

BOE Technology Group Co., Ltd.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR 1 JANUARY 2024 TO 31 DECEMBER 2024  
IF THERE IS ANY CONFLICT BETWEEN THE CHINESE VERSION AND ITS ENGLISH  
TRANSLATION, THE CHINESE VERSION WILL PREVAIL

## AUDITOR'S REPORT

毕马威华振审字第 2511030 号

To the shareholders of BOE Technology Group Co., Ltd.:

### Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of BOE Technology Group Co., Ltd. ("BOE"), which comprise the consolidated and company balance sheets as at 31 December 2024, the consolidated and company income statements, the consolidated and company cash flow statements, the consolidated and company statements of changes in shareholders' equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated and company financial position of BOE as at 31 December 2024, and the consolidated and company financial performance and cash flows of BOE for the year then ended in accordance with the requirements of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises issued by the Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China.

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with China Standards on Auditing for Certified Public Accountants ("CSAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of BOE in accordance with the China Code of Ethics for Certified Public Accountants ("the Code"), 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.

## AUDITOR'S REPORT (continued)

毕马威华振审字第 2511030 号

### Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for 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.

<b>Revenue recognition</b>	
Refer to the accounting policies set out in the notes to the financial statements "III. Significant accounting policies and accounting estimates" 24 and "V. Notes to the consolidated financial statements" 45.	
<b>The key audit matter</b>	<b>How the matter was addressed in our audit</b>
<p>The revenue of BOE and its subsidiaries ("BOE Group") is mainly derived from the sale of products relating to display device across the domestic and overseas markets.</p> <p>The sales contracts / orders signed between BOE Group and its customers (mainly electronic equipment manufacturers) contain various trading terms. BOE Group judges the transfer timing of control according to the trading terms, and recognises revenue accordingly. Depending on the trading terms, the revenue is usually recognised when the goods are delivered and received, or when they are received by the carrier.</p> <p>We identified the recognition of BOE Group's revenue as a key audit matter because revenue, as one of BOE Group's key performance indicators, involves various trading terms, and there is an inherent risk that revenue may not be recognised in a correct period.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures to evaluate revenue recognition included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Evaluate the design and operation effectiveness of key internal controls related to revenue recognition;</li><li>• Check key sales contracts/orders on a sampling basis to identify relevant trading terms, and evaluate whether the accounting policies for revenue recognition of BOE Group meet the requirements of the Enterprise Accounting Standards;</li><li>• On a sampling basis and according to different trading terms, reconcile the revenue recorded in the current year to relevant supporting files such as relevant orders, shipping orders, sales invoices, customs declarations, bills of lading, delivery receipts, etc. to evaluate whether revenue is recognised in accordance with the accounting policies of BOE Group;</li><li>• On a sampling basis and according to different trading terms, cross check the revenue recorded before and after the balance sheet date against relevant supporting files such as relevant orders, shipping orders, sales invoices, customs declarations, bills of lading, delivery receipts, etc. to evaluate whether revenue is recorded in the appropriate period;</li></ul>

## AUDITOR'S REPORT (continued)

毕马威华振审字第 2511030 号

### Key Audit Matters (continued)

<b>Revenue recognition (continued)</b>	
Refer to the accounting policies set out in the notes to the financial statements "III. Significant accounting policies and accounting estimates" 24 and "V. Notes to the consolidated financial statements" 45.	
<b>The key audit matter</b>	<b>How the matter was addressed in our audit</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Select a sample based on the characteristics and nature of customer's transaction, and perform confirmation procedures on the balance of accounts receivable as at the balance sheet date and the sales transaction amount during the current year;</li><li>• On a sampling basis, check the written-back of revenue after the balance sheet date (including sales discounts and sales returns, etc.) with relevant supporting documents to evaluate whether revenue is recorded in the appropriate period;</li><li>• Select revenue accounting entries that meet specific risk criteria and check related supporting documents.</li></ul>

## AUDITOR'S REPORT (continued)

毕马威华振审字第 2511030 号

### Key Audit Matters (continued)

<b>Impairment of fixed assets and intangible assets</b>	
Refer to the accounting policies set out in the notes to the financial statements “III. Significant accounting policies and accounting estimates” 20 and “V. Notes to the consolidated financial statements” 15, 18.	
<b>The key audit matter</b>	<b>How the matter was addressed in our audit</b>
<p>BOE Group principally generates revenue from the production and sale of display devices. Due to the fluctuation of supply-demand relationship of display devices and the influence of technology upgrading, the profit level of different production lines suffer dramatic fluctuation. As at 31 December 2024, the book value of fixed assets and intangible assets amounted to RMB216.168 billion, the judgement on impairment indications and impairment test are material to BOE Group's financial statements.</p> <p>The management classifies asset groups based on the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are independent, and continuously monitors the trend of market of supply and demand as well as the technology evolution; comprehensively judges impairment indications of each asset group in accordance with market trends, operating conditions of production lines and technological advanced performance, and performs impairment test on asset groups if any impairment indication exists.</p> <p>For asset groups with impairment indications, the management assesses whether the book value of fixed assets and intangible assets as at 31 December 2024 were impaired by calculating the present value of expected future cash flows. Calculating the present value of expected future cash flows requires management to make significant judgements, especially for the estimation of future selling prices, sales volume and applicable discount rate.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures to evaluate impairment of fixed assets and intangible assets included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluate management's identification of asset groups, assessment of impairment indications, and assess the design and operation effectiveness of key internal controls for impairment tests;</li> <li>• Based on our understanding of BOE Group's businesses and relevant accounting standards, evaluate management's classification basis of asset groups and judgement basis of impairment indications;</li> <li>• For asset groups with impairment indications, based on our understanding of the industry, compare the key assumptions in the calculation of recoverable amounts used by management with external available data and historical analysis, including future selling prices, sales volume and discount rate used by management, evaluate the key assumptions and estimations used by the management;</li> <li>• For asset groups with significant impairment risk, evaluate the competence, professional quality and objectivity of experts hired by the management; and adopt our own valuation experts' work, evaluate if discount rates used for estimating the present value of future cash flows by management are within the range used by other companies in the same industry;</li> </ul>

## AUDITOR'S REPORT (continued)

毕马威华振审字第 2511030 号

### Key Audit Matters (continued)

<b>Impairment of fixed assets and intangible assets (continued)</b>	
Refer to the accounting policies set out in the notes to the financial statements "III. Significant accounting policies and accounting estimates" 20 and "V. Notes to the consolidated financial statements" 15, 18.	
<b>The key audit matter</b>	<b>How the matter was addressed in our audit</b>
We identified the impairment of fixed assets and intangible assets as a key audit matter because the book value of fixed assets and intangible assets is significant to the financial statements; management's significant judgements and estimations are involved in assessing the classification basis of asset groups, existence of impairment indications and impairment test of asset groups with impairment indications, which may exist errors or potential management bias.	<p>Our audit procedures to evaluate impairment of fixed assets and intangible assets included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Compare estimations used for calculating the present value of expected future cash flows in the previous year by the management with the actual situation in this year to consider the historical accuracy of management's forecast results;</li><li>• Perform sensitivity analysis on key assumptions, including future selling prices, sales volume and discount rates, used in the calculation of recoverable amount by the management; evaluate how changes in key assumptions (individually or collectively) will lead to different results and assess whether there are indications of management bias in the selection of key assumptions;</li><li>• Consider whether the disclosure of impairment of fixed assets and intangible assets in the financial statements is consistent with relevant accounting standards.</li></ul>

## AUDITOR'S REPORT (continued)

毕马威华振审字第 2511030 号

### Other Information

BOE's management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all the information included in 2024 annual report of BOE, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

### Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises, and for the design, implementation and maintenance of such internal control necessary to enable that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

## AUDITOR'S REPORT (continued)

毕马威华振审字第 2511030 号

### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of 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 auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with CSAs 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 these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with CSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- 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 our 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.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on BOE's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause BOE to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation (including the disclosures), 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.

## AUDITOR'S REPORT (continued)

毕马威华振审字第 2511030 号

### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statement (continued)

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within BOE to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our 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 those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence and, where applicable, related safeguards.

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 our 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 our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

KPMG Huazhen LLP

Certified Public Accountants  
Registered in the People's Republic of China

Su Xing (Engagement Partner)

Beijing, China

Liu Jingyuan

18 April 2025

BOE Technology Group Co., Ltd.  
Consolidated balance sheet  
as at 31 December 2024  
*(Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)*

	<i>Note</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash at bank and on hand	V.1	74,252,625,215	72,467,392,718
Financial assets held for trading	V.2	3,116,435,963	7,755,964,495
Bills receivable	V.3	338,059,783	375,577,011
Accounts receivable	V.4	36,338,199,204	33,365,416,490
Receivables under financing	V.5	472,537,400	408,534,622
Prepayments	V.6	634,482,224	558,659,780
Other receivables	V.7	812,871,521	726,659,207
Inventories	V.8	23,313,464,392	24,119,667,325
Contract assets	V.9	150,871,486	95,710,742
Non-current assets due within one year		3,900,201	8,683,381
Other current assets	V.10	<u>3,954,007,985</u>	<u>3,308,338,931</u>
Total current assets		<u>143,387,455,374</u>	<u>143,190,604,702</u>

The notes on pages 30 to 143 form part of these financial statements.

BOE Technology Group Co., Ltd.  
Consolidated balance sheet  
as at 31 December 2024 (continued)  
*(Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)*

	<i>Note</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
Assets (continued)			
Non-current assets			
Long-term receivables		492,067	3,341,844
Long-term equity investments	V.11	13,533,271,302	13,731,696,627
Investments in other equity instruments	V.12	441,371,815	494,629,577
Other non-current financial assets	V.13	2,735,680,042	2,253,778,325
Investment properties	V.14	1,751,189,740	1,412,553,446
Fixed assets	V.15	204,904,419,511	210,371,476,524
Construction in progress	V.16	30,159,016,097	29,670,115,546
Right-of-use assets	V.17	754,408,280	724,344,345
Intangible assets	V.18	11,263,463,194	11,565,585,700
Development costs	VI.2	109,323,354	166,977,531
Goodwill	V.19	653,575,022	704,705,586
Long-term deferred expenses	V.20	598,444,923	534,494,564
Deferred tax assets	V.21	694,888,275	396,877,020
Other non-current assets	V.22	<u>18,991,222,545</u>	<u>3,965,918,458</u>
Total non-current assets		<u>286,590,766,167</u>	<u>275,996,495,093</u>
Total assets		<u>429,978,221,541</u>	<u>419,187,099,795</u>

The notes on pages 30 to 143 form part of these financial statements.

BOE Technology Group Co., Ltd.  
Consolidated balance sheet  
as at 31 December 2024 (continued)  
*(Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)*

	<i>Note</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
Liabilities and shareholders' equity			
Current liabilities			
Short-term loans	V.23	1,563,317,166	1,746,184,534
Bills payable	V.24	1,399,557,969	919,313,033
Accounts payable	V.25	36,713,498,406	32,977,603,351
Advance payments received		118,971,193	94,704,981
Contract liabilities	V.26	2,083,836,158	3,000,168,620
Employee benefits payable	V.27	4,076,008,388	3,100,911,276
Taxes payable	V.28	1,576,606,596	1,317,080,022
Other payables	V.29	20,827,962,570	19,487,760,965
Non-current liabilities due within one year	V.30	43,506,539,611	24,437,027,442
Other current liabilities	V.31	<u>3,394,971,140</u>	<u>3,085,773,591</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>115,261,269,197</u>	<u>90,166,527,815</u>

The notes on pages 30 to 143 form part of these financial statements.

BOE Technology Group Co., Ltd.  
Consolidated balance sheet  
as at 31 December 2024 (continued)  
*(Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)*

	<i>Note</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
Liabilities and shareholders' equity (continued)			
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term loans	V.32	100,932,391,740	121,546,339,022
Lease liabilities	V.33	631,418,986	542,141,496
Long-term payables	V.34	121,077,871	171,611,393
Provisions	V.35	1,652,566	3,580,000
Deferred income	V.36	4,544,617,931	4,763,051,955
Deferred tax liabilities	V.21	1,290,798,747	1,694,639,729
Other non-current liabilities	V.37	<u>2,648,822,759</u>	<u>2,500,522,066</u>
Total non-current liabilities		<u>110,170,780,600</u>	<u>131,221,885,661</u>
Total liabilities		<u>225,432,049,797</u>	<u>221,388,413,476</u>

The notes on pages 30 to 143 form part of these financial statements.

BOE Technology Group Co., Ltd.  
Consolidated balance sheet  
as at 31 December 2024 (continued)  
*(Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)*

	Note	2024	2023
Liabilities and shareholders' equity (continued)			
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	V.38	37,645,016,203	37,652,529,195
Other equity instruments	V.39	2,043,402,946	2,043,402,946
Capital reserve	V.40	52,207,573,706	52,113,580,746
Less: Treasury shares	V.41	1,216,490,683	462,036,240
Other comprehensive income	V.42	(1,171,823,864)	(1,136,997,224)
Specific reserve		139,227,664	66,472,402
Surplus reserve	V.43	3,879,754,479	3,571,778,635
Retained earnings	V.44	<u>39,410,894,857</u>	<u>35,579,576,607</u>
 Total equity attributable to shareholders of the Company		<u>132,937,555,308</u>	<u>129,428,307,067</u>
 Non-controlling interests		<u>71,608,616,436</u>	<u>68,370,379,252</u>
 Total shareholders' equity		<u>204,546,171,744</u>	<u>197,798,686,319</u>
 Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		<u>429,978,221,541</u>	<u>419,187,099,795</u>

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 18 April 2025.

Chen Yanshun Chairman of the Board  (Signature and stamp)	Feng Qiang Chairman of the Executive Committee  (Signature and stamp)	Yang Xiaoping Chief Financial Officer  (Signature and stamp)	Xu Yaxiao The head of the accounting department  (Signature and stamp)	(Company stamp)
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The notes on pages 30 to 143 form part of these financial statements.

BOE Technology Group Co., Ltd.  
Company balance sheet  
as at 31 December 2024  
*(Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)*

	<i>Note</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash at bank and on hand		4,622,109,813	4,255,943,334
Accounts receivable	XVI.1	3,557,166,876	4,870,413,096
Prepayments		6,440,618	4,807,079
Other receivables	XVI.2	32,075,715,118	28,381,628,538
Inventories		31,198,429	19,337,053
Other current assets		<u>143,433,811</u>	<u>126,758,000</u>
Total current assets		<u>40,436,064,665</u>	<u>37,658,887,100</u>
Non-current assets			
Long-term equity investments	XVI.3	203,191,541,965	191,109,201,591
Investments in other equity instruments		60,783,163	62,020,419
Other non-current financial assets		1,562,089,931	1,493,778,324
Investment properties		235,247,956	246,605,801
Fixed assets		1,542,132,717	945,373,523
Construction in progress		1,262,758,363	612,320,190
Right-of-use assets		47,104,764	86,718,376
Intangible assets		1,001,523,422	997,974,193
Long-term deferred expenses		290,214,066	337,051,031
Other non-current assets		<u>320,460,049</u>	<u>1,740,557,308</u>
Total non-current assets		<u>209,513,856,396</u>	<u>197,631,600,756</u>
Total assets		<u>249,949,921,061</u>	<u>235,290,487,856</u>

The notes on pages 30 to 143 form part of these financial statements.

BOE Technology Group Co., Ltd.  
Company balance sheet  
as at 31 December 2024 (continued)  
*(Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)*

	<i>Note</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
Liabilities and shareholders' equity			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable		503,922,556	566,941,531
Advance payments received		13,140,209	10,542,897
Contract liabilities		719,297	74,594
Employee benefits payable		453,127,454	300,267,423
Taxes payable		310,771,542	279,057,718
Other payables	XVI.4	3,471,340,673	3,515,995,979
Non-current liabilities due within one year		11,029,129,176	4,029,679,945
Other current liabilities		<u>609,513,850</u>	<u>77,354,731</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>16,391,664,757</u>	<u>8,779,914,818</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term loans	XVI.5	41,257,600,000	44,053,100,000
Lease liabilities		555,400	42,482,289
Deferred income		47,137,540	954,798,900
Deferred tax liabilities		18,162,044	222,201,768
Other non-current liabilities		<u>89,520,793,681</u>	<u>79,800,793,681</u>
Total non-current liabilities		<u>130,844,248,665</u>	<u>125,073,376,638</u>
Total liabilities		<u>147,235,913,422</u>	<u>133,853,291,456</u>

The notes on pages 30 to 143 form part of these financial statements.

BOE Technology Group Co., Ltd.  
Company balance sheet  
as at 31 December 2024 (continued)  
*(Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)*

	<i>Note</i>	2024	2023
Liabilities and shareholders' equity (continued)			
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	V.38	37,645,016,203	37,652,529,195
Other equity instruments	V.39	2,043,402,946	2,043,402,946
Capital reserve	XVI.6	51,871,366,552	51,741,820,724
Less: Treasury shares	V.41	1,216,490,683	462,036,240
Other comprehensive income	XVI.7	(267,884,908)	(296,433,056)
Surplus reserve	V.43	3,879,754,479	3,571,778,635
Retained earnings	XVI.8	<u>8,758,843,050</u>	<u>7,186,134,196</u>
Total shareholders' equity		<u>102,714,007,639</u>	<u>101,437,196,400</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		<u>249,949,921,061</u>	<u>235,290,487,856</u>

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 18 April 2025.

Chen Yanshun	Feng Qiang	Yang Xiaoping	Xu Yaxiao	
Chairman of the Board	Chairman of the Executive Committee	Chief Financial Officer	The head of the accounting department	(Company stamp)
(Signature and stamp)	(Signature and stamp)	(Signature and stamp)	(Signature and stamp)	

The notes on pages 30 to 143 form part of these financial statements.

BOE Technology Group Co., Ltd.  
Consolidated income statement  
for the year ended 31 December 2024  
*(Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)*

	Note	2024	2023
I. Operating income	V.45	198,380,605,661	174,543,445,895
II. Less: Operating costs	V.45	168,221,949,573	154,473,670,036
Taxes and surcharges	V.46	1,296,146,896	1,132,985,865
Selling and distribution expenses	V.47	1,995,294,652	1,896,331,536
General and administrative expenses	V.48	6,218,672,130	5,944,875,540
Research and development expenses	V.49	13,123,309,231	11,319,503,088
Financial expenses	V.50	1,224,387,370	1,150,310,546
Including: Interest expenses		4,033,259,880	3,536,889,899
Interest income		2,285,948,395	2,032,287,888
Add: Other income	V.51	2,288,477,566	4,202,333,156
Investment income ("-" for losses)	V.52	(540,900,653)	810,709,642
Including: Income from investments in associates and joint ventures		(752,455,175)	702,555,344
Gains from changes in fair value	V.53	522,447,744	291,542,233
Credit losses	V.54	(112,125,114)	(18,562,198)
Impairment losses	V.55	(3,624,262,580)	(2,406,230,634)
Gains from asset disposals	V.56	96,175,264	13,090,386
III. Operating profit		4,930,658,036	1,518,651,869
Add: Non-operating income	V.57	216,286,272	383,996,163
Less: Non-operating expenses	V.57	61,290,675	69,649,357

The notes on pages 30 to 143 form part of these financial statements.

BOE Technology Group Co., Ltd.  
Consolidated income statement  
for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)  
*(Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)*

	<i>Note</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
IV. Profit before income tax		5,085,653,633	1,832,998,675
Less: Income tax expenses	V.58	<u>940,379,751</u>	<u>1,463,127,346</u>
V. Net profit for the year		<u>4,145,273,882</u>	<u>369,871,329</u>
Shareholders of the Company		5,323,248,974	2,547,435,360
Non-controlling interests		(1,177,975,092)	(2,177,564,031)

The notes on pages 30 to 143 form part of these financial statements.

BOE Technology Group Co., Ltd.  
Consolidated income statement  
for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)  
*(Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)*

	<i>Note</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
VI. Other comprehensive income, net of tax	V.42	<u>(5,776,420)</u>	<u>(18,318,697)</u>
Other comprehensive income (net of tax) attributable to shareholders of the Company		(19,707,777)	(114,919,973)
(1) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
1. Other comprehensive income recognised under equity method		45,589,853	(302,258,742)
2. Changes in fair value of investments in other equity instruments		(35,206,474)	4,408,730
(2) Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss			
1. Other comprehensive income recognised under equity method		-	38,009
2. Translation differences arising from translation of foreign currency financial statements		(30,091,156)	182,892,030
Other comprehensive income (net of tax) attributable to non-controlling interests		<u>13,931,357</u>	<u>96,601,276</u>

The notes on pages 30 to 143 form part of these financial statements.

BOE Technology Group Co., Ltd.  
Consolidated income statement  
for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)  
*(Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)*

	<i>Note</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
VII. Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>4,139,497,462</u>	<u>351,552,632</u>
Attributable to shareholders of the Company		5,303,541,197	2,432,515,387
Attributable to non-controlling interests		(1,164,043,735)	(2,080,962,755)
VIII. Earnings per share			
(1) Basic earnings per share	V.59	0.14	0.06
(2) Diluted earnings per share	V.59	Not applicable	Not applicable

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 18 April 2025.

Chen Yanshun Chairman of the Board	Feng Qiang Chairman of the Executive Committee	Yang Xiaoping Chief Financial Officer	Xu Yaxiao The head of the accounting department	
(Signature and stamp)	(Signature and stamp)	(Signature and stamp)	(Signature and stamp)	(Company stamp)

The notes on pages 30 to 143 form part of these financial statements.

BOE Technology Group Co., Ltd.  
Company income statement  
for the year ended 31 December 2024  
*(Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)*

	<i>Note</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
I. Operating income	XVI.9	5,558,110,352	4,708,465,987
II. Less: Operating costs	XVI.9	11,459,521	12,627,567
Taxes and surcharges		41,818,720	43,605,220
General and administrative expenses		1,944,464,914	1,332,250,430
Research and development expenses		2,452,578,625	2,128,570,079
Financial expenses		494,390,647	480,003,968
Including: Interest expenses		528,904,973	545,603,838
Interest income		39,349,343	71,059,318
Add: Other income		955,230,189	951,291,761
Investment income (“-” for losses)	XVI.10	1,708,144,852	1,991,483,354
Including: Income from investments in associates and joint ventures		(476,270,739)	429,364,809
Gains from changes in fair value		3,403,675	49,498,773
Credit losses		(80,000,336)	5,490,866
Gains from asset disposals		818	5,077,109
III. Operating profit		3,200,177,123	3,714,250,586
Add: Non-operating income		6,601,784	3,921,345
Less: Non-operating expenses		22,272,166	6,859,836
IV. Profit before income tax		3,184,506,741	3,711,312,095
Less: Income tax expenses		105,274,860	405,340,309
V. Net profit for the year		<u>3,079,231,881</u>	<u>3,305,971,786</u>

The notes on pages 30 to 143 form part of these financial statements.

BOE Technology Group Co., Ltd.  
Company income statement  
for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)  
*(Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)*

	<i>Note</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
VI. Other comprehensive income, net of tax	XVI.7	<u>29,074,708</u>	<u>(295,598,180)</u>
(1) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
1. Other comprehensive income recognised under equity method		30,126,376	(302,258,742)
2. Changes in fair value of investments in other equity instruments		(1,051,668)	6,660,562
(2) Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
VII. Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>3,108,306,589</u>	<u>3,010,373,606</u>

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 18 April 2025.

Chen Yanshun Chairman of the Board	Feng Qiang Chairman of the Executive Committee	Yang Xiaoping Chief Financial Officer	Xu Yaxiao The head of the accounting department	
(Signature and stamp)	(Signature and stamp)	(Signature and stamp)	(Signature and stamp)	(Company stamp)

The notes on pages 30 to 143 form part of these financial statements.

BOE Technology Group Co., Ltd.  
Consolidated cash flow statement  
for the year ended 31 December 2024  
*(Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)*

	<i>Note</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
I. Cash flows from operating activities:			
Proceeds from sale of goods and rendering of services		207,177,636,682	180,947,736,116
Refund of taxes		9,436,155,018	10,373,888,040
Proceeds from other operating activities	V.60(1) a	<u>2,601,966,374</u>	<u>6,145,484,931</u>
Sub-total of cash inflows		<u>219,215,758,074</u>	<u>197,467,109,087</u>
Payment for goods and services		(139,974,564,163)	(129,474,896,348)
Payment to and for employees		(19,215,661,123)	(18,253,350,198)
Payment of various taxes		(4,938,746,118)	(3,823,925,586)
Payment for other operating activities	V.60(1) b	<u>(7,349,209,291)</u>	<u>(7,613,110,071)</u>
Sub-total of cash outflows		<u>(171,478,180,695)</u>	<u>(159,165,282,203)</u>
Net cash flows generated from operating activities	V.61(1)	<u>47,737,577,379</u>	<u>38,301,826,884</u>

The notes on pages 30 to 143 form part of these financial statements.

BOE Technology Group Co., Ltd.  
Consolidated cash flow statement  
for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)  
*(Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)*

	<i>Note</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
II. Cash flows from investing activities:			
Proceeds from disposal of investments		59,316,324,819	70,648,492,540
Investment returns received		671,568,341	569,248,170
Net proceeds from disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets		156,338,437	62,750,260
Net proceeds from acquisition of subsidiaries	V.61(2)	-	59,293,141
Proceeds from other investing activities	V.60(2) a	<u>2,485,332,205</u>	<u>3,940,488,690</u>
Sub-total of cash inflows		<u>62,629,563,802</u>	<u>75,280,272,801</u>
Payment for acquisition of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets		(34,037,798,428)	(24,807,796,061)
Payment for acquisition of investments		(61,241,398,520)	(79,608,953,781)
Net payment for acquisition of subsidiaries	V.61(2)	<u>-</u>	<u>(165,333,139)</u>
Sub-total of cash outflows		<u>(95,279,196,948)</u>	<u>(104,582,082,981)</u>
Net cash flows used in investing activities		<u>(32,649,633,146)</u>	<u>(29,301,810,180)</u>

The notes on pages 30 to 143 form part of these financial statements.

BOE Technology Group Co., Ltd.  
 Consolidated cash flow statement  
 for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)  
 (Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)

	<i>Note</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
III. Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from investors		4,652,010,645	3,291,140,600
Including: Proceeds from non- controlling shareholders of subsidiaries		4,652,010,645	3,291,140,600
Proceeds from borrowings		47,194,037,263	27,341,860,631
Sub-total of cash inflows		<u>51,846,047,908</u>	<u>30,633,001,231</u>

The notes on pages 30 to 143 form part of these financial statements.

BOE Technology Group Co., Ltd.  
Consolidated cash flow statement  
for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)  
(Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)

	Note	2024	2023
III. Cash flows from financing activities (continued):			
Repayments of borrowings		(49,117,270,919)	(30,091,893,380)
Payment for redemption of debentures		-	(6,000,000,000)
Payment for dividends or interest Including: Profits paid to non-controlling shareholders of subsidiaries		(6,390,837,882)	(8,306,333,083)
		(91,448,476)	(72,650,624)
Payment for other financing activities	V.60(3) a	<u>(1,855,318,097)</u>	<u>(7,896,143,409)</u>
Sub-total of cash outflows		<u>(57,363,426,898)</u>	<u>(52,294,369,872)</u>
Net cash flows used in financing activities		<u>(5,517,378,990)</u>	<u>(21,661,368,641)</u>
IV. Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		<u>341,705,520</u>	<u>372,295,921</u>
V. Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	V.61(1) b	9,912,270,763	(12,289,056,016)
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		<u>52,092,981,748</u>	<u>64,382,037,764</u>
VI. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	V.61(3)	<u>62,005,252,511</u>	<u>52,092,981,748</u>

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 18 April 2025.

Chen Yanshun Chairman of the Board (Signature and stamp)	Feng Qiang Chairman of the Executive Committee (Signature and stamp)	Yang Xiaoping Chief Financial Officer (Signature and stamp)	Xu Yaxiao The head of the accounting department (Signature and stamp)	(Company stamp)
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The notes on pages 30 to 143 form part of these financial statements.

BOE Technology Group Co., Ltd.  
Company cash flow statement  
for the year ended 31 December 2024  
*(Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)*

	<i>Note</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
I. Cash flows from operating activities:			
Proceeds from sale of goods and rendering of services		8,576,350,715	4,312,367,550
Refund of taxes		12,091	-
Proceeds from other operating activities		<u>458,561,728</u>	<u>622,801,775</u>
Sub-total of cash inflows		<u>9,034,924,534</u>	<u>4,935,169,325</u>
Payment for goods and services		(1,041,936,007)	(1,098,622,995)
Payment to and for employees		(1,348,047,244)	(1,333,331,329)
Payment of various taxes		(470,413,241)	(433,065,340)
Payment for other operating activities		<u>(1,204,371,696)</u>	<u>(1,099,330,089)</u>
Sub-total of cash outflows		<u>(4,064,768,188)</u>	<u>(3,964,349,753)</u>
Net cash flows generated from operating activities	XVI.11(1)	<u>4,970,156,346</u>	<u>970,819,572</u>
II. Cash flows from investing activities:			
Proceeds from disposal of investments		2,807,425,581	1,200,350,000
Investment returns received		2,527,840,286	955,365,976
Net proceeds from disposal of fixed assets		842,917	682,093
Proceeds from other investing activities		<u>6,942,812,478</u>	<u>1,260,912,332</u>
Sub-total of cash inflows		<u>12,278,921,262</u>	<u>3,417,310,401</u>

The notes on pages 30 to 143 form part of these financial statements.

BOE Technology Group Co., Ltd.  
Company cash flow statement  
for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)  
*(Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)*

	<i>Note</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
II. Cash flows from investing activities (continued):			
Payment for acquisition of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets		(1,743,031,313)	(618,917,399)
Payment for acquisition of investments		(13,557,349,939)	(16,691,342,703)
Payment for other investing activities		<u>(12,190,000,000)</u>	<u>(5,468,000,000)</u>
Sub-total of cash outflows		<u>(27,490,381,252)</u>	<u>(22,778,260,102)</u>
Net cash outflow used in investing activities		<u>(15,211,459,990)</u>	<u>(19,360,949,701)</u>
III. Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from borrowings		18,520,000,000	10,000,000,000
Proceeds from other financing activities		<u>11,220,000,000</u>	<u>19,830,000,000</u>
Sub-total of cash inflows		<u>29,740,000,000</u>	<u>29,830,000,000</u>
Repayments of borrowings		(14,318,800,000)	(4,184,100,000)
Payment for redemption of debentures		-	(6,000,000,000)
Payment for dividends and interest		(2,499,539,504)	(3,751,590,381)
Payment for other financing activities		<u>(2,517,521,421)</u>	<u>(397,385,776)</u>
Sub-total of cash outflows		<u>(19,335,860,925)</u>	<u>(14,333,076,157)</u>
Net cash flows generated from financing activities		<u>10,404,139,075</u>	<u>15,496,923,843</u>

The notes on pages 30 to 143 form part of these financial statements.

BOE Technology Group Co., Ltd.  
 Company cash flow statement  
 for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)  
 (Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)

	Note	2024	2023
IV. Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		<u>29,846,436</u>	<u>30,657,074</u>
V. Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	XVI.11(1)	192,681,867	(2,862,549,212)
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		<u>4,249,329,821</u>	<u>7,111,879,033</u>
VI. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	XVI.11(2)	<u>4,442,011,688</u>	<u>4,249,329,821</u>

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 18 April 2025.

Chen Yanshun Chairman of the Board  (Signature and stamp)	Feng Qiang Chairman of the Executive Committee  (Signature and stamp)	Yang Xiaoping Chief Financial Officer  (Signature and stamp)	Xu Yaxiao The head of the accounting department  (Signature and stamp)	(Company stamp)
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The notes on pages 30 to 143 form part of these financial statements.

BOE Technology Group Co., Ltd.  
Consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity  
for the year ended 31 December 2024  
(Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)

	Note	Attributable to shareholders of the Company								Non-controlling interests	Total	
		Share capital	Other equity instruments	Capital reserve	Less: Treasury shares	Other comprehensive income	Specific reserve	Surplus reserve	Retained earnings			Sub-total
I. Balance at the beginning of the year		37,652,529,195	2,043,402,946	52,113,580,746	462,036,240	(1,136,997,224)	66,472,402	3,571,778,635	35,579,576,607	129,428,307,067	68,370,379,252	197,798,686,319
II. Movements during the year												
1. Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	(19,707,777)	-	-	5,323,248,974	5,303,541,197	(1,164,043,735)	4,139,497,462
2. Shareholders' contributions and decrease of capital												
(1) Contribution by non-controlling interests		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,652,010,645	4,652,010,645
(2) Repurchase of treasury shares	V.38/41	-	-	-	999,872,378	-	-	-	-	(999,872,378)	-	(999,872,378)
(3) Cancellation of treasury shares	V.38/41	(7,512,992)	-	(9,986,070)	(17,499,062)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(4) Equity-settled share-based payment	XII	-	-	127,147,039	(227,918,873)	-	-	-	-	355,065,912	9,581,064	364,646,976
(5) Others		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)
3. Appropriation of profits												
(1) Appropriation for surplus reserve	V.43	-	-	-	-	-	307,923,188	(307,923,188)	-	-	-	-
(2) Accrued interest on holders of other equity instruments	V.39	-	70,000,000	-	-	-	-	(70,000,000)	-	-	-	-
(3) Payment for interest on holders of other equity instruments	V.39	-	(70,000,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(70,000,000)	-	-	(70,000,000)
(4) Distributions to shareholders	V.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,129,073,743)	(1,129,073,743)	(93,546,479)	(93,546,479)	(1,222,620,222)

The notes on pages 30 to 143 form part of these financial statements.

BOE Technology Group Co., Ltd.  
Consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity  
for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)  
*(Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)*

Note	Attributable to shareholders of the Company								Non-controlling interests	Total		
	Share capital	Other equity instruments	Capital reserve	Less: Treasury shares	Other comprehensive income	Specific reserve	Surplus reserve	Retained earnings			Sub-total	
4. Transfers within equity												
(1) Transfer of other comprehensive income to retained earnings	V.42/43/44	-	-	-	-	(15,118,863)	-	52,656	15,066,207	-	-	
5. Specific reserve												
(1) Appropriation during the year		-	-	-	-	209,278,103	-	-	209,278,103	51,873,021	261,151,124	
(2) Utilisation during the year		-	-	-	-	(136,522,841)	-	-	(136,522,841)	(38,689,907)	(175,212,748)	
6. Others												
(1) Other movements in equity of associates	V.11	-	-	14,652,743	-	-	-	-	14,652,743	-	14,652,743	
(2) Others		-	-	(37,820,752)	-	-	-	-	(37,820,752)	(168,947,425)	(206,768,177)	
III. Balance at the end of the year		<u>37,645,016,203</u>	<u>2,043,402,946</u>	<u>52,207,573,706</u>	<u>1,216,490,683</u>	<u>(1,171,823,864)</u>	<u>139,227,664</u>	<u>3,879,754,479</u>	<u>39,410,894,857</u>	<u>132,937,555,308</u>	<u>71,608,616,436</u>	<u>204,546,171,744</u>

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 18 April 2025.

Chen Yanshun Chairman of the Board (Signature and stamp)	Feng Qiang Chairman of the Executive Committee (Signature and stamp)	Yang Xiaoping Chief Financial Officer (Signature and stamp)	Xu Yaxiao The head of the accounting department (Signature and stamp)	(Company stamp)
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The notes on pages 30 to 143 form part of these financial statements.

BOE Technology Group Co., Ltd.  
Consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity  
for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)  
*(Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)*

	Note	Attributable to shareholders of the Company								Non-controlling interests	Total	
		Share capital	Other equity instruments	Capital reserve	Less: Treasury shares	Other comprehensive income	Specific reserve	Surplus reserve	Retained earnings			Sub-total
I. Balance at the beginning of the year		38,196,363,421	8,176,366,808	55,224,885,675	3,508,201,911	(1,073,768,030)	-	3,241,063,934	35,829,465,307	136,086,175,204	65,954,391,821	202,040,567,025
II. Movements during the year												
1. Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	(114,919,973)	-	-	2,547,435,360	2,432,515,387	(2,080,962,755)	351,552,632
2. Shareholders' contributions of capital												
(1) Contribution by non-controlling interests		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,291,140,600	3,291,140,600
(2) Cancellation of treasury shares	V.38/41	(543,834,226)	-	(2,244,946,976)	(2,788,781,202)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(3) Equity-settled share-based payment	XII	-	-	309,120,206	(257,384,469)	-	-	-	-	566,504,675	22,319,221	588,823,896
(4) Payment for capital of holders of other equity instruments	V.39	-	(5,967,915,094)	(32,084,906)	-	-	-	-	-	(6,000,000,000)	-	(6,000,000,000)
3. Appropriation of profits												
(1) Appropriation for surplus reserve	V.43	-	-	-	-	-	330,597,179	(330,597,179)	-	-	-	-
(2) Accrued interest on holders of other equity instruments	V.39	-	118,551,232	-	-	-	-	(118,551,232)	-	-	-	-
(3) Payment for interest on holders of other equity instruments	V.39	-	(283,600,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(283,600,000)	(283,600,000)	-	(283,600,000)
(4) Distributions to shareholders	V.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,296,367,348)	(2,296,367,348)	(106,934,768)	(2,403,302,116)

The notes on pages 30 to 143 form part of these financial statements.

BOE Technology Group Co., Ltd.  
Consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity  
for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)  
*(Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)*

Note	Attributable to shareholders of the Company								Non-controlling interests	Total		
	Share capital	Other equity instruments	Capital reserve	Less: Treasury shares	Other comprehensive income	Specific reserve	Surplus reserve	Retained earnings				
4. Transfers within equity												
(1) Transfer of other comprehensive income to retained earnings	V.42/43/44	-	-	-	-	51,690,779	-	117,522	(51,808,301)	-	-	
5. Specific reserve												
(1) Appropriation during the year		-	-	-	-	209,367,057	-	-	209,367,057	42,370,558	251,737,615	
(2) Utilisation during the year		-	-	-	-	(142,894,655)	-	-	(142,894,655)	(29,280,043)	(172,174,698)	
6. Others												
(1) Other movements in equity of associates		-	-	61,662,689	-	-	-	-	61,662,689	1,229,195	62,891,884	
(2) Others		-	-	(1,205,055,942)	-	-	-	-	(1,205,055,942)	1,276,105,423	71,049,481	
III. Balance at the end of the year		<u>37,652,529,195</u>	<u>2,043,402,946</u>	<u>52,113,580,746</u>	<u>462,036,240</u>	<u>(1,136,997,224)</u>	<u>66,472,402</u>	<u>3,571,778,635</u>	<u>35,579,576,607</u>	<u>129,428,307,067</u>	<u>68,370,379,252</u>	<u>197,798,686,319</u>

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 18 April 2025.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chen Yanshun  
Chairman of the Board  
(Signature and stamp)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Feng Qiang  
Chairman of the Executive Committee  
(Signature and stamp)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Yang Xiaoping  
Chief Financial Officer  
(Signature and stamp)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Xu Yaxiao  
The head of the accounting department  
(Signature and stamp)

(Company stamp)

The notes on pages 30 to 143 form part of these financial statements.

BOE Technology Group Co., Ltd.  
Company statement of changes in shareholders' equity  
for the year ended 31 December 2024  
*(Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)*

	<i>Note</i>	<i>Share capital</i>	<i>Other equity instruments</i>	<i>Capital reserve</i>	<i>Less: Treasury shares</i>	<i>Other comprehensive income</i>	<i>Surplus reserve</i>	<i>Retained earnings</i>	<i>Total</i>
I. Balance at the beginning of the year		37,652,529,195	2,043,402,946	51,741,820,724	462,036,240	(296,433,056)	3,571,778,635	7,186,134,196	101,437,196,400
II. Movements during the year									
1. Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	29,074,708	-	3,079,231,881	3,108,306,589
2. Shareholders' contributions of capital									
(1) Repurchase of treasury shares	V.41	-	-	-	999,872,378	-	-	-	(999,872,378)
(2) Cancellation of treasury shares	V.38/41	(7,512,992)	-	(9,986,070)	(17,499,062)	-	-	-	-
(3) Equity-settled share-based payment	XII	-	-	136,728,103	(227,918,873)	-	-	-	364,646,976
3. Appropriation of profits									
(1) Appropriation for surplus reserve	V.43	-	-	-	-	-	307,923,188	(307,923,188)	-
(2) Accrued interest on holders of other equity instruments	V.39	-	70,000,000	-	-	-	-	(70,000,000)	-
(3) Payment for interest on holders of other equity instruments	V.39	-	(70,000,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(70,000,000)
(4) Distributions to shareholders	V.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,129,073,743)	(1,129,073,743)

The notes on pages 30 to 143 form part of these financial statements.

BOE Technology Group Co., Ltd.  
 Company statement of changes in shareholders' equity  
 for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)  
 (Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)

	Note	Share capital	Other equity instruments	Capital reserve	Less: Treasury shares	Other comprehensive income	Surplus reserve	Retained earnings	Total
4. Transfers within equity									
(1) Transfer of other comprehensive income to retained earnings	XVI.9/10	-	-	-	-	(526,560)	52,656	473,904	-
5. Others									
(1) Other movements in equity of associates	XVI.3	-	-	2,698,287	-	-	-	-	2,698,287
(2) Others		-	-	105,508	-	-	-	-	105,508
III. Balance at the end of the year		<u>37,645,016,203</u>	<u>2,043,402,946</u>	<u>51,871,366,552</u>	<u>1,216,490,683</u>	<u>(267,884,908)</u>	<u>3,879,754,479</u>	<u>8,758,843,050</u>	<u>102,714,007,639</u>

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 18 April 2025.

_____ Chen Yanshun Chairman of the Board (Signature and stamp)	_____ Feng Qiang Chairman of the Executive Committee (Signature and stamp)	_____ Yang Xiaoping Chief Financial Officer (Signature and stamp)	_____ Xu Yaxiao The head of the accounting department (Signature and stamp)	(Company stamp)
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The notes on pages 30 to 143 form part of these financial statements.

BOE Technology Group Co., Ltd.  
Company statement of changes in shareholders' equity  
for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)  
*(Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)*

	<i>Note</i>	<i>Share capital</i>	<i>Other equity instruments</i>	<i>Capital reserve</i>	<i>Less: Treasury shares</i>	<i>Other comprehensive income</i>	<i>Surplus reserve</i>	<i>Retained earnings</i>	<i>Total</i>
I. Balance at the beginning of the year		38,196,363,421	8,176,366,808	53,693,627,213	3,508,201,911	340,345	3,241,063,934	6,624,620,470	106,424,180,280
II. Movements during the year									
1. Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	(295,598,180)	-	3,305,971,786	3,010,373,606
2. Shareholders' contributions of capital									
(1) Cancellation of treasury shares	V.38/41	(543,834,226)	-	(2,244,946,976)	(2,788,781,202)	-	-	-	-
(2) Equity-settled share-based payment	XII	-	-	331,439,427	(257,384,469)	-	-	-	588,823,896
(3) Payment for capital of holders of other equity instruments	V.39	-	(5,967,915,094)	(32,084,906)	-	-	-	-	(6,000,000,000)
3. Appropriation of profits									
(1) Appropriation for surplus reserve	V.43	-	-	-	-	-	330,597,179	(330,597,179)	-
(2) Accrued interest on holders of other equity instruments	V.39	-	118,551,232	-	-	-	-	(118,551,232)	-
(3) Payment for interest on holders of other equity instruments	V.39	-	(283,600,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(283,600,000)
(4) Distributions to shareholders	V.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,296,367,348)	(2,296,367,348)

The notes on pages 30 to 143 form part of these financial statements.

BOE Technology Group Co., Ltd.  
 Company statement of changes in shareholders' equity  
 for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)  
 (Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)

	Note	Share capital	Other equity instruments	Capital reserve	Less: Treasury shares	Other comprehensive income	Surplus reserve	Retained earnings	Total
4. Transfers within equity									
(1) Transfer of other comprehensive income to retained earnings	XVI.7/8	-	-	-	-	(1,175,221)	117,522	1,057,699	-
5. Others									
(1) Other movements in equity of associates	XVI.3/6	-	-	(6,214,034)	-	-	-	-	(6,214,034)
III. Balance at the end of the year		<u>37,652,529,195</u>	<u>2,043,402,946</u>	<u>51,741,820,724</u>	<u>462,036,240</u>	<u>(296,433,056)</u>	<u>3,571,778,635</u>	<u>7,186,134,196</u>	<u>101,437,196,400</u>

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 18 April 2025.

Chen Yanshun Chairman of the Board (Signature and stamp)	Feng Qiang Chairman of the Executive Committee (Signature and stamp)	Yang Xiaoping Chief Financial Officer (Signature and stamp)	Xu Yaxiao The head of the accounting department (Signature and stamp)	(Company stamp)
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The notes on pages 30 to 143 form part of these financial statements.

BOE Technology Group Co., Ltd.  
Notes to the financial statements  
(Expressed in Renminbi Yuan unless otherwise indicated)

I. Company status

BOE Technology Group Company Limited (the “Company”) is a company limited by shares established on 9 April 1993 in Beijing, with its head office located at Beijing. The parent of the Company and the Company’s ultimate holding company is Beijing Electronics Holdings Co., Ltd. (“Beijing Electronics Holdings”).

The Company and its subsidiaries (referred to as the “Group”) comprise five main business segments: display business, Internet of Things (IoT) innovation business, sensor business, MLED business and smart medicine & engineering business. For information about the subsidiaries of the Company, refer to Note VIII.

II. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

III. Significant accounting policies and accounting estimates

1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises, which are also referred to as China Accounting Standards (“CAS”), issued by the Ministry of Finance (“MOF”) of the People’s Republic of China. These financial statements present truly and completely the consolidated and company financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024, and the consolidated and company financial performance and cash flows of the Company for the year then ended.

These financial statements also comply with the disclosure requirements of “Regulation on the Preparation of Information Disclosures by Companies Issuing Securities, No.15: General Requirements for Financial Reports” as revised by the China Securities Regulatory Commission (“CSRC”) in 2023.

2 Accounting period

The accounting period is from 1 January to 31 December.

3 Operating cycle

The Company takes the period from the acquisition of assets for processing to until the ultimate realisation of cash or cash equivalents as a normal operating cycle. The operating cycle of the Company is usually less than 12 months.

4 Functional currency

The Company's functional currency is Renminbi and these financial statements are presented in Renminbi. Functional currency is determined by the Company and its subsidiaries on the basis of the currency in which major income and costs are denominated and settled. Some of the Company's subsidiaries have functional currencies that are different from the Company's functional currency. Their financial statements have been translated based on the accounting policy set out in Note III.9.

5 Method used to determine the materiality threshold and the basis for selection

<i>Item</i>	<i>Materiality threshold</i>
Significant receivables for which provisions for bad and doubtful are individually assessed recoveries or reversals and written-offs	Amount of the individual accounts receivable $\geq$ RMB50 million
Significant prepayments, contract liabilities, accounts payable and other payables with ageing of more than one year	Amount of the individual items exceeds 0.5% of the Group's total assets
Significant construction projects in progress	Carrying amount of individual item at the end of the period exceeds RMB10 billion
Significant non-wholly-owned subsidiaries, joint ventures or associates	Total assets of non-wholly-owned subsidiaries, carrying amount of long-term equity investments in individual investee exceed 10% of the Group's total assets; or total revenue of non-wholly-owned subsidiaries exceed 10% of the Group's total revenue
Significant capitalised research and development projects	Accumulated expenditure of individual R&D project exceeds 0.5% of the Group's total assets

6 Accounting treatments for business combinations involving entities under common control and not under common control

A transaction or event constitutes a business combination when the Group obtains control of one or more entities (or a group of assets or net assets) which meet the definition of a business. Business combinations are classified as either business combinations involving enterprises under common control or business combinations not involving enterprises under common control.

For a transaction not involving enterprises under common control, the acquirer determines whether an acquired set of assets constitutes a business. The Group may elect to apply the simplified assessment method, the concentration test, to determine whether an acquired set of assets is a business. If the concentration test is met, the set of assets is determined not to be a business, no further assessment is needed. If the concentration test is not met, the Group should perform the assessment according to the guidance on the determination of a business.

When the set of assets the Group acquired does not constitute a business, acquisition costs should be allocated to each identifiable asset and liability on the basis of their relative fair values at the date of acquisition. The accounting treatments for business combinations described below are not applied.

(1) Business combinations involving entities under common control

A business combination involving entities under common control is a business combination in which all of the combining entities are ultimately controlled by the same party or parties both before and after the business combination, and that control is not transitory. The assets acquired and liabilities assumed are measured based on their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate controlling party at the combination date. The difference between the share of carrying amount of the net assets acquired and the consideration paid for the combination (or the total par value of shares issued) is adjusted against share premium in the capital reserve, with any excess deducted from surplus reserve and retained earnings sequentially. Any costs directly attributable to the combination are recognised in profit or loss when incurred. The combination date is the date on which one combining entity obtains control of other combining entities.

(2) Business combinations involving entities not under common control

A business combination involving entities not 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 business combination. The Group, as the acquirer, the sum of the fair value of the assets paid (including the equity of the acquiree held before the acquisition date), liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity securities issued on the acquisition date, minus the fair value share of the identifiable net assets of the acquiree acquired in the merger on the acquisition date, after considering the impact of relevant deferred income tax, if it is positive, it will be recognized as goodwill (see Note III.18). If it is negative, it will be recognised in profit or loss for the current period. The costs of issuing equity or debt securities as a part of the consideration for the acquisition are included in the carrying amounts of these equity or debt securities upon initial recognition. Other acquisition-related costs are expensed when incurred. Any difference between the fair value and the carrying amount of the assets transferred as consideration is recognised in profit or loss. The acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities, if the recognition criteria are met, are recognised by the Group at their acquisition-date fair values. The acquisition date is the date on which the acquirer obtains control of the acquiree.

7 Criteria of control and preparation of consolidated financial statements

(1) General principles

The scope of consolidated financial statements is based on control and the consolidated financial statements comprise the Company and its subsidiaries. Control exists when the investor has all of the following: power over the investee; exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. The financial position, financial performance and cash flows of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised profit or loss arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated when preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised losses resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, unless they represent impairment losses that are recognised in full in the financial statements.

(2) Subsidiaries acquired through a business combination

Where a subsidiary was acquired during the reporting period through a business combination involving entities under common control, the financial statements of the subsidiary are included in the consolidated financial statements based on the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary in the financial statements of the ultimate controlling party as if the combination had occurred at the date that the ultimate controlling party first obtained control. The opening balances and the comparative figures of the consolidated financial statements are also restated.

Where a subsidiary was acquired during the reporting period through a business combination involving entities not under common control, the identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquired subsidiaries are included in the scope of consolidation from the date that control commences, based on the fair values of those identifiable assets and liabilities at the acquisition date.

(3) Disposal of subsidiaries

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, any resulting disposal gains or losses are recognised as investment income for the current period. The remaining equity investment is re-measured at its fair value at the date when control is lost, and any resulting gains or losses are also recognised as investment income for the current period.

(4) Changes in non-controlling interests

Where the Company acquires more interest in a subsidiary from the subsidiary's non-controlling shareholders or disposes of a portion of an interest in a subsidiary without losing control, the difference between the portion of the interest in the subsidiary's net assets being acquired or disposed of and the amount of the consideration paid or received is adjusted to the capital reserve (share premium) in the consolidated balance sheet, with any excess deducted from surplus reserve and retained earnings sequentially.

8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits that can be readily withdrawn on demand, and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

9 Foreign currency transactions and translation of foreign currency financial statements

When the Group receives capital in foreign currencies from investors, the capital is translated to Renminbi at the spot exchange rate at the date of the receipt. Other foreign currency transactions are, on initial recognition, translated to Renminbi at the spot exchange rates on the dates of the transactions.

Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated to Renminbi at the spot exchange rate at the balance sheet date. The resulting exchange differences are generally recognised in profit or loss, unless they arise from the re-translation of the principal and interest of specific borrowings for the acquisition and construction of qualifying assets (see Note III.16). Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in foreign currencies are translated to Renminbi using the exchange rate at the transaction date. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate at the date the fair value is determined. The resulting exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss, except for the differences arising from the re-translation of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income, which are recognised in other comprehensive income.

In translating the financial statements of a foreign operation, assets and liabilities of foreign operation are translated to Renminbi at the spot exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Equity items, excluding retained earnings and the translation differences in other comprehensive income, are translated to Renminbi at the spot exchange rates at the transaction dates. Income and expenses of foreign operation are translated to Renminbi at rates that approximate the spot exchange rates at the transaction dates. The resulting translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income. At the time of disposal of overseas operations, the relevant translation differences arising from translation of foreign currency financial statements is transferred from shareholders' equity to the current profit and loss of disposal.

## 10 Financial instruments

Financial instruments include cash at bank and on hand, investments in debt and equity securities other than those classified as long-term equity investments (see Note III.12), receivables, payables, loans and borrowings, debentures payable and share capital.

### (1) Recognition and initial measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

A financial asset or financial liability is recognised in the balance sheet when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value. For financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, any related directly attributable transaction costs are charged to profit or loss; for other categories of financial assets and financial liabilities, any related directly attributable transaction costs are included in their initial costs. Trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component or do not account for the significant financing component in one-year-or-less contracts under the practical expedient are initially measured at the transaction price in accordance with Note III.24.

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

#### (a) Classification of financial assets

The classification of financial assets is generally based on the business model under which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortised cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"), or at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held under a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A financial asset is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held under a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in other comprehensive income. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis, and the instrument meets the definition of equity from the perspective of the issuer.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL.

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

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs, as well as a profit margin. The Group also assesses whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition.

(b) Subsequent measurement of financial assets

- Financial assets at FVTPL

These financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss unless the financial assets are part of a hedging relationship.

- Financial assets at amortised cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. A gain or loss on a financial asset that is measured at amortised cost and that is not part of a hedging relationship should be recognised in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognised, reclassified, amortised under the effective interest method or when an impairment gain or loss is recognised.

- Debt investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, and impairment and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

- Equity investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to retained earnings.

(3) Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at FVTPL or as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

- Financial liabilities at FVTPL

A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading (including derivative financial liabilities) or if it is designated as such on initial recognition.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss, unless the financial liabilities are part of a hedging relationship.

- Financial liabilities at amortised cost

These financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(4) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are generally presented separately in the balance sheet, and are not offset. However, a financial asset and a financial liability are offset and the net amount is presented in the balance sheet when both of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts;
- the Group intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the financial asset and settle the financial liability simultaneously.

(5) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

A financial asset is derecognised when one of the following conditions is met:

- the Group's contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire;
- the financial asset has been transferred and the Group transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset; or
- the financial asset has been transferred; and although the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, it does not retain control over the transferred asset.

Where a transfer of a financial asset in its entirety meets the criteria for derecognition, the difference between the two amounts below is recognised in profit or loss:

- the carrying amount of the financial asset transferred measured at the date of derecognition;
- the sum of the consideration received from the transfer and, when the transferred financial asset is a debt investment at FVOCI, any cumulative gain or loss that has been recognised directly in other comprehensive income for the financial asset derecognised.

The Group derecognises a financial liability (or part of it) only when its contractual obligation (or part of it) is extinguished.

(6) Impairment

The Group recognises loss allowances for expected credit loss (ECL) on:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost;
- contract assets;
- debt investments measured at FVOCI;
- lease receivables

Financial assets measured at fair value, including debt investments or equity securities at FVTPL, equity securities designated at FVOCI and derivative financial assets, are not subject to the ECL assessment.

### *Measurement of ECLs*

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period (including extension options) over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the balance sheet date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

Loss allowances for bills receivable, accounts receivable, receivables under financing and contract assets arising from ordinary business activities such as sale of goods and provision of services, as well as lease receivables arising from lease transactions are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. ECLs on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors and an assessment of both the current and forecast general economic conditions at the balance sheet date.

Except for bills receivable, accounts receivable, receivables under financing, contract assets, and lease receivables, the Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs for the following financial instruments, and at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs for all other financial instruments:

- Financial instruments that have been determined to have low credit risk at the balance sheet date; or
- Financial instruments for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

*Provisions for bad and doubtful debts arising from receivables*

Categories of groups for collective assessment based on credit risk characteristics and basis for determination

<i>Item</i>	<i>Basis for recognition</i>
Bills receivable	Based on the different credit risk characteristics of acceptors, the Group classifies bills receivable into two groups: bank acceptance bills and commercial acceptance bills.
Accounts receivable	Historically, there is no significant difference in terms of occurrence of losses among different customer types for the Group. Therefore, the Group classifies accounts receivable into three groups, specifically: receivables from customers with high credit risk, receivables from customers with low credit risk and receivables from customers with medium credit risk.
Receivables under financing	The Group's receivables under financing are bank acceptance bills held for dual purposes. As the accepting banks have high credit ratings, the Group considers all receivables under financing as a single group.
Other receivables	The Group's other receivables mainly include cash pledges and deposits receivable, petty cash receivables due from employees, receivables due from related parties, dividends receivable, etc. Based on the nature of receivables and the credit risk characteristics of different counterparties, the Group classifies other receivables into three groups, specifically: receivables with high credit risk, receivables with low credit risk and receivables with medium credit risk.
Contract assets	Historically, there is no significant difference in terms of occurrence of losses among different customer types for the Group. Therefore, the Group makes provisions for bad and doubtful debts arising from contract assets on the basis of all customers being one group without further segmentation by different customer types.

*Financial instruments that have low credit risk*

The credit risk on a financial instrument is considered low if the financial instrument has a low risk of default, the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term, and adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

*Significant increases in credit risk*

In assessing whether the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of default occurring on the financial instrument assessed at the balance sheet date with that assessed at the date of initial recognition.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort, including forward-looking information. In particular, the following information is taken into account:

- failure to make payments of principal or interest on their contractual due dates;
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in a financial instrument's external or internal credit rating (if available);
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor;
- existing or forecast changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment that have a significant adverse effect on the debtor's ability to meet its obligation to the Group.

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

#### *Credit-impaired financial assets*

At each balance sheet date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt investments at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulties of the issuer or debtor;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- for economic or contractual reasons relating to the debtor's financial difficulties, the Group having granted to the debtor a concession that it would not otherwise consider;
- it is probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
- the disappearance of an active market for the financial asset because of financial difficulties of the issuer or debtor.

#### *Presentation of allowance for ECL*

ECLs are remeasured at each balance sheet date to reflect changes in the financial instrument's credit risk since initial recognition. Any change in the ECL amount is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss. Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. For debt investments that are measured at FVOCI, the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the assets.

#### *Write-off*

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

Subsequent recoveries of an asset that was previously written off are recognised as a reversal of impairment in profit or loss in the period in which the recovery occurs.

(7) Equity instruments

The issuance of equity instruments is recognised at the actual issue price in shareholders' equity, relevant transaction costs are deducted from shareholders' equity (capital reserve), with any excess deducted from surplus reserve and retained earnings sequentially. Consideration and transaction costs paid by the Company for repurchasing self-issued equity instruments are deducted from shareholders' equity.

When the Company repurchases its own shares, those shares are treated as treasury shares. The entire repurchase expenditure is recorded as the cost of the treasury shares in the reference register. Treasury shares are excluded from profit distributions and are presented as a deduction from shareholders' equity on the balance sheet.

When treasury shares are cancelled, the share capital should be reduced to the extent of the total par value of the treasury shares cancelled. Where the cost of the treasury shares cancelled exceeds the total par value, the excess is deducted from capital reserve (share premium), surplus reserve and retained earnings sequentially. If the cost of treasury shares cancelled is less than the total par value, the difference is credited to the capital reserve (share premium).

When treasury shares are disposed of, any excess of proceeds above cost is recognised in capital reserve (share premium); otherwise, the shortfall is deducted against capital reserve (share premium), surplus reserve and retained earnings sequentially.

(8) Perpetual bonds

At initial recognition, perpetual bonds issued by the Group or their components are classified as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments based on their contractual terms and economic substance with reference to the definition of financial assets, financial liabilities and equity instruments.

Perpetual bonds issued by the Group that should be classified as equity instruments are recognised in equity based on the actual proceeds received. Any distribution of dividends or interests during the instruments' duration is treated as profit appropriation. When the perpetual bonds are redeemed according to the contractual terms, the redemption amount is recognised as a deduction from equity.

11 Inventories

(1) Categories

Inventories include raw materials, work in progress, finished goods and reusable materials. Reusable materials include low-value consumables, packaging materials and other materials which can be used repeatedly but which do not meet the definition of fixed assets.

In addition to the purchase cost of raw materials, work in progress and finished goods include direct labour costs and an appropriate allocation of production overheads based on normal capacity.

(2) Measurement method of cost of inventories

Cost of inventories is calculated using the weighted average method.

(3) Inventory count system

The Group maintains a perpetual inventory system.

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

Consumables including low-value consumables and packaging materials are amortized by one-off write off method. The amortisation charge is included in the cost of the related assets or recognised in profit or loss for the current period.

(5) Criteria and method for provision for obsolete inventories

At the balance sheet date, inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Any excess of the cost over the net realisable value of each category of inventories is recognised as a provision for obsolete inventories, and is recognised in profit or loss.

The net realisable value of materials held for use in production is measured based on the net realisable value of the finished goods in which they will be incorporated. The net realisable value of inventory held to satisfy sales or service contracts is measured based on the contract price. If the quantities of inventories held by the Group exceed the quantities specified in sales contracts, the net realisable value of the excess portion of inventories is based on general selling prices.

12 Long-term equity investments

(1) Investment cost of long-term equity investments

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

- The initial cost of a long-term equity investment acquired through a business combination involving entities under common control is the Company's share of the carrying amount of the subsidiary's equity in the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate controlling party at the combination date. The difference between the initial investment cost and the carrying amount of the consideration given is adjusted to the share premium in the capital reserve, with any excess deducted from surplus reserve and retained earnings sequentially.
- For a long-term equity investment obtained through a business combination not involving entities under common control, the initial cost comprises the aggregate of the fair value of assets transferred, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity securities issued by the Company, in exchange for control of the acquiree.

(b) Long-term equity investments acquired other than through a business combination

- A long-term equity investment acquired other than through a business combination is initially recognised at the amount of cash paid if the Group acquires the investment by cash, or at the fair value of the equity securities issued if an investment is acquired by issuing equity securities.

(2) Subsequent measurement of long-term equity investment

(a) Investments in subsidiaries

In the Company's separate financial statements, long-term equity investments in subsidiaries are accounted for using the cost method for subsequent measurement. The Company recognises its share of the cash dividends or profit distributions declared by the investee as investment income for the current period.

(b) Investment in joint ventures and associates

A joint venture is an arrangement whereby the Group and other parties have joint control (see Note III.12(3)) and rights to the net assets of the arrangement. An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence (see Note III.12(3)).

An investment in a joint venture or an associate is accounted for using the equity method for subsequent measurement, unless the investment is classified as held for sale (see Note III.31).

After acquiring the investment, the Group recognises its share of the investee's profit or loss and other comprehensive income as investment income or losses and other comprehensive income respectively, and adjusts the carrying amount of the investment accordingly. Once the investee declares any cash dividends or profit distributions, the carrying amount of the investment is reduced by the amount attributable to the Group. Changes in the Group's share of the investee's owners' equity, other than those arising from the investee's net profit or loss, other comprehensive income or profit distribution (referred to as "other changes in owners' equity"), are recognised directly in the Group's equity, and the carrying amount of the investment is adjusted accordingly.

Unrealised profits and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and its associates or joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associates or joint ventures. Unrealised losses resulting from transactions between the Group and its associates or joint ventures are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, unless they represent impairment losses that are recognised in full in the financial statements.

The Group discontinues recognising its share of further losses of the investee after the carrying amount of the long-term equity investment and any long-term interest that in substance forms part of the Group's net investment in the joint venture or associate is reduced to zero, except to the extent that the Group has an obligation to assume additional losses. If the joint venture or associate subsequently reports net profits, the Group resumes recognising its share of those profits only after its share of the profits has fully covered the share of losses not recognised.

(3) Criteria for determining the existence of joint control or significant influence over an investee

Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities (activities with significant impact on the returns of the arrangement) require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The following factors are usually considered when assessing whether the Group can exercise joint control over an investee:

- Whether no single participant party is in a position to control the investee's relevant activities unilaterally;
- Whether decisions relating to the investee's relevant activities require the unanimous consent of all participant parties that share control.

Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of an investee but is not control or joint control of those policies.

13 Investment properties

Investment properties are properties held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or both. Investment properties are accounted for using the cost model and stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses. The cost of investment property, less its estimated residual value and accumulated impairment losses, is depreciated or amortised using the straight-line method over its estimated useful life, unless the investment property is classified as held for sale (see Note III.31).

The estimated useful lives, residual value rates and depreciation rates of each class of investment properties are as follows:

	<i>Estimated useful life (years)</i>	<i>Residual value rate (%)</i>	<i>Depreciation rate (%)</i>
Land use rights	32 - 50 years	0.0%	2.0% - 3.1%
Buildings	20 - 40 years	0% - 10.0%	2.3% - 5.0%

14 Fixed assets

(1) Recognition of fixed assets

The cost of a purchased fixed asset comprises the purchase price, related taxes, and any directly attributable expenditure for bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use. The cost of self-constructed assets is measured in accordance with the policy set out in Note III.15.

Where the parts of an item of fixed assets have different useful lives or provide benefits to the Group in a different pattern, thus necessitating use of different depreciation rates or methods, each part is recognised as a separate fixed asset.

Any subsequent costs including the cost of replacing part of an item of fixed assets are recognised as assets when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the costs will flow to the Group, and the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day maintenance of fixed assets are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

(2) Depreciation of fixed assets

The cost of a fixed asset, less its estimated residual value and accumulated impairment losses, is depreciated using the straight-line method over its estimated useful life, unless the fixed asset is classified as held for sale (see Note III.31).

The estimated useful lives, residual value rates and depreciation rates of each class of fixed assets are as follows:

Class	<i>Estimated useful life (years)</i>	<i>Residual value rate (%)</i>	<i>Depreciation rate (%)</i>
Plant and buildings	10 - 50 years	3% - 10%	1.8% - 9.7%
Equipment	2 - 25 years	0 - 10%	3.6% - 50%
Others	2 - 10 years	0 - 10%	9.0% - 50%

Useful lives, estimated residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at least at each year-end.

15 Construction in progress

The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labour, capitalised borrowing costs (see Note III.16), and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use.

A self-constructed asset is classified as construction in progress and transferred to fixed assets when it is ready for its intended use. No depreciation is recorded against construction in progress.

The criteria according to which, construction projects in progress are transferred to fixed assets:

<i>Class</i>	<i>Criteria for the transfers to fixed assets</i>
Plant and buildings	Satisfy the acceptance criteria and be available for its intended use
Machinery and equipment	Installation and commissioning are qualified, and be available for its intended use

When an enterprise sells products or by-products produced before a fixed asset is available for its intended use, the proceeds and related cost are accounted for in accordance with CAS 14 – Revenue and CAS 1 – Inventories respectively, and recognised in profit or loss for the current period.

16 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs incurred that are directly attributable to the acquisition and construction of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as financial expenses when incurred.

During the capitalisation period, the amount of interest (including amortisation of any discount or premium on borrowing) to be capitalised in each accounting period is determined as follows:

- Where funds are borrowed specifically for the acquisition and construction of a qualifying asset, the amount of interest to be capitalised is the interest expense calculated using effective interest rates during the period less any interest income earned from depositing the borrowed funds or any investment income on the temporary investment of those funds before they are used on the asset.
- To the extent that the Group borrows funds generally and uses them for the acquisition and construction of a qualifying asset, the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation is determined by applying a capitalisation rate to the weighted average of the excess amounts of cumulative expenditure on the asset over the above amounts of specific borrowings. The capitalisation rate is the weighted average of the interest rates applicable to the general-purpose borrowings.

The effective interest rate is determined as the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flow through the expected life of the borrowing or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the initially recognised amount of the borrowings.

During the capitalisation period, exchange differences related to the principal and interest on a specific-purpose borrowing denominated in foreign currency are capitalised as part of the cost of the qualifying asset. The exchange differences related to the principal and interest on foreign currency borrowings other than a specific-purpose borrowing are recognised as a financial expense when incurred.

## 17 Intangible assets

### (1) Useful life and amortisation methods

For an intangible asset with finite useful life, its cost less estimated residual value and accumulated impairment losses is amortised using the straight-line method over its estimated useful life, unless the intangible asset is classified as held for sale (see Note III.31).

The estimated useful lives, basis for determination and amortisation methods of intangible assets are as follows:

<i>Item</i>	<i>Estimated useful life (years)</i>	<i>Basis for determination</i>	<i>Amortisation method</i>
Land use rights	20 - 50 years	Terms of land use rights	Straight-line method
Patent and proprietary technology	5 - 20 years	Terms of patents	Straight-line method
Computer software	3 - 10 years	Estimated useful life	Straight-line method
Others	5 - 20 years	Estimated useful life	Straight-line method

Useful lives and amortisation methods of intangible assets with finite useful lives are reviewed at least at each year-end.

An intangible asset is regarded as having an indefinite useful life and is not amortised when there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate economic benefits for the Group. At the balance sheet date, the Group does not have any intangible assets with indefinite useful lives.

(2) The scope of research and development expenditures

The Group classifies all expenses directly related to the R&D activities as research and development (R&D) expenditure, including the employee benefits of R&D personnel, direct investments, depreciation expenses and long-term deferred expenses, design expenses, equipment commissioning costs, amortisation expenses of intangible assets, development costs incurred by an entrusted external party as well as other expenses. Expenditures on internal research and development projects are classified into expenditures incurred during the research phase and expenditures incurred during the development phase.

(3) The basis for the classification of internal R&D projects under the research phase and the development phase

- The phase of planned investigations to acquire new techniques and knowledge should be identified as the research phase, which is characterised by, among other things, a planned and exploratory approach.
- The phase of applying research results or other knowledge to a plan or design to produce new or substantially improved materials, devices, products, etc., prior to commercial production or use, shall be identified as the development phase, which is characterised by its relevance and greater likelihood of generating results.

(4) Expenditures on research and development

Expenditures on internal research and development projects are classified into expenditures incurred during the research phase and expenditures incurred during the development phase.

Expenditures during the research phase are expensed when incurred. Expenditures during the development phase are capitalised if development costs can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, and the Group intends to and has sufficient resources to complete the development. Other development expenditures are recognised as expenses in the period in which it is incurred.

When an enterprise sells products or by-products produced in the course of research and development, the proceeds and related cost are accounted for in accordance with *CAS 14 – Revenue* and *CAS 1 – Inventories* respectively, and recognised in profit or loss for the current period.

18 Goodwill

The initial cost of goodwill represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the acquirer's interest in the fair value of the identifiable net assets of the acquiree under a business combination not involving entities under common control.

Goodwill is not amortised and is stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated impairment losses (see Note III.20).

19 Long-term deferred expenses

Long-term deferred expenses are amortised using the straight-line method within the benefit period. The respective amortisation periods for such expenses are as follows:

<i>Item</i>	<i>Amortisation period (years)</i>
Payment for public facilities construction and use	10 - 15 years
Leasehold improvements	2 - 10 years
Others	2 - 10 years

20 Impairment of assets other than inventories and financial assets

The carrying amounts of the following assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date based on internal and external sources of information to determine whether there is any indication of impairment:

- fixed assets
- construction in progress
- right-of-use assets
- intangible assets
- investment properties measured using a cost model
- long-term equity investments
- goodwill
- long-term deferred expenses

If any indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated. In addition, the Group estimates the recoverable amounts of goodwill at each year-end, irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment. For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each asset group, or set of asset groups, that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination.

The recoverable amount of an asset (or asset group or set of asset groups) is the higher of its fair value (see Note III.21) less costs of disposal and the present value of its expected future cash flows.

An asset group is composed of assets related to cash generation and is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or asset groups.

The present value of an asset's expected future cash flows is determined by discounting the future cash flows, estimated to be derived from continuing use of the asset and from its ultimate disposal, to their present value using an appropriate pre-tax discount rate.

An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss when the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount. A provision for impairment of the asset is recognised accordingly to reduce the carrying amount to the recoverable amount. Impairment losses related to an asset group or a set of asset groups are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the asset group or set of asset groups, and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the asset group or set of asset groups on a pro rata basis. However, such allocations would not reduce the carrying amount of an asset below the highest of its fair value less costs of disposal (if measurable), the present value of its expected future cash flows (if determinable) and zero.

Once an impairment loss is recognised, it should not be reversed in a subsequent period.

## 21 Fair value measurement

Unless otherwise specified, the Group measures fair value as follows:

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

When measuring fair value, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the particular asset or liability (including the condition and location of the asset and restrictions, if any, on the sale or use of the asset) that market participants would consider when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date, and the Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data and other information are available to measure fair value. Valuation techniques mainly include the market approach, the income approach and the cost approach.

## 22 Provisions

A provision is recognised for an obligation related to a contingency if the Group has a present obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

A provision is initially measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the related present obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows. Factors pertaining to a contingency such as the risks, uncertainties and time value of money are taken into account as a whole in reaching the best estimate. Where there is a continuous range of possible outcomes for the expenditure required, and each possible outcome in that range is as likely as any other, the best estimate is the mid-point of that range. In other cases, the best estimate is determined as follows:

- Where the contingency involves a single item, the best estimate is the most likely outcome.
- Where the contingency involves a large population of items, the best estimate is determined by weighting all possible outcomes by their associated probabilities.

The Group reviews the carrying amounts of provisions at the balance sheet date and adjusts their carrying amounts to the current best estimates.

## 23 Share-based payments

### (1) Classification of share-based payments

Share-based payment transactions in the Group are equity-settled share-based payments.

### (2) Accounting treatment of share-based payments

#### - Equity-settled share-based payments

Where the Group uses shares or other equity instruments as consideration for services received from employees, the payment is measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted to employees at the grant date. If the equity instruments granted do not vest until the completion of services for a period, or until the achievement of a specified performance condition, the Group recognises an amount at each balance sheet date during the vesting period based on the best estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest according to newly obtained subsequent information regarding changes in the number of employees expected to vest the equity instruments. The Group measures the services received at the grant-date fair value of the equity instruments and recognises the costs or expenses as the services are received, with a corresponding increase in capital reserve.

## 24 Revenue recognition

Revenue is the gross inflow of economic benefits arising in the course of the Group's ordinary activities when the inflows result in increases in shareholders' equity, other than increases relating to contributions from shareholders.

Revenue is recognised when the Group satisfies the performance obligation in a contract by transferring control over relevant goods or services to the customers.

Where a contract has two or more performance obligations, the Group determines the stand-alone selling price at contract inception of the distinct good or service underlying each performance obligation in the contract and allocates the transaction price in proportion to those stand-alone selling prices. The Group recognises as revenue the amount of the transaction price that is allocated to each performance obligation. The stand-alone selling price is the price at which the Group would sell a promised good or service separately to a customer. If a stand-alone selling price is not directly observable, the Group considers all information that is reasonably available to the Group and maximises the use of observable inputs to estimate the stand-alone selling price.

For a contract in which the Group grants a customer the option to acquire additional goods or services (such as loyalty points, discount coupons for future purchases.), the Group assesses whether the option provides a material right to the customer. If the option provides a material right, the Group recognises the option as a performance obligation, and recognises revenue when those future goods or services are transferred or when the option expires. If the stand-alone selling price for a customer's option to acquire additional goods or services is not directly observable, the Group estimates it, taking into account all relevant information, including the difference in the discount that the customer would receive when exercising the option or without exercising the option, and the likelihood that the option will be exercised.

For a contract with a warranty, the Group analyses the nature of the warranty provided, if the warranty provides the customer with a distinct service in addition to the assurance that the product complies with agreed-upon specifications, the Group recognises the promised warranty as a performance obligation. Otherwise, the Group accounts for the warranty in accordance with the requirements of CAS 13 – *Contingencies*.

The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Group recognises the transaction price only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. To determine the transaction price for contracts in which a customer promises consideration in a form other than cash, the Group measures the non-cash consideration at fair value. If the Group cannot reasonably estimate the fair value of the non-cash consideration, the Group measures the consideration indirectly by reference to the stand-alone selling price of the goods or services promised to the customer in exchange for the consideration. Where the contract contains a significant financing component, the Group recognises the transaction price at an amount that reflects the price that a customer would have paid for the promised goods or services if the customer had paid cash for those goods or services when (or as) they are transferred to the customer. The difference between the amount of promised consideration and the cash selling price is amortised using an effective interest method over the contract term. The Group does not adjust the consideration for any effects of a significant financing component if it expects, at contract inception, that the period between when the Group transfers a promised good or service to a customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less.

The Group satisfies a performance obligation over time if one of the following criteria is met; otherwise, the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time:

- the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group's performance as the Group performs;
- the customer can control the asset created or enhanced during the Group's performance;
- or
- the Group's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to it and the Group has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

For a performance obligation satisfied over time, the Group recognises revenue over time by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of that performance obligation. When the outcome of that performance obligation cannot be measured reasonably, but the Group expects to recover the costs incurred in satisfying the performance obligation, the Group recognises revenue only to the extent of the costs incurred until such time that it can reasonably measure the outcome of the performance obligation.

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

- the Group has a present right to payment for the goods or services;
- the Group has transferred physical possession of the goods to the customer;
- the Group has transferred the legal title of the goods or the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods to the customer; and
- the customer has accepted the goods or services.

The Group determines whether it is a principal or an agent, based on whether it obtains control of the specified good or service before that good or service is transferred to a customer. The Group is a principal if it controls the specified good or service before that good or service is transferred to a customer, and recognises revenue in the gross amount of consideration which it has received (or which is receivable). Otherwise, the Group is an agent, and recognises revenue in the amount of any fee or commission to which it expects to be entitled. The fee or commission is the net amount of consideration that the Group retains after paying the other party the consideration, or is determined according to the established amount or proportion.

For the sale of a product with a right of return, the Group recognises revenue when the customer obtains control of that product, in the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for the product transferred (i.e. excluding the amount that is expected to be returned), and recognises a refund liability for the products expected to be returned. Meanwhile, an asset is recognised at an amount equal to the carrying amount of the product expected to be returned less any expected costs to recover those products (including potential decreases in the value of the returned products), and carry forward to cost in the amount of carrying amount of the transferred products less the above costs. At each balance sheet date, the Group updates its assessment of future sales return liability. If there is any change, it is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate.

The Group grants a licence of intellectual properties to a customer, and it determines whether the licence is transferred to the customer at a point in time or over time. If all of the following criteria are met, the licence revenue is recognised as a performance obligation satisfied over time. Otherwise, the licence revenue is recognised as a performance obligation satisfied at a point in time.

- the contract requires, or the customer reasonably expects, that the Group will undertake activities that significantly affect the intellectual property to which the customer has rights;
- the rights granted by the licence directly expose the customer to any positive or negative effects of the Group's activities; and
- those activities do not result in the transfer of a good or a service to the customer as those activities occur.

The Group recognises revenue for a sales-based or usage-based royalty promised in exchange for a licence to intellectual property only when (or as) the later of the following events occurs:

- the subsequent sale or usage occurs; and
- the performance obligation has been satisfied (or partially satisfied)

For a change in the scope or price of a contract that is approved by the parties to the contract, the Group accounts for the contract modification as follows:

- In cases where the additional promised goods or services are distinct and the price of the contract increases by an amount of consideration that reflects the stand-alone selling prices of the additional promised goods or services, the Group should account for the contract modification as a separate contract.
- If the above criteria are not met, and the remaining goods or services are distinct from the goods or services transferred on or before the date of the contract modification, the Group accounts for the contract modification as if it were a termination of the existing contract and the creation of a new contract.
- If the above criteria are not met, and the remaining goods or services are not distinct from the goods or services transferred on or before the date of the contract modification, the Group accounts for the contract modification as if it were a part of the existing contract. The effect that the contract modification has on revenue is recognised as an adjustment to revenue in the reporting period.

A contract asset is the Group's right to consideration in exchange for goods or services that it has transferred to a customer when that right is conditional on something other than the passage of time. The Group recognises loss allowances for expected credit loss on contract assets (see Note III.10(6)). Accounts receivable is the Group's right to consideration that is unconditional (only the passage of time is required). A contract liability is the Group's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer.

The following is a description of accounting policies regarding revenue from the Group's principal activities:

(1) Sale of goods

The sales contracts / orders signed between the Group and its customers usually contain various trading terms. Depending on the trading terms, customers obtain control of the goods when the goods are delivered and received, or when they are received by the carrier. Revenue of sale of goods is recognised at that point in time.

For the transfer of goods with a right of return, revenue is recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. Therefore, the amount of revenue recognised is adjusted for the amount expected to be returned, which are estimated based on the historical data. The Group recognises a refund liability based on the amount expected to be returned. An asset is initially measured by reference to the former carrying amount of the product expected to be returned less any expected costs to recover those products (including potential decreases in the value of returned products). At each balance sheet date, the Group updates the measurement of the refund liability for changes in expectations about the amount of returns. The above assets and liabilities are adjusted accordingly.

(2) Rendering of services

The Group recognises the revenue from rendering of services within a certain period of time according to the progress of the performance as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group's performance as the Group performs. Otherwise, for performance obligation satisfied at a point in time, the Group recognises revenue at the point in time at which the customer obtains control of relevant services.

25 Contract costs

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

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

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

Assets recognised for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and assets recognised for the costs to fulfil a contract (the "assets related to contract costs") are amortised on a systematic basis that is consistent with the transfer to the customer of the goods or services to which the assets relate and recognised in profit or loss for the current period.

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

- the remaining amount of consideration that the Group expects to receive in exchange for the goods or services to which the asset relates; less
- the estimated costs that relate directly to providing those goods or services that have not yet been recognised as expenses.

26 Employee benefits

(1) Short-term employee benefits

Employee wages or salaries, bonuses, and social security contributions such as medical insurance, work injury insurance, maternity insurance and housing fund, measured at the amount incurred or accrued at the applicable benchmarks and rates, are recognised as a liability as the employee provides services, with a corresponding charge to profit or loss or included in the cost of assets where appropriate.

(2) Post-employment benefits – defined contribution plans

The defined contribution plans in which the Group participates include: Pursuant to the relevant laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China, the Group participated in a defined contribution basic pension insurance plan and unemployment insurance plan in the social insurance system established and managed by government organisations, and annuity plan established by the Group in compliance with the national policy of the corporation annuity. The Group makes contributions to basic pension and unemployment insurance plans based on the applicable benchmarks and rates stipulated by the government. Annuity is accrued at a certain proportion of the total wages of employees who voluntarily participate in the annuity plan. Basic pension insurance contributions payable are recognised as a liability as the employee provides services, with a corresponding charge to profit or loss or included in the cost of assets where appropriate.

(3) Post-employment benefits – defined benefit plans

During the reporting period, the Group did not have defined benefit plans.

(4) Termination benefits

When the Group terminates an employee's employment before the employment contract expires, or provides compensation under an offer to encourage employees to accept voluntary redundancy, a provision is recognised with a corresponding expense in profit or loss at the earlier of the following dates:

- When the Group cannot unilaterally withdraw the offer of termination benefits provided in an employee termination plan or a curtailment proposal;
- When the Group has a formal detailed restructuring plan involving the payment of termination benefits and has raised a valid expectation in those affected that it will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement that plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it.

27 Government grants

A government grant is recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and that the Group will comply with the conditions attached to the grant.

If a government grant is in the form of a transfer of a monetary asset, it is measured at the amount received or receivable. If a government grant is in the form of a transfer of a non-monetary asset, it is measured at fair value.

Government grants related to assets are grants whose primary condition is that the Group qualifying for them should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire long-term assets. Government grants related to income are grants other than those related to assets.

Those related to daily activities of the Company are included in other income or used to write off related cost based on the nature of economic businesses, or included in non-operating income and expense in respect of those not related to daily activities of the Company.

With respect to the government grants related to assets, if the Group first obtains government grants related to assets and then recognises the long-term assets purchased and constructed, deferred income is included in profit and loss based on a reasonable and systematic approach by stages when related assets are initially depreciated or amortised; or the deferred income is written off against the carrying amount of the asset when the asset becomes ready for its intended status or intended use. If the Group obtains government grants related to the assets after relevant long-term assets are put into use, deferred income is included in profit and loss based on a reasonable and systematic approach by stages within the remaining useful life of relevant assets, or the deferred income is written off against the carrying amount of relevant asset when the grants are obtained; the assets shall be depreciated or amortised based on the carrying amount after being offset and the remaining useful life of relevant assets.

A grant that compensates the Group for expenses or losses to be incurred in the future is recognised as deferred income, and included in current income or offset against related expenses in the periods in which the expenses or losses are recognised. Otherwise, the grant is included in current income or offset against the related expenses directly.

In respect of the policy-based preferential loan interest subsidy obtained by the Group, if the interest subsidy is appropriated to the lending bank which shall provide loans to the Group at the policy-based preferential interest rate, the actual loan amount is used as the entry value and relevant borrowing costs are calculated on the basis of the loan principal and the preferential interest rate. If the interest subsidy is directly appropriated to the Group, relevant borrowing costs shall be offset by corresponding interest subsidy. If borrowing costs are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset (see Note III.16), the interest subsidy shall be used to offset relevant asset costs.

## 28 Specific reserve

The Group recognises a safety fund in the specific reserve pursuant to relevant government regulations, with a corresponding increase in the costs of the related products or expenses.

When the safety fund is subsequently used for revenue expenditure, the specific reserve is reduced accordingly. When the safety fund is subsequently used for the construction or acquisition of fixed assets, the Group recognises the capitalised expenditure incurred as the cost of the fixed assets when the related assets are ready for their intended use. In such cases, the specific reserve is reduced by the amount that corresponds to the cost of the fixed assets and the credit side is recognised in the accumulated depreciation with respect to the related fixed assets. Consequently, such fixed assets are not depreciated in subsequent periods.

## 29 Income tax

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

Current tax is the expected tax payable calculated at the applicable tax rate on taxable income for the year, plus any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

At the balance sheet date, current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if the Group has a legally enforceable right to set them off and also intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities arise from deductible and taxable temporary differences respectively, being the differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax bases, which include deductible losses and tax credits carried forward to subsequent periods. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax is not recognised for temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a single transaction that is not a business combination, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (or deductible loss) and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. Deferred tax is also not recognised for taxable temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of goodwill.

At the balance sheet date, deferred tax is measured based on the tax consequences that would follow from the expected manner of recovery or settlement of the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted at the balance sheet date that are expected to be applied in the period when the asset is recovered or the liability is settled.

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

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

- the taxable entity has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and current tax assets;
- they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on either:
  - the same taxable entity; or
  - different taxable entities which intend either to settle the current tax liabilities and current tax assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or deferred tax assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

30 Leases

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

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

(1) As a lessee

The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated using the straight-line method. If the lessee is reasonably certain to obtain the ownership of the lease asset by the end of the lease term, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the remaining useful life of the underlying asset. Otherwise, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the lease term or the remaining useful life of the lease asset.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate.

A constant periodic rate is used to calculate the interest on the lease liability in each period during the lease term with a corresponding charge to profit or loss or included in the cost of assets where appropriate. Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability are charged to profit or loss or included in the cost of assets where appropriate as incurred.

Under the following circumstances after the lease commencement date, the Group remeasures lease liabilities based on the present value of revised lease payments:

- there is a change in the amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee;
- there is a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments;
- there is a change in the assessment of whether the Group will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option, or the Group has exercised the extension or termination option in a different manner from the original assessment.

When the lease liability is remeasured, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Group has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets (a leased asset is of low value individually when it is new). The Group recognises the lease payments associated with these leases in profit or loss or as the cost of the assets where appropriate using the straight-line method or other systematic basis over the lease term.

(2) As a lessor

The Group determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset irrespective of whether the legal title to the asset is eventually transferred. An operating lease is a lease other than a finance lease.

When the Group is a sub-lessor, it assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the Group applies the practical expedient described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

Under a finance lease, at the commencement date, the Group recognises the finance lease receivable and derecognises the asset under finance lease.

The Group recognises finance income over the lease term with a constant periodic rate of return. The derecognition and impairment of the finance lease receivable are accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy in Note III.10. Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of net investment in the lease are recognised as income as they are earned.

Lease receipts from operating leases are recognised as income using the straight-line method or other systematic basis over the lease term. Variable lease payments not included in lease receipts are recognised as income as they are earned.

31 Assets held for sale and discontinued operations

(1) Non-current assets or disposal groups held for sale

The Group classifies a non-current asset or disposal group as held for sale when the carrying amount of a non-current asset or disposal group will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use.

A non-current asset or disposal group is classified as held for sale when all the following criteria are met:

- According to the customary practices of selling such assets or disposal groups in similar transactions, the non-current asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition;
- The sale is highly probable to occur, that is, the Group has made a resolution on a sale plan and entered into a legally binding sales. The sale is expected to be completed within one year.

Non-current assets or disposal groups held for sale are stated at the lower of carrying amount and fair value (see Note III.21) less costs to sell (except financial assets (see note III.10) and deferred tax assets (see note III.29)) initially and subsequently. Any excess of the carrying amount over the fair value (see Note III.21) less costs to sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss.

(2) Discontinued operations

The Group classifies a separate component as a discontinued operation either upon disposal of the operation or when the operation meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale if it is separately identifiable and satisfies one of the following conditions:

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

Where an operation is classified as discontinued in the current period, profit or loss from continuing operations and profit or loss from discontinued operations are separately presented in the income statement for the current period. The comparative information for profit or loss from discontinued operations, which used to present as profit or loss from continuing operations in the prior period, is re-presented as profit or loss from discontinued operations in the comparative income statement.

32 Dividends distributions

Dividends or profit distributions proposed in the profit appropriation plan, which will be approved after the balance sheet date, are not recognised as a liability at the balance sheet date but are disclosed in the notes separately.

33 Related parties

If a party has the power to control, jointly control or exercise significant influence over another party, or vice versa, or where two or more parties are subject to common control or joint control from another party, they are considered to be related parties. Related parties may be individuals or enterprises. Enterprises with which the Company is under common control only from the State and that have no other related party relationships are not regarded as related parties.

In addition to the related parties stated above, the Company determines related parties based on the disclosure requirements of the Administrative Procedures on the Information Disclosures of Listed Companies issued by the CSRC.

34 Segment reporting

Reportable segments are identified based on operating segments which are determined based on the structure of the Group's internal organisation, management requirements and internal reporting system after taking the materiality principle into account. Two or more operating segments may be aggregated into a single operating segment if the segments have similar economic characteristics and are the same or similar in respect of the nature of products and services, the nature of production processes, the types or classes of customers for the products and services, the methods used to distribute the products or provide the services, and the nature of the regulatory environment.

For segment reporting, inter-segment revenues are measured on the basis of the actual transaction prices for such transactions, and segment accounting policies are consistent with those used to prepare the consolidated financial statements.

## 35 Significant accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates as well as the underlying assumptions and uncertainties involved are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

Except for accounting estimates relating to depreciation and amortisation of assets such as fixed assets and intangible assets (see Notes III.14 and 17) and provision for impairment of various types of assets (see Notes V.4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 14, 15, 16 and 18). Other significant accounting estimates are as follows:

- (i) Note V.21: Recognition of deferred tax assets;
- (ii) Note V.31: Warranty provisions;
- (iii) Note X: Valuation of fair value of financial instruments; and
- (iv) Note XII: Share-based payments.

Significant judgements made by the Group in the application of accounting policies are as follows:

- (i) Note VIII. 1(1): Disclosure of significant judgements and assumptions of control and exercising significant influence over other entities.

## 36 Changes in significant accounting policies

### (1) Description of and reasons for changes in accounting policies

In 2024, the Group has adopted the following revised accounting requirements and guidance under CASs newly issued by the Ministry of Finance (“MOF”).

- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current” in CAS Bulletin No. 17 (Caikuai [2023] No. 21) (“CAS Bulletin No. 17”);
- The Accounting Treatment of Assurance-type Warranty that is not a Single Performance Obligation” CAS Bulletin No. 18 (Caikuai [2024] No. 24) (“CAS Bulletin No. 18”).

#### (a) Main effects of the Group’s adoption of the above requirements and guidance

##### (i) Requirements on the Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

According to CAS Bulletin No. 17, only the Group’s substantive right to defer the settlement of liabilities for more than one year after the balance sheet date (“the right to defer the settlement of liabilities”) is considered when classifying the liquidity of liabilities; the subjective possibility of exercising the above right is not considered.

For liabilities arising from the Group's loan arrangements, if the Group's right to defer the settlement of liabilities is subject to compliance with covenants specified in the loan arrangements ("covenants"), only the covenants on or before the balance sheet date when classifying the liquidity of liabilities are considered; the effect of covenants after the balance sheet date is not considered.

If the Group settles its liabilities by delivering its own equity instruments at the option of the counterparty and classifies the above options as equity instruments and recognises them separately as the equity component of a compound financial instrument in accordance with CAS 37- Presentation of Financial Instruments, there will be no effect on the classification of the liquidity of the liabilities. However, there will be effects on the classification if the above options cannot be classified as equity instruments.

The adoption of this requirement does not have a significant effect on the financial position and financial performance of the Group.

(ii) Presentation of Assurance-type Warranty Expenses

According to CAS Bulletin No. 18, the Group has presented assurance-type warranty expenses accrued by the Group as "operating cost from principal activities", and no longer as "selling and distribution expenses".

The Group has adjusted comparative information retrospectively.

(b) The effects on the financial statements

The effects on each of the line items in the consolidated income statement for the year 2024 are as follows:

	<i>Increase/ (decrease) in the line items as a result of applying new accounting policies The Group</i>
Operating costs	2,144,172,010
Selling and distribution expenses	(2,144,172,010)

(c) The effects on the comparative financial statements

The effects on each of the line items in the consolidated income statement for the year ended 31 December 2023 are as follows:

		<i>The Group</i>	
	<i>Before adjustments</i>	<i>The amounts of adjustments</i>	<i>After adjustments</i>
Operating costs	152,633,061,367	1,840,608,669	154,473,670,036
Selling and distribution expenses	3,736,940,205	(1,840,608,669)	1,896,331,536

IV. Taxation

1 Main types of taxes and corresponding tax rates

<i>Tax type</i>	<i>Tax basis</i>	<i>Tax rate</i>
Value-added tax (VAT)	According to tax laws, output VAT is calculated on product sales and taxable services revenue. VAT payable is determined by deducting input VAT from output VAT for the period	6% , 9% , 13%
Urban maintenance and construction tax	Based on VAT paid, VAT exemption and offset for the period	7% , 5%
Education surcharges and local education surcharges	Based on VAT paid, VAT exemption and offset for the period	3% , 2%
Corporate income tax	Based on taxable profits	15% - 30%

2 Corporate income tax

The income tax rate applicable to the Company for the year is 15% (2023: 15%).

Pursuant to the Corporate Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China treatment No.28, corporate income tax for key advanced and high-tech enterprises supported by the State is applicable to a preferential tax rate of 15%.

On 30 November 2023, the Company renewed the High-tech Enterprise Certificate No. GR202311004505, which was entitled jointly by Beijing Municipal Science and Technology Commission, Beijing Municipal Financial Bureau, Beijing Municipal Tax Service, State Taxation Administration. The Company is subject to corporate income tax rate of 15% since the date of certification with the valid period of three years.

Except that 32 subsidiaries such as Beijing BOE Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd. are applicable to high-tech enterprise tax preference, 6 subsidiaries such as Chongqing BOE Display Lighting Co., Ltd. are applicable to encouraged enterprises in the Western Development, and 15% corporate income tax rate is applicable, and overseas subsidiaries are applicable to local tax rate, the tax rate applicable to other enterprises of the Group is 25%.

V. Notes to the consolidated financial statements

1 Cash at bank and on hand

	2024 RMB/ RMB equivalents	2023 RMB/ RMB equivalents
Cash on hand	1,528,764	802,967
Deposits with banks	72,723,894,478	70,593,964,639
Other monetary funds	<u>1,527,201,973</u>	<u>1,872,625,112</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>74,252,625,215</u></b>	<b><u>72,467,392,718</u></b>

Including: Total overseas deposits were equivalent to RMB6,539,879,671 (2023: RMB6,120,969,123).

As at 31 December 2024, other monetary funds included deposits with securities companies by the Group amounting to RMB85,440,549, used as refundable deposits for stock repurchase and payment for settlement with third party platform, which can be withdrawn on demand. The rest was restricted monetary funds, of which, RMB595,018,149 was pledged for issuance of bills payable, and an equivalent to RMB846,743,275 was mainly deposits in commercial banks as security.

2 Financial assets held for trading

<i>Item</i>	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
- Structured deposit and wealth management products	2,779,828,500	7,476,126,776
- Investment in equity instruments	<u>336,607,463</u>	<u>279,837,719</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>3,116,435,963</u></b>	<b><u>7,755,964,495</u></b>

3 Bills receivable

(1) Classification of bills receivable

<i>Item</i>	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Bank acceptance bills	324,870,516	342,699,932
Commercial acceptance bills	<u>13,218,845</u>	<u>32,896,723</u>
Sub-total	338,089,361	375,596,655
Less: Provision for bad and doubtful debts	<u>29,578</u>	<u>19,644</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>338,059,783</u></b>	<b><u>375,577,011</u></b>

All of the above bills are due within one year.

(2) The pledged bills receivable of the Group at the end of the year

<i>Item</i>	<i>Pledged amount at the end of the year</i>
Bank acceptance bills	<u>36,842,766</u>

(3) Outstanding endorsed or discounted bills that have not matured at the end of the year

<i>Item</i>	<i>2024 Amount derecognised</i>	<i>2024 Amount not derecognised</i>
Bank acceptance bills	-	208,268,859
Commercial acceptance bills	-	<u>1,001,051</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>209,269,910</u>

For the year ended 31 December 2024, there was no amount transferred to accounts receivable from bills receivable due to non-performance of the issuers of the Group (2023: Nil).

(4) Bills receivable by provisioning method

<i>Category</i>	<i>31 December 2024</i>				
	<i>Book value</i>		<i>Provision for bad and doubtful debts</i>		<i>Carrying amount</i>
	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>	
Collective assessment					
- Bank acceptance bills group	324,870,516	96%	-	0%	324,870,516
- Commercial acceptance bills group	<u>13,218,845</u>	4%	<u>29,578</u>	0%	<u>13,189,267</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u>338,089,361</u>	100%	<u>29,578</u>	0%	<u>338,059,783</u>

(5) Movements of provisions for bad and doubtful debts

	<i>2024 Commercial acceptance bills</i>
Balance at the beginning of the year	19,644
Additions during the year	29,578
Recoveries or reversals during the year	(19,644)
Written-off during the year	<u>-</u>
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<u><u>29,578</u></u>

4 Accounts receivable

(1) The Group's accounts receivable are as follows:

<i>Item</i>	<i>31 December 2024</i>	<i>31 December 2023</i>
Accounts receivable	36,567,098,415	33,500,667,967
Less: Provision for bad and doubtful debts	<u>228,899,211</u>	<u>135,251,477</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>36,338,199,204</u></b>	<b><u>33,365,416,490</u></b>

(2) The ageing analysis of accounts receivable is as follows:

	<i>31 December 2024</i>	<i>31 December 2023</i>
Within 1 year (inclusive)	35,533,315,993	32,716,203,140
Over 1 year but within 2 years (inclusive)	493,435,884	350,015,788
Over 2 years but within 3 years (inclusive)	228,715,579	191,517,633
Over 3 years	<u>311,630,959</u>	<u>242,931,406</u>
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>36,567,098,415</b>	<b>33,500,667,967</b>
Less: Provision for bad and doubtful debts	<u>228,899,211</u>	<u>135,251,477</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>36,338,199,204</u></b>	<b><u>33,365,416,490</u></b>

The ageing is counted starting from the date when accounts receivable are recognised.

(3) Accounts receivable by provisioning method

<i>Category</i>	<i>31 December 2024</i>				
	<i>Book value</i>		<i>Provision for bad and doubtful debts</i>		<i>Carrying amount</i>
	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>	
Individual assessment					
- Customers with high credit risk	57,435,774	0%	33,528,866	58%	23,906,908
- Customers with low credit risk	603,585,563	2%	-	0%	603,585,563
Collective assessment					
- Customers with medium credit risk	<u>35,906,077,078</u>	98%	<u>195,370,345</u>	1%	<u>35,710,706,733</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>36,567,098,415</u></b>	<b>100%</b>	<b><u>228,899,211</u></b>	<b>1%</b>	<b><u>36,338,199,204</u></b>

<i>Category</i>	<i>31 December 2023</i>				
	<i>Book value</i>		<i>Provision for bad and doubtful debts</i>		<i>Carrying amount</i>
	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>	
Individual assessment					
- Customers with high credit risk	24,192,778	0%	21,753,190	90%	2,439,588
- Customers with low credit risk	799,508,925	2%	-	0%	799,508,925
Collective assessment					
- Customers with medium credit risk	<u>32,676,966,264</u>	98%	<u>113,498,287</u>	0%	<u>32,563,467,977</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>33,500,667,967</u></b>	<b>100%</b>	<b><u>135,251,477</u></b>	<b>0%</b>	<b><u>33,365,416,490</u></b>

(a) Criteria for collective assessment and details:

*Customer group*

*Basis*

Customers with high credit risk	With special matters, litigations or the deterioration of customers' credit status
Customers with low credit risk	Banks, insurance companies, large state-owned enterprises and public institutions
Customers with medium credit risk	Customers not included in groups above

(b) Assessment of ECLs on accounts receivable

At all times the Group measures the impairment loss for accounts receivable at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, and the ECLs are based on the number of overdue days and the expected loss rate. According to the Group's historical experience, different loss models are applicable to different customer groups.

(4) Movements of provisions for bad and doubtful debts:

	<i>2024</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Customers with high credit risk</i>	<i>Customers with low credit risk</i>	<i>Customers with medium credit risk</i>	
Balance at the beginning of the year	21,753,190	-	113,498,287	135,251,477
Additions during the year	14,498,238	-	106,227,398	120,725,636
Recoveries during the year	(2,440,317)	-	(11,960,332)	(14,400,649)
Written-off during the year	(298,185)	-	(13,440,498)	(13,738,683)
Foreign currency translation differences	15,940	-	1,045,490	1,061,430
Balance at the end of the year	<u>33,528,866</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>195,370,345</u>	<u>228,899,211</u>

  

	<i>2023</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Customers with high credit risk</i>	<i>Customers with low credit risk</i>	<i>Customers with medium credit risk</i>	
Balance at the beginning of the year	59,921,373	-	59,958,424	119,879,797
Additions during the year	4,972,817	-	71,147,926	76,120,743
Recoveries during the year	(43,645,120)	-	(17,261,740)	(60,906,860)
Written-off during the year	(68,126)	-	(213,525)	(281,651)
Foreign currency translation differences	572,246	-	(132,798)	439,448
Balance at the end of the year	<u>21,753,190</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>113,498,287</u>	<u>135,251,477</u>

(5) Five largest accounts receivable and contract assets by debtor at the end of the year

The subtotal of the five largest accounts receivable and contract assets of the Group at the end of the year is RMB16,571,292,900, representing 45.14% of the total accounts receivable and contract assets.

5 Receivables under financing

(1) Receivables under financing by category

<i>Item</i>	<i>31 December 2024</i>	<i>31 December 2023</i>
Bank acceptance bills	<u>472,537,400</u>	<u>408,534,622</u>

(2) Receivables under financing that are endorsed or discounted but have not matured at the end of the year:

<i>Item</i>	<i>2024 Amount derecognised</i>	<i>2024 Amount not derecognised</i>
Bank acceptance bills	<u>683,496,249</u>	<u>-</u>

6 Prepayments

(1) The Group's prepayments by category:

	<i>31 December 2024</i>	<i>31 December 2023</i>
Prepayment for electricity, water, gas and power	284,648,237	238,019,515
Prepayment for inventory	225,583,907	202,223,873
Others	<u>124,250,080</u>	<u>118,416,392</u>
Total	<u>634,482,224</u>	<u>558,659,780</u>

(2) The ageing analysis of prepayments is as follows:

<i>Ageing</i>	<u><i>31 December 2024</i></u>		<u><i>31 December 2023</i></u>	
	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>
Within 1 year (inclusive)	561,764,216	89%	478,067,697	86%
Over 1 year but within 2 years (inclusive)	15,640,256	2%	22,099,954	4%
Over 2 years but within 3 years (inclusive)	3,945,077	1%	53,855,290	9%
Over 3 years	<u>53,132,675</u>	<u>8%</u>	<u>4,636,839</u>	<u>1%</u>
Total	<u>634,482,224</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>558,659,780</u>	<u>100%</u>

The ageing is counted starting from the date when prepayments are recognised.

The total of the five largest prepayments of the Group at the end of the year is RMB226,268,106, representing 36% of the total prepayments.

7 Other receivables

	<i>Note</i>	<i>31 December 2024</i>	<i>31 December 2023</i>
Dividends receivable		55,028,131	-
Others	(1)	<u>757,843,390</u>	<u>726,659,207</u>
<b>Total</b>		<u><b>812,871,521</b></u>	<u><b>726,659,207</b></u>

(1) Others

(a) The Group's other payables are as follows:

<i>Item</i>		<i>31 December 2024</i>	<i>31 December 2023</i>
Other receivables		776,708,135	739,769,833
Less: Provision for bad and doubtful debts		<u>18,864,745</u>	<u>13,110,626</u>
<b>Total</b>		<u><b>757,843,390</b></u>	<u><b>726,659,207</b></u>

(b) The ageing analysis of the Group's other receivables is as follows:

		<i>31 December 2024</i>	<i>31 December 2023</i>
Within 1 year (inclusive)		357,915,532	330,573,576
Over 1 year but within 2 years (inclusive)		118,793,438	121,561,167
Over 2 years but within 3 years (inclusive)		19,227,857	40,445,484
Over 3 years		<u>280,771,308</u>	<u>247,189,606</u>
Sub-total		776,708,135	739,769,833
Less: Provision for bad and doubtful debts		<u>18,864,745</u>	<u>13,110,626</u>
<b>Total</b>		<u><b>757,843,390</b></u>	<u><b>726,659,207</b></u>

The ageing is counted starting from the date when other receivables are recognised.

(c) Other receivables by provisioning method

Category	31 December 2024		31 December 2023		Carrying amount
	Book value		Provision for bad and doubtful debts		
	Amount	Percentage (%)	Amount	Percentage (%)	
Individual assessment					
- Amounts with high credit risk	18,297,151	2%	18,297,151	100%	-
- Amounts with low credit risk	689,364,770	89%	-	0%	689,364,770
Collective assessment					
- Amounts with medium credit risk	69,046,214	9%	567,594	1%	68,478,620
<b>Total</b>	<b>776,708,135</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>18,864,745</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>757,843,390</b>

  

Category	31 December 2023		31 December 2023		Carrying amount
	Book value		Provision for bad and doubtful debts		
	Amount	Percentage (%)	Amount	Percentage (%)	
Individual assessment					
- Amounts with high credit risk	12,515,014	2%	12,515,014	100%	-
- Amounts with low credit risk	705,496,057	95%	-	0%	705,496,057
Collective assessment					
- Amounts with medium credit risk	21,758,762	3%	595,612	3%	21,163,150
<b>Total</b>	<b>739,769,833</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>13,110,626</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>726,659,207</b>

(d) Movements of provisions for bad and doubtful debts

	2024				2023			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL - Not credit impaired	Lifetime ECL - Credit impaired		12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL - Not credit impaired	Lifetime ECL - Credit impaired	
Balance at the beginning of the year	131,167	464,445	12,515,014	13,110,626	9,822	6,947	10,595,616	10,612,385
Additions during the year	462,980	100,000	8,885,942	9,448,922	131,167	464,145	3,084,758	3,680,070
Reversals during the year	(31,754)	(559,244)	(3,067,731)	(3,658,729)	(9,822)	(6,647)	(334,930)	(351,399)
Written-off during the year	-	-	(32,177)	(32,177)	-	-	(841,937)	(841,937)
Other changes	-	-	(3,897)	(3,897)	-	-	11,507	11,507
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>562,393</b>	<b>5,201</b>	<b>18,297,151</b>	<b>18,864,745</b>	<b>131,167</b>	<b>464,445</b>	<b>12,515,014</b>	<b>13,110,626</b>

(e) The other receivables categorised by nature

<i>Nature of other receivables</i>	<i>31 December 2024</i>	<i>31 December 2023</i>
Amount due from equity transfer	200,000,000	200,000,000
Margins and deposits	394,212,834	398,335,916
Others	182,495,301	141,433,917
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Sub-total	776,708,135	739,769,833
Less: Provision for bad and doubtful debts	18,864,745	13,110,626
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	<u>757,843,390</u>	<u>726,659,207</u>

Note: As at 31 December 2024, an equivalent to RMB220,917,503 (2023: RMB217,669,078) of the margins and deposits mainly represented production capacity deposits paid by the Group to suppliers.

(f) Five largest other receivables by debtor at the end of the year

The total of five largest other receivables of the Group at the end of the year was RMB475,484,404, most of which were deposits and amounts due from equity transfer. No provision is made for bad and doubtful debts after assessment.

8 Inventories

(1) The Group's inventories by category:

	<u>31 December 2024</u>			<u>31 December 2023</u>		
	<i>Book value</i>	<i>Provision for impairment of inventories/ Provision for impairment of costs to fulfil a contract with a customer</i>	<i>Carrying amount</i>	<i>Book value</i>	<i>Provision for impairment of inventories/ Provision for impairment of costs to fulfil a contract with a customer</i>	<i>Carrying amount</i>
Raw materials	8,973,042,046	1,763,382,653	7,209,659,393	9,443,911,152	2,189,991,288	7,253,919,864
Work in progress	5,803,359,611	1,104,535,176	4,698,824,435	5,564,254,528	1,144,952,516	4,419,302,012
Finished goods	15,066,294,957	3,954,314,368	11,111,980,589	16,215,828,399	4,056,038,972	12,159,789,427
Consumables	209,462,591	677,753	208,784,838	189,084,809	-	189,084,809
Costs to fulfil a contract with a customer	84,215,137	-	84,215,137	97,571,213	-	97,571,213
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	<u>30,136,374,342</u>	<u>6,822,909,950</u>	<u>23,313,464,392</u>	<u>31,510,650,101</u>	<u>7,390,982,776</u>	<u>24,119,667,325</u>

The Group's year-end balance of inventories included no capitalised borrowing costs (2023: Nil).

At the year end, no inventories were pledged as security by the Group (2023: Nil).

(2) An analysis of provision for impairment of inventories of the Group is as follows:

	<i>Balance at the beginning of the year</i>	<i>Additions during the year</i>	<i>Reductions during the year</i>	<i>Balance at the end of the year</i>
Raw materials	2,189,991,288	1,169,380,689	(1,595,989,324)	1,763,382,653
Work in progress	1,144,952,516	845,365,942	(885,783,282)	1,104,535,176
Finished goods	4,056,038,972	4,235,259,606	(4,336,984,210)	3,954,314,368
Consumables	-	1,563,667	(885,914)	677,753
Total	<u>7,390,982,776</u>	<u>6,251,569,904</u>	<u>(6,819,642,730)</u>	<u>6,822,909,950</u>

9 Contract assets

	<i>31 December 2024</i>
Balance at the beginning of the year	96,528,397
Transfers from contract assets recognised at the beginning of the period to receivables	(93,653,977)
Increase in contract assets resulting from no unconditional right obtained	<u>148,773,456</u>
Sub-total	151,647,876
Less: Provision for bad and doubtful debts	<u>776,390</u>
Balance at the end of the year	<u><u>150,871,486</u></u>

10 Other current assets

	<i>31 December 2024</i>	<i>31 December 2023</i>
VAT on tax credits	2,960,415,267	2,512,924,348
Input tax to be verified or deducted	503,287,770	291,415,443
Prepaid income taxes	112,183,664	166,028,954
Right to recover returned goods	166,513,664	140,814,527
Others	<u>211,607,620</u>	<u>197,155,659</u>
Total	<u><u>3,954,007,985</u></u>	<u><u>3,308,338,931</u></u>

11 Long-term equity investments

(1) The Group's long-term equity investments by category:

	2024	2023
Investments in joint ventures	404,709,071	400,375,826
Investments in associates	<u>14,302,954,512</u>	<u>14,392,984,350</u>
Sub-total	14,707,663,583	14,793,360,176
Less: Provision for impairment	<u>1,174,392,281</u>	<u>1,061,663,549</u>
Total	<u>13,533,271,302</u>	<u>13,731,696,627</u>

(2) Movements of long-term equity investments during the year are as follows:

Investee	Movements during the year								Balance at the end of the year
	Balance at the beginning of the year	Additions during the year	Reductions during the year	Investment (loss) /income under equity method	Other comprehensive income	Other equity movements	Declared distribution of cash dividends or profits	Others	
Joint ventures	400,375,826	-	-	4,333,196	-	-	-	49	404,709,071
Associates									
VusionGroup SA (formerly named "SES Imagotag SA Co., Ltd.")	5,092,823,075	-	-	(119,593,271)	-	-	(35,644,762)	(47,286,405)	4,890,298,637
Erdos BOE Energy Investment Co., Ltd.	1,808,344,074	-	-	(2,815,116)	-	170,648	-	-	1,805,699,606
Tianjin Xianzhilian Investment Centre (Limited Partnership)	1,875,744,723	-	(52,025,505)	(132,876,372)	-	-	(928,314)	-	1,689,914,532
Beijing Xindongneng Investment Fund (Limited Partnership)	1,864,768,203	-	-	(501,218,917)	6,032,979	-	(447,573,615)	-	922,008,650
Others	3,751,304,275	1,261,298,345	(2,207,044)	(41,325,466)	40,461,820	17,001,150	(35,716,235)	4,216,242	4,995,033,087
Sub-total	<u>14,392,984,350</u>	<u>1,261,298,345</u>	<u>(54,232,549)</u>	<u>(797,829,142)</u>	<u>46,494,799</u>	<u>17,171,798</u>	<u>(519,862,926)</u>	<u>(43,070,163)</u>	<u>14,302,954,512</u>
Total	14,793,360,176	1,261,298,345	(54,232,549)	(793,495,946)	46,494,799	17,171,798	(519,862,926)	(43,070,114)	14,707,663,583
Less: Provision for impairment	1,061,663,549								1,174,392,281
Total	<u>13,731,696,627</u>								<u>13,533,271,302</u>

As at 31 December 2024, certain associates invested by the Group suffered loss and the Group did not have an obligation to assume additional losses. Therefore, the Company discontinues recognising its share of further losses after the carrying amount of long-term equity investment is reduced to zero, the accumulated unrecognised investment losses amounted to RMB11,456,900 (2023: RMB27,004,563).

12 Investments in other equity instruments

(1) Investments in other equity instruments:

<i>Item</i>	<i>Movements during the year</i>					<i>Balance at the end of the year</i>	<i>Dividend income recognised for the year</i>	<i>Accumulated gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income ("-" for losses)</i>
	<i>Balance at the beginning of the year</i>	<i>Increase in investments</i>	<i>Decrease in investments</i>	<i>Gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income during the year ("-" for losses)</i>	<i>Others</i>			
Listed equity instrument investment	169,355,368	-	-	52,072,670	36,130,330	257,558,368	15,162,882	(125,489,785)
Unlisted equity instruments investment	325,274,209	609,769	(9,248,192)	(82,099,706)	(50,722,633)	183,813,447	18,038,273	(102,869,917)
<b>Total</b>	<b>494,629,577</b>	<b>609,769</b>	<b>(9,248,192)</b>	<b>(30,027,036)</b>	<b>(14,592,303)</b>	<b>441,371,815</b>	<b>33,201,155</b>	<b>(228,359,702)</b>

(2) Investments derecognised during the year:

<i>Item</i>	<i>Accumulated gains transferred to retained earnings due to derecognition</i>	<i>Accumulated losses transferred to retained earnings due to derecognition</i>	<i>Reason for derecognition</i>
Ceribell INC	<u>14,592,303</u>	<u>-</u>	Transfers out from disposal

13 Other non-current financial assets

<i>Item</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,735,680,042	2,253,778,325
Including: Investments in equity instruments	<u>2,735,680,042</u>	<u>2,253,778,325</u>

14 Investment properties

	<i>Land use rights</i>	<i>Buildings</i>	<i>Construction in progress</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Cost</b>				
Balance at the beginning of the year	785,342,177	1,130,308,269	100,475,150	2,016,125,596
Additions during the year				
- Purchases	-	7,195,133	48,827,787	56,022,920
- Transfers from fixed assets	-	427,786,123	-	427,786,123
Disposals during the year	-	(6,270,121)	-	(6,270,121)
Other changes	-	149,302,937	(149,302,937)	-
Balance at the end of the year	<u>785,342,177</u>	<u>1,708,322,341</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,493,664,518</u>
<b>Less: Accumulated depreciation or amortisation</b>				
Balance at the beginning of the year	195,861,681	407,710,469	-	603,572,150
Additions during the year				
- Charge for the year	16,392,531	56,926,073	-	73,318,604
- Transfers from fixed assets	-	70,036,824	-	70,036,824
Disposals during the year	-	(4,452,800)	-	(4,452,800)
Balance at the end of the year	<u>212,254,212</u>	<u>530,220,566</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>742,474,778</u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
At the end of the year	<u>573,087,965</u>	<u>1,178,101,775</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,751,189,740</u>
At the beginning of the year	<u>589,480,496</u>	<u>722,597,800</u>	<u>100,475,150</u>	<u>1,412,553,446</u>

15 Fixed assets

(1) Analysis of the Group's fixed assets are as follows:

<i>Item</i>	<i>Plant and buildings</i>	<i>Equipment</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Cost</b>				
Balance at the beginning of the year	75,988,186,206	321,291,899,960	14,562,205,110	411,842,291,276
Additions during the year				
- Purchases	16,141,913	788,778,243	1,473,007,248	2,277,927,404
- Transfers from construction in progress	3,724,603,362	24,495,775,553	1,747,401,008	29,967,779,923
Transfers to investment properties	(427,786,123)	-	-	(427,786,123)
Transfers to construction in progress	-	(607,182,082)	(142,127,990)	(749,310,072)
Disposals or written-offs during the year	(40,795,055)	(504,619,197)	(233,948,748)	(779,363,000)
Written-down against government interest discounts	-	(10,426,505)	-	(10,426,505)
Translation differences	768,399	(64,866,054)	86,070	(64,011,585)
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>79,261,118,702</b>	<b>345,389,359,918</b>	<b>17,406,622,698</b>	<b>442,057,101,318</b>
<b>Less: Accumulated depreciation</b>				
Balance at the beginning of the year	12,031,057,846	177,593,093,857	9,837,849,835	199,462,001,538
Charge for the year	2,167,108,633	32,345,754,147	2,435,926,437	36,948,789,217
Transfers to investment properties	(70,036,824)	-	-	(70,036,824)
Transfers to construction in progress	-	(392,050,352)	(117,486,322)	(509,536,674)
Disposals or written-offs during the year	(23,890,897)	(465,768,387)	(184,227,907)	(673,887,191)
Translation differences	1,288,806	(59,933,269)	(1,216,455)	(59,860,918)
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>14,105,527,564</b>	<b>209,021,095,996</b>	<b>11,970,845,588</b>	<b>235,097,469,148</b>
<b>Less: Provision for impairment</b>				
Balance at the beginning of the year	34,480	1,738,196,473	270,582,261	2,008,813,214
Additions during the year				
- Charge for the year	3,351,802	142,324,506	9,954,412	155,630,720
- Others	817,463	-	-	817,463
Transfers to construction in progress	-	(42,346,919)	(12,861,390)	(55,208,309)
Disposals or written-offs during the year	-	(25,414,907)	(29,425,522)	(54,840,429)
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>4,203,745</b>	<b>1,812,759,153</b>	<b>238,249,761</b>	<b>2,055,212,659</b>
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
At the end of the year	<u>65,151,387,393</u>	<u>134,555,504,769</u>	<u>5,197,527,349</u>	<u>204,904,419,511</u>
At the beginning of the year	<u>63,957,093,880</u>	<u>141,960,609,630</u>	<u>4,453,773,014</u>	<u>210,371,476,524</u>

In 2024, some of the equipment of the Group is idle and there is no clear use plan. The Group evaluated the recoverable amount of these equipment and made provisions for impairment of RMB155,630,720 (2023: RMB199,363,784) based on the evaluation results.

The recoverable amount of the relevant asset group is determined by reference to its fair value less costs of disposal and the present value of its expected future cash flows. The cash flow forecast period is determined based on the estimated remaining useful life of the asset, the cash flows over the estimated remaining useful life of the asset are determined according to financial budgets approved by the management, and the pre-tax discount rate is determined with reference to comparable companies and the relevant capital structure.

(2) Fixed assets pending certificates of ownership

As at 31 December 2024, fixed assets pending certificates of ownership totalled RMB1,898,846,096 (2023: RMB6,560,001,886) and certificates of ownership is still being processed.

16 Construction in progress

(1) Analysis of the Group's construction in progress is as follows:

Item	31 December 2024			31 December 2023		
	Book value	Provision for impairment	Face value	Book value	Provision for impairment	Face value
BOE's 6th generation new semiconductor display device production line project	10,629,806,006	-	10,629,806,006	1,147,143,892	-	1,147,143,892
Others	19,606,680,983	77,470,892	19,529,210,091	28,600,320,360	77,348,706	28,522,971,654
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,236,486,989</b>	<b>77,470,892</b>	<b>30,159,016,097</b>	<b>29,747,464,252</b>	<b>77,348,706</b>	<b>29,670,115,546</b>

(2) Movements of major construction projects in progress during the year

<i>Project</i>	<i>Budget</i>	<i>Balance at the beginning of the year</i>	<i>Additions during the year</i>	<i>Written-down against interest discounts</i>	<i>Transfers to fixed assets</i>	<i>Other decreases</i>	<i>Balance at the end of the year</i>	<i>Percentage of actual cost to budget (%)</i>	<i>Accumulated capitalised interest at the end of the year</i>	<i>Interest capitalised in the current year</i>	<i>Interest rate for capitalisation in the current year (%)</i>	<i>Sources of funding</i>
BOE's 6th generation new semiconductor display device production line project	29,000,000,000	1,147,143,892	9,952,312,682	-	(469,650,568)	-	10,629,806,006	46.11%	90,216,409	80,470,570	2.95%	Self-raised funds and borrowings

17 Right-of-use assets

(1) As a lessee

	<i>Plant and buildings</i>	<i>Equipment</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Cost</b>				
Balance at the beginning of the year	869,873,086	15,789,766	194,845,163	1,080,508,015
Additions during the year	285,559,071	3,725,855	525,393	289,810,319
Reductions during the year	(43,927,050)	(3,602,514)	(4,841,901)	(52,371,465)
Translation differences	(35,542,774)	-	(81,753)	(35,624,527)
Balance at the end of the year	<u>1,075,962,333</u>	<u>15,913,107</u>	<u>190,446,902</u>	<u>1,282,322,342</u>
<b>Less: Accumulated depreciation</b>				
Balance at the beginning of the year	319,601,077	6,410,099	30,152,494	356,163,670
Charge for the year	192,643,300	7,876,013	10,157,019	210,676,332
Reductions during the year	(20,426,328)	(3,602,514)	(1,042,871)	(25,071,713)
Translation differences	(13,818,517)	-	(35,710)	(13,854,227)
Balance at the end of the year	<u>477,999,532</u>	<u>10,683,598</u>	<u>39,230,932</u>	<u>527,914,062</u>
<b>Less: Provision for impairment</b>				
Balance at the beginning and the end of the year	-	-	-	-
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
At the end of the year	<u>597,962,801</u>	<u>5,229,509</u>	<u>151,215,970</u>	<u>754,408,280</u>
At the beginning of the year	<u>550,272,009</u>	<u>9,379,667</u>	<u>164,692,669</u>	<u>724,344,345</u>

18 Intangible assets

(1) Intangible assets

	<i>Land use rights</i>	<i>Patent and proprietary technology</i>	<i>Computer software</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Cost</b>					
Balance at the beginning of the year	7,924,529,154	6,238,659,015	2,277,221,781	816,081,655	17,256,491,605
Additions during the year					
- Purchases	389,406,887	8,044,952	70,243,638	-	467,695,477
- Transfers from construction in progress	13,096,315	-	209,602,483	-	222,698,798
- Transfers from development costs	-	139,619,053	-	-	139,619,053
Translation differences	3,881,979	(248,165)	324,363	565,495	4,523,672
Disposals during the year	-	-	(17,271,779)	-	(17,271,779)
Balance at the end of the year	<u>8,330,914,335</u>	<u>6,386,074,855</u>	<u>2,540,120,486</u>	<u>816,647,150</u>	<u>18,073,756,826</u>
<b>Less: Accumulated amortisation</b>					
Balance at the beginning of the year	830,130,337	3,121,888,717	1,410,837,304	328,049,547	5,690,905,905
Charge for the year	213,028,049	589,238,249	242,878,497	65,331,441	1,110,476,236
Translation differences	60,186	(248,165)	85,241	344,988	242,250
Disposals during the year	-	-	(16,978,433)	-	(16,978,433)
Balance at the end of the year	<u>1,043,218,572</u>	<u>3,710,878,801</u>	<u>1,636,822,609</u>	<u>393,725,976</u>	<u>6,784,645,958</u>
<b>Less: Provision for impairment</b>					
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	25,647,674	-	-	25,647,674
Balance at the end of the year	<u>-</u>	<u>25,647,674</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>25,647,674</u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>					
At the end of the year	<u>7,287,695,763</u>	<u>2,649,548,380</u>	<u>903,297,877</u>	<u>422,921,174</u>	<u>11,263,463,194</u>
At the beginning of the year	<u>7,094,398,817</u>	<u>3,116,770,298</u>	<u>866,384,477</u>	<u>488,032,108</u>	<u>11,565,585,700</u>

19 Goodwill

(1) Changes in goodwill

<i>Name of investee</i>	<i>Balance at the beginning of the year</i>	<i>Additions during the year</i>	<i>Reductions during the year</i>	<i>Balance at the end of the year</i>
<b>Cost</b>				
Chengdu BOE Display Sci-tech Co., Ltd. ("Chengdu Display Sci-tech")	537,038,971	-	-	537,038,971
Nanjing BOE Display Technology Co., Ltd. ("Nanjing Display Technology")	155,714,415	-	-	155,714,415
BOE Healthcare Investment & Management Co., Ltd.	146,460,790	-	-	146,460,790
Beijing Yinghe Century Co., Ltd.	42,940,434	-	-	42,940,434
BOE HC SemiTek Corporation ("HC SemiTek")	29,596,088	-	-	29,596,088
Beijing Zhonghe Ultra High Definition Collaborative Technology Center Co., Ltd	14,285,847	-	-	14,285,847
K-Tronics (Suzhou) technology Co., Ltd.	8,562,464	-	-	8,562,464
Beijing BOE Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd.	4,423,876	-	-	4,423,876
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>939,022,885</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>939,022,885</b>
<b>Provision for impairment</b>				
Chengdu BOE Display Sci-tech Co., Ltd.	(147,755,754)	-	-	(147,755,754)
BOE Healthcare Investment & Management Co., Ltd.	(82,137,669)	(51,130,564)	-	(133,268,233)
Beijing BOE Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd.	(4,423,876)	-	-	(4,423,876)
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>(234,317,299)</b>	<b>(51,130,564)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(285,447,863)</b>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>704,705,586</b>	<b>(51,130,564)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>653,575,022</b>

(2) Provision for impairment of goodwill

The recoverable amount of the asset group to which the above goodwill relates is determined based on the present value of expected future cash flows. When predicting the present value of cash flow, the cash flow in the next 5 years is determined based on the financial budget approved by the management. The cash flow in the years after the 5-year financial budget will remain stable. The pre-tax discount rate is determined with reference to comparable companies and related capital structures.

20 Long-term deferred expenses

	<i>Balance at the beginning of the year</i>	<i>Additions during the year</i>	<i>Reductions during the year</i>	<i>Balance at the end of the year</i>
Technology royalty fees prepaid	333,718,713	25,377,702	(71,002,922)	288,093,493
Others	200,775,851	210,016,686	(100,441,107)	310,351,430
<b>Total</b>	<b>534,494,564</b>	<b>235,394,388</b>	<b>(171,444,029)</b>	<b>598,444,923</b>

21 Deferred tax assets / deferred tax liabilities

(1) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Item	2024		2023	
	Deductible/ (taxable) temporary differences	Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	Deductible/ (taxable) temporary differences	Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)
Deferred tax assets:				
Accumulated losses	3,787,640,423	586,142,140	2,748,927,099	426,287,990
Provision for impairment of assets	813,547,069	139,856,263	586,093,818	98,130,637
Lease liabilities	502,310,310	110,285,658	564,279,038	119,336,111
Others	1,298,567,979	206,999,637	576,540,216	99,639,021
Sub-total	<u>6,402,065,781</u>	<u>1,043,283,698</u>	<u>4,475,840,171</u>	<u>743,393,759</u>
Amount offset		<u>(348,395,423)</u>		<u>(346,516,739)</u>
Balance after offsetting		<u>694,888,275</u>		<u>396,877,020</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Revaluation due to business combinations involving entities not under common control and Depreciation of fixed assets	(6,973,869,010)	(1,143,270,888)	(8,900,128,679)	(1,487,690,187)
Long-term equity investments	(1,487,863,171)	(282,505,936)	(2,113,902,264)	(389,497,116)
Right-of-use assets	(503,216,511)	(101,062,209)	(600,669,199)	(130,538,444)
Others	(511,688,145)	(112,355,137)	(203,263,744)	(33,430,721)
Sub-total	<u>(9,476,636,837)</u>	<u>(1,639,194,170)</u>	<u>(11,817,963,886)</u>	<u>(2,041,156,468)</u>
Amount offset		<u>348,395,423</u>		<u>346,516,739</u>
Balance after offsetting		<u>(1,290,798,747)</u>		<u>(1,694,639,729)</u>

(2) Details of unrecognised deferred tax assets

	2024	2023
Deductible temporary differences	23,454,408,247	23,132,234,962
Deductible tax losses	<u>66,975,969,671</u>	<u>57,936,466,170</u>
Total	<u>90,430,377,918</u>	<u>81,068,701,132</u>

As at 31 December 2024, the accumulated deductible temporary differences are mainly subsidiaries' impairment provisions of assets and accrual of expenses. Due to the uncertainty that there will be sufficient taxable income to cover these deductible differences in future periods, the deferred income tax assets were not recognised in consideration of prudence.

(3) Expiration of deductible tax losses for unrecognised deferred tax assets

Year	2024	2023
2024	-	308,958,033
2025	637,426,137	883,311,469
2026	1,070,157,082	1,202,044,391
2027	1,431,984,146	2,385,376,981
2028	3,433,591,756	3,527,170,592
2029	6,862,197,069	5,008,814,339
2030	4,250,636,379	4,200,121,737
2031	2,712,347,426	2,586,384,422
2032	21,489,965,319	23,919,302,827
2033	13,370,606,261	13,399,325,173
2034	10,955,646,330	-
Non-fixed term	<u>761,411,766</u>	<u>515,656,206</u>
Total	<u>66,975,969,671</u>	<u>57,936,466,170</u>

22 Other non-current assets

Item	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Certificates of deposits and time deposits	13,348,874,212	-
Prepayment for construction and purchase of fixed assets	4,518,996,586	2,483,239,768
Others	<u>1,123,351,747</u>	<u>1,482,678,690</u>
Total	<u>18,991,222,545</u>	<u>3,965,918,458</u>

23 Short-term loans

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Pledged loans	243,791,874	23,498,395
Guaranteed loans	1,027,353,266	1,311,144,222
Unsecured loans	<u>292,172,026</u>	<u>411,541,917</u>
Total	<u>1,563,317,166</u>	<u>1,746,184,534</u>

As at 31 December 2024, no short-term loan was past due (2023: Nil).

24 Bills payable

	<i>31 December 2024</i>	<i>31 December 2023</i>
Bank acceptance bills	1,390,526,726	919,313,033
Commercial acceptance bills	<u>9,031,243</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>1,399,557,969</u></b>	<b><u>919,313,033</u></b>

There is no due but unpaid bill payable at the end of the year. The bills above are all due within one year.

25 Accounts payable

	<i>31 December 2024</i>	<i>31 December 2023</i>
Sales payments payable	<u>36,713,498,406</u>	<u>32,977,603,351</u>

As at 31 December 2024, the Group had no significant accounts payable with ageing of more than one year.

26 Contract liabilities

(1) Contract liabilities are as follows:

<i>Item</i>	<i>31 December 2024</i>	<i>31 December 2023</i>
Sale of goods	<u>2,083,836,158</u>	<u>3,000,168,620</u>

Contract liabilities primarily relate to the Group's advances from goods purchase and sale contracts. The Group receives a certain proportion of advances as agreed in contract when entering into the contract with customers. The revenue related to the contracts will be recognised when the Group satisfies its performance obligations.

(2) Significant changes in the contract liabilities of the Group are as follows:

	<i>2024</i>
Balance at the beginning of the year	3,000,168,620
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of year	(2,779,202,988)
Increase of contract liabilities due to cash received at the end of the year	<u>1,862,870,526</u>
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b><u>2,083,836,158</u></b>

27 Employee benefits payable

(1) Employee benefits payable:

	Note	Balance at 1 January 2024	Accrued during the year	Decrease during the year	Balance at 31 December 2024
Short-term employee benefits	(2)	3,044,568,227	18,512,715,190	(17,528,556,385)	4,028,727,032
Post-employment benefits					
- defined contribution plans	(3)	53,121,125	1,895,073,898	(1,902,947,026)	45,247,997
Termination benefits		3,221,924	29,761,343	(30,949,908)	2,033,359
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,100,911,276</b>	<b>20,437,550,431</b>	<b>(19,462,453,319)</b>	<b>4,076,008,388</b>

	Note	Balance at 1 January 2023	Accrued during the year	Decrease during the year	Balance at 31 December 2023
Short-term employee benefits	(2)	2,656,369,348	16,850,640,827	(16,462,441,948)	3,044,568,227
Post-employment benefits					
- defined contribution plans	(3)	58,051,832	1,848,632,320	(1,853,563,027)	53,121,125
Termination benefits		104,111,643	50,931,357	(151,821,076)	3,221,924
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,818,532,823</b>	<b>18,750,204,504</b>	<b>(18,467,826,051)</b>	<b>3,100,911,276</b>

(2) Short-term employee benefits

		Balance at 1 January 2024	Accrued during the year	Decrease during the year	Balance at 31 December 2024
Salaries, bonuses and allowances		1,917,285,682	14,930,402,847	(14,137,157,644)	2,710,530,885
Staff welfare		-	1,235,790,293	(1,235,790,293)	-
Social insurance		37,193,021	893,705,699	(896,458,516)	34,440,204
- Medical insurance		35,066,829	836,299,073	(839,065,366)	32,300,536
- Work-related injury insurance		2,126,192	57,406,626	(57,393,150)	2,139,668
Housing fund		19,697,119	1,045,337,798	(1,040,320,725)	24,714,192
Labour union fee, staff and workers' education fee		1,046,342,699	401,911,495	(211,755,032)	1,236,499,162
Staff and workers' bonus and welfare fund		20,553,209	-	-	20,553,209
Other short-term employee benefits		3,496,497	5,567,058	(7,074,175)	1,989,380
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,044,568,227</b>	<b>18,512,715,190</b>	<b>(17,528,556,385)</b>	<b>4,028,727,032</b>

		Balance at 1 January 2023	Accrued during the year	Decrease during the year	Balance at 31 December 2023
Salaries, bonuses and allowances		1,689,488,356	13,369,970,316	(13,142,172,990)	1,917,285,682
Staff welfare		-	1,200,381,109	(1,200,381,109)	-
Social insurance		45,026,603	866,656,861	(874,490,443)	37,193,021
- Medical insurance		42,596,285	818,538,486	(826,067,942)	35,066,829
- Work-related injury insurance		2,430,318	48,118,375	(48,422,501)	2,126,192
Housing fund		29,798,139	1,034,105,760	(1,044,206,780)	19,697,119
Labour union fee, staff and workers' education fee		871,474,749	362,090,148	(187,222,198)	1,046,342,699
Staff and workers' bonus and welfare fund		20,553,209	-	-	20,553,209
Other short-term employee benefits		28,292	17,436,633	(13,968,428)	3,496,497
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,656,369,348</b>	<b>16,850,640,827</b>	<b>(16,462,441,948)</b>	<b>3,044,568,227</b>

(3) Post-employment benefits – defined contribution plans

	<i>Balance at 1 January 2024</i>	<i>Accrued during the year</i>	<i>Decrease during the year</i>	<i>Balance at 31 December 2024</i>
Basic pension insurance	31,997,380	1,601,749,795	(1,605,859,723)	27,887,452
Unemployment insurance	1,040,396	54,220,057	(54,332,380)	928,073
Annuity	<u>20,083,349</u>	<u>239,104,046</u>	<u>(242,754,923)</u>	<u>16,432,472</u>
Total	<u>53,121,125</u>	<u>1,895,073,898</u>	<u>(1,902,947,026)</u>	<u>45,247,997</u>
	<i>Balance at 1 January 2023</i>	<i>Accrued during the year</i>	<i>Decrease during the year</i>	<i>Balance at 31 December 2023</i>
Basic pension insurance	37,012,623	1,550,009,517	(1,555,024,760)	31,997,380
Unemployment insurance	1,320,821	51,043,742	(51,324,167)	1,040,396
Annuity	<u>19,718,388</u>	<u>247,579,061</u>	<u>(247,214,100)</u>	<u>20,083,349</u>
Total	<u>58,051,832</u>	<u>1,848,632,320</u>	<u>(1,853,563,027)</u>	<u>53,121,125</u>

28 Taxes payable

	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
Corporate income tax	661,144,508	502,726,541
Value-added tax (VAT)	314,302,588	96,556,759
Urban construction tax	243,831,131	309,488,421
Education surcharges and local education surcharges	174,228,317	223,104,253
Individual income tax	42,608,326	39,311,660
Others	<u>140,491,726</u>	<u>145,892,388</u>
Total	<u>1,576,606,596</u>	<u>1,317,080,022</u>

29 Other payables

	<i>Note</i>	<i>31 December 2024</i>	<i>31 December 2023</i>
Interest payable		-	175,698
Dividends payable		42,861,753	39,014,714
Others	(1)	<u>20,785,100,817</u>	<u>19,448,570,553</u>
Total		<u>20,827,962,570</u>	<u>19,487,760,965</u>

(1) Others

The Group's other payables by category are as follows:

	<i>Note</i>	<i>31 December 2024</i>	<i>31 December 2023</i>
Projects and equipment		15,590,702,070	13,556,738,142
Fund transaction (Note)		3,236,033,067	3,182,963,067
Margins and deposits		581,371,160	764,238,522
Repurchase obligation of restricted shares	V.41	228,786,210	457,401,616
Others		<u>1,148,208,310</u>	<u>1,487,229,206</u>
<b>Total</b>		<u><u>20,785,100,817</u></u>	<u><u>19,448,570,553</u></u>

The Group's significant other payables aged over one year are payables of projects and equipment.

Note: The Group's other payables as at 31 December 2024 were amounts and interest due to original controlling shareholders of Nanjing Display Technology and Chengdu Display Technology, with the interest rates of 2.175% and 0%, respectively.

30 Non-current liabilities due within one year

As at 31 December, the non-current liabilities due within one year for the Group were long-term loans due within one year, lease liabilities, long-term payables and contribution from minority shareholders with redemption provisions.

	<i>Note</i>	<i>31 December 2024</i>	<i>31 December 2023</i>
Long-term loans due within one year	V.32	42,892,065,934	24,221,150,789
Lease liabilities due within one year	V.33	147,060,968	168,698,260
Long-term payables due within one year	V.34	22,944,576	47,178,393
Contribution from minority shareholders with redemption provisions	V.37	<u>444,468,133</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Total</b>		<u><u>43,506,539,611</u></u>	<u><u>24,437,027,442</u></u>

31 Other current liabilities

<i>Item</i>	<i>31 December 2024</i>	<i>31 December 2023</i>
Warranty provisions	2,508,912,990	2,751,418,713
Others	<u>886,058,150</u>	<u>334,354,878</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>3,394,971,140</u></b>	<b><u>3,085,773,591</u></b>

The other current liabilities of the Group were warranty provisions. The warranty provisions mainly relate to the expected after-sales repair warranty to the customers. The provision is estimated by the management, based on historical claim experience and current actual sales outcomes.

32 Long-term loans

	<i>Note</i>	<i>31 December 2024</i>	<i>31 December 2023</i>
Pledged loans		702,831,586	815,374,959
Loans secured by mortgages		60,149,714,863	67,886,121,454
Guaranteed loans		3,528,124,014	4,721,896,695
Unsecured loans		79,443,787,211	72,344,096,703
Less: Long-term loans due within one year	V.30	<u>42,892,065,934</u>	<u>24,221,150,789</u>
<b>Total</b>		<b><u>100,932,391,740</u></b>	<b><u>121,546,339,022</u></b>

33 Lease liabilities

<i>Item</i>	<i>Note</i>	<i>31 December 2024</i>	<i>31 December 2023</i>
Long-term lease liabilities		778,479,954	710,839,756
Less: Lease liabilities due within one year	V.30	<u>147,060,968</u>	<u>168,698,260</u>
<b>Total</b>		<b><u>631,418,986</u></b>	<b><u>542,141,496</u></b>

During the year ended 31 December 2024, income from short-term leases and leases of low-value assets which are accounted for using the practical expedient as well as sub-leasing right-of-use assets for which the Group, as a lessee, was not significant.

34 Long-term payables

<i>Item</i>	<i>Note</i>	<i>31 December 2024</i>	<i>31 December 2023</i>
Obligations under finance leases		144,022,447	218,789,786
Less: obligations under finance leases due within one year	V.30	<u>22,944,576</u>	<u>47,178,393</u>
Total		<u>121,077,871</u>	<u>171,611,393</u>

As at 31 December 2024, the Group sold and leased back some of its machinery and equipment as well as construction in progress. Since asset sales and lease transactions are interrelated, and it is almost certain that they will be repurchased after the lease term expires, the Group conducts accounting treatment according to mortgage loans and presents them as long-term payables.

35 Provisions

<i>Item</i>	<i>31 December 2024</i>	<i>31 December 2023</i>
Outstanding litigation	<u>1,652,566</u>	<u>3,580,000</u>

36 Deferred income

<i>Item</i>	<i>Balance at the beginning of the year</i>	<i>Additions during the year</i>	<i>Amounts recognised in other income</i>	<i>Other changes</i>	<i>Balance at the end of the year</i>
Related to assets	3,758,611,328	419,981,983	(576,945,669)	(22,495,397)	3,579,152,245
Related to income	<u>1,004,440,627</u>	<u>456,060,502</u>	<u>(491,151,584)</u>	<u>(3,883,859)</u>	<u>965,465,686</u>
Total	<u>4,763,051,955</u>	<u>876,042,485</u>	<u>(1,068,097,253)</u>	<u>(26,379,256)</u>	<u>4,544,617,931</u>

37 Other non-current liabilities

<i>Item</i>	<i>31 December 2024</i>	<i>31 December 2023</i>
Contribution of non-controlling interests with redemption provisions	2,047,376,157	2,500,522,066
Others	<u>601,446,602</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>2,648,822,759</u>	<u>2,500,522,066</u>

The contribution of non-controlling interests with redemption provisions is mainly due to the redemption obligation of the Company to the non-controlling interests of Fuzhou BOE. The Company recognises the above non-controlling interests contribution as a financial liability which is subsequently measured at the cost of amortisation and will be repurchased at the agreed price for the period from 2025 and 2034 according to the agreement, of which the part due in 2025 will be listed as non-current liabilities due within one year.

## 38 Share capital

	Balance at the beginning of the year	Changes during the year			Balance at the end of the year
		Issuance of new shares	Cancellation of treasury shares	Sub-total	
Total shares	37,652,529,195	-	(7,512,992)	(7,512,992)	37,645,016,203

On 4 June 2024, the Company repurchased and cancelled 2,547,779 shares of restricted shares at China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited Shenzhen Branch. After the completion of the cancellation procedures, the total shares will be changed from 37,652,529,195 shares to 37,649,981,416 shares.

On 9 December 2024, the Company repurchased and cancelled 4,965,213 shares of restricted shares at China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited Shenzhen Branch. After the completion of cancellation, the total share capital of the Company changed from 37,649,981,416 shares to 37,645,016,203 shares.

## 39 Other equity instruments

- (1) Financial instruments (including perpetual bonds) that remain outstanding at the end of the year are set out as follows:

Outstanding financial instruments	Issuance date	Accounting classification	Interest rate	Issuance price	Quantity	Amount	Maturity date or renewal status	Conditions for conversion	Conversion status
22BOEY1	24 March 2022	Equity instrument	3.50%	RMB 100/bond	20 million	RMB 2 billion	3+N years	Not applicable	Not applicable

## (2) Major terms

On 24 March 2022, with the approval document No.1801 [2019] of the China Securities Regulatory Commission (“CSRC”), the Company issued renewable corporate bonds to qualified investors. The full name of these bonds was Renewable Corporate Bond Publicly Issued by BOE Technology Group Co., Ltd. (digital economy) in 2022 (the First Phase), which referred to as 22BOEY1 (“2022 bond”).

2022 bond has a base term of 3 years and take every three interest-bearing years as a period. The Company is entitled to choose to extend the maturity by 1 period at the end of the agreed base term or at the end of each extended period, or choose to fully derecognise the 2022 bond at the end of the period. The nominal interest rate of the 2022 bond is fixed during the first period, and then is reset once every period. The nominal interest rate in the first period is the initial benchmark interest rate plus the initial spread, and the nominal interest rate in the subsequent period is adjusted to the current benchmark interest rate plus the initial spread and 300 basis points. Therefore, when the Company exercises the renewal option, the nominal interest rate will significantly increase, and the corresponding nominal interest will also increase significantly. The 2022 bond have an issuer’s right to defer the payment of interest. Unless a mandatory interest payment event occurs (including distributions to ordinary shareholders and decrease of registered capital). At each interest payment date of the bonds, the Company may choose at its discretion whether to defer the payment of the current interest as well as all the deferred interests and the yields under this term until the next interest payment date without being subjected to any limit on the number of interest deferring attempts.

As at 31 December 2024, the actual issuance of the 2022 bond amounted to RMB2,000,000,000 in total, and the Company considers that the renewable corporate bonds do not meet the definition of financial liabilities, and therefore will charge the total amount of the issuance to other equity instruments after deducting underwriting fees and other transaction costs.

- (3) Movement of the financial instruments (including perpetual bonds) that remain outstanding at the end of the year:

Outstanding financial instruments	At the beginning of the year		Additions during the year		Reductions during the year		Accumulative interest		At the end of the year	
	Quantity	Carrying amount	Quantity	Carrying amount	Quantity	Carrying amount	Charge for the year	Paid during the year	Quantity	Carrying amount
22BOEY1	20,000,000	2,043,402,946	-	-	-	-	70,000,000	(70,000,000)	20,000,000	2,043,402,946

- (4) Relevant information regarding amounts attributable to holders of equity instruments

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Equity attributable to shareholders of the Company	132,937,555,308	129,428,307,067
- Equity attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	130,894,152,362	127,384,904,121
- Equity attributable to holders of the Company's other equity instruments	2,043,402,946	2,043,402,946
Equity attributable to non-controlling shareholders	71,608,616,436	68,370,379,252
- Equity attributable to non-controlling ordinary shareholders	71,608,616,436	68,370,379,252
- Equity attributable to non-controlling shareholders of other equity instruments	-	-

- (5) Accrued interest on holders of other equity instruments

In 2024, as the above-mentioned issued renewable corporate bonds are cumulative other equity instruments, the Company accrued interest of RMB70,000,000 on renewable corporate bonds from undistributed profits and paid interest of RMB70,000,000 on renewable corporate bonds.

#### 40 Capital reserve

Item	1 January 2024	Additions during the period	Reductions during the period	31 December 2024
Share premium	50,340,686,263	-	(71,738,763)	50,268,947,500
Other capital reserves	1,772,894,483	165,731,723	-	1,938,626,206
Total	<u>52,113,580,746</u>	<u>165,731,723</u>	<u>(71,738,763)</u>	<u>52,207,573,706</u>

41 Treasury shares

Item	Balance at the beginning of the year	Additions during the year	Reductions during the year	Balance at the end of the year
Treasury shares	462,036,240	999,872,378	(245,417,935)	1,216,490,683

According to the *Proposal of Repurchase and Cancellation of Certain Restricted Shares by the Company* deliberated and adopted in the 28<sup>th</sup> meeting of the 10<sup>th</sup> session of the Board of Directors meeting and the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting of the 10<sup>th</sup> session of the Board of Supervisors held on 29 March 2024, the Company completed repurchase and cancellation of 2,547,779 restricted shares on 4 June 2024 at an average repurchased price of RMB 2.349/share. The corresponding reduction of the treasury shares are RMB5,984,733, the shortfall between the cancelled treasury shares and the share capital of RMB3,436,954 is deducted against Capital reserve—Share premium.

Pursuant to the *Proposal on the Fulfilment of the Conditions for the Release of Restricted Shares Granted under the 2020 Share Option and Restricted Share Incentive Plan during the Second Release Period of the Restricted Shares and the Fulfilment of the Conditions for the Second Exercise Period of the First Exercise Period of the Initial Grant of Share Options* deliberated and adopted in the 28<sup>th</sup> meeting of the 10<sup>th</sup> session of the Board of Directors meeting and the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting of the 10<sup>th</sup> session of the Board of Supervisors on 29 March 2024, the Company recognised a total of 95,859,475 restricted shares that can be released from restricted sale, with the listing and circulation date on 11 April 2024, corresponding to RMB 225,173,907 reduction of Other payables—the Repurchased obligation of restricted shares (Note V. 29) and Treasury shares.

According to the *Proposal of Repurchase and Cancellation of Certain Restricted Shares* by the Company deliberated and adopted in the 38<sup>th</sup> meeting of the 10<sup>th</sup> session of the Board of Directors meeting and the 13<sup>th</sup> meeting of the 10<sup>th</sup> session of the Board of Supervisors held on 29 October 2024. The Company completed repurchase and cancellation of 4,965,213 restricted shares on 9 December 2024 at an average repurchased price of RMB 2.319/share. The corresponding reduction of the treasury shares are RMB11,514,329, the shortfall between the cancelled treasury shares and the share capital of RMB6,549,116 is deducted against Capital reserve—Share premium.

According to the 38<sup>th</sup> meeting of the 10<sup>th</sup> session of the Board of Directors meeting held on 29 October 2024, the *Proposal of Repurchase of Certain Public Shares of the Company* was reviewed and approved. As at 31 December 2024, the Company repurchased its shares through the special securities account for repurchase by centralised bidding, and the accumulative A-shares repurchased was 228,882,900. The highest trading price of the repurchase is RMB4.46/share, the lowest trading price is RMB4.22/share, and the total amount paid is RMB999,872,378 (excluding transaction costs).

In 2024, the Company recognised RMB2,744,966 of restricted share dividends against Other payables—the Repurchased obligation of restricted shares (Note V.29) and Treasury shares.

42 Other comprehensive income

Item	Balance at the end of previous year attributable to shareholders of the Company	Movements during the year						Balance at the end of the year attributable to shareholders of the Company
		Before-tax amount	Less: Income tax expenses	Less: Amount transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss	Net-of-tax amount attributable to shareholders of the Company	Net-of-tax amount attributable to non-controlling interests	Less: Transfer of other comprehensive income to retained earnings	
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(367,431,914)	10,371,922	719,358	-	10,383,379	(730,815)	15,118,863	(372,167,398)
Including: Other comprehensive income recognised under equity method	(182,042,186)	46,494,799	904,946	-	45,589,853	-	526,560	(136,978,893)
Changes in fair value of investments in other equity instruments	(185,389,728)	(36,122,877)	(185,588)	-	(35,206,474)	(730,815)	14,592,303	(235,188,505)
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	(769,565,310)	(15,428,984)	-	-	(30,091,156)	14,662,172	-	(799,656,466)
Including: Other comprehensive income recognised under equity method	(118,842)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(118,842)
Translation differences arising from translation of foreign currency financial statements	(769,446,468)	(15,428,984)	-	-	(30,091,156)	14,662,172	-	(799,537,624)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(1,136,997,224)</b>	<b>(5,057,062)</b>	<b>719,358</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(19,707,777)</b>	<b>13,931,357</b>	<b>15,118,863</b>	<b>(1,171,823,864)</b>

43 Surplus reserve

<i>Item</i>	<i>Balance at the beginning of the year</i>	<i>Additions during the year</i>	<i>Other changes during the year</i>	<i>Balance at the end of the year</i>
Statutory surplus reserve	3,282,107,326	307,923,188	52,656	3,590,083,170
Discretionary surplus reserve	<u>289,671,309</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>289,671,309</u>
Total	<u>3,571,778,635</u>	<u>307,923,188</u>	<u>52,656</u>	<u>3,879,754,479</u>

44 Retained earnings

<i>Item</i>	<i>Note</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
Retained earnings at the beginning of the year		35,579,576,607	35,829,465,307
Add: Net profits for the year attributable to shareholders of the Company		5,323,248,974	2,547,435,360
Less: Appropriation for statutory surplus reserve		307,923,188	330,597,179
Interest on holders of other equity instruments	V.39	70,000,000	118,551,232
Dividends to ordinary shares	(a)	1,129,073,743	2,296,367,348
Transfer of other comprehensive income to retained earnings	(b)	<u>(15,066,207)</u>	<u>51,808,301</u>
Retained earnings at the end of the year		<u>39,410,894,857</u>	<u>35,579,576,607</u>

- (a) According to the Annual Shareholders' Meeting for 2023 held on 26 April 2024, the Company distributed cash dividends to shareholders of A shares and B shares on 19 June 2024 (A shares) and 21 June 2024 (B shares), with RMB0.3 (2023: RMB0.61) every 10 shares and a profit distribution amount of RMB1,131,818,709. Considering the turnover rate, the corresponding dividends of the expected non-exercisable portions of restricted shares are RMB144,471 with a profit distribution of RMB1,129,073,743 (2023: RMB1,268,367 and RMB2,296,367,348).
- (b) The amount of transfers of other comprehensive income to retained earnings in 2024 was RMB15,066,207 (2023: gains of RMB51,808,301), resulting from the transfer of accumulated losses from changes in fair value to retained earnings due to the disposal of investments in other equity instruments.
- (c) As at 31 December 2024, the consolidated retained earnings attributable to the Company included appropriation to surplus reserves made by the Company's subsidiaries amounting to RMB7,233,974,561 (2023: RMB6,738,372,634).

45 Operating income and operating costs

(1) Operating income and operating costs

Item	2024		2023	
	Income	Cost	Income	Cost
Principal activities	193,576,127,325	164,101,410,809	169,749,300,319	150,477,735,786
Other operating activities	4,804,478,336	4,120,538,764	4,794,145,576	3,995,934,250
<b>Total</b>	<b>198,380,605,661</b>	<b>168,221,949,573</b>	<b>174,543,445,895</b>	<b>154,473,670,036</b>
Including: Revenue from contracts with customers	197,588,200,093	168,118,876,665	174,029,517,307	154,364,762,404
Other income	792,405,568	103,072,908	513,928,588	108,907,632

Information on income of principal activities has been included in Note XV.

Revenue and the related costs of the Group's sales before intended use are as follows:

Relating to ordinary activities:

	2024	2023
Operating income	852,474,207	2,109,347,934
Operating costs	820,315,992	1,877,621,445

46 Taxes and surcharges

	2024	2023
Property tax	653,423,403	597,939,410
Urban maintenance and construction tax	214,651,232	171,689,341
Stamp duty	180,996,591	156,907,291
Education surcharges and local education surcharges	153,632,475	125,103,191
Land use tax	70,077,226	59,008,233
Others	23,365,969	22,338,399
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,296,146,896</b>	<b>1,132,985,865</b>

47 Selling and distribution expenses

	2024	2023
Staff costs and daily expenses	1,524,547,555	1,438,718,863
Others	470,747,097	457,612,673
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,995,294,652</b>	<b>1,896,331,536</b>

48 General and administrative expenses

	2024	2023
Staff costs and daily expenses	3,781,534,288	3,609,519,043
Depreciation and amortisation	1,062,279,681	935,214,349
Repair expenses	39,755,624	41,921,740
Others	<u>1,335,102,537</u>	<u>1,358,220,408</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>6,218,672,130</u></b>	<b><u>5,944,875,540</u></b>

49 Research and development expenses

	2024	2023
Staff costs and daily expenses	5,570,963,161	5,007,531,801
Material and test expenses	3,331,371,532	2,434,873,103
Depreciation and amortisation	2,201,837,134	2,263,292,470
Others	<u>2,019,137,404</u>	<u>1,613,805,714</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>13,123,309,231</u></b>	<b><u>11,319,503,088</u></b>

50 Financial expenses

	2024	2023
Interest expense from loans and lease liabilities	4,335,040,880	4,093,007,199
Less: Borrowing costs capitalised	301,781,000	556,117,300
Interest income from bank deposits	(2,285,948,395)	(2,032,287,888)
Exchange gains	(543,827,626)	(439,326,037)
Other financial expenses	<u>20,903,511</u>	<u>85,034,572</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>1,224,387,370</u></b>	<b><u>1,150,310,546</u></b>

The interest rates per annum at which borrowing costs were capitalised by the Group was 1.95% - 2.95% (2023: 2.95% - 3.95%) for the year.

51	Other income		
		2024	2023
	Government grants related to assets	576,945,669	547,154,297
	Government grants related to income	1,220,232,805	3,443,984,813
	Weighted deduction of input VAT	462,974,895	177,734,568
	Others	<u>28,324,197</u>	<u>33,459,478</u>
	Total	<u>2,288,477,566</u>	<u>4,202,333,156</u>

The amount of government subsidies related to income received by the Group in 2024 and directly included in other income was RMB729,081,221.

52	Investment income		
		2024	2023
		<i>Note</i>	
	Income from long-term equity investments accounted for using the equity method	V.11	(752,455,175)
	Investment income from disposal of long-term equity investments		52,696,519
	Investment income from disposal of financial assets held for trading		48,676,748
	Dividend income from investments in other equity instruments	V.12	33,201,155
	Including: Dividend income from investments in other equity instruments held at the balance sheet date		33,201,155
	Others		<u>76,980,100</u>
	Total		<u>(540,900,653)</u>

53	Gains from changes in fair value		
	<i>Item</i>	2024	2023
	Financial assets held for trading	<u>522,447,744</u>	<u>291,542,233</u>

54	Credit losses		
	<i>Item</i>	2024	2023
	Accounts receivable	106,324,987	15,213,883
	Other receivables	5,790,193	3,328,671
	Bills receivable	<u>9,934</u>	<u>19,644</u>
	Total	<u>112,125,114</u>	<u>18,562,198</u>

55 Impairment losses

	2024	2023
Impairment losses of inventories	3,270,730,264	2,202,962,576
Impairment losses of fixed assets	155,630,720	199,363,784
Impairment losses of long-term equity investments	110,719,534	-
Impairment losses of goodwill	51,130,564	-
Impairment losses of intangible assets	25,647,674	-
Impairment losses of construction in progress	10,445,089	3,086,619
Impairment losses of contract assets	<u>(41,265)</u>	<u>817,655</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>3,624,262,580</u></b>	<b><u>2,406,230,634</u></b>

56 Gains from asset disposals

<i>Item</i>	2024	2023	<i>Amount recognised in extraordinary gain and loss in 2024</i>
Gains from disposal of fixed assets	96,788,213	9,798,475	96,788,213
(Losses) / Gains from disposal of right-of-use assets	<u>(612,949)</u>	<u>3,291,911</u>	<u>(612,948)</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>96,175,264</u></b>	<b><u>13,090,386</u></b>	<b><u>96,175,264</u></b>

57 Non-operating income and non-operating expenses

(1) Non-operating income by item is as follows:

<i>Item</i>	2024	2023	<i>Amount recognised in extraordinary gain and loss in 2024</i>
Income from recoveries and disposals of residual materials	156,922,836	176,876,507	156,922,836
Gains from disposal of non-current assets	10,758,866	10,212,047	10,758,866
Others	<u>48,604,570</u>	<u>196,907,609</u>	<u>48,604,570</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>216,286,272</u></b>	<b><u>383,996,163</u></b>	<b><u>216,286,272</u></b>

(2) Non-operating expenses

	2024	2023	<i>Amount recognised in extraordinary gain and loss in 2024</i>
Donations provided	22,799,573	4,201,070	22,799,573
Losses from scrapping of non-current assets	9,315,968	42,927,593	9,315,968
Others	<u>29,175,134</u>	<u>22,520,694</u>	<u>29,175,134</u>
Total	<u>61,290,675</u>	<u>69,649,357</u>	<u>61,290,675</u>

58 Income tax expenses

	<i>Note</i>	2024	2023
Current tax expense based on tax law and regulations		1,636,979,210	1,311,971,433
Changes in deferred tax assets/liabilities	(1)	<u>(696,599,459)</u>	<u>151,155,913</u>
Total		<u>940,379,751</u>	<u>1,463,127,346</u>

(1) The analysis of changes in deferred tax assets/liabilities is set out below:

	2024	2023
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	<u>(696,599,459)</u>	<u>151,155,913</u>

(2) Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit:

	2024	2023
Profit before taxation	5,085,653,633	1,832,998,675
Expected income tax expense at tax rate of 15%	762,848,045	274,949,801
Add: Effect of different tax rates applied by subsidiaries	(23,588,496)	18,028,526
Effect of non-deductible costs, expense and losses	12,976,976	51,628,306
Tax effect of weighted deduction and tax preference	(1,344,141,676)	(1,017,881,773)
Utilisation of prior year tax losses	(634,192,216)	(269,688,693)
Tax effect of deductible losses of deferred tax assets not recognised	2,102,425,214	2,326,078,995
Tax effect of deductible temporary differences of deferred tax assets not recognised	<u>64,051,904</u>	<u>80,012,184</u>
Income tax expenses	<u>940,379,751</u>	<u>1,463,127,346</u>

59 Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated as dividing consolidated net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding. The Group does not have any potential dilutive ordinary shares for the listed years.

	2024	2023
Consolidated net profit attributable to shareholders of the Company	5,323,248,974	2,547,435,360
Less: Current interest of other equity instruments	70,000,000	118,551,232
Less: Current dividends of restricted shareholders	2,744,966	17,173,897
Consolidated net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	5,250,504,008	2,411,710,231
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares)	37,519,930,241	37,429,510,530
Basic earnings per share (RMB/share)	0.14	0.06

Weighted average number of ordinary shares is calculated as follows:

	2024	2023
Issued ordinary shares at the beginning of the year	37,457,807,349	37,355,546,569
Add: Weighted average number of ordinary shares issued in current period	-	-
Add: Weighted average of restricted shares released from sale restrictions during the period	69,144,539	73,963,961
Less: Weighted average number of ordinary shares repurchased in current period	7,021,647	-
Weighted average number of ordinary shares at 31 December	37,519,930,241	37,429,510,530

60 Cash flow statement

(1) Cash relating to operating activities

a. Proceeds relating to other operating activities

<i>Item</i>	2024	2023
Government grants received	2,262,269,718	5,323,824,411
Restricted cash at bank and on hand as well as others related to operating activities	339,696,656	821,660,520
Total	2,601,966,374	6,145,484,931

b. Payments relating to other operating activities

<i>Item</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
Expenses paid during the period	<u>7,349,209,291</u>	<u>7,613,110,071</u>

(2) Cash relating to investing activities

a. Proceeds relating to other investing activities

<i>Item</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
Interest income	1,999,870,941	1,658,880,796
Restricted cash at bank and on hand as well as others related to investing activities	<u>485,461,264</u>	<u>2,281,607,894</u>
Total	<u>2,485,332,205</u>	<u>3,940,488,690</u>

(3) Cash relating to financing activities

a. Payments for other financing activities

<i>Item</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
Acquisition of non-controlling interests of subsidiaries	241,418,106	7,429,009,200
Repurchase of treasury shares	999,872,378	-
Principal and interest related to leases and others	<u>614,027,613</u>	<u>467,134,209</u>
Total	<u>1,855,318,097</u>	<u>7,896,143,409</u>

b. Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	<i>Balance at the beginning of the year</i>	<i>Additions during the year</i>		<i>Reductions during the year</i>		<i>Balance at the end of the year</i>
		<i>Cash</i>	<i>Non-cash</i>	<i>Cash</i>	<i>Non-cash</i>	
Short-term loans	1,746,184,534	2,759,165,678	66,843,120	(2,915,467,688)	(93,408,478)	1,563,317,166
Long-term loans (including non-current liabilities due within one year)	145,767,489,811	44,434,871,585	4,923,036,134	(51,300,939,856)	-	143,824,457,674
Lease liabilities (including non-current liabilities due within one year)	710,839,756	-	521,007,976	(453,367,778)	-	778,479,954
Long-term payables (including non-current liabilities due within one year)	218,789,786	-	18,478,869	(93,246,208)	-	144,022,447
Other non-current liabilities (including non-current liabilities due within one year)	<u>2,500,522,066</u>	-	<u>630,846,602</u>	<u>(38,077,776)</u>	-	<u>3,093,290,892</u>
Total	<u>150,943,825,953</u>	<u>47,194,037,263</u>	<u>6,160,212,701</u>	<u>(54,801,099,306)</u>	<u>(93,408,478)</u>	<u>149,403,568,133</u>

61 Supplementary information for the cash flow statement

(1) Supplement to the cash flow statement

	2024	2023
(a) Reconciliation of net profit / (loss) to cash flows from operating activities:		
Net profit / (loss)	4,145,273,882	369,871,329
Add: Credit losses	112,125,114	18,562,198
Impairment losses	3,624,262,580	2,406,230,634
Depreciation of fixed assets, investment properties and right-of-use assets	37,154,186,708	33,721,207,174
Amortisation of intangible assets	1,097,857,402	955,466,291
Amortisation of long-term deferred expenses	169,655,830	162,353,520
Gains from disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets, and other long-term assets	(96,175,264)	(13,090,386)
Losses from scrapping of fixed assets and intangible assets ("-" for gains)	(1,442,898)	32,715,546
Financial expenses	1,910,873,352	2,567,467,227
Gains from changes in fair value	(522,447,744)	(291,542,233)
Investment losses ("-" for gains)	581,941,421	(810,709,642)
Share-based payments	125,524,945	307,160,605
Decrease in deferred income	(218,434,024)	(393,295,377)
Increase in deferred tax assets	(298,011,255)	(26,847,208)
(Decrease)/increase in deferred tax liabilities	(404,560,340)	178,771,023
Increase in inventories	(2,464,527,331)	(1,825,979,018)
Decrease/(increase) in operating receivables	(3,667,418,533)	(3,904,919,786)
(Decrease)/increase in operating payables	6,399,187,934	4,781,932,585
Safety fund	89,705,600	66,472,402
	<u>47,737,577,379</u>	<u>38,301,826,884</u>
Net cash flows generated from operating activities	<u>47,737,577,379</u>	<u>38,301,826,884</u>

(b) Change in cash and cash equivalents:

	2024	2023
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	62,005,252,511	52,092,981,748
Less: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	<u>52,092,981,748</u>	<u>64,382,037,764</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	<u>9,912,270,763</u>	<u>(12,289,056,016)</u>

(2) Information on acquisition of subsidiaries during the year

Net proceeds from acquisition of subsidiaries:

	2024	2023
Cash or cash equivalents paid during the year for acquiring subsidiaries during the year	-	(150,000,000)
Less: Cash and cash equivalents held by acquired subsidiaries	<u>-</u>	<u>209,293,141</u>
Net proceeds from acquisition of subsidiaries	<u>-</u>	<u>59,293,141</u>

Net payment for acquisition of subsidiaries:

	2024	2023
Cash or cash equivalents paid during the year for acquiring subsidiaries during the year	-	(2,083,597,236)
Less: Cash and cash equivalents held by acquired subsidiaries	<u>-</u>	<u>1,918,264,097</u>
Net payment for acquisition of subsidiaries	<u>-</u>	<u>(165,333,139)</u>

(3) Details of cash and cash equivalents

	2024	2023
Cash on hand	1,528,764	802,967
Bank deposits available on demand	61,918,283,198	52,089,093,133
Other monetary funds available on demand	<u>85,440,549</u>	<u>3,085,648</u>
Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents	<u>62,005,252,511</u>	<u>52,092,981,748</u>

Note: The cash and cash equivalents disclosed above do not include bank deposits held not for investment purpose, the interest accrued on bank deposits at the end of the period and the use of other currency funds subject to restrictions.

(4) Monetary funds other than cash and cash equivalents

<i>Item</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>Rationale</i>
Bank deposits with fixed interest rate	10,170,589,885	17,740,553,353	Held for investment purpose Mainly refer to margin deposits pledged for the issuance of bills payable
Margin deposits	1,441,761,424	1,869,539,464	
Total	<u>11,612,351,309</u>	<u>19,610,092,817</u>	

(5) Explanation for presentation of cash flows on a net basis

<i>Item</i>	<i>Relevant facts and circumstances</i>	<i>Basis for presentation on a net basis</i>	<i>Financial impact</i>
Restricted monetary funds	Amounts of restricted deposits placed and recovered are presented on a net basis	Cash inflows and outflows for fast-turnover, high-value, short-term items can be presented on a net basis	Nil

62 Assets with restrictive ownership titles or right of use

<i>Item</i>	<i>2024</i>			<i>Details of restriction</i>
	<i>Book value</i>	<i>Carrying amount</i>	<i>Restriction</i>	
Cash at bank and on hand	1,441,761,424	1,441,761,424	Note V.1	Note V.1 Endorsed with resource and pledged for the issuance of bills payable
Bills receivable	246,112,676	246,112,676	Pledged	Mortgaged as collateral
Investment properties	154,510,137	154,510,137	Mortgaged	Mortgaged as collateral
Fixed assets	237,348,939,293	126,896,353,640	Mortgaged	Mortgaged as collateral
Construction in progress	11,473,130,082	11,473,130,082	Mortgaged	Mortgaged as collateral
Intangible assets	2,264,095,450	1,954,974,874	Mortgaged	Mortgaged as collateral
Other non-current assets	<u>157,708,950</u>	<u>157,708,950</u>	Others	Others
Total	<u>253,086,258,012</u>	<u>142,324,551,783</u>		

<i>Item</i>	<i>2023</i>			<i>Details of restriction</i>
	<i>Book value</i>	<i>Carrying amount</i>	<i>Restriction</i>	
Cash at bank and on hand	1,869,539,464	1,869,539,464	Note V.1	Note V.1 Endorsed with resource and pledged for the issuance of bills
Bills receivable	230,354,069	230,354,069	Pledged	payable
Investment properties	101,775,150	100,605,150	Mortgaged	Mortgaged as collateral
Fixed assets	237,742,564,332	136,319,471,935	Mortgaged	Mortgaged as collateral
Construction in progress	2,925,304,165	2,925,304,165	Mortgaged	Mortgaged as collateral
Intangible assets	<u>1,806,103,571</u>	<u>1,546,929,316</u>	Mortgaged	Mortgaged as collateral
Total	<u><u>244,675,640,751</u></u>	<u><u>142,992,204,099</u></u>		

VI Research and development expenses

1 Presentation by nature

<i>Item</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
Staff costs and daily expenses	5,625,237,778	5,033,127,133
Material and test expenses	3,339,102,808	2,442,996,588
Depreciation and amortisation	2,213,563,118	2,269,453,425
Others	<u>2,027,370,403</u>	<u>1,617,691,744</u>
Total	<u><u>13,205,274,107</u></u>	<u><u>11,363,268,890</u></u>
Including: research and development expenditures that are expensed	13,123,309,231	11,319,503,088
research and development expenditures that are capitalised	81,964,876	43,765,802

2 Expenditures on research and development projects which are eligible for capitalisation

<i>Item</i>	<i>Balance at the beginning of the year</i>	<i>Internal development</i>	<i>Recognised as intangible assets</i>	<i>Balance at the end of the year</i>
HC SemiTek Corporation LED and Micro-LED technology development	<u>166,977,531</u>	<u>81,964,876</u>	<u>(139,619,053)</u>	<u>109,323,354</u>

VII Change of consolidation scope

Increases in the consolidation scope during the year were new subsidiaries established during the year, and the decreases in the consolidation scope were cancellations of subsidiaries during the year.

VIII Interests in other entities

1 Interests in subsidiaries

(1) Composition of the Group

Name of the subsidiary	Principal place of business	Registered place	Nature of business	Shareholding (or similar equity interest) percentage		Acquisition method
				Direct	Indirect	
Chengdu BOE Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd.	Chengdu, China	Chengdu, China	Research and development, design, manufacture, and sale of new display devices and components	100%	-	Business combination involving entities not under common control
Hefei BOE Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd.	Hefei, China	Hefei, China	Investing, researching, manufacturing and promoting TFT-LCD products and accessory products	100%	-	Business combination involving entities not under common control
Beijing BOE Display Technology Co., Ltd.	Beijing, China	Beijing, China	Development of TFT-LCD, manufacture and sale of LCD	97.17%	2.83%	Founded by investment
Hefei Xinsheng Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd.	Hefei, China	Hefei, China	Investing, researching, manufacturing and promoting TFT-LCD products and accessory products	99.97%	0.03%	Business combination involving entities not under common control
Ordos Yuansheng Optoelectronics Co., Ltd.	Ordos, China	Ordos, China	The production and operation of AMOLED and relevant products	100%	-	Founded by investment
Chongqing BOE Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd.	Chongqing, China	Chongqing, China	Research, development, manufacture and sales of semiconductor display devices, machine and relevant products, import and export of goods and technical consulting	100%	-	Business combination involving entities not under common control
Fuzhou BOE Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd.	Fuzhou, China	Fuzhou, China	Investment, construction, R&D, production and sales of the relevant products of thin film transistor LCD and its auxiliary products (separate business site); self-support and agency for the import and export of various goods and technologies, except those goods and technologies that are restricted by the country or prohibited from import and export; business management consulting and services; property leases; machinery and equipment leases; technology development, transfer, consulting and services related to LCD products.	86.08%	-	Business combination involving entities not under common control
Beijing BOE Vision-electronic Technology Co., Ltd.	Beijing, China	Beijing, China	Investment platform, sales of LCD	100%	-	Founded by investment
Beijing BOE Vacuum Electronics Co., Ltd.	Beijing, China	Beijing, China	Manufacture and sales of vacuum electronic products	57.89%	-	Founded by investment

Name of the subsidiary	Principal place of business	Registered place	Nature of business	Shareholding (or similar equity interest) percentage		Acquisition method
				Direct	Indirect	
Beijing Yinghe Century Co., Ltd.	Beijing, China	Beijing, China	Management of engineering projects; property management services; lease of commercial buildings; lease of office space; enterprise management consulting	100%	-	Founded by investment
BOE Optical Science and technology Co., Ltd.	Suzhou, China	Suzhou, China	R&D, production and sales of LCD, back light for display and related components	95.17%	-	Founded by investment
BOE Hyundai LCD (Beijing) Display Technology Co., Ltd.	Beijing, China	Beijing, China	Development, manufacture and sale of liquid display for mobile termination	75%	-	Founded by investment
BOE (Hebei) Mobile Technology Co., Ltd.	Langfang, China	Langfang, China	Manufacture and sale of mobile flat screen display technical products and related services	100%	-	Founded by investment
Beijing BOE Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	Beijing, China	Beijing, China	Provide comprehensive zero carbon comprehensive energy services, covering multiple dimensions such as comprehensive energy services, comprehensive energy utilization and zero carbon services	68.40%	-	Founded by investment
Beijing BOE Life Technology Co., Ltd.	Beijing, China	Beijing, China	Technology promotion services, property management, sales of electronic products	100%	-	Founded by investment
Beijing Zhongxiangying Technologies Co., Ltd.	Beijing, China	Beijing, China	Technology promotion services, property management, sales of electronic products	91.10%	-	Founded by investment
BOE Semi-conductor Co., Ltd.	Beijing, China	Beijing, China	Glass thinning processing and metal parts processing	84%	-	Founded by investment
BOE Optoelectronics Holding Co.,Ltd	Hong Kong, China	British Virgin Islands	Investment holding	100%	-	Founded by investment
BOE (Korea) Co.,Ltd.	Korea	Korea	Wholesale and retail trade	100%	-	Founded by investment
BOE Healthcare Investment & Management Co., Ltd.	Beijing, China	Beijing, China	Investment management and project investment	100%	-	Business combination involving entities not under common control
Beijing Matsushita Colour Innovation Co., Ltd.	Beijing, China	Beijing, China	Property management, parking services, lease of commercial buildings, etc	88.80%	-	Business combination involving entities not under common control
Hefei BOE Display Technology Co., Ltd. ("Hefei Display Technology")	Hefei, China	Hefei, China	Investment, R&D and production of products related to TFT-LCD and the supporting facility	36.67%	-	Business combination involving entities not under common control
BOE Wisdom IOT Technology Co., Ltd.	Beijing, China	Beijing, China	Development, transfer, consulting and service of technology	100%	-	Founded by investment
Hefei BOE Zhuoyin Technology Co., Ltd.	Hefei, China	Hefei, China	Investment, construction, R&D, production and sales of products related to OLED display device and auxiliary products	75%	-	Founded by investment
Beijing BOE Land Co., Ltd.	Beijing, China	Beijing, China	Development, construction, property management and supporting service of industrial plants and supporting facilities; information consulting of real estate; lease of commercial facilities, commercial attendants and the supporting service facilities; motor vehicles public parking service	70%	-	Founded by investment

Name of the subsidiary	Principal place of business	Registered place	Nature of business	Shareholding (or similar equity interest) percentage		Acquisition method
				Direct	Indirect	
Beijing Shiyan Technology Co., Ltd.	Beijing, China	Beijing, China	General items: technical service, technical development, technical consultation, technical exchange, technology transfer and technology promotion; Computer software, hardware and peripheral equipment manufacturing; Wholesale of computer software, hardware and auxiliary equipment; Retail of computer software, hardware and auxiliary equipment; Manufacturing of electronic components; Optoelectronic device manufacturing; Display device manufacturing; Mobile terminal equipment manufacturing; Virtual reality equipment manufacturing; TV manufacturing; Internet of Things equipment manufacturing; Sales of electronic products; Display device sales; Sales of mobile terminal equipment; Sales of communication equipment; Sales of IoT equipment; Computer and communication equipment leasing; Integrated circuit manufacturing; Integrated circuit design; IC sales; Integrated circuit chip and product manufacturing; Software development; Software sales; Import and export of goods; Technology import and export; Sales of Class I medical devices; Class I medical device production; Class I medical device leasing; Sales of Class II medical devices; Class II medical device leasing.	80%	-	Founded by investment
Beijing BOE Marketing Co., Ltd.	Beijing, China	Beijing, China	Sales of communication equipment, hardware & software of computer and peripheral units, electronic products, equipment maintenance; development, transfer, consulting and service providing of technologies; import & export of goods and technologies, agency of import & export; manufacturing consignment of electronic products and LCD devices	100%	-	Founded by investment Business combinations involving entities not under common control
Mianyang BOE Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd.	Mianyang, China	Mianyang, China	R&D, production and sales of flexible AMOLED, the products are mainly used in smart phones, wearable devices, car display, AR/VR, etc. Development, promotion, transfer, consultation and services of display technology; computer software, hardware and network system services; the construction, operations and management of e-commerce platform; product design; conference services; undertaking exhibitions and presentation activities; computer animation design; production, R&D and sales of OLED microdisplays and AR/VR whole widget; warehousing services; Project investments and management of the invested projects; import and export of goods and technologies; property leases, machinery and equipment leases	83.46%	-	Founded by investment
Yunnan Invensight Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd.	Kunming, China	Kunming, China	Formation of X-ray sensors, microfluidic chips, biochemical chips, gene chips, security sensors, microwave antennas, biosensors, logistics network technology and other semiconductor sensors, technology testing, technical consulting, technical services, technology transfer	79.10%	-	Founded by investment
Beijing BOE Sensing Technology Co., Ltd.	Beijing, China	Beijing, China		100%	-	Founded by investment

Name of the subsidiary	Principal place of business	Registered place	Nature of business	Shareholding (or similar equity interest) percentage		Acquisition method
				Direct	Indirect	
Wuhan BOE Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd. ("Wuhan BOE")	Wuhan, China	Wuhan, China	Investment and construction, research and development, production, sales, technology development, transfer, consult and services of thin-film transistor LCD devices and related products and supporting products	47.14%	-	Business combinations involving entities not under common control
Chongqing BOE Display Technology Co., Ltd. ("Chongqing BOE Display")	Chongqing, China	Chongqing, China	R&D, manufacture and sales of semiconductor display devices, whole widget and relevant products, import and export of goods and technical consulting	38.46%	-	Business combinations involving entities not under common control
Fuzhou BOE Display Technology Co., Ltd. ("Fuzhou BOE Display")	Fuzhou, China	Fuzhou, China	R&D, production and sales of semiconductor display device-related products and related products; import or export of goods or technology; display device and component, other electronic components, and technology development, technology transfer, technical consulting, related fields related to display devices and electronic products, technical services; business management consulting; property management; house rental; machinery and equipment rental	43.46%	-	Business combinations involving entities not under common control
Hefei BOE Xingyu Technology Co., Ltd. Dongfang Chengqi (Beijing) Business Technology Co., Ltd.	Hefei, China	Hefei, China	R&D, production and sales of Mini LED backlight components and Mini LED display module components	65.00%	-	Founded by investment
	Beijing, China	Beijing, China	Intelligent administrative service solutions integrating property, business travel, procurement and consumption	100%	-	Founded by investment
BOE Smart Technology Co., Ltd. Technology ("Smart Technology")	Beijing, China	Beijing, China	Provision of hardware and software integrated system solutions for the IoT market segment; intelligent city, intelligent transport, intelligent finance, intelligent park and the display terminal products such as the intelligent all-in-one machines	100%	-	Founded by investment
BOE Innovation Investment Co., Ltd.	Beijing, China	Beijing, China	Project investment and investment management	100%	-	Founded by investment
Nanjing BOE Display Technology Co., Ltd.	Nanjing, China	Nanjing, China	R&D, production and sales of TFT-LCD panels, color filters and LCD machine modules; Providing services related to products and businesses, and other business activities related to the above; Self support and agency of import and export business of various commodities and technologies.	80.83%	-	Business combinations involving entities not under common control
Chengdu BOE Display Sci-tech Co., Ltd.	Chengdu, China	Chengdu, China	Mainly engaged in research and development, production, sales and technical services of TFT-LCD panels and modules, LCD displays, televisions, instruments, mechanical equipment and accessories; Engaged in the import and export of goods and technology.	35.03%	-	Business combinations involving entities not under common control

Name of the subsidiary	Principal place of business	Registered place	Nature of business	Shareholding (or similar equity interest) percentage)		Acquisition method
				Direct	Indirect	
BOE Mled Technology Co., Ltd.	Beijing, China	Beijing, China	Mainly engaged in technology development, technology consultation, technology transfer and technical services; Software development; Basic software services; Application software services; Computer system services; Internet data services (data centers in Internet data services, except cloud computing data centers with PUE values above 1.4); Information processing and storage support services; General construction contracting, professional contracting and labor subcontracting; Equipment installation, maintenance and leases; Literary and artistic creation; Computer animation design; Product design; business management; Enterprise management consulting; Sales of computers, software and auxiliary equipment, electronic products.	100%	-	Founded by investment
Beijing BOE Solar Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	Beijing, China	Beijing, China	technical services, technology development, technology consulting, technical exchange, technology transfer, technology promotion; manufacture of photovoltaic equipment and components; sales of photovoltaic equipment and components.	100%	-	Founded by investment
Chengdu BOE Display Techlogy Co., Ltd. (Chengdu Display Technology)	Chengdu, China	Chengdu, China	technical services, technology development, technology consulting, technical exchange, technology transfer, technology promotion; manufacturing of display devices [operations of branches]; sale of display devices; manufacturing of electronic components [operations of branches]; wholesale of electronic components; manufacturing of others electronic devices [operations of branches]; import and export of goods; import and export of technology; business management consulting; property management; non-residential real estate leasing; machinery and equipment leasing. Manufacturing of display devices; sale of display devices; manufacturing of electronic components; wholesale of electronic components; technical services, technology development, technology consulting, technical exchange, technology transfer, technology promotion; import and export of goods; import and export of technology; business management consulting; property management; machinery and equipment leasing; manufacturing of other electronic devices.	50.25%	-	Founded by investment
Beijing BOE Chuangyuan Technology Co., Ltd. ("Chuangyuan Technology")	Beijing, China	Beijing, China	Manufacturing of display devices; display device sales; manufacturing of electronic components; technical service, technical development, technical consultation, technical exchange, technology transfer and technology promotion; machinery and equipment leasing; intelligent control system integration; information system integration services; industrial control computer and system manufacturing; Internet of Things technical services; data processing service; sales of electronic products; sales of digital cultural creative technology and equipment; sales of semiconductor lighting devices; AI industry application system integration services; cloud computing equipment technology services; industrial Internet data service; Internet data service; semiconductor lighting device manufacturing; sales of new energy prime mover equipment; technology import and export.	79.31%	-	Founded by investment
Mianyang BOE Electronic Technology Co., Ltd. ("Mianyang Electronic Technology")	Mianyang, China	Mianyang, China	Design, manufacturing, sales and business leasing of semiconductor materials and devices, electronic materials and devices, semiconductor lighting equipment, sapphire crystal growth and sapphire deep processing products; research and development, processing and manufacturing of integrated circuits and sensors, and providing technical services; import and export of self owned products and raw materials.	100%	-	Founded by investment
BOE HC SemiTek Corporation	Wuhan, China	Wuhan, China		22.92%	-	Business combinations involving entities not under common control

As the Company has signed agreements of concerted action with other shareholders of Hefei Display Technology, Wuhan BOE, Chongqing BOE Display, Fuzhou BOE Display, Chengdu Display Sci-tech and HC SemiTek. The Company has 100% of the voting rights of Hefei Display Technology, Wuhan BOE, Chongqing BOE Display and Fuzhou BOE Display, and 96.75% of the voting rights of Chengdu Display Sci-tech. The voting right of HC SemiTek is 26.43%.

(2) Material non-wholly owned subsidiaries

<i>Name of the subsidiary</i>	<i>Proportion of ownership interest held by non-controlling interests</i>	<i>Loss allocated to non-controlling interests during the year</i>	<i>Dividend declared to non-controlling shareholders during the year</i>	<i>Balance of non-controlling interests at the end of the year</i>
Subsidiary A	61.54%	(1,729,392,519)	-	13,048,390,413

(3) Key financial information about material non-wholly owned subsidiaries

The following table sets out the key financial information of the above subsidiaries without offsetting internal transactions, but with adjustments made for the fair value adjustment at the acquisition date and any differences in accounting policies:

	<i>Subsidiary A</i>	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Current assets	10,383,778,491	8,098,980,132
Non-current assets	<u>37,068,011,098</u>	<u>37,527,686,707</u>
Total assets	<u>47,451,789,589</u>	<u>45,626,666,839</u>
Current liabilities	9,932,275,658	8,612,279,639
Non-current liabilities	<u>16,316,409,587</u>	<u>13,005,587,192</u>
Total liabilities	<u>26,248,685,245</u>	<u>21,617,866,831</u>
Operating income	10,105,118,112	4,226,393,760
Net (loss)/profit	(2,810,192,589)	(1,288,455,305)
Total comprehensive income	(2,810,192,589)	(1,288,455,305)
Cash inflows/(outflows) in operating activities	307,572,244	171,287,026

2 Transactions that cause changes in the Group's interests in subsidiaries that do not result in loss of control

(1) Changes in the Group's interests in subsidiaries:

	<i>Before changes of interests</i>	<i>After changes of interests</i>
Chengdu Display Technology	52.63%	50.25%
Chuangyuan Technology	60.21%	79.31%
HC SemiTek	23.01%	22.92%

(2) Impact of transactions on non-controlling interests and equity attributable to the shareholders of the Company:

The changes in the shareholding of the Company in the owners of above-mentioned other subsidiaries were caused by the non-proportional capital increase of shareholders and the acquisition of non-controlling interests, which results in the decrease of capital reserves by RMB61,752,693.

3 Interests in associates

Please see Note V.11(2) for details of the summarised financial information of the associates.

No material restrictions on transfers of funds from investees to the Group. The judgement basis of the Company and its subsidiaries to hold lower than 20% of the voting rights of other entities but have significant influence on the entity is due to the fact that the Company and its subsidiaries have seats in the board of directors of the entity, and the Company and subsidiaries of the Company may have significant influence on the entity through the representation of the directors in the process of formulating financial and operating policies.

IX Risks related to financial instruments

The Group has exposure to the following main risks from its use of financial instruments in the normal course of operations:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Interest rate risk
- Foreign currency risk
- Other price risks

The following mainly presents information about the Group's exposure to each of the above risks and their sources, their changes during the year, and the Group's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risks, and their changes during the year.

The Group aims to achieve an appropriate balance between the risks and benefits from its use of financial instruments and to mitigate the adverse effects that the risks of financial instruments have on the Group's financial performance. Based on these objectives, the Group's risk management policies have been established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities. The internal audit department of the Group undertakes both regular and ad-hoc reviews to determine whether the internal control system is implemented in accordance with the Group's risk management policies.

## 1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Group's credit risk is primarily attributable to receivables. Exposure to these credit risks is monitored by management on an ongoing basis.

The cash at bank of the Group is mainly held with well-known financial institutions. Management does not foresee any significant credit risks from these deposits and does not expect that these financial institutions may default and cause losses to the Group.

In respect of receivables, the Group has established a credit policy under which individual credit evaluations are performed on all customers to determine the credit limit and terms applicable to the customers. These evaluations focus on the customers' financial position, the external ratings of the customers and the record of previous transactions. Receivables are due within 7 to 180 days from the date of billing. Debtors with balances that are past due are requested to settle all outstanding balances before any further credit is granted. Normally, the Group does not obtain collateral from customers.

The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer, therefore significant concentrations of credit risk arise primarily when the Group has significant exposure to individual customers. As at the balance sheet date, 45% (2023: 36%) of total accounts receivable and contract assets were due from the Group's five largest customers. In addition, the debtors of the Group that are neither past due nor impaired mainly relate to a wide range of customers for whom there was no recent history of arrearage.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the balance sheet. As mentioned in Note XIV, as at 31 December 2024, the Group did not provide any other guarantees which would expose the Group to credit risk.

## 2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an enterprise will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company and its individual subsidiaries are responsible for their own cash management, including short-term investment of cash surpluses and the raising of loans to cover expected cash demands, subject to approval by the Company's board when the borrowings exceed certain predetermined levels of authority. The Group's policy is to regularly monitor its liquidity requirements and its compliance with lending covenants, to ensure that it maintains sufficient reserves of cash, readily realisable marketable securities and adequate committed lines of funding from major financial institutions to meet its liquidity requirements in the short and longer term.

The following tables set out the remaining contractual maturities at the balance sheet date of the Group's financial liabilities, which are based on contractual undiscounted cash flows (including interest payments computed using contractual rates or, if floating, based on rates current at 31 December) and the earliest date the Group can be required to pay:

	2024 Contractual undiscounted cash flow					Carrying amount at balance sheet date
	Within 1 year or on demand (inclusive)	Over 1 year but within 3 years (inclusive)	Over 3 years but within 5 years (inclusive)	Over 5 years	Total	
Financial liabilities						
Short-term loans	1,583,159,882	-	-	-	1,583,159,882	1,563,317,166
Bills payable	1,399,557,969	-	-	-	1,399,557,969	1,399,557,969
Accounts payable	36,713,498,406	-	-	-	36,713,498,406	36,713,498,406
Other payables	20,827,962,570	-	-	-	20,827,962,570	20,827,962,570
Non-current liabilities due within one year	44,178,634,605	-	-	-	44,178,634,605	43,506,539,611
Long-term loans	3,334,950,266	19,791,399,478	19,416,755,363	75,019,608,770	117,562,713,877	100,932,391,740
Lease liabilities	-	299,878,906	178,097,898	281,620,430	759,597,234	631,418,986
Long-term payables	-	44,328,318	36,291,945	52,522,833	133,143,096	121,077,871
<b>Total</b>	<b>108,037,763,698</b>	<b>20,135,606,702</b>	<b>19,631,145,206</b>	<b>75,353,752,033</b>	<b>223,158,267,639</b>	<b>205,695,764,319</b>

	2023 Contractual undiscounted cash flow					Carrying amount at balance sheet date
	Within 1 year or on demand (inclusive)	Over 1 year but within 3 years (inclusive)	Over 3 years but within 5 years (inclusive)	Over 5 years	Total	
Financial liabilities						
Short-term loans	1,773,280,214	-	-	-	1,773,280,214	1,746,184,534
Bills payable	919,313,033	-	-	-	919,313,033	919,313,033
Accounts payable	32,977,603,351	-	-	-	32,977,603,351	32,977,603,351
Other payables	19,487,760,965	-	-	-	19,487,760,965	19,487,760,965
Non-current liabilities due within one year	24,831,720,125	-	-	-	24,831,720,125	24,437,027,442
Long-term loans	4,248,101,826	18,954,443,798	31,730,890,357	87,859,873,238	142,793,309,219	121,546,339,022
Lease liabilities	-	253,329,174	164,561,752	240,102,072	657,992,998	542,141,496
Long-term payables	-	76,675,721	43,243,078	74,598,363	194,517,162	171,611,393
<b>Total</b>	<b>84,237,779,514</b>	<b>19,284,448,693</b>	<b>31,938,695,187</b>	<b>88,174,573,673</b>	<b>223,635,497,067</b>	<b>201,827,981,236</b>

### 3 Interest rate risk

Interest-bearing financial instruments at variable rates and at fixed rates expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk and fair value interest risk, respectively. The Group determines the appropriate weightings for fixed and floating rate interest-bearing instruments based on current market conditions and performs regular reviews and monitoring to achieve an appropriate mix of fixed and floating rate exposure. The Group does not enter into financial derivatives to hedge interest rate risk.

(a) As at 31 December, the Group held the following interest-bearing financial instruments:

Fixed rate instruments:

Item	2024		2023	
	Effective interest rate	Amount	Effective interest rate	Amount
Financial assets				
- Cash at bank and on hand	0.1% ~ 5.35%	22,379,239,813	1.00% ~ 6.25%	34,032,083,693
Financial liabilities				
- Short-term loans	2.15% ~ 3.75%	(778,784,075)	0.38% ~ 5.90%	(1,427,826,333)
- Other payables	0% ~ 2.18%	(3,000,000,000)	0% ~ 2.18%	(3,000,000,000)
- Non-current liabilities due within one year	1.20% ~ 6.37%	(6,428,602,243)	0% ~ 6.51%	(11,321,474,654)
- Long-term loans	1.20% ~ 6.37%	(27,818,498,512)	1.20% ~ 6.37%	(39,919,524,039)
- Lease liabilities	3.10% ~ 4.75%	(631,418,986)	3.65% ~ 4.75%	(542,141,496)
- Long-term payables	3.60%	(121,077,871)	4.20% ~ 6.51%	(171,611,393)
<b>Total</b>		<b>(16,399,141,874)</b>		<b>(22,350,494,222)</b>

Variable rate instruments:

Item	2024		2023	
	Effective interest rate	Amount	Effective interest rate	Amount
Financial assets				
- Cash at bank and on hand	0.0001% ~ 5.33%	51,232,751,535	0.0001% ~ 6.25%	37,628,227,990
Financial liabilities				
- Short-term loans	2.60% ~ 3.20%	(785,399,999)	3.10% ~ 3.60%	(316,400,000)
- Non-current liabilities due within one year	0.75% ~ 5.32%	(36,785,444,254)	1.00% ~ 6.33%	(12,588,822,776)
- Long-term loans	1.55% ~ 5.32%	<u>(73,108,053,936)</u>	1.00% ~ 6.33%	<u>(81,623,331,304)</u>
Total		<u>(59,446,146,654)</u>		<u>(56,900,326,090)</u>

(b) Sensitivity analysis

As at 31 December 2024, it is estimated that a general increase/decrease of 100 basis points in interest rates of variable rate instrument, with all other variables held constant, would decrease/increase the Group's net profit and shareholders' equity by RMB502,550,000 (2023: RMB481,870,000).

In respect of the exposure to cash flow interest rate risk arising from floating rate non-derivative instruments held by the Group at the balance sheet date, the impact on net profit and equity of such a change in interest rates is estimated as an annualised impact on interest expense or income. The analysis is performed on the same basis for the previous year.

4 Foreign currency risk

In respect of cash at bank and on hand, accounts receivable and payable, and short-term loans denominated in foreign currencies other than the functional currency, the Group ensures that its net exposure is kept to an acceptable level by buying or selling foreign currencies at spot rates when necessary to address short-term imbalances.

(a) The Group's exposure as at 31 December to currency risk arising from recognised foreign currency assets or liabilities is mainly denominated in US dollar. The amount of the USD exposure is net assets exposure USD2,564,028,518 (2023: net liabilities exposure: USD191,267,567), translated into RMB18,431,262,599 (2023: RMB1,354,690,797), using the spot rate at the balance sheet date. Differences resulting from the translation of the financial statements denominated in foreign currency are excluded.

(b) Assuming all other risk variables remained constant, a 5% strengthening/weakening of the Renminbi against the US dollar at 31 December would have decreased/increased both the Group's shareholders' equity and net profit by the amount RMB792,219,870 (2023: decreased/increased RMB105,886,060).

The sensitivity analysis above assumes that the change in foreign exchange rates had been applied to re-measure those financial instruments held by the Group which expose the Group to foreign currency risk at the balance sheet date. The analysis excludes differences that would result from the translation of foreign currency financial statements. The analysis is performed on the same basis for the previous year.

5 Other price risks

Other price risks include stock price risk and commodity price risk.

X Fair value disclosure

The following table presents the fair value information and fair value hierarchy, at the end of the current reporting period, of the Group's assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value at each balance sheet date on a recurring or non-recurring basis. The level at which fair value measurement is categorised is determined by the lowest level input in the fair value hierarchy that is significant to the entire fair value measurement. The levels are defined as follows:

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

Level 2 inputs: inputs other than Level 1 inputs that are either directly or indirectly observable for underlying assets or liabilities;

Level 3 inputs: inputs that are unobservable for underlying assets or liabilities.

1 Fair value of assets measured at fair value at the end of the year

		31 December 2024			
Assets	Note	Level 1 Fair value measurement	Level 2 fair value measurements	Level 3 Fair value measurement	Total
Recurring fair value measurements					
- Financial assets held for trading	V.2	316,768,188	100,126,575	2,699,541,200	3,116,435,963
Including: Structured deposit and wealth management products		-	100,126,575	2,679,701,925	2,779,828,500
Investment in equity instruments		316,768,188	-	19,839,275	336,607,463
- Receivables under financing	V.5	-	-	472,537,400	472,537,400
- Investments in other equity instruments	V.12	257,558,368	-	183,813,447	441,371,815
- Other non-current financial assets	V.13	-	-	2,735,680,042	2,735,680,042
Including: Investment in equity instruments		-	-	2,735,680,042	2,735,680,042
Total assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis		<u>574,326,556</u>	<u>100,126,575</u>	<u>6,091,572,089</u>	<u>6,766,025,220</u>

		31 December 2023			
Assets	Note	Level 1 Fair value measurement	Level 2 fair value measurements	Level 3 Fair value measurement	Total
Recurring fair value measurements					
- Financial assets held for trading	V.2	261,201,215	-	7,494,763,280	7,755,964,495
Including: Structured deposit and wealth management products		-	-	7,476,126,776	7,476,126,776
Investment in equity instruments		261,201,215	-	18,636,504	279,837,719
- Receivables under financing	V.5	-	-	408,534,622	408,534,622
- Investments in other equity instruments	V.12	169,355,368	-	325,274,209	494,629,577
- Other non-current financial assets	V.13	-	-	2,253,778,325	2,253,778,325
Including: Investment in equity instruments		-	-	2,253,778,325	2,253,778,325
Total assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis		<u>430,556,583</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,482,350,436</u>	<u>10,912,907,019</u>

2 Basis for determining the market price for recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements categorised within Level 1

The Group uses the active market quote as the fair value of financial assets within Level 1.

3 Valuation techniques used and the qualitative and quantitative information of key parameters for recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements categorised within Level 2

The fair value of interest rate swaps included in derivative financial assets is the estimated amount that would be received or paid to transfer the swap at the end of the reporting period, taking into account current interest rates and the current creditworthiness of the swap counterparties.

4 Valuation techniques used and the qualitative and quantitative information of key parameters for recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements categorised within Level 3

For wealth management products measured at fair value, the fair value is determined based on the discounted cash flow method.

Receivables under financing are bills receivable with short remaining maturities, for which the fair value determined is equal to the original carrying amount.

Investments in equity instruments are unlisted equity investments held by the Group, including:

- (i) For those who raised a new round of financing in 2024, the Group used the financing price as the best estimates of their fair value;
- (ii) For other investments in other equity instruments, since the operating environment, operating conditions and financial status of the investee have not changed significantly during the year, the Group uses the book investment cost as a reasonable estimate of fair value for measurement.

5 During 2024, there were no changes in valuation technique of fair value. As at 31 December, the Group held no assets and liabilities measured at fair value. All financial assets and financial liabilities of the Group are carried at amounts not materially different from their fair values.

XI Related parties and related-party transactions

1 Information about the parent of the Company

Company name	Registered place	Business nature	Registered capital	Shareholding percentage (%)	Percentage of voting rights (%)	Ultimate controlling party of the Company
Beijing Electronics Holding Co., Ltd.	Area A, No.6, West 6 <sup>th</sup> Street, Sanlitun, Chaoyang District, Beijing	Operation and management of state-owned assets within authorization, etc.	RMB 3,139,210,000	0.73%	12.37%	Yes

2 Information about the subsidiaries of the Company

For information about the subsidiaries of the Company, refer to Note VIII.1.

### 3 Information about joint ventures and associates of the Company

Associates and joint ventures that have related party transactions with the Group during this year or the previous year are as follows:

<i>Name of entity</i>	<i>Relationship with the Company</i>
Beijing BOE Microbiology Technology Co., Ltd.	Associates of the Group
Chongqing Maite Optoelectronics Co., Ltd.	Associates of the Group
Anxian Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Associates of the Group
Ziyang Shuzhi Health Technology Co., Ltd.	Associates of the Group
Hefei Xinjingyuan Electronic Materials Co., Ltd	Associates of the Group
Hefei Jiangcheng Technology Co.,Ltd	Associates of the Group
Dongfang Juzhi (Beijing) Technology Innovation Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries	Associates of the Group and its subsidiaries
Biochain (Beijing) Science & Technology, Inc. and its subsidiaries	Associates of the Group and its subsidiaries
VusionGroup SA and its subsidiaries	Associates of the Group and its subsidiaries
Cnoga Medical Ltd. and its subsidiaries	Associates of the Group and its subsidiaries
Beijing BOE Art Cloud Technology Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries	Associates of the Group and the Company and its subsidiaries
Beijing Nittan Electronics Co.,Ltd.	Associate of the Group and the Company
Beijing Xindongneng Investment Management Co., Ltd.	Associate of the Group and the Company
Beijing Nissin Electronics Precision Component Co., Ltd.	Associate of the Group and the Company
TPV Display Technology (China) Limited	Associate of the Group and the Company

4 Information about other related parties

<i>Name of other related parties</i>	<i>Related-party relationship</i>
Beijing Electronics Holding Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries	Controlling shareholder of the Company and under the same control of the ultimate holding company
Shanghai National Engineering Research Center of Digital Television Co., Ltd.	Associate of enterprise that is under the same control of the ultimate holding company
Shanghai New Vision Microelectronics Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries	Associate of enterprise that is under the same control of the ultimate holding company
Beidian New Energy Technology (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd.	Under the same control of the ultimate holding company for the last 12 months
Beijing Electronics Holding & SK Technology Co., Ltd.	Under the same control of the ultimate holding company for the last 12 months
Baic Electronics SK (Jiangsu) Technology Co., Ltd.	Under the same control of the ultimate holding company for the last 12 months
Beijing DeHeng Law Offices	Others
Hua Xia Bank Co., Ltd.	Others
China Minsheng Banking Corporation Limited	Others

Note: Hua Xia Bank Co., Ltd. Became a related party of the Company on 26 July 2024. China Minsheng Banking Corporation Limited was no longer a related party of the Company on 31 October 2024.

5 Transactions with related parties

The transactions below with related parties were conducted under normal commercial terms or relevant agreements.

(1) Purchase of goods, equipment and receiving of services (excluding remuneration of key management personnel)

The Group

<i>Nature of transaction</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
Purchase of goods	1,036,110,867	663,371,654
Procurement of equipment	342,397,862	236,814,153
Receiving services	22,275,482	14,986,020
Payment of interest expenses	<u>29,228,902</u>	<u>33,637,490</u>
Total	<u>1,430,013,113</u>	<u>948,809,317</u>

The Company

<i>Nature of transaction</i>	2024	2023
Purchase of goods	80,548,372	34,372,208
Receiving services	34,694,760	127,843,351
Procurement of equipment	115,537,859	368,000
Payment of interest expenses	<u>24,190,372</u>	<u>30,926,480</u>
Total	<u>254,971,363</u>	<u>193,510,039</u>

(2) Sale of goods/rendering of services

The Group

<i>Nature of transaction</i>	2024	2023
Sale of goods	3,276,078,507	3,929,802,831
Rendering of services	21,374,733	23,418,868
Interest income received	<u>38,696,473</u>	<u>28,454,504</u>
Total	<u>3,336,149,713</u>	<u>3,981,676,203</u>

The Company

<i>Nature of transaction</i>	2024	2023
Sale of goods	8,144	582,164
Rendering of services	5,449,585,756	4,610,851,622
Interest income received	<u>6,796,437</u>	<u>15,702,137</u>
Total	<u>5,456,390,337</u>	<u>4,627,135,923</u>

(3) Leases

(a) As the lessor

The Group

<i>Type of assets leased</i>	<i>Lease income recognised in 2024</i>	<i>Lease income recognised in 2023</i>
Investment properties	<u>12,234,810</u>	<u>9,823,412</u>

The Company

<i>Type of assets leased</i>	<i>Lease income recognised in 2024</i>	<i>Lease income recognised in 2023</i>
Investment properties	<u>67,144,944</u>	<u>65,795,509</u>

(b) As the lessee

The Group

Name of lessor	Type of assets leased	Rental expenses for practical expedient of short-term leases and the leases of low-value assets		Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability		Rental payments		Assumed interest expenses from lease liabilities		Increased right-of-use assets	
		2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Beijing Electric Control Subsidiary Associated enterprises of the Group	Fixed assets	1,156,657	-	-	-	1,625,411	2,801,931	9,049	124,586	-	-
	Fixed assets	341,135	328,378	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The Company

Name of lessor	Type of assets leased	Rental expenses for practical expedient of short-term leases and the leases of low-value assets		Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability		Rental payments		Assumed interest expenses from lease liabilities		Increased right-of-use assets	
		2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Subsidiaries of the Group	Fixed assets	1,011,700	-	-	-	43,459,032	42,971,406	976,744	4,093,830	-	-

(4) Funding from related parties

The Company

<i>Name of related party</i>	<i>Amount of funding</i>	<i>Inception date</i>	<i>Maturity date</i>
Funds received	89,498,000,000	31 December 2023 to 20 November 2024	Due 1-3 years
Funds provided	30,180,000,000	19 February 2020 to 31 December 2024	Right to request return at any time

(5) Remuneration of key management personnel

The Group and the Company

<i>Item</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
Remuneration of key management personnel	<u>RMB62,881,000</u>	<u>RMB51,002,000</u>

The remuneration of key management personnel above does not include the one with respect to share-based payments scheme.

6 Unsettled items, including receivables from and payables to related parties

Receivables from related parties

The Group

<i>Item</i>	<i>Note</i>	<i>2024</i>		<i>2023</i>	
		<i>Book value</i>	<i>Provision for bad and doubtful debts</i>	<i>Book value</i>	<i>Provision for bad and doubtful debts</i>
Cash at bank and on hand	(1)	612,658,442	-	1,147,791,923	-
Accounts receivable		765,108,795	5,276,893	848,755,589	4,883,714
Prepayments		6,032,969	-	10,054,763	-
Other receivables		1,521,951	-	787,519	-
Contract assets		439,180	-	6,977,790	-
Other non-current assets		55,227,648	-	16,934,571	-

The Company

<i>Item</i>	<i>Note</i>	<i>2024</i>		<i>2023</i>	
		<i>Book value</i>	<i>Provision for bad and doubtful debts</i>	<i>Book value</i>	<i>Provision for bad and doubtful debts</i>
Cash at bank and on hand	(1)	11,190,339	-	511,657	-
Accounts receivable		3,556,844,804	-	4,874,309,921	4,315,658
Prepayments		535,316	-	-	-
Other receivables		31,804,306,639	91,589	28,179,338,207	12,280,686
Other non-current assets		320,000,000	-	1,740,000,000	-

Payables to related parties

The Group

<i>Item</i>	<i>Note</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
Accounts payable		314,617,966	114,282,939
Advance payments received		202,505	103,733
Contract liabilities		15,549,505	24,068,821
Other payables		254,993,110	202,371,165
Non-current liabilities due within one year	(2)	6,358,950	6,000,000
Short-term loans	(2)	50,043,389	-
Long-term loans	(2)	98,608,350	1,107,750,000

The Company

<i>Item</i>	<i>Note</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
Accounts payable		171,389,697	89,999,263
Advance payments received		110,192	798,119
Contract liabilities		169,811	-
Other payables		3,087,450,524	2,791,489,305
Long-term loans	(2)	-	1,042,750,000
Other non-current liabilities		89,520,793,681	79,800,793,681

- (1) The Group's and the Company's cash at bank were deposits in Hua Xia Bank Co., Ltd.(2023: China Minsheng Banking Corp.,Ltd.)
- (2) The Group's and the Company's non-current liabilities, short-term loans and long-term loans due within one year are loans from Hua Xia Bank Co., Ltd. .(2023: China Minsheng Banking Corp.,Ltd.)

7 Commitments of the related parties

As at balance sheet date, the commitments of the related parties, which are signed but not listed in financial statement are as following:

	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
Procurement of equipment	<u>237,948,651</u>	<u>65,703,454</u>

## XII Share-based payments

### 1 Equity instruments

Type of grantees	Granted during the year		Exercised during the year		Unlocked during the year		Forfeited during the year	
	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Senior management appointed by the Board of Directors	-	-	-	-	3,944,160	10,570,349	209,220	560,710
Technical experts, middle management and above level	-	-	-	-	91,915,315	246,333,044	7,303,772	19,574,109
Manager, senior technical cadre	-	-	-	-	-	-	197,248,486	378,579,815
Total	-	-	-	-	95,859,475	256,903,393	204,761,478	398,714,634

### Share options or other equity instruments outstanding at the end of the year

Type of grantees	Share options outstanding at the end of the year		Other equity instruments outstanding at the end of the year	
	Range of exercise prices	Remaining contractual life	Range of exercise prices	Remaining contractual life
Manager, senior technical cadre	RMB5.029 - 5.529 /share	1 - 2 years	/	/

### 2 Equity-settled share-based payments

On 17 November 2020, the Board of Directors of the Company approved the implementation of share options and restricted share incentive plans from 2020. The shares for the share options and restricted share incentive plans are from the Company's Renminbi A-share ordinary shares repurchased from secondary market. The plans are presented as follows:

#### (a) Share option incentive plan

The initial grant date was 21 December 2020, and the implementation was completed on 25 December 2020. The actual number of grantees was 1,988, with a number of grants of 596,229,700 shares. The second grant date was 27 August 2021, the actual number of grantees was 110, and the number of grants is 33,000,000 shares, this grant was completed on 22 October 2021.

The share options are exercised in three phases after 24 months from the grant date. The exercise ratios for each phase are 34%, 33%, and 33%, respectively. The corresponding exercise dates are 2 years, 3 years, and 4 years from the grant date.

When the Company's performance meets the corresponding criteria, the proportion of exercisable rights of the above-mentioned share options is determined based on the business performance of the incentive object's operation and the contribution value of the incentive object. In accordance with the plan, the Company will deregister the current exercisable shares of the options obtained by the incentive objects if the exercise criteria stipulated in this plan are not met.

#### (b) Restricted share incentive plan

The grant date of restricted share incentive plan was 21 December 2020, and the implementation was completed on 29 December 2020. The actual number of grantees was 793, with a number of grants of 321,813,800 share.

The lock-up periods of the restricted share incentive plan are the 24, 36 and 48 months from the grant date, respectively. During the lock-up period, restricted shares granted to the incentive object under this plan shall not be transferred, used for guarantee or debt repayment before the lock-up release. Lock-up restricted shares are released in three phases after 24 months from the grant date. The release ratios for each phase are 34%, 33%, and 33%, respectively. The corresponding release dates are 2 years, 3 years, and 4 years from the grant date. The actual number released shall be based on performance assessment result for the previous year.

When the Company's performance meets the corresponding criteria, the release proportion of the above-mentioned restricted shares is determined based on the business performance of the incentive object's operation and the contribution value of the incentive object. The Company will repurchase the locked restricted shares at the granted price of the incentive objects if the release criteria stipulated in this plan are not met, and the incentive object shall not release the restricted shares for the current period.

The costs of equity-settled share-based payments recognised in the consolidated financial statements for the year were RMB136,728,103, and the accumulated amount of equity-settled share-based payments recognised in the capital reserve amounted to RMB1,705,315,749. In the Company's financial statements, the Company recognised its long-term equity investment of RMB103,864,964 in its subsidiary at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date, and recognised expenses arising from share-based payments of RMB32,863,139, as well as recognised in the capital reserve of RMB 136,728,103.

Based on relevant provisions of the restricted share incentive plan for the service period, if the granted object resigns before the release date, the Company will repurchase the restricted shares that have not been released at the subscription price of the granted object. Please refer to Note V.29(1) for the repurchased obligation set out in other payables.

(1) Method for determining the fair value of equity instruments at the grant date

Share options:

The fair value of equity instruments at the grant date is determined based on the assessed fair value of the exercisable share options at each grant date (RMB 1.68/share, RMB 1.93/share and RMB 2.09/share, respectively); the fair value of equity instruments at the reserved grant date is determined based on assessed fair value of the exercisable share options at each reserved grant B (RMB 1.70/share, RMB 2.02/share and RMB 2.17/share, respectively).

Restricted shares:

The fair value of equity instruments at the grant date is determined based on the difference between the fair value of shares at the grant date and the subscription price at RMB 2.68/share.

(2) Basis for determining the number of equity instruments expected to vest

At each balance sheet date during the vesting period, the best estimation is made according to the latest information, such as the number of employees who are granted options and the completion of performance indicators, and the number of equity instruments expected to vest is revised accordingly. On the vesting date, the estimated number is equal to the number of equity instruments that are ultimately vested.

XIII. Capital management

The Group's primary objective when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders, by pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risks and by securing access to financing at a reasonable cost.

The Group defines "capital" as including all components of equity, less unaccrued proposed dividends. The balances of related party transactions are not regarded by the Group as capital.

The Group's capital structure is regularly reviewed and managed to achieve an optimal structure and return for shareholders. In this regard, factors for the Group's consideration include: its future funding requirements, capital efficiency, actual and expected profitability, expected cash flows, and expected capital expenditure. Adjustments are made to the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions affecting the Group.

The Group's capital structure is monitored on the basis of an adjusted net debt-to-capital ratio (total liabilities divided by total assets). The capital management strategies exerted by the Group remained unchanged from 2023. In order to maintain or adjust the ratio, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, request new loans, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt.

As at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, the Group's asset-liability ratios are as follows:

	2024	2023
Asset-liability ratio	52.43%	52.81%

Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries are subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

XIV. Commitments and contingencies

1 Significant commitments

(1) Capital commitments

<i>The Group</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
Contracts entered into but not performed or partially performed	28,280,123,927	15,399,501,743
Contracts authorised but not entered into	<u>85,050,646,514</u>	<u>123,338,068,701</u>
Total	<u>113,330,770,441</u>	<u>138,737,570,444</u>

The Group's contracts authorised but not entered into mainly included fixed assets and project equipment planned to purchase in subsequent years.

<i>The Company</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
Contracts entered into but not performed or partially performed	<u>34,183,130,229</u>	<u>42,398,401,670</u>

The Company's contracts entered into but not performed or partially performed mainly included guaranteed investments in its subsidiaries.

2 Guarantee

(1) The Group as the guarantor

As at 31 December 2024, the Group did not have guarantees provided for external enterprises.

(2) The Company as the guarantor

At 31 December 2024, The subsidiaries of the Company obtained long-term loans of RMB 40,010,719,830 and USD1,422,632,000. The Company provides joint-liability guarantee for the above loans.

XV. Segment reporting

1 Segment reporting considerations

The Group management reviews the operation performance and allocates resources according to the business segments below.

- (a) Display business — The display business integrates design and manufacturing of display devices and strives to offer TFT-LCD, AMOLED, Microdisplay and other intelligent interface devices. This business focuses on providing high-quality smartphones, tablet PCs, laptops, monitors, TVs, vehicles, VR/AR and other display devices for customers.

- (b) Internet of Things (IoT) innovation business — The IoT innovation business integrates manufacturing models for system solution design, providing customers with competitive smart terminal products in the fields of TVs, monitors, laptops, tablet PCs, low power consumption products, IoT, 3D displays, etc. With artificial intelligence and big data as technical support, it focuses on products and services that integrate software and hardware, providing integrated solutions in IoT segments such as smart finance, smart industrial parks, etc.
- (c) Sensor business - The sensor and application solutions integrate manufacturing models for system solution design, covering both glass-based and silicon-based areas. It focuses on smart windows, innovative glass-based sensor devices, MEMS sensors, industrial sensors, and consumer electronics, providing customers with products and solutions including smart dimming windows and dimming system solutions, industrial sensors and solutions, MEMS sensors, and X-ray flat panel detector backplanes.
- (d) MLED business — The integrates design and manufacturing of devices and provides Mini-LED backlight products with high quality and strong reliability as well as high dynamic range that allow precisely brightness adjustment for TVs, monitors, laptops, car displays, VR/AR and other products; besides, it provides Mini/Micro-LED display products with high brightness, strong reliability and high contrast for use in outdoor display, commercial display, transparent display, special display and other scenarios.
- (e) Smart medicine and engineering business - The smart medicine and engineering business is a professional service model, providing services and solutions in healthcare, intelligent rehabilitation, and medical-engineering integration products. Meanwhile, the smart medicine and engineering business is committed to building a closed loop of full-cycle health services with health management as the core, medical-engineering terminals as the traction, digital hospitals and rehabilitation communities as the support, to create an intelligent health management ecosystem, to connect testing equipment, healthcare personnel and customers, and to provide customers with the "prevision-treatment-nursing" full-chained health services.
- (f) Others - In addition to the above businesses, the Group provides software-hardware fusion and system integration solutions for different industries, specifically including intelligent internet of vehicles, industrial interconnection and other segments, which can provide customers with all-round, one-stop and intelligent new experiences in IoT segmented scenarios.

The main reason to separate the segments is that the Group independently manages the display business, IoT innovation business, sensor and application solutions, MLED and smart medicine and engineering and other businesses. As these business segments manufacture and sale different products, apply different manufacturing processes and specifies in gross profit, the business segments are managed independently. The management evaluates the performance and allocates resources according to the profit of each business segment and does not take financing cost and investment income into account.

2 Accounting policies for the measurements of reporting segments

For the purposes of assessing segment performance, the Group's management regularly reviews the revenue and costs attributable to each reportable segment. Inter-segment sales are determined with reference to prices charged to external parties for similar orders.

		2024						
		<i>Display business</i>	<i>IoT innovation business</i>	<i>Sensor business</i>	<i>MLED business</i>	<i>Smart medicine &amp; engineering business</i>	<i>Others and offsetting</i>	<i>Total</i>
Operating income	165,003,592,54	9	33,828,880,608	386,471,446	8,483,421,034	1,839,415,166	(11,161,175,142)	198,380,605,661
Operating costs	143,955,472,18	8	30,247,926,452	304,425,278	7,993,316,575	1,899,758,297	(16,178,949,217)	168,221,949,573
		2023						
		<i>Display business</i>	<i>IoT innovation business</i>	<i>Sensor business</i>	<i>MLED business</i>	<i>Smart medicine &amp; engineering business</i>	<i>Others and offsetting</i>	<i>Total</i>
Operating income	146,603,375,798	146,603,375,798	33,792,127,023	405,037,922	5,664,637,280	1,676,326,992	(13,598,059,120)	174,543,445,895
Operating costs	134,669,314,965	134,669,314,965	30,940,234,587	330,920,417	5,512,239,740	1,681,025,214	(18,660,064,887)	154,473,670,036

The Group develops various businesses by using common assets and liabilities and therefore, it could not analyse assets and liabilities of each reportable segment respectively by business. Besides, the Group restates comparative information in 2023 according to the classification of segment reporting in 2024.

3 Secondary segment reporting (regional segments)

- (a) The geographical information is based on the location of customers receiving the services or goods

The following table sets out information about the geographical location of the Group's operating income from external customers:

	<i>Operating income from external customers</i>	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Mainland China	99,522,213,629	80,541,975,332
Other regions	<u>98,858,392,032</u>	<u>94,001,470,563</u>
Total	<u><u>198,380,605,661</u></u>	<u><u>174,543,445,895</u></u>

- (b) Divided based on asset locations

The geographical location of the specified non-current assets is based on the physical location of the asset, in the case of fixed assets; the location of the operation to which they are allocated, in the case of intangible assets and goodwill; and the location of operations, in the case of interests in associates and joint ventures. Most of the non-current assets in the Group are located in the Mainland China.

4 Major customers

The Group has 1 customer (2023: 1), the operating income from which is over 10% of the Group's total operating income. The operating income from the customer, which represents approximately 15% of the Group's total operating income, is summarised in the table below:

<i>Customer</i>	<i>2024</i> RMB	<i>2023</i> RMB
Customer 1	29,896,086,331	26,082,948,856

XVI. Notes to the Company's financial statements

1 Accounts receivable

(1) The Company's accounts receivable are as follows:

<i>Item</i>	<i>31 December 2024</i>	<i>31 December 2023</i>
Accounts receivable	3,560,415,637	4,877,977,515
Less: Provision for bad and doubtful debts	<u>3,248,761</u>	<u>7,564,419</u>
Total	<u><u>3,557,166,876</u></u>	<u><u>4,870,413,096</u></u>

(2) The ageing analysis of accounts receivable is as follows:

<i>Ageing</i>	<i>31 December 2024</i>	<i>31 December 2023</i>
Within 1 year (inclusive)	3,217,732,115	3,662,390,168
Over 1 year but within 2 years (inclusive)	1,322,026	869,370,034
Over 2 years but within 3 years (inclusive)	785,947	37,761,471
Over 3 years	<u>340,575,549</u>	<u>308,455,842</u>
Sub-total	3,560,415,637	4,877,977,515
Less: Provision for bad and doubtful debts	<u>3,248,761</u>	<u>7,564,419</u>
Total	<u><u>3,557,166,876</u></u>	<u><u>4,870,413,096</u></u>

The ageing is counted starting from the date when accounts receivable are recognised.

(3) Accounts receivable by provisioning method

<i>Category</i>	<i>2024</i>				
	<i>Book value</i>		<i>Provision for bad and doubtful debts</i>		<i>Carrying amount</i>
	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>	
Individual assessment					
- Customers with high credit risk	3,248,761	0%	3,248,761	100%	-
- Customers with low credit risk	3,556,844,804	100%	-	0%	3,556,844,804
Collective assessment					
- Customers with medium credit risk	<u>322,072</u>	0%	<u>-</u>	0%	<u>322,072</u>
Total	<u><u>3,560,415,637</u></u>	100%	<u><u>3,248,761</u></u>	0%	<u><u>3,557,166,876</u></u>

<i>Category</i>	<i>2023</i>				
	<i>Book value</i>		<i>Provision for bad and doubtful debts</i>		<i>Carrying amount</i>
	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>	
Individual assessment					
- Customers with high credit risk	7,564,419	0%	7,564,419	100%	-
- Customers with low credit risk	4,869,994,263	100%	-	0%	4,869,994,263
Collective assessment					
- Customers with medium credit risk	<u>418,833</u>	0%	<u>-</u>	0%	<u>418,833</u>
Total	<u><u>4,877,977,515</u></u>	100%	<u><u>7,564,419</u></u>	0%	<u><u>4,870,413,096</u></u>

(4) Additions and recoveries of provision for bad and doubtful debts during the year:

	2024				2023			
	Customers with low credit risk	Customers with medium credit risk	Customers with high credit risk	Total	Customers with low credit risk	Customers with medium credit risk	Customers with high credit risk	Total
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-	7,564,419	7,564,419	-	79,397	8,406,011	8,485,408
Charge during the year	-	-	-	-	-	9,367	-	9,367
Recoveries during the year	-	-	-	-	-	(88,764)	(841,592)	(930,356)
Written-off during the year	-	-	(4,315,658)	(4,315,658)	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	-	-	3,248,761	3,248,761	-	-	7,564,419	7,564,419

(5) Five largest accounts receivable by debtor at the end of the year

The five largest accounts receivable of the Company amounted to RMB2,975,671,682 amounting to 84% of the total accounts receivable at the end of the year, and no provisions for bad and doubtful debts were made at the end of the year.

2 Other receivables

Item	Notes	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Dividends receivable	(1)	1,625,667,171	1,189,273,456
Others	(2)	30,450,047,947	27,192,355,082
Total		32,075,715,118	28,381,628,538

(1) Dividends receivable

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
BOE Optoelectronics Holdings Co., Ltd.	800,772,478	545,367,900
Chongqing BOE Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd.	400,000,000	135,000,000
Beijing Matsushita Colour Innovation Co., Ltd.	382,655,888	468,758,202
Beijing BOE Land Co., Ltd.	25,345,840	40,147,354
Others	16,892,965	-
Total	1,625,667,171	1,189,273,456

(2) Others

(a) The Company's other receivables are as follows:

Item	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Other receivables	30,453,997,104	27,208,493,001
Less: Provision for bad and doubtful debts	3,949,157	16,137,919
Total	30,450,047,947	27,192,355,082

(b) The ageing analysis of other receivables of the Company is as follows:

Ageing	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Within 1 year (inclusive)	14,613,008,207	26,906,173,796
Over 1 year but within 2 years (inclusive)	15,566,224,475	136,005,824
Over 2 years but within 3 years (inclusive)	133,433,055	68,122,231
Over 3 years	<u>141,331,367</u>	<u>98,191,150</u>
Sub-total	30,453,997,104	27,208,493,001
Less: Provision for bad and doubtful debts	<u>3,949,157</u>	<u>16,137,919</u>
Total	<u><u>30,450,047,947</u></u>	<u><u>27,192,355,082</u></u>

The ageing is counted starting from the date when other receivables are recognised.

(c) Other receivables by provisioning method

Category	Book value		Provision for bad and doubtful debts		Carrying amount
	2024		2023		
	Amount	Percentage (%)	Amount	Percentage (%)	
Individual assessment					
- Amounts with high credit risk	3,949,157	0%	3,949,157	100%	-
- Amounts with low credit risk	<u>30,450,047,947</u>	100%	<u>-</u>		<u>30,450,047,947</u>
Total	<u>30,453,997,104</u>	100%	<u>3,949,157</u>	0%	<u>30,450,047,947</u>
2023					
Individual assessment					
- Amounts with high credit risk	16,137,919	0%	16,137,919	100%	-
- Amounts with low credit risk	<u>27,192,355,082</u>	100%	<u>-</u>	0%	<u>27,192,355,082</u>
Total	<u>27,208,493,001</u>	100%	<u>16,137,919</u>	0%	<u>27,192,355,082</u>

(d) Movements of provisions for bad and doubtful debts

	2024				2023			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL - Not credit impaired	Lifetime ECL - Credit impaired		Lifetime ECL - Not credit impaired	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL - Not credit impaired	
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-	16,137,919	16,137,919	-	-	20,707,796	20,707,796
Charge during the year	-	-	80,000,336	80,000,336	-	-	176,044	176,044
Reversals during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,745,921)	(4,745,921)
Written-off during the year	-	-	<u>(92,189,098)</u>	<u>(92,189,098)</u>	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,949,157</u>	<u>3,949,157</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>16,137,919</u>	<u>16,137,919</u>

(e) The Group's other receivables categorised by nature

<i>Item</i>	<i>Note</i>	<i>31 December 2024</i>	<i>31 December 2023</i>
Current accounts	(i)	30,195,532,432	26,989,987,234
Others		<u>258,464,672</u>	<u>218,505,767</u>
Sub-total		30,453,997,104	27,208,493,001
Less: Provision for bad and doubtful debts		<u>3,949,157</u>	<u>16,137,919</u>
Total		<u>30,450,047,947</u>	<u>27,192,355,082</u>

(i) As at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, the Company's current accounts mainly consisted of loans receivable from subsidiaries.

(f) Five largest other receivables by debtor at the end of the year

Other receivables at the end of the year due from the top five debtors of the Company amounted to RMB23,215,154,567 in total, most of which are amounts due to / from related parties within the Group. No provision is made for bad and doubtful debts after assessment.

3 Long-term equity investments

(1) The Company's long-term equity investments by category:

	<i>31 December 2024</i>	<i>31 December 2023</i>
Investments in subsidiaries	200,829,541,576	187,984,376,186
Investments in associates and joint ventures	<u>2,362,000,389</u>	<u>3,156,825,405</u>
Sub-total	203,191,541,965	191,141,201,591
Less: Provision for impairment	<u>-</u>	<u>32,000,000</u>
Total	<u>203,191,541,965</u>	<u>191,109,201,591</u>

(2) Investments in subsidiaries

Name of entity	Movements during the year					Balance of provision for impairment at the beginning of the year	Balance of provision for impairment at the end of the year
	Balance at the beginning of the year	Increase in investments	Share-based payments	Reductions during the year	Balance at the end of the year		
Chengdu BOE Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd.	25,132,862,300	-	11,489,469	-	25,144,351,769	-	-
Hefei BOE Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd.	2,774,220,036	-	5,339,250	-	2,779,559,286	-	-
Beijing BOE Display Technology Co., Ltd.	9,023,454,530	-	26,209,213	-	9,049,663,743	-	-
Hefei Xinsheng Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd.	10,424,839,990	-	5,956,382	-	10,430,796,372	-	-
Ordos Yuansheng Optoelectronics Co., Ltd.	11,816,424,205	-	629,141	-	11,817,053,346	-	-
Chongqing BOE Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd.	4,225,776,398	-	2,617,284	-	4,228,393,682	-	-
Fuzhou BOE Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd.	15,243,649,837	-	1,952,980	-	15,245,602,817	-	-
Beijing BOE Vision-electronic Technology Co., Ltd.	4,447,858,263	710,000,000	-	-	5,157,858,263	-	-
Beijing BOE Vacuum Electronics Co., Ltd.	20,126,113	-	85,200	-	20,211,313	-	-
Beijing BOE Vacuum Technology Co., Ltd.	32,000,000	-	-	(32,000,000)	-	32,000,000	-
Beijing Yinghe Century Co., Ltd.	358,184,475	-	2,458,930	-	360,643,405	-	-
BOE Optical Science and technology Co., Ltd.	669,553,238	-	1,085,054	-	670,638,292	-	-
BOE Hyundai LCD (Beijing) Display Technology Co., Ltd.	43,836,688	-	(1,222,207)	-	42,614,481	-	-
BOE (Hebei) Mobile Technology Co., Ltd.	1,356,796,294	-	-	-	1,356,796,294	-	-
Beijing BOE Multimedia Technology Co., Ltd.	400,000,000	-	-	(400,000,000)	-	-	-
Beijing BOE Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	858,249,916	-	642,897	-	858,892,813	-	-
Beijing BOE Life Technology Co., Ltd.	10,000,000	-	-	-	10,000,000	-	-
Beijing Zhongxiangying Technologies Co., Ltd.	102,490,962	-	56,853	-	102,547,815	-	-
Beijing BOE Semi-conductor Co., Ltd.	9,450,000	-	-	-	9,450,000	-	-
BOE Optoelectronics Holding Co., Ltd	3,487,684,762	-	-	-	3,487,684,762	-	-
BOE Healthcare Investment & Management Co., Ltd.	9,422,994,176	713,000,000	839,520	-	10,136,833,696	-	-
Hefei BOE Display Technology Co., Ltd.	8,979,853,583	-	4,170,939	-	8,984,024,522	-	-
Beijing BOE Technology Development Co., Ltd	2,955,574	10,000,000	200,616	-	13,156,190	-	-
Hefei BOE Zhuoyin Technology Co., Ltd.	605,598,776	-	671,040	-	606,269,816	-	-
Beijing BOE Land Co., Ltd.	10,000,162	-	236,808	-	10,236,970	-	-
Beijing BOE Marketing Co., Ltd.	31,885,370	-	254,280	-	32,139,650	-	-
BOE KOREA Co., Ltd	8,993,260	-	644,996	-	9,638,256	-	-
Yunnan Invensight Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd.	1,521,548,388	-	1,166,618	-	1,522,715,006	-	-
Mianyang BOE Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd.	22,347,538,961	-	2,387,605	-	22,349,926,566	-	-
Beijing BOE Sensing Technology Co., Ltd.	4,537,093,774	50,000,000	1,912,511	-	4,589,006,285	-	-
Wuhan BOE Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd.	12,530,838,461	-	2,464,272	-	12,533,302,733	-	-
Chongqing BOE Display Technology Co., Ltd.	10,017,479,885	-	2,119,225	-	10,019,599,110	-	-
Fuzhou BOE Display Technology Co., Ltd.	23,060,520	-	-	-	23,060,520	-	-
Beijing Matsushita Colour Innovation Co., Ltd.	6,146,008	-	651,240	-	6,797,248	-	-
BOE Innovation Investment Co., Ltd.	3,677,760,342	1,099,000,000	548,165	-	4,777,308,507	-	-
Hefei BOE Xingyu Technology Co., Ltd.	506,907,751	-	245,916	-	507,153,667	-	-
BOE Education Technology Co., Ltd.	29,259,274	-	-	(29,259,274)	-	-	-
Dongfang Chengqi (Beijing) Business Technology Co., Ltd.	15,927,168	-	687,665	-	16,614,833	-	-
BOE Smart Technology Co., Ltd.	2,722,000,000	214,444,400	-	-	2,936,444,400	-	-
Nanjing BOE Display Technology Co., Ltd.	5,602,671,987	-	1,600,916	-	5,604,272,903	-	-
Chengdu BOE Display Sci-tech Co., Ltd.	7,561,638,738	-	907,482	-	7,562,546,220	-	-
BOE Mled Technology Co., Ltd.	1,464,806,545	174,000,000	2,108,006	-	1,640,914,551	-	-
Beijing BOE Solar Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	51,886,158	170,000,000	(612,074)	-	221,274,084	-	-
Chengdu BOE Display Technology Co., Ltd.	399,988,000	4,099,877,000	-	-	4,499,865,000	-	-
Beijing BOE Chuangyuan Technology Co., Ltd.	2,249,653,000	5,175,238,300	2,267,663	-	7,427,158,963	-	-
Mianyang BOE Electronics Technology Co., Ltd.	680,000,000	787,000,000	-	-	1,467,000,000	-	-
Beijing Shiyuan Technology Co., Ltd.	167,200,000	-	1,699,524	-	168,899,524	-	-
BOE HC SemiTek Corporation	2,083,597,236	-	-	-	2,083,597,236	-	-
Others*	287,635,082	-	19,391,585	-	307,026,667	-	-
Total	187,984,376,186	13,202,559,700	103,864,964	(461,259,274)	200,829,541,576	32,000,000	-

\* Others represented equity-settled share-based payments granted by the Company to employees of other subsidiaries.

For information about the major subsidiaries of the Company, refer to Note VIII.1.

(3) Investments in associates

<i>Investee</i>	<i>Movements during the year</i>							<i>Balance at the end of the year</i>	<i>Balance of provision for impairment at the end of the year</i>
	<i>Balance at the beginning of the year</i>	<i>Additions during the year</i>	<i>Reductions during the year</i>	<i>Investment (loss) /income under equity method</i>	<i>Other comprehensive income</i>	<i>Other changes in equity</i>	<i>Declared distribution of cash dividends or profits</i>		
Beijing Xindongneng Investment Fund (Limited Partnership)	1,864,768,203	-	-	(501,218,917)	6,032,979	-	(447,573,615)	922,008,650	-
Erdos BOE Energy Investment Co., Ltd.	135,928,979	-	-	(422,258)	-	170,648	-	135,677,369	-
Others	1,156,128,223	110,179,400	-	25,370,436	24,998,343	2,527,639	(14,889,671)	1,304,314,370	-
	<u>3,156,825,405</u>	<u>110,179,400</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(476,270,739)</u>	<u>31,031,322</u>	<u>2,698,287</u>	<u>(462,463,286)</u>	<u>2,362,000,389</u>	<u>-</u>

4 Other payables

<i>Item</i>	<i>Note</i>	<i>31 December 2024</i>	<i>31 December 2023</i>
Dividends payable		6,451,170	6,451,170
Others	(1)	<u>3,464,889,503</u>	<u>3,509,544,809</u>
Total		<u>3,471,340,673</u>	<u>3,515,995,979</u>

(1) The Company's other payables by category are as follows

<i>Item</i>	<i>Note</i>	<i>31 December 2024</i>	<i>31 December 2023</i>
Amounts due to / from subsidiaries		3,075,540,118	2,791,489,305
Repurchase obligation of restricted shares	V.41	211,839,210	457,401,616
Purchase of projects, equipment and intangible assets		94,897,198	132,545,852
Others		<u>82,612,977</u>	<u>128,108,036</u>
Total		<u>3,464,889,503</u>	<u>3,509,544,809</u>

5 Long-term loans

	<i>31 December 2024</i>	<i>31 December 2023</i>
Unsecured loans	52,243,655,504	48,042,049,084
Less: Long-term loans due within one year	<u>10,986,055,504</u>	<u>3,988,949,084</u>
Total	<u>41,257,600,000</u>	<u>44,053,100,000</u>

The interest rate of RMB long-term loans for the Company ranged from 1.20% to 3.10% in 2024 (2023: 1.20% to 3.30%).

6 Capital reserve

<i>Item</i>	<i>1 January 2024</i>	<i>Additions during the period</i>	<i>Reductions during the period</i>	<i>31 December 2024</i>
Share premium	50,789,584,924	-	(9,986,070)	50,779,598,854
Other capital reserves	<u>952,235,800</u>	<u>139,531,898</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,091,767,698</u>
Balance at the end of the year	<u>51,741,820,724</u>	<u>139,531,898</u>	<u>(9,986,070)</u>	<u>51,871,366,552</u>

7 Other comprehensive income

Item	Balance at the beginning of the year	Movements during the year				Balance at the end of the year
		Before-tax amount	Less: Income tax expenses	Less: Transfer of other comprehensive income to profit or loss	Less: Transfer of other comprehensive income to retained earnings	
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(296,327,466)	29,794,066	719,358	-	526,560	(267,779,318)
Including: Other comprehensive income recognised under equity method	(181,822,570)	31,031,322	904,946	-	526,560	(152,222,754)
Changes in fair value of investments in other equity instruments	(114,504,896)	(1,237,256)	(185,588)	-	-	(115,556,564)
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	(105,590)	-	-	-	-	(105,590)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(296,433,056)</b>	<b>29,794,066</b>	<b>719,358</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>526,560</b>	<b>(267,884,908)</b>

8 Retained earnings

Item	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Retained earnings at the beginning of the year	7,186,134,196	6,624,620,470
Add: Net profits for the year	3,079,231,881	3,305,971,786
Less: Appropriation for statutory surplus reserve	307,923,188	330,597,179
Interest on holders of other equity instruments	70,000,000	118,551,232
Dividends to ordinary shares	1,129,073,743	2,296,367,348
Transfer of other comprehensive income to retained earnings	(473,904)	(1,057,699)
<b>Retained earnings at the end of the year</b>	<b>8,758,843,050</b>	<b>7,186,134,196</b>

9 Operating income and operating costs

Item	2024		2023	
	Income	Cost	Income	Cost
Principal activities	5,514,699,140	9,430,925	4,669,890,971	11,551,234
Other operating activities	43,411,212	2,028,596	38,575,016	1,076,333
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,558,110,352</b>	<b>11,459,521</b>	<b>4,708,465,987</b>	<b>12,627,567</b>
Including: Revenue from contracts with customers	5,452,693,863	1,788,997	4,604,652,687	3,072,136
Other income	105,416,489	9,670,524	103,813,300	9,555,431

10 Investment income

	2024	2023
Income from long-term equity investments accounted for using the cost method	2,113,201,157	1,555,817,904
Income from long-term equity investments accounted for using the equity method	(476,270,739)	429,364,809
Investment income from disposal of long-term equity investments	-	1,581,850
Dividend income from investments in other equity instruments	-	728,606
Including: Dividend income from investments in other equity instruments held at the balance sheet date	-	728,606
Others	71,214,434	3,990,185
Total	1,708,144,852	1,991,483,354

11 Supplementary information for the cash flow statement

(1) Supplement to the cash flow statement

	2024	2023
(a) Reconciliation of net profit to cash flows from operating activities:		
Net profit	3,079,231,881	3,305,971,786
Add: Depreciation of fixed assets, investment properties and right-of-use assets	212,111,340	205,071,503
Amortisation of intangible assets	153,958,598	181,868,535
Amortisation of long-term deferred expenses	72,877,017	73,436,949
Losses from scrapping of fixed assets	8,766	4,248,142
Gains from disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets, and other long-term assets	(818)	(5,077,109)
Credit losses	80,000,336	(5,490,866)
Gains from changes in fair value	(3,403,675)	(49,498,773)
Financial expenses	515,803,000	414,990,764
Investment income	(1,708,144,852)	(1,991,483,354)
Share-based payments	32,863,140	76,890,841
Changes in deferred income	(907,661,360)	(978,788,846)
Changes in deferred tax liabilities	(204,759,083)	97,968,124
Increase in inventories	(11,861,376)	(4,271,106)
Decrease/(increase) in operating receivables	2,630,702,553	(411,585,912)
Increase in operating payables	<u>1,028,430,879</u>	<u>56,568,894</u>
Net cash flows generated from operating activities	<u>4,970,156,346</u>	<u>970,819,572</u>
(b) Change in cash and cash equivalents:		
	<i>31 December</i> 2024	<i>31 December</i> 2023
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	4,442,011,688	4,249,329,821
Less: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	<u>4,249,329,821</u>	<u>7,111,879,033</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	<u>192,681,867</u>	<u>(2,862,549,212)</u>

(2) Details of cash and cash equivalents

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Cash on hand	13,969	14,205
Bank deposits available on demand	4,437,526,860	4,248,378,624
Other monetary funds available on demand	<u>4,470,859</u>	<u>936,992</u>
Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents	<u><u>4,442,011,688</u></u>	<u><u>4,249,329,821</u></u>

Note: Cash and cash equivalents disclosed above exclude bank deposits held for investment purposes, bank deposit interest accrued at the end of the period, and other monetary fund with restricted usage.

XVII. Extraordinary gains and losses in 2024

	2024
Gains and losses from disposal of non-current assets, including the written-off on the provisions for impairment of assets	150,314,680
Government grants recognised in profit or loss (except for those which are closely related to the company's normal operations, which the company is entitled to under established standards in accordance with government policies and which have a continuing impact on the profits and losses of the company)	1,220,722,012
For a company which is not a financial institution, gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities held by the company, and those arising from the disposal of financial assets and financial liabilities, other than those held for effective hedging related to normal operations	571,124,492
Reversal of provision for bad and doubtful debts assessed on an individual basis	6,099,046
Other non-operating income and expenses besides the items above	<u>153,063,492</u>
Sub-total	2,101,323,722
Tax effect	208,616,605
Effect on non-controlling interests after taxation	<u>406,583,010</u>
Total	<u><u>1,486,124,107</u></u>

Notes: 1. There is no significant impact of the implementation of *Interpretive Pronouncement on the Preparation of Information Disclosures of Companies Issuing Public Shares No. 1 – Extraordinary Gains and Losses (Revised in 2023)* on the Group's extraordinary gains and losses.

2. Extraordinary gain and loss item listed above are presented in the amount before taxation.

XVIII. Return on net assets and earnings per share

In accordance with *Regulation on the Preparation of Information Disclosures by Companies Issuing Securities No. 9 – Calculation and Disclosure of Return on Net Assets and Earnings Per Share (2010 revised)* issued by the CSRC and relevant accounting standards, the Group's return on net assets and earnings per share are calculated as follows:

<i>Profit for the reporting period</i>	<i>Weighted average return on net assets (%)</i>	<i>Basic earnings per share</i>	<i>Diluted earnings per share</i>
Net profit attributable to the Company's ordinary equity shareholders	4.05%	0.14	Not applicable
Net profit excluding extraordinary gains and losses attributable to the Company's ordinary equity shareholders	2.90%	0.10	Not applicable

1 Calculation of earnings per share

(1) Basic earnings per share

For the calculation of basic earnings per share, refer to Note V.59.

(2) Basic earnings per share excluding extraordinary gains and losses

Basic earnings per share excluding extraordinary gains and losses is calculated by dividing consolidated net profit excluding extraordinary gains and losses attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding:

	2024	2023
Consolidated net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	5,250,504,008	2,411,710,231
Extraordinary gains and losses attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	1,486,124,107	3,179,996,704
Consolidated net profit/(loss) excluding extraordinary gains and losses attributable to the Company's ordinary equity shareholders	3,764,379,901	(768,286,473)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	37,519,930,241	37,429,510,530
Basic earnings per share excluding extraordinary gains and losses (RMB/share)	0.10	(0.02)

2 Calculation of weighted average return on net assets

(1) Weighted average return on net assets

Weighted average return on net assets is calculated by dividing consolidated net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average amount of consolidated net assets:

	2024	2023
Consolidated net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	5,250,504,008	2,411,710,231
Weighted average amount of consolidated net assets	129,663,993,599	127,674,255,464
Weighted average return on net assets	4.05%	1.89%

The calculation of the weighted average amount of consolidated net assets is as follows:

	2024	2023
Consolidated net assets at the beginning of the year	127,384,904,121	127,909,808,396
Effect of consolidated net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	2,625,252,004	1,205,855,116
Effect of non-public issuance of shares	-	-
Effect of repurchase of treasury shares	(16,830,932)	-
Profit distribution to ordinary equity shareholders	(564,536,872)	(1,335,983,365)
Effect of changes in shareholding ratio of subsidiaries	(24,300,265)	(418,139,849)
Effect of other equity changes attributable to the Company's ordinary equity shareholders	<u>259,505,543</u>	<u>312,715,166</u>
Weighted average amount of consolidated net assets	<u>129,663,993,599</u>	<u>127,674,255,464</u>

(2) Weighted average return on net assets excluding extraordinary gains and losses

Weighted average return on net assets excluding extraordinary gains and losses is calculated by dividing consolidated net profit excluding extraordinary gains and losses attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average amount of consolidated net assets:

	2024	2023
Consolidated net profit/(loss) excluding extraordinary gains and losses attributable to the Company's ordinary equity shareholders	3,764,379,901	(768,286,473)
Weighted average amount of consolidated net assets	129,663,993,599	127,674,255,464
Weighted average return on net assets excluding extraordinary gains and losses	2.90%	(0.60%)