falling price reserves written off in current period:

Item	Reasons of written off
Stock materials	Used for production and the finished goods are realized sales
Goods in process	Goods in process completed in the Period and corresponding finished goods are realized sales in the reporting period
Finished goods	Sold in the reporting period

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

Nil

9. Other current assets

In RMB

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
Receivable export tax rebates	14,325,020.52	6,457,803.72
VAT refund receivable	25,444,657.63	3,985,115.26
Prepaid taxes and VAT retained	364,556,192.43	204,700,549.12
Input tax to be deducted and certification	1,192,752.68	6,274.43
Other	25,028,577.98	5,171,179.97
Total	430,547,201.24	220,320,922.50

10. Long-term equity investment

In RMB

The invested entity	Opening balance	Current changes (+/-)								Ending balance	Ending balance of depreciation reserves
		Additional investment	Capital reduction	Investment gain/loss recognized under equity method	Other comprehensive income adjustment	Other equity change	Cash dividend or profit announced to issued	Impairment accrued	Translation of foreign currency statements		
Joint venture											
Wuxi WFEC Catalyst Co., Ltd.	794,489,840.10	---	---	177,038,969.79	--	---	147,000,000.00	--	---	824,528,809.89	--
Robert Bosch Powertrain Ltd.	3,340,114,235.45	--	--	1,085,484,785.75	--	---	765,837,710.23	--	---	3,659,761,310.97	--
Zhonglian Automobile Electronic Co., Ltd.	1,378,575,785.77	--	--	375,237,528.28	--	---	194,400,000.00	--	---	1,559,413,314.05	--
Wuxi	46,014,272.27	--	--	18,815,540.24	--	--	10,000,000.00	--	---	54,829,812.51	--

Weifu Precision Machinery Manufacturing Co., Ltd.											
Changchun Xuyang Weifu Automobile Components Technology Co., Ltd.	10,348,819.93	--	--	727,085.10	--	---	--	--	---	9,621,734.83	--
Precors GmbH	5,345,878.98		--	20,698.24	---	---	---	---	151,347.34	5,517,924.56	
Wuxi Chelian Tianxia Information Technology Co., Ltd.	143,055,955.62	37,000,000.00	--	10,910,753.47	--	---	--	--	---	169,145,202.15	
Total	5,717,944,788.12	37,000,000.00	--	1,644,959,683.73	--	--	1,117,237,710.23	--	151,347.34	6,282,818,108.96	--

Explanation on those holding less than 20% of the voting rights but with significant influence:

(1) Precors GmbH:

The wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, Borit, holds 8.11% equity of Precors GmbH. Borit appointed a director to Precors GmbH. Though the representative, Borit can participate in the operation policies formulation of Precors GmbH, and thus exercise a significant influence over Precors GmbH.

(2) Wuxi Chelian Tianxia Information Technology Co., Ltd. (Hereinafter referred to as "Chelian Tianxia"):

The Company holds 9.8452% equity of Chelian Tianxia, and appointed a director to Chelian Tianxia. Though the representative, the Company can participate in the operation policies formulation of Chelian Tianxi, and thus exercise a significant influence over Chelian Tianxi.

11. Other equity instrument investment

Item	In RMB	
	Ending balance	Opening balance
Wuxi Xidong Science & Technology Industrial Park	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00

Beijing Zhike Industry Investment Holding Group Co., Ltd.	75,940,000.00	75,940,000.00
Rare earth Catalysis Innovation Research Institute (Dongying) Co., Ltd.	4,108,000.00	4,108,000.00
Wuxi Xichang Microchip Semi-Conductor	592,742,690.00	200,000,000.00
Total	677,790,690.00	285,048,000.00

12. Other non-current financial assets

Item	In RMB	
	Ending balance	Opening balance
Guolian Securities	186,608,914.00	208,795,178.00
Investments in other debt instruments and equity instruments held for more than one year	1,140,000,000.00	1,482,000,000.00
Total	1,326,608,914.00	1,690,795,178.00

13. Investment real estate

(1) Investment real estate measured by cost

Item	In RMB			
	House and Building	Land use right	Construction in progress	Total
I. Original book value				
1. Opening balance	65,524,052.61	--	--	65,524,052.61
2. Current increased	41,662,196.86	--	--	41,662,196.86
(1) Outsourcing	--	--	--	--
(2) Inventory\fixed assets\construction in process transfer-in	41,662,196.86	--	--	41,662,196.86
(3) Increased by combination	--	--	--	--
3. Current decreased	9,494,473.20	--	--	9,494,473.20
(1) Disposal	--	--	--	--
(2) Transfer from rental to self use	9,494,473.20	--	--	9,494,473.20
4. Ending balance	97,691,776.27	--	--	97,691,776.27
II. Accumulated depreciation and accumulated amortization				
1. Opening balance	46,136,306.05	--	--	46,136,306.05
2. Current increased	7,278,108.90	--	--	7,278,108.90
(1) Accrued or amortization	2,331,022.21	--	--	2,331,022.21
(2) Transferred from inventory, fixed assets, and construction in progress	4,947,086.69	--	--	4,947,086.69
3. Current decreased	5,019,508.41	--	--	5,019,508.41
(1) Disposal	--	--	--	--
(2) Transfer from rental to self use	5,019,508.41	--	--	5,019,508.41
4. Ending balance	48,394,906.54	--	--	48,394,906.54

III. Depreciation reserves				
1. Opening balance	--	--	--	--
2. Current increased	--	--	--	--
(1) accrued	--	--	--	--
3. Current decreased	--	--	--	--
(1) Disposal	--	--	--	--
(2) Other transfer-out	--	--	--	--
4. Ending balance	--	--	--	--
IV. Book value				
1. Ending Book value	49,296,869.73	--	--	49,296,869.73
2. Opening Book value	19,387,746.56	--	--	19,387,746.56

(2) Investment real estate measured at fair value

Nil

14. Fixed assets

(1) Fixed assets

Item	In RMB					
	House and Building	Machinery equipment	Transportation equipment	Electronic and other equipment	Land	Total
I. Original book value:						
1. Opening balance	1,570,238,484.44	3,540,288,690.19	32,772,506.07	714,328,321.31	--	5,857,628,002.01
2. Current increased	414,184,200.80	1,105,926,860.71	7,106,091.81	385,478,644.98	29,446,173.31	1,942,141,971.61
(1) Purchase	244,898.40	7,530,517.28	367,371.68	713,097.76	--	8,855,885.12
(2) Construction in progress transfer-in	282,682,532.87	743,087,427.45	6,738,720.13	91,270,299.75	--	1,123,778,980.20
(3) Investment real estate transfer-in	8,639,863.02	--	--	--	--	8,639,863.02
(4) Financial lease transfer in	--	12,268,137.32	--	--	--	12,268,137.32
(5) Increased by combination	122,616,906.51	343,040,778.66	--	293,495,247.47	29,446,173.31	788,599,105.95
3. Current decreased	54,225,619.75	48,213,762.73	1,332,428.09	64,336,862.53	--	168,108,673.10
(1) Disposal or scrapping	12,563,422.89	48,213,762.73	1,332,428.09	64,336,862.53	--	126,446,476.24
(2) Transfer to investment real	41,662,196.86	--	--	--	--	41,662,196.86

estate						
4. Conversion of foreign currency financial statement	4,328,995.47	15,503,048.12	66,093.39	10,831,183.40	1,037,118.74	31,766,439.12
5. Ending balance	1,934,526,060.96	4,613,504,836.29	38,612,263.18	1,046,301,287.16	30,483,292.05	7,663,427,739.64
II. Accumulated depreciation						
1. Opening balance	439,825,229.29	1,952,082,761.65	20,404,183.79	422,378,184.50	--	2,834,690,359.23
2. Current increased	110,150,684.48	535,453,321.58	2,253,579.24	283,736,296.65	--	931,593,881.95
(1) accrued	52,819,069.57	255,295,980.54	2,253,579.24	110,681,921.66	--	421,050,551.01
(2) Investment real estate transfer-in	4,699,630.83	--	--	--	--	4,699,630.83
(3) Financial lease transfer in	--	10,448,678.64	--	--	--	10,448,678.64
(4) increased by combination	52,631,984.08	269,708,662.40	--	173,054,374.99	--	495,395,021.47
3. Current decreased	15,056,913.30	27,569,646.38	1,038,351.23	49,907,798.40	--	93,572,709.31
(1) Disposal or scrapping	10,109,826.61	27,569,646.38	1,038,351.23	49,907,798.40	--	88,625,622.62
(2) Transfer to investment real estate	4,947,086.69	--	--	--	--	4,947,086.69
4. Conversion of foreign currency financial statement	1,891,138.02	11,005,788.81	1,956.45	7,892,977.17	--	20,791,860.45
5. Ending balance	536,810,138.49	2,470,972,225.66	21,621,368.25	664,099,659.92	--	3,693,503,392.32
III. Depreciation reserves						
1. Opening balance	--	84,541,933.61	73,319.90	6,111,936.76	--	90,727,190.27
2. Current increased	13,624,811.05	76,592,762.00	--	17,270,992.75	14,639,472.46	122,128,038.26
(1) Accrued	--	--	--	--	--	--
(2) Increased by combination	13,624,811.05	76,592,762.00	--	17,270,992.75	14,639,472.46	122,128,038.26
3. Current decreased	7,045.42	14,338,942.29	--	2,101,139.20	--	16,447,126.91
(1) Disposal or scrapping	7,045.42	14,338,942.29	--	2,101,139.20	--	16,447,126.91

(2)Other	--	--	--	--	--	--
4. Conversion of foreign currency financial statement	479,554.86	2,107,885.69	--	429,004.80	515,614.41	3,532,059.76
5. Ending balance	14,097,320.49	148,903,639.01	73,319.90	21,710,795.11	15,155,086.87	199,940,161.38
IV. Book value						
1. Ending Book value	1,383,618,601.98	1,993,628,971.62	16,917,575.03	360,490,832.13	15,328,205.18	3,769,984,185.94
2. Opening Book value	1,130,413,255.15	1,503,663,994.93	12,295,002.38	285,838,200.05	--	2,932,210,452.51

(2) Temporarily idle fixed assets: Nil

(3) Fixed assets acquired by operating lease: Nil

(4) Fixed assets without property certification held

In RMB

Item	Book value	Reasons for without the property certification
Plant and office building of WFCA	32,165,954.92	Still in process of relevant property procedures

15. Construction in progress

In RMB

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
Construction in progress	509,105,587.49	387,429,933.08
Engineering materials	--	--
Total	509,105,587.49	387,429,933.08

(1) Construction in progress

In RMB

Item	Ending balance			Opening balance		
	Book balance	Depreciation reserves	Book value	Book balance	Depreciation reserves	Book value
Technical transformation of parent company	132,814,463.95	--	132,814,463.95	88,688,772.85	--	88,688,772.85
Lot 103 phase V of the parent company	--	--	--	89,599,174.42	--	89,599,174.42
WFMS rebuilding of the parent company	20,562,758.75	--	20,562,758.75	12,185,858.74	--	12,185,858.74
Renovation of Xinan Branch, No. 6 Huashan Road of Parent Company	41,493,029.41	--	41,493,029.41	--	--	--

Technical transformation of WFAM	69,450,019.06	--	69,450,019.06	72,318,870.79	--	72,318,870.79
Technical transformation of WFLD	16,739,199.84	--	16,739,199.84	13,368,288.81	--	13,368,288.81
Technical transformation of Denmark IRD	82,081,060.63	--	82,081,060.63	23,293,601.39	--	23,293,601.39
Technical transformation of Italy VHIT	47,822,275.01	--	47,822,275.01	--	--	--
Other projects	98,142,780.84	--	98,142,780.84	87,975,366.08	--	87,975,366.08
Total	509,105,587.49	--	509,105,587.49	387,429,933.08	--	387,429,933.08

(2) Changes of major construction in progress

In RMB

Item	Opening balance	Current increased	Fixed assets transfer-in in the Period	Other decreased in the Period	Ending balance
Technical transformation of parent company	88,688,772.85	530,483,541.73	484,206,373.45	2,151,477.18	132,814,463.95
Lot 103 phase V of the parent company	89,599,174.42	25,082,992.38	114,682,166.80	--	--
WFMS rebuilding of the parent company	12,185,858.74	8,376,900.01	--	--	20,562,758.75
Renovation of Xinan Branch, No. 6 Huashan Road of Parent Company	--	41,493,029.41	--	--	41,493,029.41
Technical transformation of WFAM	72,318,870.79	142,114,233.06	144,334,625.25	648,459.54	69,450,019.06
Technical transformation of WFLD	13,368,288.81	74,672,106.28	71,074,193.84	227,001.41	16,739,199.84
Technical transformation of Denmark IRD	23,293,601.39	60,594,550.01	1,807,090.77	--	82,081,060.63
Technical transformation of Italy VHIT	--	59,336,857.04	11,514,582.03	--	47,822,275.01
Total	299,454,567.00	942,154,209.92	827,619,032.14	3,026,938.13	410,962,806.65

Following table:

In RMB

Item	Proportion of accumulated project input to budget (%)	Project progress (%)	Accumulated amount of capitalized interest	Wherein: the capitalized amount of interest in the current period	Current interest capitalization rate (%)	Source of funds
Technical transformation of parent company	--	--	--	--	--	Company accumulation funds
Lot 103 phase V of the parent company	--	--	--	--	--	Company accumulation funds
WFMS rebuilding of the parent company	--	--	--	--	--	Company accumulation funds
Renovation of Xinan Branch, No. 6 Huashan Road of Parent Company	--	--	--	--	--	Company accumulation funds
Technical transformation of WFAM	--	--	--	--	--	Company accumulation funds
Technical transformation of WFLD	--	--	--	--	--	Company accumulation funds
Technical transformation of Denmark IRD	--	--	--	--	--	Company accumulation funds
Technical transformation of Italy VHIT	--	--	--	--	--	Company accumulation funds
Total						

(3) The provision for impairment of construction projects

Nil

16. Right-of-use assets

In RMB

Item	Building	Mechanical equipment	Total
I. Original book value:			
1. Opening balance	17,604,684.01	21,763,912.85	39,368,596.86
2. Current increased	15,589,326.89	15,206,270.58	30,795,597.47
(1) Increased lease	13,711,753.69	15,206,270.58	28,918,024.27
(2) Increased by combination	1,877,573.20		1,877,573.20
3. Current decreased	--	12,268,137.32	12,268,137.32
(1) Transfer to own assets	--	12,268,137.32	12,268,137.32
4. Conversion of foreign currency financial statement	1,222,038.96	319,399.52	1,541,438.48
5. Ending balance	34,416,049.86	25,021,445.63	59,437,495.49
II. Accumulated depreciation			

1. Opening balance	4,140,756.41	12,079,434.87	16,220,191.28
2. Current increased	6,596,209.61	4,961,207.02	11,557,416.63
(1) Accrued	5,526,140.33	4,961,207.02	10,487,347.35
(2) increased by combination	1,070,069.28		1,070,069.28
3. Current decreased	--	10,448,678.64	10,448,678.64
(1) Transfer to own assets	--	10,448,678.64	10,448,678.64
4. Conversion of foreign currency financial statement	298,972.97	-55,507.13	243,465.84
5. Ending balance	11,035,938.99	6,536,456.12	17,572,395.11
III. Depreciation reserves			
1. Opening balance	--	--	--
2. Current increased	--	--	--
(1) Accrued	--	--	--
3. Current decreased	--	--	--
(1) Disposal	--	--	--
4. Translation of foreign currency statements	--	--	--
5. Ending balance	--	--	--
IV. Book value			
1. Ending Book value	23,380,110.87	18,484,989.51	41,865,100.38
2. Opening Book value	13,463,927.60	9,684,477.98	23,148,405.58

17. Intangible assets

(1) Intangible assets

In RMB

Item	Land use right	Computer software	Trademark and trademark license	Patent and non-patent technology	Total
I. Original book value					
1. Opening balance	381,012,520.44	123,152,207.22	41,597,126.47	181,889,330.47	727,651,184.60
2. Current increased	854,610.18	35,211,964.82		59,548,754.53	95,615,329.53
(1) Purchase	--	1,689,742.12		3,804,434.00	5,494,176.12
(2) Construction in progress	--	25,168,225.22			25,168,225.22
(3) Increased by combination	--	8,353,997.48		50,744,320.53	59,098,318.01
(4) Shareholders' capital contribution				5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
(5) Transfer from rental to self use	854,610.18				854,610.18
3. Current decreased	--	2,578,043.96			2,578,043.96
(1) Disposal or scrapping	--	2,578,043.96			2,578,043.96
(2) Other	--				

4. Conversion of foreign currency financial statement		545,533.29		6,297,657.07	6,843,190.36
5. Ending balance	381,867,130.6 2	156,331,661.37	41,597,126.47	247,735,742.07	827,531,660.53
II. accumulated amortization					
1. Opening balance	103,617,738.0 3	92,880,072.81	9,709,000.00	64,204,353.94	270,411,164.78
2. Current increased	8,701,768.78	28,089,883.82		15,612,492.50	52,404,145.10
(1) Amortization	8,381,891.20	23,420,202.87		15,612,492.50	47,414,586.57
(2) Transfer from rental to self use	319,877.58				319,877.58
(3) increased by combination		4,669,680.95			4,669,680.95
3. Current decreased		2,578,043.96			2,578,043.96
(1) Disposal or scrapping		2,578,043.96			2,578,043.96
(2) Other					
4. Conversion of foreign currency financial statement		251,033.39		2,326,306.00	2,577,339.39
5. Ending balance	112,319,506.8 1	118,642,946.06	9,709,000.00	82,143,152.44	322,814,605.31
III. Depreciation reserves					
1. Opening balance	--	--	16,646,900.00	--	16,646,900.00
2. Current increased	--	427,123.63	--	--	427,123.63
(1) Accrued	--	--	--	--	--
(2) Increased by combination		427,123.63			427,123.63
3. Current decreased	--	--	--	--	--
(1) Disposal or scrapping	--	--	--	--	--
(2) Other	--	--	--	--	--
4. Conversion of foreign currency financial statement	--	15,043.67	--	--	15,043.67
5. Ending balance	--	442,167.30	16,646,900.00	--	17,089,067.30
IV. Book value					
1. Ending Book value	269,547,623.8 1	37,246,548.01	15,241,226.47	165,592,589.63	487,627,987.92
2. Opening Book value	277,394,782.4 1	30,272,134.41	15,241,226.47	117,684,976.53	440,593,119.82

(2) Land use right without property certification held: Nil

18. Goodwill

(1) Original book value of goodwill

In RMB

Item	Opening balance	Current increased	Translation of foreign currency statements	Ending balance
		The purchase price recovered in the current period		
Merged with WFTT	1,784,086.79	--	--	1,784,086.79
Merged with Borit	229,470,928.96	--	6,427,359.97	235,898,288.93
Total	231,255,015.75	--	6,427,359.97	237,682,375.72

(2) Reserve for goodwill impairment

1) Goodwill generated by merging Weifu TT:

In 2010, the company consolidated Weifu Tianli through a cash capital increase, and the goodwill is the part of the merger cost greater than the fair value share of Weifu Tianli's identifiable net assets. At the end of the period, the Company conducted an impairment test on goodwill to estimate the recoverable amount of the asset group related to goodwill based on the present value of future cash flows, that is, estimating the present value of future cash flows base on the financial budget for the next 5 years set by management and 12.39% discount rate, cash flows remain stable for years beyond the five-year budget. The asset group identified at the time of goodwill impairment test did not change.

The key parameters determined by goodwill impairment test are as follows: 18%-19% gross profit rate and 8%-11% growth rate of operating revenue in the forecast period are used as key parameters to calculate the present value of expected future cash flows of the asset group related to goodwill. Management determines these parameters based on historical conditions prior to the forecast period and its forecast of market development. After the test above, the Company's goodwill does not need to draw impairment reserves.

2) Goodwill generated by merging Borit:

In 2020, the Company acquired 100.00% of Borit's equity by cash purchase, and goodwill is the amount of merger cost greater than the fair value share of Borit's identifiable net assets. According to the Asset Appraisal Report issued by Wanlong (Shanghai) Asset Appraisal Co., LTD. (Wanlong Appraisal Word (2023) No. 40032). The recoverable value of the company's goodwill combined with Borit in the asset group is RMB 324.22 million, which is higher than the book value of RMB 311.24 million, so there is no impairment loss of goodwill.

19. Long-term deferred expense

In RMB

Item	Opening balance	Current increased	Amortized in the Period	Other decrease	Ending balance
Decoration costs etc.	15,304,783.57	18,381,792.34	5,676,279.94	575,939.87	28,586,235.84

20. Deferred income tax assets/Deferred income tax liabilities

(1) Deferred income tax assets that are not offset

In RMB

Item	Ending balance		Opening balance	
	Deductible temporary difference	Deferred income tax assets	Deductible temporary difference	Deferred income tax assets
Bad debt provision	79,078,766.93	11,972,961.27	87,681,266.17	13,383,420.21
Inventory depreciation reserve	299,752,548.93	46,412,618.47	224,955,223.94	37,688,819.01
Depreciation reserves of fixed assets	70,008,612.21	12,701,929.36	57,218,038.14	8,677,481.50
Depreciation reserves of intangible assets	16,646,900.00	2,497,035.00	16,646,900.00	2,497,035.00
Deferred income	222,850,907.79	33,668,167.75	295,502,674.12	44,620,545.44
Unrealized profit from insider transactions	43,939,348.59	8,056,161.37	65,251,129.55	10,531,677.19
Payable salary, accrued expenses etc.	849,436,667.00	139,593,056.66	1,236,037,621.62	188,472,847.67
Depreciation assets, amortization difference	25,570,352.82	4,153,581.52	54,047,597.49	8,868,412.34
Deductible loss	942,706,826.57	142,138,790.82	53,658,338.05	11,465,129.69
Equity incentive	3,066,582.11	459,987.32	80,742,533.73	12,498,678.30
Fiscal and tax differences for leasing business	1,345,462.74	234,721.68	378,997.84	72,554.36
Total	2,554,402,975.69	401,889,011.22	2,172,120,320.65	338,776,600.71

(2) Deferred income tax liabilities that are not offset

In RMB

Item	Ending balance		Opening balance	
	Taxable temporary differences	Deferred income tax liabilities	Taxable temporary differences	Deferred income tax liabilities
The difference between the fair value and taxation basis of WFTT assets in a merger not under the same control	10,192,264.15	1,528,839.60	10,660,027.75	1,599,004.14
The difference between the fair value	61,131,061.24	13,448,833.47	68,854,748.78	15,148,044.73

and taxation basis of IRD assets in a merger not under the same control				
The difference between the fair value and taxation basis of Borit assets in a merger not under the same control	21,378,918.49	5,344,729.59	25,246,551.70	6,311,637.91
The difference between the fair value and taxation basis of VH business in a merger not under the same control	59,291,649.88	14,229,995.98	--	--
Change of fair value of transaction financial asset	161,415,403.78	24,226,534.89	318,337,329.74	47,794,985.96
Accelerated depreciation of fixed assets	700,548,497.31	107,631,856.23	294,934,456.08	48,772,268.60
Total	1,013,957,794.85	166,410,789.76	718,033,114.05	119,625,941.34

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

In RMB

Item	Trade-off between the deferred income tax assets and liabilities	Ending balance of deferred income tax assets or liabilities after off-set	Trade-off between the deferred income tax assets and liabilities at period-begin	Opening balance of deferred income tax assets or liabilities after off-set
Deferred income tax assets	-126,261,238.77	275,627,772.45	-96,528,406.14	242,248,194.57
Deferred income tax liabilities	-126,261,238.77	40,149,550.99	-96,528,406.14	23,097,535.20

(4) Details of unrecognized deferred income tax assets

In RMB

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance	Note
Bad debt reserve	1,648,602,163.32	216,982.72	It is uncertain whether enough taxable income can be obtained in the future
Inventory depreciation reserve	34,557,558.55	8,144,910.46	It is uncertain whether enough taxable income can be obtained in the future
Loss from subsidiary	529,884,134.82	279,247,744.04	It is uncertain whether enough taxable income can be obtained in the future
Depreciation reserves of fixed assets	129,931,549.17	33,509,152.13	It is uncertain whether enough taxable income can be obtained in the future
Depreciation reserves of intangible assets	442,167.30	--	It is uncertain whether enough taxable income can be obtained in the future
Other equity instrument investment	13,600,000.00	13,600,000.00	Due to the uncertainty of obtaining evidence required by tax authorities
Equity incentive	--	2,304,871.81	It is uncertain whether enough taxable income can be obtained in the future
Total	2,357,017,573.16	337,023,661.16	

(5) Deductible losses of unrecognized deferred income tax assets expired in following years

In RMB

Maturity year	Ending amount	Opening amount	Note
2022	--	3,781,066.93	Operating loss occurs in domestic subsidiaries
2023	2,380,501.89	1,171,973.53	Operating loss occurs in domestic subsidiaries
2024	12,087,441.12	18,520,699.71	Operating loss occurs in domestic subsidiaries
2025	12,140,693.54	12,151,503.80	Operating loss occurs in domestic subsidiaries
2026	46,418,486.83	22,596,818.84	Operating loss occurs in domestic subsidiaries
2027 and the following years	160,833,781.13	--	Operating loss occurs in domestic subsidiaries
No expiration period	296,023,230.31	221,025,681.23	Operating loss occurs in overseas subsidiaries
Total	529,884,134.82	279,247,744.04	

21. Other non-current assets

In RMB

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
Engineering equipment paid in advance	239,775,014.10	267,941,354.57
Contract acquisition cost	19,855,422.27	--
Large deposit certificates with a maturity of more than one year	220,000,000.00	--
Total	479,630,436.37	267,941,354.57

22. Short-term borrowings

(1) Category of short-term borrowings

In RMB

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
Credit loan	3,511,504,373.65	1,264,241,086.57
Guaranteed Loan	89,074,800.00	72,197,000.00
Bill financing	--	100,000,000.00
Interest payable	3,797,354.17	1,520,119.98
Total	3,604,376,527.82	1,437,958,206.55

(2) Overdue short-term loans without payment

The total amount of overdue short-term loans at the end of the period is RMB 0.

23. Derivative financial liabilities

Item	Ending balance	In RMB
		Opening balance
Forward settlement and sales of foreign exchange	747,115.75	--

24. Note payable

(1) Notes payable are listed by category

Category	Ending balance	In RMB
		Opening balance
Bank acceptance bill	1,411,089,606.00	1,760,032,216.30

Other explanation:

A deposit of 24,368,385.65 yuan and pledge notes receivable of 613,245,787.39 yuan have been paid for the issuance of the banker's acceptance above.

(2) At the end of the current period, the total amount of matured but unpaid notes payable is 0 yuan.

25. Account payable

Item	Ending balance	In RMB
		Opening balance
Within one year	3,165,855,712.48	3,066,299,727.36
1-2 years	207,702,168.86	64,962,570.18
2-3 years	31,919,163.40	52,067,026.49
Over three years	49,123,978.86	23,324,378.56
Total	3,454,601,023.60	3,206,653,702.59

26. Accounts received in advance

(1) Accounts received in advance:

Item	Ending balance	In RMB
		Opening balance
Within one year	3,633,878.33	2,854,518.96
Total	3,633,878.33	2,854,518.96

(2) Important advances over 1 year:

Nil

27.Contract liabilities

(1) Contract liabilities

In RMB		
Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
Within one year	60,916,157.84	132,406,102.56
1-2 years	31,275,903.90	2,681,086.39
2-3 years	1,518,759.78	132,196.85
Over three years	1,139,261.71	1,208,250.59
Total	94,850,083.23	136,427,636.39

(2) Important contract liabilities over 1 year:

Nil

28.Wage payable

(1) Wage payable

In RMB				
Item	Opening balance	Current increased	Current decreased	Ending balance
I. Short-term compensation	207,822,331.67	1,204,097,708.74	1,170,045,281.42	241,874,758.99
II. Post-employment welfare- defined contribution plans	20,279,307.31	185,708,871.69	178,310,062.19	27,678,116.81
III. Dismissed welfare	1,245,327.09	1,396,110.65	1,668,237.41	973,200.33
IV. Incentive funds paid within a year	93,880,000.00		63,140,000.00	30,740,000.00
V. Other short-term welfare- Housing subsidies, employee benefits and welfare funds	16,661,536.63	4,526,219.46	5,019,445.98	16,168,310.11
Total	339,888,502.70	1,395,728,910.54	1,418,183,027.00	317,434,386.24

①Explanation to decrease in incentive funds paid within 1 year:

The decrease of incentive funds paid within a year in the current period of RMB 63.14 million includes a reclassification of employee compensation payable to long-term employee compensation payable of RMB 34,501,427.39, which is determined based on the company's future payment plan.

②Dismiss welfare:

The wages payable results from the implementation of inner retirement plan, and the amount paid in the next year is booked into such item.

(2) Short-term compensation

In RMB

Item	Opening balance	Current increased	Current decreased	Ending balance
1. Wages, bonuses, allowances and subsidies	197,176,934.90	956,189,963.48	925,104,100.52	228,262,797.86
2. Welfare for workers and staff	72,058.92	71,285,245.35	71,357,304.27	
3. Social insurance	192,691.73	70,075,762.32	69,988,910.42	279,543.63
Including: Medical insurance	172,605.50	57,511,916.86	57,441,697.79	242,824.57
Work injury insurance	16,653.30	6,718,325.13	6,707,580.23	27,398.20
Maternity insurance	3,432.93	5,845,520.33	5,839,632.40	9,320.86
4. Housing accumulation fund	656,874.00	83,027,391.00	82,898,538.00	785,727.00
5. Labor union expenditure and personnel education expense	9,611,229.93	16,982,993.17	16,634,110.11	9,960,112.99
6. Other short-term compensation - social security	112,542.19	6,536,353.42	4,062,318.10	2,586,577.51
Total	207,822,331.67	1,204,097,708.74	1,170,045,281.42	241,874,758.99

(3) Post-employment welfare- defined contribution plans

In RMB

Item	Opening balance	Current increased	Current decreased	Ending balance
1. Basic endowment premium	416,445.06	133,875,890.13	127,462,957.24	6,829,377.95
2. Unemployment insurance	25,533.44	4,031,116.95	4,020,171.98	36,478.41
3. Enterprise annuity	19,837,328.81	47,801,864.61	46,826,932.97	20,812,260.45
Total	20,279,307.31	185,708,871.69	178,310,062.19	27,678,116.81

Explanations on the Post-employment welfare- defined contribution plans:

The Company participates in the pension insurance and unemployment insurance plans established by government authorities by laws, a certain percentage of the social security fee regulated by the government will pay by the Company monthly for the plans. Other than the aforesaid monthly contribution, the Company takes no further payment obligation. The relevant expenditure is included in current profit or loss or cost of relevant assets when occurs. Found more of enterprise annuity in Note XIV-4 “Annuity plan”.

29. Tax payable

In RMB

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
Value-added tax	27,961,474.84	24,533,584.80
Corporation income tax	7,847,731.79	2,317,331.81
City maintaining & construction tax	1,546,043.92	1,750,188.23

Educational surtax	1,105,937.33	1,250,134.44
Individual income tax	6,846,289.60	3,528,037.22
Other (including stamp tax and local funds)	9,278,838.05	6,726,372.38
Total	54,586,315.53	40,105,648.88

30. Other account payable

Item	Ending balance	In RMB
		Opening balance
Interest payable	--	6,184.14
Dividends payable	--	25,671,100.00
Other accounts payable	198,990,948.23	334,228,033.32
Total	198,990,948.23	359,905,317.46

(1) Interest payable

Item	Ending balance	In RMB
		Opening balance
Other	--	6,184.14
Total	--	6,184.14

Major overdue interest: Nil

(2) Dividend payable

Item	Ending balance	In RMB
		Opening balance
Common stock dividend	--	25,671,100.00
Total	--	25,671,100.00

(3) Other account payable

1) Classification of other accounts payable according to nature of account:

Item	Ending balance	In RMB
		Opening balance
Deposit and margin	15,452,400.65	24,601,774.89
Social insurance and reserves funds that withholding	1,967,741.92	1,695,074.09
Intercourse funds of unit	25,512,145.98	33,562,145.98
Restricted stock repurchase obligations	138,495,060.00	269,101,020.00
Payable unpaid investment funds	13,308,176.65	--
Other	4,255,423.03	5,268,018.36
Total	198,990,948.23	334,228,033.32

2) Significant other payable with over one year:

Item	Ending balance	In RMB
		Notes
Nanjing Jidian Industrial Group Co., Ltd.	4,500,000.00	Intercourse funds
Restricted stock repurchase business	138,495,060.00	Restricted stock repurchase business

31. Non-current liabilities due within one year

Item	Ending balance	In RMB
		Opening balance
Long-term borrowings due within one year	2,000,000.00	27,744,527.80
Lease payments due within one year	12,044,793.34	6,318,273.66
Interest payable	240,555.56	25,972.22
Total	14,285,348.90	34,088,773.68

32. Other current liabilities

Item	Ending balance	In RMB
		Opening balance
Rebate payable	201,734,082.52	198,936,922.68
Pending sales tax	8,815,298.56	14,032,348.87
undue bill endorsed/discounted	1,214,398.69	
Total	211,763,779.77	212,969,271.55

33. Long-term borrowings

Item	Ending balance	In RMB
		Opening balance
Guaranteed loan	238,000,000.00	--
Total	238,000,000.00	--

34. Lease liability

Item	Ending balance	In RMB
		Opening balance
Lease Payments	31,589,277.20	15,795,469.25
Total	31,589,277.20	15,795,469.25

35. Long-term account payable

Item	Ending balance	In RMB
		Opening balance

Long-term account payable	12,520,000.00	13,750,000.00
Special accounts payable	18,265,082.11	18,265,082.11
Total	30,785,082.11	32,015,082.11

(1) Long-term account payable listed by nature

In RMB			
Item	Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
Hi-tech Branch of Nanjing Finance Bureau (note ①)	Financial support funds (2007)	--	1,230,000.00
Hi-tech Branch of Nanjing Finance Bureau (note ②)	Financial support funds (2008)	2,750,000.00	2,750,000.00
Hi-tech Branch of Nanjing Finance Bureau (note ③)	Financial support funds (2009)	1,030,000.00	1,030,000.00
Hi-tech Branch of Nanjing Finance Bureau (note ④)	Financial support funds (2010)	960,000.00	960,000.00
Hi-tech Branch of Nanjing Finance Bureau (note ⑤)	Financial support funds (2011)	5,040,000.00	5,040,000.00
Hi-tech Branch of Nanjing Finance Bureau (note ⑥)	Financial support funds (2013)	2,740,000.00	2,740,000.00
Total		12,520,000.00	13,750,000.00

Long-term account payable explanation:

Note ①: To encourage WFJN to enter Nanjing High-tech Technology Industry Development Zone, financial supporting capital is allotted by High-tech branch of Finance Bureau of Nanjing for supporting use, the term is from 17 September 2007 to 17 September 2022. Provided that the operation period in the zone is less than 15 years, financial supporting capital will be reimbursed. This support capital has been in use for 15 years in this period, so it has been transferred to other income.

Note ②: To encourage WFJN to enter Nanjing High-tech Technology Industry Development Zone, financial supporting capital is allotted by High-tech branch of Finance Bureau of Nanjing for supporting use, the term is from 10 November 2008 to 10 November 2023. Provided that the operation period in the zone is less than 15 years, financial supporting capital will be reimbursed.

Note ③: To encourage WFJN to enter Nanjing High-tech Technology Industry Development Zone, financial supporting capital is allotted by High-tech branch of Finance Bureau of Nanjing for supporting use, the term is from 27 October 2009 to 27 October 2024. Provided that the operation period in the zone is less than 15 years, financial supporting capital will be reimbursed.

Note ④: To encourage WFJN to enter Nanjing High-tech Technology Industry Development Zone, financial supporting capital is allotted by High-tech branch of Finance Bureau of Nanjing for supporting use, the term is from 27 December 2010 to 27 December 2025. Provided that the operation period in the zone is less than 15 years, financial supporting capital will be reimbursed.

Note ⑤: To encourage WFJN to enter Nanjing High-tech Technology Industry Development Zone, financial supporting capital is allotted by High-tech branch of Finance Bureau of Nanjing for supporting use, the term is from 28 December 2011 to 28 December 2026. Provided that the operation period in the zone is less than 15 years, financial supporting capital will be reimbursed.

Note ⑥: To encourage WFJN to enter Nanjing High-tech Technology Industry Development Zone, financial supporting capital is allotted by High-tech branch of Finance Bureau of Nanjing for supporting use, the term is from 18 December 2013 to 18 December 2028. Provided that the operation period in the zone is less than 15 years, financial supporting capital will be reimbursed.

(2) Special accounts payable

Item	In RMB	
	Opening balance	Ending balance
Removal compensation of subsidiary WFJN	18,265,082.11	18,265,082.11

Other explanation: In line with regulation of the house acquisition decision of People's government of Xuanwu District, Nanjing City, Ning Xuan Fu Zheng Zi (2012) No.001, part of the lands and property of WFJN needs expropriation in order to carry out the comprehensively improvement of Ming Great Wall. According to the house expropriation and compensation agreement in state-owned lands signed between WFJN and House Expropriation Management Office of Xuanwu District, Nanjing City, 19.71 million yuan in total are compensate, including operation losses from lessee 1.44 million yuan in total. The above compensation was received in last period and is making up for the losses from lessee, and the above lands and property have not been collected up to 31 December 2022.

35. Long-term wages payable

(1) Long-term wages payable

Item	In RMB	
	Ending balance	Opening balance
I. Post-employment benefits - Defined benefit plan net liabilities	20,380,744.73	--
II. Dismiss welfare	12,028,538.66	4,829,589.69
III. Other long-term welfare	169,323,760.89	215,252,333.50
Less: An incentive fund paid within one year	47,640,000.00	111,770,000.00
Other long term benefits - Incentive Fund balance	121,683,760.89	103,482,333.50
Total	154,093,044.28	108,311,923.19

(2) Defined benefit plan

Present value of defined benefit plan:

Item	In RMB	
	Current Amount	
I. Opening balance	19,594,011.39	
II. Cost of defined benefit plan booked into current profit and loss	38,706.27	
1. Current service cost	38,706.27	

III. Cost of defined benefit plan booked into other comprehensive income	399,165.06
1.Actuarial gains (losses are represented by “-”)	399,165.06
IV. Other changes	348,862.01
1.Welfare paid	-345,481.69
2.Translation difference of foreign currency statements	694,343.70
V. Ending balance	20,380,744.73

Planned assets: Nil

Other explanation: According to relevant regulations in Italy, the Trattamento di Fine Rapporto (TFR) system is established. VHIT shall calculate and offer severance to employees in accordance with employees’ employment period and taxable base salary when they leave or are dismissed. The plan predicts future cash outflows at the inflation rate and determines its present value at the discount rate. The above-mentioned benefit plan poses actuarial risks to VHIT, mainly including interest rate risk and inflation risk. The decrease in interest rates will lead to an increase in the present value of the defined benefit plan obligations. In addition, the present value of benefit plan obligations is related to the future payment standards of the plan, which are determined based on inflation rates. Therefore, an increase in inflation rate will also lead to an increase in planned liabilities.

37.Anticipated liability

In RMB		
Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
Product quality assurance	8,695,322.61	--
Investment losses in joint ventures	13,750.00	--
Environmental Protection Commitment	1,150,543.24	--
Pending litigation total	246,653.02	--
Total	10,106,268.87	--

38.Deferred income

In RMB					
Item	Opening balance	Current increased	Current decreased	Translation of foreign currency statements	Ending balance
Government grant	298,052,867.56	3,109,983.11	78,013,068.71	-25,803.18	223,123,978.78

Item with government grants involved:

In RMB						
Items	Opening balance	New grants in the Period	Amount reckoned into other income in the period	Translation of foreign currency statements	Ending balance	Assets related/Income related

Industrialization project for injection VE pump system with electronically controlled high pressure for less-emission diesel used	721,000.26	--	721,000.26	--	--	Asset/Income related
Appropriation on reforming of production line technology and R&D ability of common rail system for diesel by distributive high-voltage	6,318,348.62		781,651.38	--	5,536,697.24	Assets related
Fund of industry upgrade (2013)	60,520,000.00		41,809,808.31	--	18,710,191.69	Income related
R&D and industrialization of the high-pressure variable pump of the common rail system of diesel engine for automobile	3,817,474.67		1,117,613.70	--	2,699,860.97	Assets related
Research institute of motor vehicle exhaust after-treatment technology	648,660.17		530,870.24	--	117,789.93	Assets related
Fund of industry upgrade (2014)	36,831,000.00			--	36,831,000.00	Income related
New-built assets compensation after the removal of parent company	83,134,428.94		19,691,341.21	--	63,443,087.73	Assets related
Fund of industry upgrade (2016)	40,000,000.00			--	40,000,000.00	Income related
Guiding capital for the technical reform from State Hi-Tech Technical Commission	5,057,667.33		1,270,553.36	--	3,787,113.97	Assets related
Implementation of the variable cross-section turbocharger for diesel engine	5,882,788.71		1,628,355.53	--	4,254,433.18	Assets related
Demonstration project for intelligent manufacturing	652,381.50		220,493.70	--	431,887.80	Assets related
The 2 nd batch of provincial special funds for industry transformation of industrial and information in 2019	3,446,350.12		1,596,505.99	--	1,849,844.13	Assets related
Municipal technological reform fund allocation in 2020	4,143,406.07		616,309.46	--	3,527,096.61	Assets related
Strategic cooperation agreement funding for key enterprise of smart manufacturing in high-tech zone	4,450,869.59		1,076,250.73	--	3,374,618.86	Assets related
The 3 rd batch of	13,500,000.00			--	13,500,000.00	Assets related

provincial special funds for industry transformation of industrial and information in 2021	0.00					
Other	28,928,491.58	3,109,983.11	6,952,314.84	-25,803.18	25,060,356.67	Assets related/Income related
Total	298,052,867.56	3,109,983.11	78,013,068.71	-25,803.18	223,123,978.78	

Other explanation:

(1) Appropriation on industrialization project of electrical control and high voltage jet VE system of low emissions diesel: in September 2009, WFJN signed “Project Contract of Technology Outcome Transferring Special Capital in Jiangsu Province” with Nanjing Technical Bureau, according to which WFJN received appropriation 6.35 million yuan in 2009, 4.775 million yuan received in 2010 and 0.875 million yuan received in 2011. According to the contract, the attendance date of this project was: from October of 2009 to March of 2012. This contract agreed 62% of newly increased investment in project would be spent in fixed assets investment which are belongs to the government grand with assets/income concerned. In 2013, accepted by the science & technology agency of Jiangsu Province, and 4,789,997.04 yuan with income related was reckoned into current operation revenue directly; the 7,210,002.96 yuan with assets related was amortized during the predicted service period of the assets, and 721,000.26 yuan was written off in the Period.

(2) The appropriation for research and development ability of distributive high-pressure common rail system for diesel engine use and production line technological transformation project: according to XCJ No. [2010] 59, the Company has received special funds of 7.1 million yuan appropriated by Finance Bureau of Wuxi New District in 2011 and used for the Company’s research and development ability of distributive high-pressure common rail system for diesel engine use and production line technological transformation project; this appropriation belongs to government grants related to assets, amount of 781,651.38 yuan was written off based on the depreciation schedule of the related assets during the period.

(3) Industry upgrading funds (2013): In accordance with the document Xi Xin Guan Jing Fa [2013] No.379, Xi Xin Guan Jing Fa [2013] No.455, Xi Xin Guan Cai Fa [2013] No.128 and Xi Xin Guan Cai Fa [2013] No.153, the Company received funds of 60.52 million yuan appropriated for industry upgrading in 2013 and amount of 41,809,808.31 yuan was written off in the year.

(4) R&D and industrialization of the high pressure variable pump of the common rail system of diesel engine for automobile: the Company received appropriated for the project in 2013 with 8.05 million yuan in line with documents of Xi Ke Ji [2013] No.186, Xi Ke Ji [2013] No.208, Xi Cai Gong Mao [2013] No.104, Xi Cai Gong Mao [2013] No.138, Xi Ke Ji [2014] No.125, Xi Cai Gong Mao [2014] No.58, Xi Ke Ji [2014] No. 246 and Xi Cai Gong Mao [2014] No.162. the company received 8.05 million yuan, 3 million yuan and 0.45 million yuan respectively in 2013, 2014 and 2015; such funds belong to government grant with assets concerned, and shall be written off according to the depreciation process, amount of 1,117,613.70 yuan was written off in the year.

(5) Vehicle exhaust after-treatment technology research institute project: in 2012, the subsidiary WFLD has applied for equipment purchase assisting funds to Wuxi Huishan Science and Technology Bureau and Wuxi Science and Technology Bureau for the vehicle exhaust after-treatment technology research institute project. This declaration has been approved by Wuxi Huishan Science and Technology Bureau and Wuxi Science and Technology Bureau in 2012, and the company has received appropriation of 2.4 million yuan in 2012, and received appropriation of 1.6 million yuan in 2013. This appropriation belongs to government grants related to assets and will be written off according to the depreciation process, amount of 530,870.24 yuan was written off in the year.

(6) Industry upgrading funds (2014): In accordance with the document Xi Xin Guan Jing Fa [2014] No.427 and Xi Xin Guan Cai Fa [2014] No.143, the Company received funds of 36.831 million yuan appropriated for industry upgrading in 2014.

(7) New-built assets compensation after the removal of parent company: policy relocation compensation received by the Company, and will be written off according to the depreciation of new-built assets, amount of 19,691,341.21 yuan was written off in the year.

(8) Fund of industry upgrade (2016): In accordance with the document Xi Xin Guan Jing Fa [2016] No.585 and Xi Xin Fa [2016] No.70, the Company received funds of 40 million yuan appropriated for industry upgrading in 2016.

(9) Guiding capital for the technical reform from State Hi-Tech Technical Commission: In accordance with the document Xi Jing Xin ZH [2016] No.9 and Xi Cai GM [2016] No.56, the Company received a 9.74 million yuan for the guiding capital of technical reform (1st batch) from Wuxi for year of 2016, and belongs to government grant with assets concerned, and shall be written off according to the depreciation process, amount of 1,270,553.36 yuan was written off in the year.

(10) Implementation of the variable cross-section turbocharger for diesel engine: In accordance with the document YCZ Fa[2016] No.623 and “Strong Industrial Base Project Contract for year of 2017”, subsidiary WFTT received a specific subsidy of 16.97 million yuan in 2016 and of 760,000 yuan in 2018, the fund supporting strong industrial base project (made-in-China 2025) of central industrial transformation and upgrading 2016 from Ministry of Industry and Information Technology; It belongs to government grant with assets concerned, and shall be written off according to the depreciation process. Amount of 1,628,355.53 yuan was written off in the year.

(11) Demonstration project for intelligent manufacturing: under the Notice Relating to Selection of the Intelligent Manufacturing Model Project in Huishan District in 2016 (HJXF[2016]No.36), a fiscal subsidy of 3,000,000 yuan was granted by relevant government authority in Huishan district to our subsidiary WFLD in 2017 to be utilized for transformation and upgrade of WFLD’s intelligent manufacturing facilities. This subsidy belongs to government grant related to assets which shall be written off based on the depreciation progress of the assets. Amount of 220,493.70 yuan was written off in the year.

(12) The 2nd batch of provincial special funds for industry transformation of industrial and information in 2019: according to XCGM [2019] No. 121, the Company received a special fund of 5 million yuan in 2020. This subsidy was related to the “Weifu High-Technology New Factory Internet Construction” projects, and belonged to government grants related to assets. and shall be written off according to the depreciation process, amount of 1,596,505.99 yuan was written off in the year.

(13) Municipal technological reform fund allocation in 2020: according to XGXZH [2020] No. 16, the Company received 4.77 million yuan of municipal technological transformation fund project allocation in 2020, which was related to key technological transformation projects and belonged to government grants related to assets. and shall be written off according to the depreciation process. Amount of 616,309.46 yuan was written off in the year.

(14) Strategic cooperation agreement funding for key enterprise of smart manufacturing in high-tech zone: according to XXGXF [2020] No. 61, the Company received a related grant of 4.06 million yuan in 2020 and 0.7 million yuan received in the year, this grant was related to the intelligent transformation project and belonged to the government grants related to assets. and shall be written off according to the depreciation process, amount of 1,076,250.73 yuan was written off in the year.

(15) The 3rd batch of provincial special funds for industry transformation of industrial and information in 2021: according to the SCGM [2021] No.92, the government grant 13.5 million yuan received in 2021 was for the research, development and industrialization of membrane electrodes for high-performance automotive proton exchange membrane fuel cells, which was an assets related government grants.

39.Share

In RMB

Item	Opening balance	Change during the year (+/-)					Ending balance
		New shares issued	Bonus share	Shares transferred from capital reserve	Other-cancellation	Subtotal	
Total shares	1,008,659,570	--	--	--	-56,277	-56,277	1,008,603,293

Other explanation:

Decreased in share capital was due to the buy-back and cancellation of 56,277 restricted shares initially granted under the Restricted Shares Incentive Plan for year of 2020.

40.Capital reserve

In RMB

Item	Opening balance	Current increased	Current decreased	Ending balance
Capital premium	3,238,990,188.72	81,051,840.00	1,092,500.74	3,318,949,527.98
Other Capital reserve	132,353,984.10	28,116,895.55	81,051,840.00	79,419,039.65
Total	3,371,344,172.82	109,168,735.55	82,144,340.74	3,398,368,567.63

Other explanation:

(1) Share capital premium has increased RMB 81,051,840.00 in the Period, mainly because the capital reserves (other capital reserves) of the restricted stock unlocked during the waiting period are transferred into the capital premium; Share capital premium has decreased RMB 1,092,500.74 in the Period, mainly because the 56,277.00 shares for restricted stock incentive plan were repurchased and cancellation by the Company.

(2) Other capital reserve has increased RMB 28,116,895.55 in the reporting period, which is a net amount after deducting RMB 826,610.83 attributable to minority from RMB 28,943,506.38, the expenses of share-based payment settled by equity; Other capital reserve has decreased RMB 81,051,840.00 in the reporting period, which is because the amount of capital reserves (other capital reserves) recognized during the waiting period of the restricted stock unlocked in this period is transferred to the equity premium.

41. Treasury stock

In RMB

Item	Opening balance	Current increased	Current decreased	Ending balance
Stock repurchases	1,148,777.74	397,804,542.63	1,148,777.74	397,804,542.63
Repurchase obligation of restricted stock incentive plan	269,101,020.00	--	125,282,560.00	143,818,460.00
Total	270,249,797.74	397,804,542.63	126,431,337.74	541,623,002.63

Other explanations, including changes in the current period and explanations of the reasons for the changes:

Share buy-back: the increase of RMB 397,804,542.63 due to share buy-back by way of centralized bidding in 2022; The decrease of RMB 1,148,777.74 in the current period was caused by the cancellation of 56,277.00 shares remaining in the special securities account repurchased by the company's Restricted Stock Incentive Plan.

Repurchase obligation of restricted stock incentive plan: has decreased RMB 125,282,560.00 in the Period, mainly including two parts: ① the RMB 30,798,400.00 cash dividends received by restricted stock incentive recipients during the period; and ② RMB 94,484,160.00 is the repurchase and cancellation of 7,632,000.00 restricted shares, the first batch of unlocked in the company's restricted stock incentive plan by the Company as treasury stock.

42. Other comprehensive income

In RMB

Item	Opening balance	Current amount				Ending balance
		Account before income tax in the year	Less: income tax expense	Belong to parent company after tax	Belong to minority shareholders after tax	
I. Other comprehensive income that cannot be reclassified to profit or loss	16,008.80	-399,165.06	--	-399,165.06	--	-
Including: Other comprehensive income that cannot be transferred to profit or loss under the equity method	16,008.80	--	--	--	--	16,008.80
Remeasure changes in defined benefit plans	--	-399,165.06		-399,165.06	--	-
II. Other comprehensive income items which will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	-	36,234,199.53	--	36,234,199.53	--	-
Including: Conversion difference of foreign currency financial statement	-	36,234,199.53	--	36,234,199.53	--	-
Total	-	35,835,034.47	--	35,835,034.47	--	-
	36,746,344.60					911,310.13

43. Reasonable reserve

In RMB

Item	Opening balance	Current increased	Current decreased	Ending balance
Safety production costs	712,215.31	26,087,086.34	24,679,500.70	2,119,800.95

Other explanation:

(1) Instructions for the withdrawing of special reserves (safe production cost): According to the CZ [2022] No.136- Administrative Measures on the Withdrawing and Use of Enterprise Safety Production Expenses jointly issued by the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Work Safety, in the current period, the Company adopted excess retreat method for quarterly withdrawal by taking the actual operating income of the previous period as the withdrawing basis.

(2) Among the above safety production costs, including the safety production costs accrued by the Company in line with regulations and the parts enjoy by shareholders of the Company in safety

production costs accrued by subsidiary in line with regulations.

44.Surplus reserve

In RMB

Item	Opening balance	Current increased	Current decreased	Ending balance
Statutory surplus reserves	510,100,496.00	--	--	510,100,496.00

Other explanation:

Withdrawal of the statutory surplus reserves: Pursuit to the Company Law and Article of Association, the Company withdraws statutory surplus reserve on 10% of the net profit. No more amounts shall be withdrawal if the accumulated statutory surplus reserve takes over 50% of the registered capital.

45.Retained profit

In RMB

Item	Current period	Last period	Extract or assign proportions
Retained profits at the end of last year before adjustment	14,814,787,377.86	13,756,102,424.62	--
Adjust the total undistributed profit at the beginning of the period (increase +, decrease -)	--	--	--
Retained profits at the beginning of the year after adjustment	14,814,787,377.86	13,756,102,424.62	--
Add: The net profits belong to owners of patent company of this period	118,819,836.30	2,575,371,419.80	--
Less: Draw legal surplus reserve	--	--	--
Less: Withdraw employee rewards and welfare funds	4,526,219.46	4,081,359.92	--
Cash dividends payable	1,609,059,668.80	1,513,341,439.50	This year 16 yuan /10 shares, last year 15 yuan /10 shares
Common stock dividends converted into capital	--	--	--
Add: Net effect of disposal other equity instrument investment	--	736,332.86	
Retained profit at period-	13,320,021,325.90	14,814,787,377.86	

end			
-----	--	--	--

46. Operating income and cost

In RMB

Item	Current period		Last Period	
	Income	Cost	Income	Cost
Main operating	12,333,099,421.87	10,658,281,929.91	13,184,138,129.88	10,822,600,520.90
Other business	396,535,495.16	358,103,558.89	498,288,581.07	397,767,192.67
Total	12,729,634,917.03	11,016,385,488.80	13,682,426,710.95	11,220,367,713.57

47. Operating tax and extra

In RMB

Item	Current period	Last Period
City maintaining & construction tax	22,771,182.73	19,681,944.17
Educational surtax	16,273,199.41	14,058,531.57
Property tax	18,009,579.96	17,669,096.06
Land use tax	4,517,681.71	4,507,402.14
Vehicle use tax	19,195.41	27,218.52
Stamp duty	8,187,585.86	3,834,974.65
Other taxes	797,159.81	477,566.62
Total	70,575,584.89	60,256,733.73

48. Sales expenses

In RMB

Item	Current period	Last Period
Salary and wage related expense	59,134,720.55	56,098,840.97
Consumption of office materials and business travel charge	7,978,020.25	9,301,927.42
Warehouse charge	12,489,955.81	17,101,049.13
Three guarantees and quality cost	73,394,539.28	138,960,972.56
Business entertainment fee	16,300,099.96	28,210,881.07
Other	20,230,754.86	14,977,761.41
Total	189,528,090.71	264,651,432.56

49. Administration expenses

In RMB

Item	Current period	Last Period
Salary and wage related expense	312,885,696.17	322,167,980.30
Depreciation charger and long-term assets amortization	80,103,136.06	71,899,617.49
Consumption of office materials and	20,460,578.25	24,870,963.21

business travel charge		
Share-based payment	18,889,058.87	48,352,297.07
Other	154,048,004.97	144,581,292.17
Total	586,386,474.32	611,872,150.24

50.R&D expenses

In RMB		
Item	Current period	Last Period
Technological development expenses	581,488,711.88	595,406,951.64
Total	581,488,711.88	595,406,951.64

51.Financial expenses

In RMB		
Item	Current period	Last Period
Interest expenses	107,737,432.78	38,698,621.09
Note discount interest expenses	--	19,837,754.67
Less: interest income	41,020,724.48	41,478,845.32
Gains/losses from exchange	10,099,986.41	-1,982,034.19
Handling charges	5,510,921.05	4,987,752.59
Total	82,327,615.76	20,063,248.84

52.Other income

In RMB			
Item	Current period	Last Period	Amount booked into non-recurring profit or loss for the period
Government grants with routine operation activity concerned	111,670,734.77	69,734,194.44	111,670,734.77
VAT instant refund	--	2,460.01	--
Refund of individual income tax handling fee	994,662.50	1,540,317.23	994,662.50
Total	112,665,397.27	71,276,971.68	112,665,397.27

Details of government subsidies included in other income:

Subsidy project	Current amount	The amount of the previous period	Related to assets/income
Low - row diesel engine with electronic control high - pressure injection VE pump system industrialization project	721,000.26	721,000.30	Related to assets/income
Jiangsu Provincial Key Laboratory of Vehicle Exhaust Pollution Control (Engineering Center)	170,000.00	170,000.00	Related to assets/income
Wuxi Key Laboratory subsidy	70,000.00	70,000.00	Related to assets/income
Support Fund for Packaging Line Technology Improvement Project of Catalytic reduction System for Commercial Vehicles with an annual output of 140,000	259,000.00	259,000.00	Asset-related

Subsidy project	Current amount	The amount of the previous period	Related to assets/income
pieces (2014)			
Annual output of 300,000 units of four-cylinder engine supercharger technology renovation project	96,266.37	116,363.32	Asset-related
Annual output of 150,000 units of gasoline turbocharger project	24,239.76	58,175.42	Asset-related
Depreciation/amortization compensation for newly built assets after parent relocation	19,691,341.21	20,950,845.46	Asset-related
Wuxi Finance Bureau Central Infrastructure Investment Allocation (R&D Center)	--	714,285.73	Asset-related
Provincial science and technology innovation and achievements transformation guide fund	--	328,571.41	Asset-related
Annual 180000 pieces of commercial vehicle catalytic reduction system technical transformation	233,555.56	233,555.56	Asset-related
Automotive diesel engine high pressure common rail system of variable pump research and development and industrialization projects	1,117,613.70	1,510,144.21	Asset-related
Intelligent manufacturing demonstration project	220,493.70	196,718.10	Asset-related
Motor vehicle exhaust after-treatment technology research institute	530,870.24	565,067.04	Asset-related
Diesel engine is a variable cross-section implementation plan of the turbocharger	1,628,355.53	1,480,000.04	Asset-related
The technical reconstruction special funds	--	46,838.76	Related to assets/income
Annual 200000 gasoline engine units turbocharger technology renovation project	130,825.45	322,210.40	Asset-related
Annual 150000 gasoline engine units turbocharger	282,056.24	416,105.36	Asset-related
National high and new technology the ac technical transformation to guide capital	1,270,553.36	1,537,652.50	Asset-related
Industrial upgrading fund	47,459,608.31	642,169.73	Income related
2015 wuxi science and technology research and development institutions fund	140,000.00	420,000.00	Related to assets/income
Distribution of diesel engine with high pressure common rail system research and development ability and production line technological transformation projects	781,651.38	781,651.38	Asset-related
SCR and DPF aftertreatment system development grants	--	880,000.00	Income related
Standard of the VI alternative fuel cars and motorcycle emission control catalyst pollution emission control catalyst industry project	--	880,000.00	Income related
Anione	264,812.57	897,126.79	Income related
FIT-4-AMANDA	--	723,598.73	Income related
Neptune	357,572.17	772,048.44	Income related
2020 municipal technical renovation fund project appropriation	616,309.46	626,593.93	Asset-related
Particle Capture and Regeneration Technology Development Fund (Shandong University)	--	600,000.00	Asset-related
Parent company intelligent transformation project	--	3,780,000.00	Related to assets/income
International scientific and technological research and development cooperation projects	--	1,000,000.00	Related to assets/income
The second batch of provincial-level funds for industrial and information industry transformation in 2019	1,596,505.99	1,553,649.88	Asset-related
Financial support funds for enterprises attracting	--	3,740,400.00	Income related

Subsidy project	Current amount	The amount of the previous period	Related to assets/income
investment in 2020			
Borit research and development grant	35,419.76	1,411,156.80	Income related
ECOethylene	1,250,899.19	1,322,854.33	Income related
2021 provincial special subsidies for business development	--	2,551,200.00	Income related
People's Government of Jiangbei District on the recognition of 2020 Annual Economic Innovation Development Award	--	1,450,000.00	Income related
Project money (Weichai Power Co., LTD.)	--	1,590,000.00	Income related
Borit withholding return	1,400,901.38	991,481.10	Income related
Intelligent transformation and technology transformation guide funds	--	1,500,000.00	Income related
Steady work post subsidies	3,820,755.20	1,297,349.42	Income related
WFJN government assistance fund	1,230,000.00	1,250,000.00	Income related
Electronically controlled diesel engine fuel system intelligent management key technology research and development projects	680,983.13	--	Income related
The SPV tax credits	3,338,966.48	--	Income related
Selection of Top 50 Enterprises in Ningbo Jiangbei District	1,030,000.00	--	Income related
Sme development funds	2,000,000.00	--	Income related
Special funds for high-quality development	1,000,000.00	--	Income related
Strategic cooperation Agreement for key enterprises of intelligent manufacturing in High-tech Zone	1,076,250.73	--	Income related
Tongliang District investment enterprises 2021 annual industrial development funds	6,913,300.00	--	Income related
Training subsidy	432,575.00	785,880.00	Income related
Talent policy subsidy	1,135,000.00	--	
Other	8,663,052.64	8,590,500.30	Related to assets/income
Total	111,670,734.77	69,734,194.44	

53. Investment income

Item	In RMB	
	Current period	Last period
Income of long-term equity investment calculated based on equity method	1,636,986,684.96	1,632,117,748.78
Investment income from disposal of long-term equity investments	--	8,701,134.99
Investment income from holding financial assets available for sales	216,491,612.58	314,664,249.00
Dividend income obtained from other equity instrument investments during the holding period	683,455.00	--
Investment income from the disposal of trading financial assets	137,682.59	--

Recognition of profit and loss from financing discount of receivables	-5,153,934.63	--
Interest payments on discounted bills	--	-959,296.18
Total	1,849,145,500.50	1,954,523,836.59

54. Income from change of fair value

Sources	In RMB	
	Current period	Last period
Changes in the fair value of wealth management products	-12,803,609.57	-380,318.88
Changes in the fair value of the stocks of listed companies held-excluding the stocks of listed companies that are included in other equity instrument investments	-144,072,026.77	-38,709,334.89
Changes in fair value of foreign exchange contracts	-747,115.75	-1,180,680.04
Total	-157,622,752.09	-40,270,333.81

55. Credit impairment loss

Item	In RMB	
	Current period	Last period
Bad debt loss	-1,645,881,142.40	4,059,750.80
Total	-1,645,881,142.40	4,059,750.80

56. Asset impairment loss

Item	In RMB	
	Current period	Last period
Loss of inventory falling price	-181,610,433.12	-134,434,667.54
Impairment loss of fixed assets	--	-3,682,648.26
Total	-181,610,433.12	-138,117,315.80

57. Income from assets disposal

Item	In RMB		
	Current period	Last period	Amount reckoned into current non-recurring gains/losses
Income from disposal of non-current assets	3,687,970.49	6,580,346.41	3,687,970.49
Losses from disposal of non-current assets	-1,701,165.96	-2,648,002.34	-1,701,165.96
Total	1,986,804.53	3,932,344.07	1,986,804.53

58. Non-operating income

Item	Current period	Last Period	In RMB
			Amount reckoned into current non-recurring gains/losses
Payables that do not require payment	2,048,698.72	--	2,048,698.72
Price difference for business combinations not under the same control	3,181,563.57	--	3,181,563.57
Liquidated damages and compensation income	281,760.53	397,361.84	281,760.53
Other	187,745.22	258,840.23	187,745.22
Total	5,699,768.04	656,202.07	5,699,768.04

59. Non-operating expense

Item	Current period	Last Period	In RMB
			Amount reckoned into current non-recurring gains/losses
Non-current assets disposal losses	2,135,371.43	24,984,204.92	2,135,371.43
Including: loss on scrapping of fixed assets	2,135,371.43	24,615,193.78	2,135,371.43
Loss on scrapping of intangible assets	--	369,011.14	--
Donation	5,013,500.00	237,041.06	5,013,500.00
Other	562,788.63	288,323.89	562,788.63
Total	7,711,660.06	25,509,569.87	7,711,660.06

60. Income tax expense

(1) Income tax expense

Item	In RMB	
	Current period	Last period
Payable tax in current period	11,061,046.36	140,397,942.05
Adjusted the previous income tax	2,032,113.63	941,390.84
Increase/decrease of deferred income tax assets	-56,032,739.30	-54,019,435.84
Increase/decrease of deferred income tax liability	31,608,004.40	3,675,792.90
Income tax expense	-11,331,574.91	90,995,689.95

(2) Adjustment on accounting profit and income tax expenses

Item	In RMB
	Current period

Total profit	179,614,433.34
Income tax measured by statutory/applicable tax rate	26,942,165.00
Impact by different tax rate applied by subsidies	-178,056,001.37
Adjusted the previous income tax	2,032,113.63
Impact by non-taxable revenue	-249,319,108.30
Impact on cost, expenses and losses that unable to deducted	11,515,020.27
Impact on the use of deductible losses or deductible differences on deferred tax assets not recognized in the prior period	-3,778,371.61
Impact on the deductible temporary differences or deductible losses of the un-recognized deferred income tax assets in the Period	455,617,403.14
Impact on additional deduction	-104,482,259.45
Other	28,197,463.78
Total	-11,331,574.91

61. Other comprehensive income

See Note V-42. "Other comprehensive income".

62. Items of cash flow statement

(1) Other cash received in relation to operation activities:

Item	In RMB	
	Current period	Last period
Interest income	41,020,724.48	41,478,845.32
Government grants	32,507,707.23	38,578,031.24
Margin on operation bill	170,000.00	3,237,920.90
Capital inflow of WFTR "platform trade" business portfolio	3,604,252,294.46	--
Other	4,898,138.17	2,873,765.53
Total	3,682,848,864.34	86,168,562.99

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

Item	In RMB	
	Current period	Last period
Cash cost	571,583,226.93	628,017,019.32
Capital outflow of WFTR "platform trade" business portfolio	6,345,751,426.41	--
Other	37,760,946.39	20,190,804.06
Total	6,955,095,599.73	648,207,823.38

(3) Cash received from other investment activities:

Item	In RMB	
	Current period	Last period

The contingent consideration received for the purchase of Borit's equity	--	1,136,214.91
Other	--	544,552.00
Total	--	1,680,766.91

(4) Cash paid related with investment activities:

In RMB		
Item	Current period	Last period
Deposit paid for the purchase of VHCN	136,739,145.73	--
Payment of foreign exchange contract deposit	9,492,968.77	--
Total	146,232,114.50	--

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

In RMB		
Item	Current period	Last period
Borrowings received by WFLD	--	5,470,000.00
Total	--	5,470,000.00

(6) Cash paid related with financing activities:

In RMB		
Item	Current period	Last period
Repayment of loans to non-financial enterprises	163,470,112.06	--
National debt paid transfer to loans	--	339,090.00
Borrowing return by WFLD	5,470,000.00	5,470,000.00
Lease payments	19,302,140.88	7,718,867.54
Repurchase of A shares	397,804,542.63	--
Shares repurchase and cancellation for restricted stock incentive plan and handling charge	5,323,400.00	4,068,729.06
Total	591,370,195.57	17,596,686.60

63. Supplementary information to statement of cash flow

(1) Supplementary information to statement of cash flow:

In RMB		
Supplementary information	Current period	Last Period
1. Net profit adjusted to cash flow of operation activities:		
Net profit	190,946,008.25	2,649,364,676.15
Add: Assets impairment provision	1,827,491,575.52	134,057,565.00
Depreciation of fixed assets, consumption of oil assets and depreciation of productive biology assets	423,381,573.22	399,184,362.08
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	10,487,347.35	8,672,462.76

Amortization of intangible assets	47,414,586.57	42,460,206.35
Amortization of long-term deferred expenses	5,676,279.94	4,800,457.79
Loss from disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets	-1,986,804.53	-3,932,344.07
Losses on scrapping of fixed assets	2,135,371.43	24,984,204.92
Gain/loss of fair value changes	157,622,752.09	40,270,333.81
Financial expenses	106,707,239.68	31,368,748.20
Investment loss	-1,874,322,320.27	-1,944,475,801.41
Decrease of deferred income tax asset	-56,032,739.30	-54,019,435.84
Increase of deferred income tax liability	31,608,004.40	3,675,792.90
Decrease of inventory	1,073,359,311.32	-723,297,146.60
Decrease of operating receivable accounts	-3,936,816,340.90	1,615,814,968.48
Increase of operating payable accounts	-608,366,974.35	-1,676,121,153.69
Other	24,952,480.15	74,904,696.58
Net cash flows arising from operating activities	-2,575,742,649.43	627,712,593.41
2. Net change of cash and cash equivalents:		
Balance of cash at period end	2,277,117,604.82	1,094,018,936.73
Less: Balance of cash equivalent at year-begin	1,094,018,936.73	944,946,018.70
Add: Balance at year-end of cash equivalents	--	--
Less: Balance at year-begin of cash equivalents	--	--
Net increase of cash and cash equivalents	1,183,098,668.09	149,072,918.03

(2) Net cash payment for the acquisition of a subsidiary in the period:

In RMB

Item	Amount
Cash or cash equivalents paid in the current period for business mergers occurring in the current period	182,950,038.25
Less: Cash and cash equivalents held by the Company on the date of purchase	112,759,708.54
Total	70,190,329.71

(3) Net cash received from the disposal of subsidiaries:

In RMB

Item	Amount
Cash or cash equivalents received during the period due to the disposition of subsidiaries in current periods	--
Less: Cash and cash equivalents held by the Company at the date of loss of control	--
Add: Cash or cash equivalents received during the period due to the disposition of subsidiaries in previous periods	136,787,298.86
Total	136,787,298.86

Other explanation:

Net cash received for disposal of subsidiaries during the period is that VHIT disposed its subsidiary before October 31, 2022 and received the equity disposal payment in December 2022.

(4) Constitution of cash and cash equivalent

In RMB

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
I. Cash	2,277,117,604.82	1,094,018,936.73
Including: Monetary funds	51,818.51	150,438.79
Bank deposit that is readily available for payment	2,277,065,786.31	1,093,868,497.94
Funds in other currencies that are readily available for	--	--
II. Cash equivalents	--	--
Including: Bond investment that matures within 3 months	--	--
III. Ending cash and cash equivalents balance	2,277,117,604.82	1,094,018,936.73
Including: Use of restricted cash and cash equivalents by the parent company or subsidiaries within the Group	--	--

Other explanation:

The difference between bank deposits available for payment at any time and the bank deposits in Note V. 1 “Monetary Funds” is the Company's fixed deposits in the bank.

64.Assets with ownership or use right restricted

In RMB

Item	Ending book value	Restriction reason
Monetary funds	18,840,000.00	Forex Contracts USD Margin
Monetary funds	24,368,385.65	Security deposit for drawing banker's acceptance
Monetary funds	7,487,250.00	IRD performance bond
Monetary funds	199,660.00	Cash deposit for Mastercard
Monetary funds	180,000.00	Court freezing
Monetary funds	5,000.00	ETC freezing
Note receivable	82,908,186.94	Notes pledge for bank acceptance
Receivables financing	530,337,600.45	Notes pledge for bank acceptance
Total	664,326,083.04	

65.Item of foreign currency

(1) Item of foreign currency

In RMB

Item	Closing balance of foreign currency	Rate of conversion	Ending RMB balance converted
Monetary funds			
Including: USD	21,346,973.12	6.9646	148,673,128.99
EUR	48,296,719.62	7.4229	358,501,720.07
HKD	17,293,992.68	0.89327	15,448,204.84
JPY	46,929,606.00	0.052358	2,457,140.31
DKK	111,164,111.86	0.9983	110,975,132.87

Account receivable			
Including: USD	4,732,628.22	6.9646	32,960,862.50
EUR	27,066,494.35	7.4229	200,911,880.92
JPY	13,084,572.00	0.052358	685,082.02
DKK	6,966,207.98	0.9983	6,954,365.43
Other account receivables			
Including: DKK	2,035,772.98	0.9983	2,032,312.17
Short-term borrowings			
Including: USD	457,403.05	6.9646	3,185,629.28
EUR	18,989,418.64	7.4229	140,956,555.62
Account payable			
Including: USD	885,151.79	6.9646	6,164,728.16
EUR	36,055,545.43	7.4229	267,636,708.17
JPY	50,362,512.00	0.052358	2,636,880.41
DKK	6,081,507.53	0.9983	6,071,168.97
GBP	2,450.00	8.3941	20,565.55
Other account payable			
Including: EUR	5,172.58	7.4229	38,395.54
DKK	151,513.30	0.9983	151,255.73
Non-current liabilities due within one year			
Including: USD	156,513.08	6.9646	1,090,051.00
EUR	496,988.78	7.4229	3,689,098.02
DKK	575,121.48	0.9983	574,143.77
Leasing liabilities			
Including: USD	386,008.72	6.9646	2,688,396.33
EUR	1,285,051.24	7.4229	9,538,806.85
DKK	11,525,669.67	0.9983	11,506,076.03

(2) Explanation on foreign operational entities:

Subsidiary of the Company, IRD, was established in Denmark in 1996. The 66% equity of IRD were acquired by the Company in cash in April 2019. In October 2020, the company acquired the remaining 34.00% equity of IRD in cash, thus the Company holds 100% equity of IRD. IRD is denominated in Danish krone, and IRD is mainly engaged in R&D, production and sales of fuel cell components.

Subsidiary Borit was established in Belgium in 2010. The Company acquired 100% equity of Borit in cash in November 2020. Borit is denominated in Euro and engaged in R&D, production and sales of fuel cell components.

Subsidiary VHIT was established in Italy in 2000. The Company acquired 100.00% equity of VHIT in cash in October 2022. The company is denominated in Euro and engaged in R&D, production, and sales of vacuum and hydraulic pumps.

66. Government grants

(1) Government grants

In RMB

Category	Amount	Item	Amount reckoned in current gain/loss
Development of variable nozzle turbochargers that meet the requirements of National VI B	950,000.00	Deferred income, other income	424,674.33
2022 Technical Transformation Fund Allocation	990,000.00	Deferred income	--
Development of Turbochargers for Automotive Hybrid Engines	120,000.00	Deferred income	--
Subsidy funds for water-saving enterprises in the construction of water-saving carriers in Nanjing	110,000.00	Deferred income	--
Borit R&D subsidy	-22,124.54	Deferred income, other income	35,419.76
Annual output of 150,000 gasoline engine turbochargers	-40,300.00	Deferred income, other income	282,056.24
Neptune	250,509.22	Deferred income, other income	357,572.17
3 R	751,898.43	Other income	751,898.43
Job stabilization and expanding subsidy	3,820,755.20	Other income	3,820,755.20
Training subsidy	432,575.00	Other income	432,575.00
Talent policy subsidy	1,135,000.00	Other income	1,135,000.00
2021 Industrial Development Fund for Investment Attracting Enterprises in Tongliang District	6,913,300.00	Other income	6,913,300.00
BORIT withholding refund	1,400,901.38	Other income	1,400,901.38
Industrial upgrading fund	5,649,800.00	Other income	5,649,800.00
Special funds for high-quality development	1,000,000.00	Other income	1,000,000.00
Development funds for small and medium-sized enterprises	2,000,000.00	Other income	2,000,000.00
Selection of Top 50 Enterprises in Jiangbei District, Ningbo	1,030,000.00	Other income	1,030,000.00
Other	5,706,368.00	Other income	5,706,368.00
Financial discount	246,600.00	Financial expense	246,600.00
Total	32,445,282.69		

(2) Government grants rebate

In RMB

Item	Amount	Reason
Borit R&D subsidy	22,124.54	The company transferred out government subsidies expected to be refunded
Annual output of 150,000 gasoline engine turbochargers	40,300.00	Government recovery of duplicate subsidy funds
Total	62,424.54	

VI. Changes of consolidation scope (In RMB)

1. Enterprise combine not under the same control

(1) Enterprise combines not under the same control occurred in the period

In RMB								
Name of the purchased party	Date of equity acquisition	Cost of equity acquisition	Equity acquisition ratio	Method of acquiring equity	Purchase date	Basis for determining the purchase date	Income of the purchased party from the purchase date to the end of the period	Net profit of the purchased party from the purchase date to the end of the period
VHIT/VH CN(Collectively known as vacuum and hydraulic pump business)	Oct. 31, 2022	182,950,038.25	100%	Cash acquisition	Oct. 31, 2022	Transfer of control right	177,911,433.07	1,516,124.59

(2) Consolidation cost

In RMB	
Consolidation cost	Amount
--Cash	196,258,214.90
--Other	--
Total consolidated costs	196,258,214.90
Less: Fair value share of identifiable net assets obtained	199,439,778.47
The amount of goodwill/merger cost less than the fair value share of identifiable net assets obtained	3,181,563.57
--Other	--

(3) Book value of assets and liabilities of the merged party on the merger date

In RMB

	vacuum and hydraulic pump	
	Fair value on merge date	Book value on merge date
Assets:		
Monetary funds	112,759,708.54	112,759,708.54
Accounts receivable	176,472,824.41	176,472,824.41
Inventory	75,714,864.30	75,193,955.32
Fixed assets	171,076,046.21	163,063,849.08
Intangible assets	37,443,264.05	3,227,177.74
Prepayments	30,000.00	30,000.00
Other receivables	139,400,701.37	139,400,701.37
Other current assets	24,621,113.87	24,017,677.49
Construction in progress	64,268,995.00	64,268,995.00
Right-of-use assets	810,420.49	810,420.49
Deferred tax assets	7,079,671.21	7,079,671.21
Other non-current assets	19,478,954.99	19,478,954.99
Liabilities:		
Loan		
Payables	234,320,004.21	234,320,004.21
Deferred Tax Liability	10,415,727.84	
Contractual liabilities	3,921,267.48	3,921,267.48
Payable employee compensation	33,153,750.99	33,153,750.99
Taxes and fees payable	2,552,462.68	2,552,462.68
Other payables	304,829,051.67	304,829,051.67
Non-current liabilities due within one year	324,718.81	324,718.81
Other current liabilities	12,987,488.80	12,987,488.80
Lease liabilities	539,932.04	539,932.04
Long term employee compensation payable	27,863,535.89	27,863,535.89
Anticipated liabilities	10,940,385.19	10,940,385.19
Deferred income tax liabilities	14,239,001.21	
Net assets	199,439,778.47	154,371,337.88
Less: Minority shareholders' equity	--	--
Net assets acquired	199,439,778.47	154,371,337.88

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

Not available.

2. Enterprise combines under the same control

Nil

3. Reverse purchase

Nil

4. Disposal of subsidiaries

Nil

5.Changes in the scope of consolidation due to other reasons

In the Period, WFQL was jointly funded by the Company with IRD, BORIT, BOSCH and Wuxi High-Tech Zone New Dynamic Industrial Development Fund (Limited Partnership). The Company holds 45% equity directly and 30% equity indirectly via IRD and Borit. The Company is the actual controller of WFQL.

VII. Equity in other entity (In RMB)

1.Equity in subsidiary

(1) Constitute of enterprise group:

In RMB

Subsidiary	Main operation place	Registered place	Business nature	Directly share-holding ratio(%)	Indirectly share-holding ratio(%)	Voting proportion(%)	Acquired way
WFJN	Nanjing	Nanjing	Spare parts of internal-combustion engine	80.00	--	80.00	Enterprise combines under the same control
WFLD	Wuxi	Wuxi	Automobile exhaust purifier, muffler	94.81	--	94.81	Enterprise combines under the same control
WFMA	Wuxi	Wuxi	Spare parts of internal-combustion engine	100.00	--	100.00	Investment
WFCA	Wuxi	Wuxi	Spare parts of internal-combustion	100.00	--	100.00	Investment

			engine				
WFTR	Wuxi	Wuxi	Trading	100.00	--	100.00	Enterprise combines under the same control
WFSC	Wuxi	Wuxi	Spare parts of internal-combustion engine	66.00	--	66.00	Investment
WFTT	Ningbo	Ningbo	Spare parts of internal-combustion engine	98.83	1.17	100.00	Enterprise combines not under the same control
WFAM	Wuxi	Wuxi	Spare parts of internal-combustion engine	51.00	--	51.00	Enterprise combines not under the same control
WFLD (Wuhan)	Wuhan	Wuhan	Automobile exhaust purifier, muffler	--	60.00	60.00	Investment
WFLD (Chongqing)	Chongqing	Chongqing	Automobile exhaust purifier, muffler	--	100.00	100.00	Investment
WFLD (Nanchang)	Nanchang	Nanchang	Automobile exhaust purifier, muffler	--	100.00	100.00	Investment
WFAS	Wuxi	Wuxi	Smart car equipment	--	66.00	66.00	Investment
WFDT	Wuxi	Wuxi	Hub Motor	80.00	--	80.00	Enterprise combines not under the same control
WFQL	Wuxi	Wuxi	Fuel cell components	45.00	30.00	75.00	Investment
VHCN	Wuxi	Wuxi	Vacuum and hydraulic pump	100.00	--	100.00	Enterprise combines not under

							the same control
SPV	Denmark	Denmark	Investment	100.00	--	100.00	Investment
IRD	Denmark	Denmark	Fuel cell components	--	100.00	100.00	Enterprise combines not under the same control
IRD America	America	America	Fuel cell components	--	100.00	100.00	Enterprise combines not under the same control
Borit	Belgium	Belgium	Fuel cell components	--	100.00	100.00	Enterprise combines not under the same control
Borit America	America	America	Fuel cell components	--	100.00	100.00	Enterprise combines not under the same control
VHIT	Italy	Italy	Vacuum and hydraulic pump	--	100.00	100.00	Investment

(2) Important non-wholly-owned subsidiary:

In RMB

Subsidiary	Share-holding ratio of minority(%)	Gains/losses attributable to minority in the Period	Dividend announced to distribute for minority in the Period	Ending equity of minority
WFJN	20.00	17,248,806.27	66,468,437.62	210,600,503.32
WFSC	34.00	5,564,553.15	--	26,591,139.14
WFLD	5.19	7,744,005.93	--	147,668,021.86
WFAM	49.00	42,540,064.71	32,680,000.00	216,555,779.48
Total		73,097,430.06	99,148,437.62	601,415,443.80

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

In RMB

Subsidiary	Ending balance
------------	----------------

ry	Current assets	Non-current assets	Total assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Total liabilities
WFJN	858,419,058.16	577,359,266.26	1,435,778,324.42	346,383,138.63	35,181,853.60	381,564,992.23
WFSC	204,138,588.74	48,627,033.79	252,765,622.53	174,162,086.64	--	174,162,086.64
WFLD	4,869,373,661.60	1,412,237,671.12	6,281,611,332.72	3,512,116,686.68	218,075,518.79	3,730,192,205.47
WFAM	434,472,654.85	554,774,642.02	989,247,296.87	449,094,531.03	99,748,081.81	548,842,612.84
Total	6,366,403,963.35	2,592,998,613.19	8,959,402,576.54	4,481,756,442.98	353,005,454.20	4,834,761,897.18

Subsidiary	Opening balance					
	Current assets	Non-current assets	Total assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Total liabilities
WFJN	1,163,244,507.43	312,639,160.97	1,475,883,668.40	403,140,636.22	39,065,672.06	442,206,308.28
WFSC	216,066,879.24	46,302,741.60	262,369,620.84	200,467,446.49		200,467,446.49
WFLD	4,503,223,903.30	1,354,614,615.10	5,857,838,518.40	3,558,321,743.41	21,480,042.25	3,579,801,785.66
WFAM	413,380,063.83	483,832,825.41	897,212,889.24	450,194,211.90	59,932,162.99	510,126,374.89
Total	6,295,915,353.80	2,197,389,343.08	8,493,304,696.88	4,612,124,038.02	120,477,877.30	4,732,601,915.32

In RMB

Subsidiary	Current period			
	Operation Income	Net profit	Total comprehensive income	Cash flow from operation activity
WFJN	732,361,563.72	83,150,768.43	83,150,768.43	62,087,338.85
WFSC	387,505,622.39	16,361,964.13	16,361,964.13	-23,846,712.63
WFLD	5,937,549,034.42	265,352,997.31	265,352,997.31	87,740,237.63
WFAM	704,346,941.59	90,524,389.14	90,524,389.14	145,137,886.56
Total	7,761,763,162.12	455,390,119.01	455,390,119.01	271,118,750.41

Subsidiary	Last Period			
	Operation Income	Net profit	Total comprehensive income	Cash flow from operation activity
WFJN	825,822,469.06	96,549,390.54	96,549,390.54	79,645,579.97
WFSC	350,165,714.10	12,839,649.76	12,839,649.76	38,135,056.28
WFLD	6,527,268,564.43	337,097,184.96	337,114,070.10	-323,189,683.23
WFAM	641,120,626.61	81,627,198.42	81,627,198.42	53,533,412.73
Total	8,344,377,374.20	528,113,423.68	528,130,308.82	-151,875,634.25

(4) Significant restrictions on the use of enterprise group assets and pay off debts of the enterprise group

Nil

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

Nil

3. Equity in joint venture and associated enterprise

(1) Associated enterprise:

Joint venture or associated enterprise	Enterprise abbreviation	Main operation place	Registered place	Business nature	Share-holding ratio(%)		Accounting treatment on investment for joint venture and associated enterprise
					Directly	Indirectly	
Wuxi Weifu Environmental Catalysts Co., Ltd.	WFEC	Wuxi	Wuxi	Catalyst	--	49.00	Equity method
RBCD	RBCD	Wuxi	Wuxi	Internal-combustion engine accessories	32.50	1.50	Equity method
Zhonglian Automobile Electronics Co., Ltd.	Zhonglian Automobile	Shanghai	Shanghai	Internal-combustion engine accessories	20.00	--	Equity method
Wuxi Weifu Precision Machinery Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	WFPM	Wuxi	Wuxi	Internal-combustion engine accessories	20.00	--	Equity method
Changchun Xuyang Weifu Automobile Components Technology Co., Ltd.	Changchun Xuyang	Changchun	Changchun	Automobile components	--	34.00	Equity method
Precors GmbH	Precors	Germany	Germany	Fuel cell components	--	8.11	Equity method
Wuxi ChelianTianxia Information Technology Co., Ltd.	ChelianTianxia	Wuxi	Wuxi	Telematics services	8.83	--	Equity method
Lezhuo Bowei Hydraulic Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd	Lezhuo Bowei	Shanghai	Shanghai	Automobile components	50.00	--	Equity method

Holding shares ratio different from the voting right ratio: nil

Has major influence with less 20% voting rights hold, or has minor influence with over 20% (20% included) voting rights hold:

(1) Precors:

Wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company - Borit, holds 8.11% equity of Precors, Borit appointed a director to Precors. Though the representative, Borit can participate in the operation policies formulation of Precors, and thus exercise a significant influence over Precors.

(2) ChelianTianxia:

The Company holds 9.8452% equity of Chelian Tianxia, and appointed a director to Chelian Tianxia. Though the representative, the Company can participate in the operation policies formulation of Chelian Tianxia, and thus exercise a significant influence over Chelian Tianxi.

(2) Main financial information of the important associated enterprise:

In RMB

Item	Ending balance/Current amount		
	WFEC	RBCD	Zhonglian Automobile
Current assets	3,507,976,754.16	15,426,523,373.99	241,595,079.15
Including: cash and cash equivalents	813,874,175.27	10,773,921.81	225,052,854.96
Non-current assets	333,764,427.43	3,421,035,986.82	7,557,124,612.32
Total assets	3,841,741,181.59	18,847,559,360.81	7,798,719,691.47
Current liabilities	1,665,411,123.81	8,810,309,639.09	6,171,780.23
Non-current liabilities	493,618,200.85	--	2,517,670.77
Total liabilities	2,159,029,324.66	8,810,309,639.09	8,689,451.00
Minority shareholders' interests	--	--	--
Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent company	1,682,711,856.93	10,037,249,721.72	7,790,030,240.47
Share of net assets based on shareholding ratio	824,528,809.90	3,412,664,905.38	1,558,006,048.09
Adjustment item	--	--	--
-- Goodwill	--	267,788,761.35	1,407,265.96
-- Unrealized profit from internal trading	--	-20,692,355.48	--
--Other	--	-0.28	--
Book value of equity investment in associated enterprises	824,528,809.90	3,659,761,310.97	1,559,413,314.05
Fair value of equity investment for the affiliates with consideration publicly	--	--	--
Operating income	4,983,370,807.15	13,443,929,728.58	26,913,563.07
Financial expense	37,298,423.01	-12,919,599.29	-3,814,000.75
Income tax expense	43,882,305.71	494,166,513.51	4,465,983.95
Net profit	354,097,545.31	3,059,444,530.82	1,876,187,641.39
Net profit from discontinued operations	--	--	--
Other comprehensive income	--	--	--
Total comprehensive income	354,097,545.31	3,059,444,530.82	1,876,187,641.39
Dividends received from associated enterprise in the year	147,000,000.00	765,837,710.23	194,400,000.00

Other explanation

Adjustment item for other “-0.28”: the differential tail;

In RMB

Item	Opening balance/Last amount		
	WFEC	RBCD	Zhonglian Automobile
Current assets	4,359,756,878.88	14,697,384,325.87	71,871,241.06
Including: cash and cash equivalents	158,561,233.69	10,186,961.74	68,250,913.00
Non-current assets	344,385,727.94	3,080,929,311.51	6,819,520,183.89
Total assets	4,704,142,606.82	17,778,313,637.38	6,891,391,424.95
Current liabilities	2,858,118,635.51	8,623,318,592.84	2,970,685.68
Non-current liabilities	224,616,134.38	--	2,578,140.19
Total liabilities	3,082,734,769.89	8,623,318,592.84	5,548,825.87
Minority shareholders' interests	--	--	--
Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent company	1,621,407,836.93	9,154,995,044.54	6,885,842,599.08
Share of net assets based on shareholding ratio	794,489,840.10	3,112,698,315.15	1,377,168,519.82
Adjustment item	--	--	--
-- Goodwill	--	267,788,761.35	1,407,265.96
-- Unrealized profit from internal trading	--	-40,372,840.77	--
--Other	--	-0.28	-0.01
Book value of equity investment in associated enterprises	794,489,840.10	3,340,114,235.45	1,378,575,785.77
Fair value of equity investment for the affiliates with consideration publicly	--	--	--
Operating income	7,595,559,889.80	15,712,821,656.32	24,479,957.39
Financial expense	108,452,297.18	-56,513,383.09	-3,139,306.82
Income tax expense	51,379,165.70	674,071,693.78	3,579,421.41
Net profit	432,505,306.32	3,237,912,797.87	1,699,134,647.28
Net profit from discontinued operations	--	--	--
Other comprehensive income	34,459.46	--	--
Total comprehensive income	432,539,765.78	3,237,912,797.87	1,699,134,647.28
Dividends received from associated enterprise in the year	98,000,000.00	558,125,544.30	198,800,000.00

(3) Excess loss occurred in joint venture or associated enterprise:

Nil

(4) Unconfirmed commitment with joint venture investment concerned:

Nil

(5) Intangible liability with joint venture or associated enterprise investment concerned:

Nil

4. Financial summary for non-important Joint venture and associated enterprise

In RMB

Item	Ending balance/Current amount	Opening balance/Last amount
Joint venture:		
Total book value of investment	--	--
Amount based on share-holding ratio		
--Net profit	--	--
-- Other comprehensive income	--	--
--Total comprehensive income	--	--
Associated enterprise:		
Total book value of investment	239,114,674.05	204,764,926.80
Amount based on share-holding ratio		
--Net profit	7,198,399.91	-13,039,885.78
-- Other comprehensive income	--	--
--Total comprehensive income	7,198,399.91	-13,039,885.78

5. Major conduct joint operation

Nil

6. Structured body excluding in consolidate financial statement

Nil

VIII. Risk related with financial instrument

Main financial instrument of the Company including monetary funds, structured deposits, account receivable, equity instrument investment, financial products, loans, and account payable etc., more details of the financial instrument can be found in relevant items of Note VII. Risks concerned with the above-mentioned financial instrument, and the risk management policy takes for lower the risks are as follow:

Aims of engaging in the risk management is to achieve equilibrium between the risk and benefit, lower the adverse impact on performance of the Company to minimum standards, and maximized the benefit for shareholders and other investors. Base on the risk management targets, the basic tactics of the risk management is to recognized and analyzed the vary risks that the Company counted, established an appropriate risk exposure baseline and caring risk management, supervise the vary risks timely and reliably in order to control the risk in a limited range.

In business process, the risks with financial instrument concerned happen in front of the Company mainly including credit exposure, market risk and liquidity risk. BOD of the Company takes full charge of the risk management target and policy-making, and takes ultimate responsibility for the target of risk management and policy. Compliance department and financial control department manager and monitor those risk exposures to ensuring the risks are control in a limited range.

1. Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that one party of a financial instrument fails to perform its obligations, and resulting in the financial loss of other party. The company's credit risk mainly comes from monetary funds, structured deposits, note receivable, account receivable, other account receivables. The management has established an appropriate credit policy and continuously monitors the exposure to these credit risks.

The monetary funds and structured deposits held by the Company are mainly deposited in financial institutions such as commercial banks, the management believes that these commercial banks have higher credit and asset status, and have lower credit risks. The Company adopts quota policies to avoid credit risks to any financial institutions.

For accounts receivable, other receivables and bills receivable, the Company sets relevant policies to control the credit risk exposure. To prevent the risks, the company has formulated a new customer credit evaluation system and an existing customer credit sales balance analysis system. The new customer credit evaluation system aims at new customers, the company will investigate a customer's background according to the established process to determine whether to give the customer a credit line and the credit line size and credit period. Accordingly, the company has set a credit limit and a credit period for each customer, which is the maximum amount that does not require additional approval. The analysis system for credit sales balance of existing customers means that after receiving a purchase order from an existing customer, the company will check the order amount and the balance of the accounts owed by the customer so far, if the total of the two exceeds the credit limit of the customer, the company can only sell to the customer on the premise of additional approval, otherwise the customer must be required to pay the corresponding amount in advance. In

addition, for the credit sales that have occurred, the company analyzes and audits the monthly statements for risk warning of accounts receivable to ensure that the company's overall credit risk is within a controllable range.

The maximum credit risk exposure of the Company is the carrying amount of each financial asset on the balance sheet.

2. Market risk

Market risk of the financial instrument refers to the fair value of financial instrument or future cash flow due to fluctuations in the market price changes and produce, mainly includes the IRR, FX risk and other price risk.

(1) Interest rate risk (IRR)

IRR refers to the fluctuate risks on Company's financial status and cash flow arising from rates changes in market. IRR of the Company mainly related with the bank loans. In order to lower the fluctuate of IRR, the Company, in line with the anticipative change orientation, choose floating rate or fixed rate, that is the rate in future period will goes up prospectively, than choose fixed rate; if the rate in future period will decline prospectively, than choose the floating rate. In order to minor the bad impact from difference between the expectation and real condition, loans for liquid funds of the Company are choose the short-term period, and agreed the terms of prepayment in particular.

(2) Foreign exchange (FX) risk

FX risks refer to the losses arising from exchange rate movement. The FX risk sustain by the Company mainly related with the USD, EUR, SF, JPY, HKD, DKK except for the USD, EUR, SF, JPY, HKD and DKK carried out for the equipment purchasing of parent company and Autocam, material purchasing of parent company, technical service and trademark usage costs of parent company, the import and export of Weifu International Trade, operation of IRD, operation of Borit, and operation of VHIT and other main business of the Company are pricing and settle with RMB (yuan). In consequence of the foreign financial assets and liabilities takes minor ratio in total assets, the Company has small FX risk of the financial instrument, considered by management of the Company.

End as 31st December 2022, except for the follow assets or liabilities listed with foreign currency, assets and liabilities of the Company are carried with RMB

① Foreign currency assets of the Company till end of 31st December 2022:

In RMB

Item	Ending foreign currency balance	Convert rate	Ending RMB balance converted	Ratio in assets (%)
Monetary funds				
Including: USD	21,346,973.12	6.9646	148,673,128.99	0.52
EUR	48,296,719.62	7.4229	358,501,720.07	1.26
HKD	17,293,992.68	0.89327	15,448,204.84	0.05
JPY	46,929,606.00	0.052358	2,457,140.31	0.01
DKK	111,164,111.86	0.9983	110,975,132.87	0.39

Item	Ending foreign currency balance	Convert rate	Ending RMB balance converted	Ratio in assets (%)
Account receivable				
Including: USD	4,732,628.22	6.9646	32,960,862.50	0.12
EUR	27,066,494.35	7.4229	200,911,880.92	0.70
JPY	13,084,572.00	0.052358	685,082.02	--
DKK	6,966,207.98	0.9983	6,954,365.43	0.02
Other account receivables				
Including: DKK	2,035,772.98	0.9983	2,032,312.17	0.01
Total ratio in assets				3.08

② Foreign currency liability of the Company till end of 31st December 2022:

In RMB

Item	Ending foreign currency balance	Convert rate	Ending RMB balance converted	Ratio in assets(%)
Short-term borrowings				
Including: USD	457,403.05	6.9646	3,185,629.28	0.03
EUR	18,989,418.64	7.4229	140,956,555.62	1.40
Account payable				
Including: USD	885,151.79	6.9646	6,164,728.16	0.06
EUR	36,055,545.43	7.4229	267,636,708.17	2.65
JPY	50,362,512.00	0.052358	2,636,880.41	0.03
DKK	6,081,507.53	0.9983	6,071,168.97	0.06
GBP	2,450.00	8.3941	20,565.55	--
Other account payable				
Including: EUR	5,172.58	7.4229	38,395.54	--
DKK	151,513.30	0.9983	151,255.73	--
Non-current liabilities due within one year				
Including: USD	156,513.08	6.9646	1,090,051.00	0.01
EUR	496,988.78	7.4229	3,689,098.02	0.04
DKK	575,121.48	0.9983	574,143.77	0.01
Leasing liabilities				
Including USD	386,008.72	6.9646	2,688,396.33	0.03
EUR	1,285,051.24	7.4229	9,538,806.85	0.09
DKK	11,525,669.67	0.9983	11,506,076.03	0.11
Total ratio in liabilities				4.52

③ Other pricing risk

The equity instrument investment held by the Company with classification as transaction financial asset and other non-current financial assets are measured on fair value of the balance sheet date. The fluctuation of expected price for these investments will affect the gains/losses of fair value changes for the Company.

Furthermore, on the premise of deliberated and approved in 10th meeting of 8th session of the BOD, the Company exercise entrust financing with the self-owned idle capital; therefore, the Company has the risks of collecting no principal due to entrust financial products default. Aims at such risk, the Company formulated a “Management Mechanism of Capital Financing”, and well-defined the authority to entrust financial management, audit process, reporting system, Choice of trustee, daily monitoring and verification and investigation of responsibility, etc. In order to lower the adverse impact from unpredictable factors, the Company choose short-term and medium period for investment and investment product’s term is up to 5 years in principle; The variety of investment includes bank financial products, trust plans of trust companies, asset management plans of asset management companies, various products issued by securities companies, fund companies and insurance companies, etc.

3. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the capital shortage risk occurred during the clearing obligation implemented by the enterprise in way of cash paid or other financial assets. The Company aims at guarantee the Company has rich capital to pay the due debts, therefore, a financial control department is established for collectively controlling such risks. On the one hand, the financial control department monitoring the cash balance, the marketable securities which can be converted into cash at any time and the rolling forecast on cash flow in future 12 months, ensuring the Company, on condition of reasonable prediction, owes rich capital to paid the debts; on the other hand, building a favorable relationship with the banks, rationally design the line of credit, credit products and credit terms, guarantee a sufficient limit for bank credits in order to satisfy vary short-term financing requirements.

IX. Disclosure of fair value

1. Ending fair value of the assets and liabilities measured by fair value

In RMB

Item	Ending fair value			
	First level	Second level	Third level	Total
I. Sustaining measured by fair value				
(I) Financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are included in current profit or loss	146,039,262.82	186,608,914.00	3,712,781,392.05	4,045,429,568.87
1.Trading financial assets	146,039,262.82	--	2,572,781,392.05	2,718,820,654.87
(1)Investment in equity instrument	146,039,262.82	--	--	146,039,262.82
(2)Investment in other liability instruments and equity instrument	--	--	2,572,781,392.05	2,572,781,392.05
2. Other non-current financial assets	--	186,608,914.00	1,140,000,000.00	1,326,608,914.00
(1)Equity instrument investment	--	186,608,914.00	515,000,000.00	701,608,914.00

				0
(2)Investment in other liability instruments and equity instrument	--	--	625,000,000.00	625,000,000.00
(II) Financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are included in current profit or loss	--	--	2,596,159,535.21	2,596,159,535.21
1. Receivable financing	--	--	1,918,368,845.21	1,918,368,845.21
2. Other equity instrument investment	--	--	677,790,690.00	677,790,690.00
Total asset sustaining measured by fair value	146,039,262.82	186,608,914.00	6,308,618,136.15	6,641,266,312.97
(I) Financial liabilities measured at fair value and whose changes are included in current profit or loss	--	747,115.75	--	747,115.75
Derivative financial liability- foreign exchange contract	--	747,115.75	--	747,115.75
Total liability sustaining measured by fair value	--	747,115.75	--	747,115.75
II. Non-persistent measure				
Total assets not consistently measured at fair value	--	--	--	--
Total liabilities not continuously measured at fair value	--	--	--	--

2. Recognized basis for the market price sustaining and non-persistent measured by fair value on first level

On 31 December 2022, the financial assets available for sale, equity instrument investments held by the Company include SNAT (stock code: 600841), Miracle Automation (Stock code: 002009), ifan Technology (Stock Code: 601777) and Zoyte Auto(000980). The fair value at the end of the period is determined at the closing price as of December 30, 2022

3. Recognized basis for the market price sustaining and non-persistent measured by fair value on second level

On 31 December 2022, other non-current financial assets, equity instrument investments held by the Company include Guolian Securities (stock code: 601456). The fair value at the end of the period is determined at the closing price and liquidity discount as of December 30, 2022.

The derivative financial liabilities that continue to be measured at the second level of fair value are forward foreign exchange settlement and sales contracts, and the fair value is measured at the fair value of the forward foreign exchange settlement and sales contracts provided by the contracting bank.

4. The market price sustaining and non-persistent measured by fair value on third level

(1) Accounts receivable financing

For this part of financial assets, the Company uses discounted cash flow valuation techniques to determine its fair value. Among them, important unobservable input values mainly include discount rate and contractual cash flow maturity period. The cash flow with a contract expiration period of 12 months (inclusive) shall not be discounted, and the cost shall be regarded as its fair value.

(2) Fair value of other equity instrument investments - changes in fair value are included in other comprehensive income

For this part of financial assets, due to the lack of market liquidity, the Company adopts replacement cost method to determine their fair value. Among them, the important unobservable input values mainly include the financial data of the invested company.

(3) Fair value of investment in other debt instruments and equity instruments

For this part of financial assets, the company uses discounted cash flow valuation technology to determine. Among them, the important unobtainable input values mainly include expected annual return rate and risk coefficient.

X. Related party and related party transactions

1. Parent company of the enterprise

In RMB						
Parent company	Association relation	Type of enterprise	Registration place	Legal representative	Business nature	Registered capital
Wuxi Industry Group	Parent company	Wholly state-owned	Wuxi	Yao Zhiyong	Operation of state-owned assets	5,496,785,600

Parent company	Shareholding ratio of the parent company in the enterprise (%)	Proportion of voting rights of the parent company in the enterprise (%)	The final control party of the enterprise	Unified social credit code
Wuxi Industry Group	20.23	20.23	Wuxi State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission	913202001360026543

Explanation on parent company of the enterprise

Wuxi Industry Group is an enterprise controlled by the State-owned Assets Management Committee of Wuxi Municipal People's Government. Its business scope includes foreign investment by using its own assets, house leasing services, self-operating and acting as an agent for the import and export business of various commodities and technologies (Except for goods and technologies that are restricted by the state or prohibited for import and export), domestic trade (excluding national restricted and prohibited items). (Projects that are subject to approval in accordance with the law can be operated only after being approved by relevant departments).

2. Subsidiary of the Company

For more details of the Company's subsidiaries, please refer to Note IX-1. "Equity in subsidiary".

3. Joint venture and associated enterprise

For more details, please refer to Note IX-3. "Equity in joint venture and associated enterprise".

Other associated enterprise or joint ventures which has related transaction with the Company in the period or occurred previous:

Nil

4. Other related party

Other related party	Relationship with the Company
Robert Bosch Company	Second largest shareholder of the Company
Guokai Metals	Enterprises controlled by the parent company
Urban Public Distribution	Enterprises controlled by the parent company
Company A	Enterprises controlled by relatives of directors of the Company
Key executive	Director, supervisor and senior executive of the Company

Note: Because it is still in the investigation stage of the public security organs, Company A is temporarily used to indicate Company A itself along with four companies that may be controlled by it for the sake of case confidentiality. In January 2022, WFTR developed the "platform trade" business which was defrauded by the contract, the public security organ placed on criminal investigation on April 12, 2023. The four companies in this business are not related to the Company from the perspective of the ownership structure and other information in the industrial and commercial registration, but according to the investigation information feedbacks of the competent departments, the four companies may be materially controlled by Company A, The Company has identified the four companies as related parties base on the principle of caution.

5. Related transaction

(1) Goods purchasing, labor service providing and receiving

① Goods purchasing/labor service receiving

In RMB

Related party	Content of related transaction	Current period	Last Period
WFPM	Goods and labor	52,775,709.71	49,839,916.90
RBCD	Goods and labor	301,077,307.73	359,903,131.37
WFEC	Goods	575,378,265.05	823,962,918.45
Robert Bosch Company	Goods and labor	232,163,763.73	216,576,637.98
Changchun Xuyang	Goods	342,520.00	1,712,596.87
Guokai Metals	Goods	14,516,381.84	57,991,174.20

② Goods sold/labor service providing

In RMB

Related party	Content of related transaction	Current period	Last Period
WFPM	Goods and labor	980,889.25	29,501,561.74
RBCD	Goods and labor	2,220,345,511.60	3,137,245,415.70
WFEC	Goods and labor	944,537.87	7,630,155.96
Robert Bosch Company	Goods and labor	1,475,458,231.00	1,224,350,229.77
Shinwell Automobile	Goods	--	29,250.79

Changchun Xuyang	Goods and labor	286,036.62	21,436,170.70
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Other explanation: Xingwei Automotive Technology (Wuxi) Co., LTD was originally an associate company of WFTR, which was sold in 2021.

(2) Related trusteeship management/contract & entrust management/ outsourcing

Nil

(3) Related lease

①As a lessor for the Company:

In RMB

Lessee	Assets type	Lease income recognized in the Period	Lease income recognized at last Period
WFEC	Workshop	2,380,758.09	1,683,130.70

Explanation on related lease:

②WFLD entered into a house leasing contract with WFEC. The plant locating at No.9 Linjiang Road, Wuxi Xinwu district, owed by WFLD, was rented out to WFEC. It is agreed that the rental from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022 was RMB 2,380,758.09.

(4) Related guarantee

Nil

(5) Related party's borrowed/lending funds

During the current period, WFLD repaid Wuxi Industry Group RMB 5.47 million of borrowed funds and paid interest of RMB 119,185.22.

(6) Related party's assets transfer and debt reorganization

Nil

(7) Remuneration of key manager

In RMB

Item	Current period	Last Period
Remuneration of key executives	679.00	2,617.00

(8) Equity related transactions

① In this period, the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary SPV acquired vacuum and hydraulic pump business from Robert Bosch Company and its subsidiary Robert Bosch S.p.A. Società à Unipersonale at a

consideration of RMB 182,950,038.25. The net assets acquired are detailed in Note VI-1. “Merger of Enterprises Not Under Common Control”.

② In this period, the Company entered into a joint venture contract with Robert Bosch International Beteiligungen AG, a subsidiary of Robert Bosch Company, and Bosch (China) Investment Ltd., in which the three parties jointly invested to establish Lezhuo Bowei Hydraulic Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as “Lezhuo Bowei”). Robert Bosch International Beteiligungen AG and Bosch (China) Investment Ltd. subscribed RMB 220 million, accounting for 50% of the registered capital of Lezhuo Bowei.

③ In the Period, Wuxi Weifu Qinglong Power Technology Co., Ltd was jointly funded by the Company with IRD FUEL CELLS A/S, BORIT NV, ROBERT BOSCH INTERNATIONALE BETEILIGUNGEN AG(a subsidiary of Robert Bosch Company) and Wuxi High-Tech Zone New Dynamic Industrial Development Fund (Limited Partnership). ROBERT BOSCH INTERNATIONALE BETEILIGUNGEN AG, a subsidiary of Robert Bosch Company, subscribed RMB 75.00 million, accounting for 15% of the registered capital of Wuxi Weifu Qinglong Power Technology Co., Ltd.

(9) Other related transactions:

Related party	Contents of item	Current period	Last Period
WFPM	Purchase of fixed assets	50,000.00	--
RBCD	Payable for technical services	--	455,591.30
RBCD	Purchase of fixed assets	4,503,484.90	528,378.37
RBCD	Technology royalties paid etc.	1,147,294.75	2,332,313.62
RBCD	Providing of technical services, etc.	2,053,000.00	--
Robert Bosch Company	Technology royalties paid etc.	2,316,825.65	5,577,508.74
Robert Bosch Company	Purchase of fixed assets	49,061,191.70	927,851.05
WFEC	Purchase of fixed assets	--	20,353.98
WFEC	Payable for technical services	102,075.47	450,000.00
WFEC	Utilities payable	1,187,817.04	--
WFEC	Providing of technology service, etc.	42,169.81	873,420.02
Urban public distribution	Purchase canteen ingredients, etc	1,392,464.33	--

6. Receivable/payable items of related parties

(1) Receivable item:

In RMB

Item	Related party	Ending balance		Opening balance	
		Book balance	Bad debt reserve	Book balance	Bad debt reserve

Account receivable	WFPM	299,389.13	10,925.29	1,233,084.39	--
Account receivable	RBCD	461,493,652.46	174,766.71	48,954,455.60	56,805.74
Account receivable	Robert Bosch Company	363,021,724.83	882,016.11	236,685,486.17	426,203.85
Other account receivables	Robert Bosch Company	--	--	692,995.30	--
Account receivable	Changchun Xuyang	5,464.91	--	995,215.93	--
Account receivable	WFEC	514,638.29	--	6,212,780.39	--
Other account receivables	WFEC	147,000,000.00	--	--	--

(2) Prepaid items:

Item	Related party	Ending balance	Opening balance
Prepayments	Robert Bosch Company	5,249,715.46	539,263.12
Other non-current assets	Robert Bosch Company	1,470,000.00	9,932,547.00
Other non-current assets	Wuxi Industry Group	5,452,800.00	--

(3) Payable item:

In RMB			
Item	Related party	Ending balance	Opening balance
Account payable	WFPM	17,783,464.23	11,634,159.55
Other account payable	WFPM	29,000.00	29,000.00
Account payable	WFEC	274,115,921.53	299,939,408.63
Account payable	RBCD	37,603,958.72	33,418,536.50
Account payable	Robert Bosch Company	49,500,046.68	16,412,385.58
Account payable	Guokai Metals	3.12	2.86
Other current liabilities	RBCD	0.05	120,466,375.78
Other current liabilities	WFPM	76,030.18	--
Other current liabilities	Robert Bosch Company	63,572.08	39,165.98
Other account payable	Wuxi Industry Group	--	5,476,184.14
Other account payable	Guokai Metals	--	2,717,849.00
Other account payable	Robert Bosch Company	13,308,176.65	--

(4) Advances received and contractual liabilities:

Item	Related party	Ending balance	Opening balance
Contract liability	RBCD	0.36	0.36
Contract liability	Robert Bosch Company	510,212.12	796,325.77
Contract liability	WFEC	584,847.43	--

(5) Related claim in “platform trade” business:

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
Company A	2,415,151,888.80	--

Note: Because it is still in the investigation stage of the public security organs, Company A is temporarily used to indicate the company above. Based on the principle of caution, the balance of the 4 companies that may be controlled by Company A is combined under the name of Company A. The balance is the difference between the "purchase fund" paid by WFTR based on the "platform trade" business and the "sales fund" received by WFTR. According to the principle of substance over form, the "platform trade" business of WFTR is not treated as normal trade business but as fund receipt and payment, so it is listed as other receivables.

7. Undertakings of related party

Nil

XI. Share-based payment

1. Overall situation of share-based payment

In RMB

Total amount of various equity instruments granted by the Company in the current period	--
Total amount of various equity instruments exercised by the Company in the current period	199,195,200.00
Total amount of various equity instruments invalidated by the company in the current period	157,213,350.00
The scope of the exercise price of the stock options issued by the company at the end of the period and the remaining period of the contract	The grant price is 15.48 yuan per share; the exercise time is from the first trading day 24 months after the completion of the registration of the restricted stocks granted in the first tranche to the last trading day within 60 months from the date of completion of the registration of the restricted stock granted in the first tranche, so the remaining period of the contract is 3 years and 11 months.
The scope of the exercise price of other equity instruments issued by the company at the end of the period and the remaining period of the contract	N/A

2. Share-based payment settled by equity

In RMB

Method for determining the fair value of equity instruments on the grant date	Determine based on the closing price of the restricted stock on the grant date
---	--

Basis for determining the number of vesting equity instruments	Unlocking conditions
Reasons for the significant difference between estimate in the current period and estimate in the prior period	Not Applicable
Cumulative amount of equity-settled share-based payments included in the capital reserve	111,990,911.92
Total amount of expenses confirmed by equity-settled share-based payments in the current period	28,943,506.38

Other explanations

This restricted stock incentive plan has been reviewed and approved by the company's second extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in 2020. The overview of this restricted stock incentive plan is as follows:

- (1) Stock source: the company's A-share common stock repurchased from the secondary market.
- (2) Grant date: November 12, 2020.
- (3) Grant objects and number of grants: 19,540,000 restricted stocks were granted to 601 incentive recipients of the company and its subsidiaries.
- (4) Grant price: 15.48 yuan/share.
- (5) Grant registration completion date: December 4, 2020.
- (6) Lifting the restrictions on sales:

Unlock period	Unlock time	Ratio of unlocked quantity to granted quantity
Phase I unlocked	Starting from the first trading day 24 months after the completion of the registration of the first grant and ending on the last trading day within 36 months	4/10
Phase II unlocked	Starting from the first trading day 36 months after the completion of the registration of the first grant and ending on the last trading day within 48 months	3/10
Phase III unlocked	Starting from the first trading day 48 months after the completion of the registration of the first grant and ending on the last trading day within 60 months	3/10

(7) Performance appraisal requirements at the company level:

Unlock conditions	Performance appraisal requirements
The first batch of unlock conditions	1. the weighted average ROE for year of 2021 is not less than 10%; 2. the growth rate of self-operating profit in 2021 will not be less than 6% compared with the year of 2019, the absolute amount will not be less than RMB 845 million; 3. the cash dividends for year of 2021 shall be no less than 50% of the profit available for distribution of the current year.
The second batch of unlocking conditions	1. the weighted average ROE for year of 2022 is not less than 10%; 2. the growth rate of self-operating profit in 2022 will not be less than 12% compared with the year of 2019, the absolute amount will not be less than RMB 892 million; 3. the cash dividends for year of 2022 shall be no less than 50% of the profit available for distribution of the current year.
The third batch of unlocking conditions	1. the weighted average ROE for year of 2023 is not less than 10%; 2. the growth rate of self-operating profit in 2023 will not be less than 20% compared with the year

	of 2019, the absolute amount will not be less than RMB 958 million; 3. the cash dividends for year of 2023 shall be no less than 50% of the profit available for distribution of the current year.
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Other explanation: self-operating profit refers to the net profit attributable to the owners of the parent company after deducting non-recurring gains and losses, and deducting the investment income from RBCD and Zhonglian Electronics.

XII. Undertakings or contingency

1. Important undertakings

Important undertakings on balance sheet date:

Nil

2. Contingency

Nil

XIII. Events after balance sheet date

1. Important non-adjustment matters

Nil

2. Profit distribution

The profit or dividend to be distributed	Based on the 983,173,293 shares which exclude the buy-back shares on buy-back account (25,000,000 A-stock) from total share capital 1,008,950,570 shares (According to the provisions of the Company Law of the People's Republic of China, the listed company does not have the right to participate in the profit distribution and the conversion of the capital reserve into the share capital by repurchasing the shares held by the company through the special securities account), distributing 1.00 yuan (tax included) cash dividend for every 10 shares held, no bonus shares, without capitalization from capital reserves. The remaining undistributed profit is carried forward to the next year. The total amount of cash dividend to be paid is RMB 98,317,329.3 (tax included). If the total share capital of the Company changes before the implementation of the distribution plan, the Company will be allocated according to the principle of unchanged distribution proportion and adjustment of the total amount of distribution
Profits or dividends declared after deliberation and approval	The profit distribution plan will be submitted for consideration at the 2022 Annual General Meeting

3. Return of sales

Important return of sales: Nil

4. Other events after balance sheet date

The Company's wholly-owned subsidiary WFTR received the "case notice" issued by the Wuxi Public Security Bureau Xinwu branch in April 12, 2023 evening. It was informed: Weifu TR contract fraud case, in line with the conditions for filing criminal cases, has decided to file.

XIV. Other important events

1. Previous accounting errors collection

Nil

2. Debt restructuring

Nil

3. Assets replacement

Nil

4. Pension plan

The *Enterprise Annuity Plan under the name of WFHT* has deliberated and approved by 8th meeting of 7th session of the BOD: in order to mobilize the initiative and creativity of the employees, established a talent long-term incentive mechanism, enhance the cohesive force and competitiveness in enterprise, the Company carried out the above mentioned annuity plan since the date of reply of plans reporting received from labor security administration department. Annuity plans are: the annuity fund are paid by the enterprise and employees together; the enterprise's contribution shall not exceed 8% of the gross salary of the employees of the enterprise per year, the combined contribution of the enterprise and the individual employee shall not exceed 12% of the total salary of the employees of the enterprise. In accordance with the State's annuity policy, the Company will adjusted the economic benefits in due time, in principle of responding to the economic strength of the enterprise, the amount paid by the enterprise at current period control in the 8 percent of the total salary of last year, the maximum annual allocation to employees shall not exceed five times the average allocation to employees and the excess shall not be counted towards the allocation. The individual contribution is limited to 1% of one's total salary for the previous year. Specific paying ratio later shall be adjusted correspondingly in line with the operation condition of the Company.

In December 2012, the Company received the *Reply on annuity plans reporting under the name of WFHT* from labor security administration department, later, the Company entered into the *Entrusted Management Contract of the Annuity Plan of WFHT* with PICC.

5. Segment

(1) Recognition basis and accounting policy for reportable segment

Determine the operating segments in line with the internal organization structure, management requirement and internal reporting system. Operating segment of the Company refers to the followed components that have been satisfied at the same time:

- ① The component is able to generate revenues and expenses in routine activities;
- ② Management of the Company is able to assess the operation results regularly, and determine resources allocation and performance evaluation for the component;
- ③ Being analyzed, financial status, operation results and cash flow of the components are able to require by the Company

The Company is mainly engaged in the manufacture automotive internal combustion engine fuel system and fuel cell components, automotive components, mufflers, purifiers etc., based on the product segment, the Company determines four reporting segments: automotive fuel injection systems and fuel cell components, automotive reprocessing systems, intake systems and vacuum and hydraulic pumps; Also, according to Note XIV-6, WFTR developed “platform trade” business which was defrauded by contracts in it, the police have launched a criminal investigation. The accounting policies for each reporting segment are consistent with those described in Note III.

Segment assets do not include trading financial assets, other receivables - dividends receivable, other non-current financial assets, investments in other equity instruments, long-term equity investments and other undistributed assets. The reason is that these assets have nothing to do with each product.

(2) Financial information for reportable segment

In RMB

Item	Auto fuel injection system and fuel cell component segment	Automotive post processing system segment	Air management system segment	Vacuum pump and hydraulic pump segment
Revenue	6,234,413,040.37	5,977,419,455.46	612,416,043.11	177,911,433.07
Cost	5,149,497,567.61	5,468,414,735.16	487,027,797.49	158,596,347.31
Total Profit	127,367,101.76	46,173,852.85	-651,918.79	-52,436,497.65
Net profit	129,708,365.32	58,011,659.04	3,946,252.07	-51,714,919.01
Asset	10,783,021,465.98	5,302,347,622.37	941,428,806.01	914,361,224.61
Liability	5,889,731,119.01	3,784,419,888.22	501,890,891.17	709,572,116.76

(to be continued)

Item	“platform trade” business segment	Less: The divisions offset each other	Add: Undistributed assets and gains and losses, such as investments or income accounted for by the equity method, debt instruments and investment in equity instruments or income from their holding and disposal	Total
Revenue	--	272,525,054.98	--	12,729,634,917.03
Cost	--	247,150,958.77	--	11,016,385,488.80
Total Profit	-1,644,068,327.93	--	1,703,230,223.10	179,614,433.34
Net profit	-1,644,068,327.93	--	1,695,062,978.76	190,946,008.25
Asset	1,097,430,804.02	1,642,903,864.22	11,133,227,006.24	28,528,913,065.01
Liability	--	791,446,647.95	38,848.42	10,094,206,215.63

6. Major transaction and events influencing investor's decision

(1) The security organs have launched a criminal investigation on the case that WFTR was defrauded by contracts in its "platform trade" business. (For details, see Notice No. 2023-007 disclosed on Juchao Information Website and other information disclosure websites on April 13, 2023). At present, the case is in the investigation stage, and the outcome of the case is uncertain in the future.

(2) Based on the "platform trade" business's background, transaction chain, sales and purchase contract signing, transaction process, physical flow and so on, the Company carefully analyzed and made comprehensive judgment, finds that the probability of this business not belonging to normal trade business is extremely high. In terms of accounting treatment, the Company follows the principle of substance over form and does not treat it as normal trade business, but according to the receipt and payment of funds, prudently recognize as claims and liabilities, respectively, purchases actually paid to "Suppliers" and sales collected from "Customers". In the financial statements, the "platform trade" business is net reported to other receivables in the form of the "platform trade" business portfolio. In 2022, The outflow amount of the "platform trade" business was 6345,751,400 yuan, and the inflow amount was 360,4.252,300 yuan the amount is 2,741,499,100 yuan, for which an expected credit loss of 1,644,068,300 yuan has been charged.

XV. Principal notes of financial statements of parent company

(There is no special explanation for the following items, and the amount unit is RMB Yuan. The ending period refers to December 31, 2022, the beginning period refers to January 1, 2022, the current period refers to the year 2022, and the previous period refers to the year 2021.)

1. Account receivable

(1) Classification of account receivable:

In RMB

Category	Ending balance				
	Book balance		Bad debt reserve		Book value
	Amount	Ratio(%)	Amount	Accrued ratio(%)	
Account receivable with bad debt provision accrued on a single basis	7,705,636.24	0.84	7,705,636.24	100.00	--
Account receivable with bad debt provision accrued on portfolio	910,831,491.61	99.16	4,023,208.39	0.44	906,808,283.22
Including: receivables from customers	768,218,575.70	83.63	4,023,208.39	0.52	764,195,367.31
Receivables from internal related parties	142,612,915.91	15.53	--	--	142,612,915.91

Total	918,537,127.85	100.00	11,728,844.63	1.28	906,808,283.22
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Category	Opening balance				
	Book balance		Bad debt reserve		Book value
	Amount	Ratio(%)	Amount	Accrued ratio(%)	
Account receivable with bad debt provision accrued on a single basis	7,803,945.24	1.42	7,803,945.24	100.00	--
Account receivable with bad debt provision accrued on portfolio	540,453,844.97	98.58	3,495,954.75	0.65	536,957,890.22
Including: receivables from customers	324,001,494.50	59.10	3,495,954.75	1.08	320,505,539.75
Receivables from internal related parties	216,452,350.47	39.48	--	--	216,452,350.47
Total	548,257,790.21	100.00	11,299,899.99	2.06	536,957,890.22

①Bad debt provision accrued on single basis:

In RMB

Name	Ending balance			
	Book balance	Bad debt reserve	Accrued ratio(%)	Accrued causes
BD bills	7,201,691.00	7,201,691.00	100.00	Have difficulty in collection
Tianjin Leiwo Engine Co., Ltd.	503,945.24	503,945.24	100.00	Have difficulty in collection
Total	7,705,636.24	7,705,636.24	100.00	

②Bad debt provision accrued on portfolio:

Name	Ending balance		
	Book balance	Bad debt reserve	Accrual ratio(%)
Within 6 months	746,778,955.46	--	--
6 months to 1 year	17,383,318.92	1,738,331.87	10.00
1-2 years	1,042,800.24	208,560.05	20.00
2-3 years	1,561,974.35	624,789.74	40.00
Over 3 years	1,451,526.73	1,451,526.73	100.00
Total	768,218,575.7	4,023,208.39	

③In the portfolio, receivables from internal related parties:

Name of related party	Amount	Accrued ratio of Bad debt reserve(%)
WFLD	20,600,442.61	--
WFTR	57,565,163.84	--

WFTT	5,204,904.97	--
WFSC	38,994,998.99	--
VHCN	15,795,329.64	
WFLD(NANCHANG)	3,840,129.85	
WFQL	611,946.01	
Total	142,612,915.91	--

④By account age (Including single withdrawal and combination withdrawal) :

In RMB

Account age	Book balance
Within one year	906,775,190.29
Including: within 6 months	889,181,770.09
6 months to 1 year	17,593,420.20
1-2 years	1,173,006.18
2-3 years	1,935,713.65
Over 3 years	8,653,217.73
Total	918,537,127.85

(2) Bad debt provision accrued collected or reversal:

In RMB

Category	Opening balance	Amount changed in the period			Ending balance
		Accrued	Collected or reversal	Written-off	
Bad debt provision	11,299,899.99	428,948.14	--	3.50	11,728,844.63
Total	11,299,899.99	428,948.14	--	3.50	11,728,844.63

Important bad debt provision collected or reversal: nil

(3) Account receivable actual charged off in the Period:

In RMB

Item	Amount charged off	Whether the payment is generated by related party transactions
Sporadic difference	3.50	N
Total	3.50	

(4) Top 5 receivables at ending balance by arrears party:

In RMB

Name	Ending balance of account receivable	Ratio in total ending balance of account receivables(%)	Ending balance of bad debt reserve
RBCD	461,437,152.46	50.24	174,766.71
Robert Bosch Company	78,085,229.03	8.50	0.01

Client 3	60,026,741.00	6.53	737,492.51
WFTR	57,565,163.84	6.27	--
WFSC	38,994,998.99	4.24	--
Total	696,109,285.32	75.78	912,259.23

2. Other account receivable

Item	Ending balance	In RMB
		Opening balance
Interest receivable	206,325.34	113,055.56
Dividend receivable	--	26,718,900.00
Other account receivables	1,471,896,113.93	177,293,562.07
Total	1,472,102,439.27	204,125,517.63

(1) Interest receivable

1) Category of interest receivable

Item	Ending balance	In RMB
		Opening balance
Interest receivable of subsidiary	206,325.34	113,055.56
Total	206,325.34	113,055.56

2) Significant overdue interest

Nil

(2) Dividend receivable

1) Category of dividend receivable:

Item (or invested enterprise)	Ending balance	In RMB
		Opening balance
WFAM	--	26,718,900.00

2) Important dividend receivable with account age over 1 year

Nil

(3) Other account receivables

1) Other account receivables classification by nature:

Nature	Ending book balance	In RMB
		Opening book balance

Staff loans and petty cash	1,279,080.00	400,080.00
Balance of related party in the consolidate scope	3,106,006,521.72	169,746,521.72
Margin	3,738,299.33	1,518,640.00
Social security and provident fund paid	6,429,166.22	5,926,527.66
Other	16,781.83	9,364.69
Total	3,117,469,849.10	177,601,134.07

3) Accrued of bad debt provision

In RMB

Bad debt reserve	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Total
	Expected credit losses over next 12 months	Expected credit losses for the entire duration (without credit impairment occurred)	Expected credit losses for the entire duration (with credit impairment occurred)	
Balance of Jan. 1, 2022	307,572.00	--	--	307,572.00
Balance of Jan. 1, 2022 in the period	--	--	--	--
--Transfer into the second stage	--	--	--	--
--Transfer into the third stage	--	--	--	--
--Transfer back to the second stage	--	--	--	--
-- Transfer back to the first stage	--	--	--	--
Current accrued	1,228,175.24	--	1,644,068,327.93	1,645,296,503.17
Current reversal	30,340.00	--	--	30,340.00
Current write-off	--	--	--	--
Other changes	--	--	--	--
Balance on Dec. 31, 2022	1,505,407.24	--	1,644,068,327.93	1,645,573,735.17

By account age (including single withdrawal and combination withdrawal):

In RMB

Account age	Book balance
Within one year	3,114,813,019.10
Including: within 6 months	768,880,846.69
6 months to one year	2,345,932,172.41
1-2 years	588,300.00
2-3 years	1,300,000.00
Over 3 years	768,530.00
Total	3,117,469,849.10

3) Bad debt provision accrued, collected or reversal

In RMB

Category	Opening	Amount changed in the period	Ending
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	balance	Accrued	Collected or reversal	Written-off	Difference in translation of foreign currency statements	balance
Bad debt provision	307,572.00	1,645,296,503.17	30,340.00	--	--	1,645,573,735.17
Total	307,572.00	1,645,296,503.17	30,340.00	--	--	1,645,573,735.17

4) Other receivables actually charged off during the reporting period

Nil

5) Top 5 other receivables at ending balance by arrears party

In RMB

Name of enterprise	Nature	Ending balance	Account age	Ratio in total ending balance of other receivables(%)	Ending balance of bad debt reserve
WFTR	Balance of related party in the consolidate scope	3,077,260,000.00	Within one year	98.71	1,644,068,327.93
WFCA	Balance of related party in the consolidate scope	28,193,906.00	With six months	0.91	--
Zhenkunxing Industrial Supermarket (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Margin	1,000,000.00	2-3 years	0.03	400,000.00
Wuxi Youlian Thermal Power Co., Ltd	Margin	750,000.00	Over three years	0.02	750,000.00
Wuxi Xingzhou Energy Development Co., Ltd	Margin	676,232.43	Within 1 year	0.02	28,176.35
Total		3,107,880,138.43		99.69	1,645,246,504.28

6) Other account receivables related to government grants: Nil

7) Other receivables derecognized due to the transfer of financial asset: Nil

8) The amount of assets and liabilities formed by transferring other receivables and continuing to be involved: Nil

3. Long-term equity investments

In RMB

Item	Ending balance			Opening balance		
	Book balance	Depreciated on reserves	Book value	Book balance	Depreciated on reserves	Book value
Investment for subsidiary	3,080,762,302.11	--	3,080,762,302.11	2,106,415,908.37	--	2,106,415,908.37
Investment for associates and joint venture	5,289,081,048.99	--	5,289,081,048.99	4,760,866,320.19	--	4,760,866,320.19
Total	8,369,843,351.10	--	8,369,843,351.10	6,867,282,228.56	--	6,867,282,228.56

(1) Investment for subsidiary

In RMB

The invested entity	Opening balance (book value)	Changes in Current Period				Ending balance (book value)	Ending balance of depreciation reserves
		Additional Investment	Negative Investment	Provision for impairment loss	Share payment		
WFJN	185,974,031.01	--	--	--	2,415,053.33	188,389,084.34	--
WFLD	468,968,346.39	--	--	--	1,884,760.13	470,853,106.52	--
WFMA	170,998,252.32	--	--	--	809,332.39	171,807,584.71	--
WFCA	222,778,790.43	--	--	--	572,926.60	223,351,717.03	--
WFTR	33,924,529.85	--	--	--	142,484.85	34,067,014.70	--
WFSC	51,150,646.86	--	--	--	339,397.41	51,490,044.27	--
WFTT	238,112,165.62	--	--	--	1,170,856.38	239,283,022.00	--
WFAM	82,454,467.99	--	--	--	--	82,454,467.99	--
WFDT	54,116,034.53	--	--	--	-34,515.01	54,081,519.52	--

SPV	597,938,643.37	597,341,580.60	--	--	--	1,195,280,223.97	--
WFLD(Chongqing)	--	--	--	--	265,832.07	265,832.07	--
WFAS	--	--	--	--	878,805.00	878,805.00	--
WFQL	--	225,000,000.00	--	--	--	225,000,000.00	--
VHCN	--	143,559,879.99	--	--	--	143,559,879.99	--
Total	2,106,415,908.37	965,901,460.59	--	--	8,444,933.15	3,080,762,302.11	--

(2) Investment for associates and joint venture

In RMB

Enterprise	Opening balance (book value)	Current changes (+/-)								Ending balance (book value)	Ending balance of depreciation reserves
		Additional investment	Capital reduction	Investment gain/loss recognized under equity	Other comprehensive income adjustment	Other equity change	Cash dividend or profit announced to issued	Impairment accrued	Difference in translation of foreign currency statements		
Associated enterprise											
RBCD	3,193,389,537.44	--	--	1,019,943,798.76	--	--	732,050,752.43	--	--	3,505,746,633.77	--
Zhonglian Automobile	1,378,575,785.77	--	--	375,237,528.28	--	--	194,400,000.00	--	--	1,559,413,314.05	--
WFPM	45,845,041.36	--	--	18,930,857.66	--	--	10,000,000.00	--	--	54,775,899.02	--
Chelian Tianxia	143,055,955.62	37,000,000.00	--	-10,910,753.47	--	--	--	--	--	169,145,202.15	--
Total	4,760,866,320.19	37,000,000.00	--	1,403,201,431.23	--	--	936,450,752.43	--	--	5,289,081,048.99	--

4. Operating income and cost

In RMB

Item	Current period		Last Period	
	Income	Cost	Income	Cost
Main business	3,524,971,219.66	2,995,507,161.73	4,392,019,155.83	3,267,569,244.02
Other business	339,533,776.14	268,487,790.90	440,321,634.62	337,773,263.46
Total	3,864,504,995.80	3,263,994,952.63	4,832,340,790.45	3,605,342,507.48

5. Investment income

Item	In RMB	
	Current period	Last Period
Investment income in subsidiaries	69,841,550.10	82,600,029.25
Investment income in joint ventures and associated enterprises	1,427,651,731.23	1,366,704,678.23
Investment income from holding transaction financial asset	201,399,105.37	309,089,065.06
Total	1,698,892,386.70	1,758,393,772.54

XVI. Supplementary Information

1. Current non-recurring gains/losses

Item	In RMB	
	Amount	Note
Gains/losses from the disposal of non-current asset	-148,566.90	
Governmental grants reckoned into current gains/losses (except for those with normal operation business concerned, and conform to the national policies & regulations and are continuously enjoyed at a fixed or quantitative basis according to certain standards)	111,917,334.77	
Profit and loss of assets delegation on others' investment or management	1,236,142.58	
Except for the effective hedging operations related to normal business operation of the Company, the gains/losses of fair value changes from holding the trading financial assets and trading financial liabilities, and the investment earnings obtained from disposing the trading financial asset, trading financial liability and financial assets available for sale	-145,070,562.29	
Reserve for impairment of receivables separately tested for impairment transfer back	1,265,113.45	
Other non-operating income and expenditure except for the aforementioned items	39,799,099.77	
Less: Impact on income tax	1,952,583.99	
Impact on minority shareholders' equity	8,192,690.71	
Total	-1,146,713.32	

Specific information on other items of profits/losses that qualified the definition of non-recurring profit(gain)/loss

2. ROE and earnings per share

In RMB		
Profits during report period	Weighted average	Earnings per share

	ROE(%)	Basic earnings per share (RMB/Share)	Diluted earnings per share (RMB/Share)
Net profits belong to common stock stockholders of the Company	0.64	0.09	0.09
Net profits belong to common stock stockholders of the Company after deducting nonrecurring gains and losses	0.65	0.09	0.09

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

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

Not applicable

(2) Explanation on data differences under the accounting standards in and out of China; as for the differences adjustment audited by foreign auditing institute, listed name of the institute

Not applicable

4. Supplementary information related to changes in accounting policies

For details, see Note III-32. "Changes in Material Accounting Policies and Estimates".