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

**Semi-Annual Report 2023**

**August 2023**

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

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

**Wang Shenghong, Principal of the Company, Sun Longlong, person in charge of accounting works and She Hanxing, person in charge of accounting organ (accounting principal) hereby confirm that the Financial Report of 2023 Semi-Annual Report is authentic, accurate and complete.**

**All directors are attended the Board Meeting for report deliberation.**

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

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## **Documents Available for Reference**

1. Accounting statement carrying the signatures and seals of the legal representative, person in charge of accounting and person in charge of accounting organ.
2. Originals documents of the Company and manuscripts of public notices that disclosed in the newspaper designated by CSRC during the reporting period.
3. English version of the Semi-Annual Report 2023

## Interpretation

Items	Refers to	Contents
Company, the Company, the listed company, CBC Group	Refers to	Shenzhen China Bicycle Company (Holdings)Limited
Xinsen Company	Refers to	Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd
Emmelle Company	Refers to	Shenzhen Emmelle Industrial Co., Ltd.
Zuankinson Company	Refers to	Shenzhen Zuankinson Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd
Wansheng Industrial	Refers to	Wansheng Industrial Holdings (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd
Guosheng Energy	Refers to	Shenzhen Guosheng Energy Investment Development Co., Ltd.Shenzhen Guosheng Energy Investment Development Co., Ltd.
CSRC	Refers to	China Securities Regulatory Commission
SSE	Refers to	Shenzhen Stock Exchange
SGE	Refers to	Shanghai Gold Exchange
SDE	Refers to	Shanghai Diamond Exchange
CNY	Refers to	RMB/CNY

## Section II Company Profile and Main Financial Indexes

### I. Company Profile

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

### II. Person/Way to contact

	Secretary of the Board	Rep. of security affairs
Name	Sun Longlong	Yu Xiaomin, Zhong Xiaojin
Contact Address	8/F Shuibei Jinzuo Building, No.89 Beili North Road, Cuizhu Street, Luohu District, Shenzhen	8/F Shuibei Jinzuo Building, No.89 Beili North Road, Cuizhu Street, Luohu District, Shenzhen
Tel.	0755-28181688	0755-28181688
Fax	0755-28181009	0755-28181009
E-mail	dmc@szcbc.com	dmc@szcbc.com

### III. Other

#### 1. Way of contact

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

Applicable Not applicable

Registration Address	No.3008 Buxin Road, Luohu District, Shenzhen
Codes of the registration address	518019
Office Address	8/F Shuibei Jinzuo Building, No.89 Beili North Road, Cuizhu Street, Luohu District, Shenzhen
Codes of the office address	518020
Website	www.szcbc.com
E-mail	dmc@szcbc.com
Date of access to to the designated website for interim	2023-05-09

announcement disclosed (if applicable)	
Index of designated website for interim announcement disclosed (if applicable)	Juchao Website ( <a href="http://www.cninfo.com.cn">http://www.cninfo.com.cn</a> ), Announcement No.: 2023-016

## 2. Information disclosure and preparation place

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

Applicable Not applicable

Website of the stock exchange where the semi-annual report of the Company disclosed	<i>Securities Times</i>
Name and website of the media where the semi-annual report of the Company disclosed	Juchao Website:( <a href="http://www.cninfo.com.cn">http://www.cninfo.com.cn</a> )
Preparation place	8/F Shuibeijin Building, No.89 Beili North Road, Cuizhu Street, Luohu District, Shenzhen
Date of access to to the designated website for interim announcement disclosed (if applicable)	2023-05-09
Index of designated website for interim announcement disclosed (if applicable)	Juchao Website ( <a href="http://www.cninfo.com.cn">http://www.cninfo.com.cn</a> ), Announcement No.: 2023-016

## 3. Other relevant information

Whether other relevant information has changed during the reporting period

Applicable Not applicable

## IV. Main accounting data and financial indexes

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

Yes No

	Current period	Same period of last year	Changes in the current period over the same period of previous year (+,-)
Operation revenue(RMB)	292,999,162.50	106,665,446.58	174.69%
Net profit attributable to shareholders of the listed company(RMB)	4,862,298.90	-1,483,364.42	427.79%
Net profit attributable to shareholders of the listed company after deducting non-recurring gains and losses(RMB)	4,993,367.34	-2,275,914.14	319.40%
Net cash flow arising from operating activities(RMB)	-35,364,373.66	-9,279,476.52	-281.10%
Basic EPS(RMB/Share)	0.0071	-0.0027	362.96%
Diluted EPS(RMB/Share)	0.0071	-0.0027	362.96%
Weighted average ROE	1.66%	-18.14%	19.80%
	End of current period	End of last year	Increase/decrease in current report-end over that of last period-end(+,-)

Total assets(RMB)	402,802,547.83	397,253,487.93	1.40%
Net assets attributable to shareholder of listed company(RMB)	294,991,617.41	290,129,318.51	1.68%

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

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

Applicable Not applicable

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

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

Applicable Not applicable

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

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

Applicable Not applicable

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Amount	Note
Government subsidy reckoned into current gains/losses (except for those with normal operation business concerned, and conform to the national policies & regulations and are continuously enjoyed at a fixed or quantitative basis according to certain standards)	2,092.35	
Switch-back of provision of impairment of account receivable which are treated with separate depreciation test	33,620.00	
Other non-operation revenue and expenditure except for the aforementioned items	-209,671.88	
Less: Impact on income tax	-43,647.46	
Impact on minority shareholders' equity (post-tax)	756.37	
Total	-131,068.44	

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

Applicable Not applicable

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

Information on the definition of non-recurring profit(gain)/loss that listed in the *Q&A Announcement No.1 on Information Disclosure*



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*for Companies Offering Their Securities to the Public --- Extraordinary (non-recurring) Profit(gain)/loss as the recurring profit(gain)/loss*

Applicable Not applicable

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

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## Section III Management Discussion and Analysis

### I. Main business of the Company during the reporting period

Main business of the Company during the reporting period including jewelry gold business, bicycle and new energy lithium battery materials: (1) The gold jewelry business- the company connected with downstream gold jewelry brands, purchased gold and diamonds according to their product needs, and then commissioned gold jewelry processing plants for processing, made product certification for the processed finished products after passing the inspection, and delivered them to downstream customers. Through the integration of upstream supplier resources and downstream customer resources, the turnover rate of gold jewelry products in the upstream and downstream was improved, the cost of circulation links was reduced, and the overall competitive advantage of the upstream and downstream was formed. (2) Bicycle and new energy lithium battery materials including manufacturing, assembling, purchasing and selling bicycles & electric bicycles, purchasing, selling and commissioning the lithium battery materials.

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

#### (1) Industry development

China is one of the most important jewelry producer and consumer in the world at present. With the growth of national economy and the accumulation of residents' wealth, people gradually increase their consumption of high-end consumer goods after meeting the basic living needs. Jewelry with the property of preserving value and showing personality has become a hot spot of consumer interest of Chinese residents. At the same time, with the rise of young consumers and emerging middle class, the demand for quality personal consumption is gradually upgrading, and the young generation's consumption of jewelry tends to be more routine, which can improve the repurchase rate of jewelry products under various occasions, providing greater development space for the jewelry industry.

Jewelry can be divided into gold, diamond, jade, colored jewelry and others. Under the background of China's cultural tradition of advocating gold jewelry and the Investment real estate of gold, gold products occupies a relatively high proportion in the domestic jewelry market in 2022, reaching 57.02%. Diamond and jade are also the main categories of jewelry in China, accounting for 11.40% and 20.45%. From the international market, the jewelry markets of developed countries such as the United States, Japan, and Europe are all dominated by diamond jewelry. Compared with the international market, the main categories of China's jewelry market are more abundant, and the proportion of various jewelry markets is more balanced, the categories of products are more rich.

#### (2) Industry development trend analysis

1. The increased industry concentration has become the mainstream trend

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

2. The development trend of industrial clustering is more obvious

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

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

In recent years, the pace of urbanization in China has gradually accelerated, and the urbanization rate has continued to grow. Residents in rural areas are gradually relocating and settling in nearby third- and fourth-tier cities, which steadily deliver new vitality to the third- and fourth-tier cities. In the future, the third- and fourth-tier cities will have broad market space and show huge growth potential. With the sinking trend of the jewelry consumption market, the third- and fourth-tier cities will become the main markets for the growth of jewelry companies in the future.

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

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

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

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

### 6. The rapid development of e-commerce market creates omni-channel marketing model

The Internet has provided more convenient and more widely spread way of information sharing, guiding the consumers' demands and choices. In recent years, jewelry retail enterprises have further strengthened online layout, built new media matrix through various social communication platforms, formed multi-channel customer sources, realized rapid spread of online brands and drainage and sales of offline stores, and created a new mode of omni-channel marketing. The development of sharing platforms and e-commerce platforms has changed the consumption habits of consumers, especially the young generation.

Online consumers can more conveniently understand product features and share user experience, which has become an important trend of product promotion and future sales. Especially with the rise of live streaming platforms of e-commerce and social contact, the market share of live streaming e-commerce is increasing rapidly.

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7. Supply chain management has become an important business method for jewelry enterprises

From the perspective of supply chain in the jewelry industry, it mainly involves raw material mining, processing and smelting, blank processing, jewelry production, warehousing, distribution and sales. The jewelry enterprise continue to optimize their supply chain management in order to shorten the supplying cycle and lower operating costs while guarantee the quality. More and more well-known domestic jewelry brands have outsourced part or all of the intermediate processing links with low gross profit and large investment over recent years, focusing on premium front-end design, brand operation and back-end marketing network construction. Supply chain management has become a major means for jewelry enterprise to improving their operational efficiency.

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

#### 1. Superior quality of upstream supplier system

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

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

The company is actively expanding its gold jewelry customers now. In addition to customers with clear orders, it is currently negotiating business cooperation with a number of domestic jewelry brands. The above customers include three types of customers, of which Class A customers are national well-known brand customers, with more than 500 retail stores; Class B customers are small and medium-sized/regional/segmented brands, with 300-500 retail stores; Class C customers are small and medium-sized brands, with 50-100 retail stores.

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

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

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

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

In the bicycle and new-energy lithium battery materials industry, as a traditional manufacturing industry, the bicycle industry continues the dilemma of rising labor costs, manufacturing costs, capital costs, and material costs. The new national standard of safety technical specifications for electric bicycles implemented in April 2019 accelerated the industry reshuffle and formed a new round of industry shock. The market share showed a trend of concentration to large-scale enterprises, leading enterprises and brand enterprises, and the industry order was accelerated and optimized, and the market concentration degree was continuously improved. China is the world's largest country in the production and sales of electric bicycles. After years of development, electric bicycles have gradually become an important means of transportation for consumers' daily short-distance trips. At present, there are about 200 million vehicles in the whole society. Under the macro background of economic transformation, information technology and carbon dioxide emission and carbon neutrality policy, the consumer market of two-wheeled electric vehicles gradually presents three trends, namely the consumption upgrading and personalized consumption demand, the consumer awareness of environmental protection, and the consumer pursuit of convenience and intelligence. Structural body, motor, power battery, and control system, as the core components of electric bicycles, Shenzhen China Bicycle has closely followed up and studied their technological development,

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application development and commercial value for a long time, and determined the list of qualified suppliers for core components year by year. As one of the core components of electric bicycle, lead-acid batteries have been mainly used as the power batteries in the past ten or twenty years. With the development and popularization of new energy technologies and new energy materials, it is expected that they will be replaced by lithium batteries on a large scale in the future. The implementation of the new national standards for safety technical specifications of electric bicycle has comprehensively improved the safety performance of electric bicycles, adjusted and improved technical indicators such as speed limit, vehicle quality, and pedaling ability. The new standards that are close to the people's livelihood and serve the people's livelihood have increased the application space of lithium battery energy storage, and lithium battery electric bicycles will usher in a new stage of development.

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

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

#### **1. Sales model**

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

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

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

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

#### **2. Procurement model**

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

#### **3. Production model**

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

### **(2) Operation of the physical store during the reporting period**

During the reporting period, gold and jewelry business of the Company mainly provides supply chain management and services in

the vertical field of gold and jewelry, it connects with the downstream gold jewelry brand and does not have the physical stores.

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

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

### (4) Inventory in the reporting period

As of the reporting period, inventory of the jewelry business was 189,403,517.21 yuan, an increase of 302.37 % from the beginning of the period. Type of the inventories including:

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Types	Amount	Proportion
Finished goods	Jewelry	12,776,912.09	6.75%
	Gold jewelry	23,946,298.82	12.64%
	Other	2,767,843.37	1.46%
	Total	39,491,054.28	20.85%
Raw materials	Gold	126,193,186.39	66.63%
	Platinum	-	
	Diamond	15,816,421.74	8.35%
	Total	142,009,608.13	74.98%
Packaging		-	
Goods in process		7,902,854.80	4.17%
Total		189,403,517.21	100.00%

## II. Core Competitiveness Analysis

The Company commenced jewelry and gold business since August 2019. Through internal development, jewelry and gold business has gradually become the core business of the company. Competitive advantages of the company in jewelry and gold business:

### 1. High-quality upstream supplier system

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

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

At present, the company is actively developing gold and jewelry customers. In addition to customers placed orders, the company is negotiating business cooperation with many domestic jewelry brands. There are three types of customers, type A customers are national well-known brand customers with more than 500 retail stores; type B customers are small and medium-sized/regional/segmented brands with 300-500 retail stores; type C customers are small and medium-sized brands with 50-100 retail stores.

### 3. Industrial chain improvement of production and design links

The company has an industrial chain process coordinating design, production, processing, inspection and wholesale. Brand owners can rely on our jewelry processing resource advantages and hand over low value-added links such as manufacturing and distribution

to the company, so as to focus on the brand operation and sales links with higher added value. Outsourcing of production and design can improve the homogeneity of gold and jewelry products.

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

The company has developed strict internal business control processes such as supplier admittance criterion, customer evaluation system, whole-process order tracking system and purchase price comparison system. Through integrated service platform of supply system and integrated solution of fund management, the company has realized closed-loop control of capital flow, information flow and logistics, and realized multi-level risk control.

### III. Main business analysis

#### Overview

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

Y-o-y changes of main financial data

Unit: RMB/CNY

	Current period	Same period last year	y-o-y changes (+, -)	Reasons
Operation revenue	292,999,162.50	106,665,446.58	174.69%	In the fourth quarter of 2022, the Company completes private offering of shares to raise the capital to expand operations, thus the operation revenue increased in the Period
Operation cost	278,484,152.74	100,215,639.64	177.88%	Corresponding increase in costs for the growth of operation revenue in the Period
Sales expenses	2,522,214.01	2,423,889.53	4.06%	
Administration expenses	4,130,652.80	4,855,763.49	-14.93%	
Finance expenses	-58,330.95	-28,024.77	-108.14%	Interest income growth in the Period
Income tax expenses	1,637,455.56	19,647.32	8,234.24%	Profit improve in the Period in
R&D investment	336,970.90	694,172.50	-51.46%	R&D investment reduced in the Period
Net cash flow arising from operating activities	-35,364,373.66	-9,279,476.52	-281.10%	Increase in purchases during the Period
Net cash flow arising from investment activities		-36,959.63		
Net cash flow arising from financing activities		-245,979.70		
Net increase of cash and cash equivalent	-35,364,373.66	-9,562,415.85	-269.83%	Increase in purchases during the Period

Major changes on profit composition or profit resources in reporting period

Applicable Not applicable

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

Constitution of operation revenue

Unit: RMB/CNY

	Current period		Same period last year		y-o-y changes (+, -)
	Amount	Ratio in operation revenue	Amount	Ratio in operation revenue	
Total operation revenue	292,999,162.50	100%	106,665,446.58	100%	174.69%
According to industries					
Jewelry and gold	289,579,544.92	98.83%	93,257,753.50	87.43%	210.52%
Bicycle lithium battery material and others	3,419,617.58	1.17%	13,407,693.08	12.57%	-74.50%
According to products					
Jewelry and gold	289,579,544.92	98.83%	93,257,753.50	87.43%	210.52%
Bicycle lithium battery material and others	3,419,617.58	1.17%	13,407,693.08	12.57%	-74.50%
According to region					
Domestic	292,999,162.50	100.00%	106,665,446.58	100.00%	174.69%

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

Applicable Not applicable

Unit: RMB/CNY

	Operation revenue	Operation cost	Gross profit ratio	Increase/decrease of operation revenue y-o-y	Increase/decrease of operation cost y-o-y	Increase/decrease of gross profit ratio y-o-y
According to industries						
Jewelry and gold	289,579,544.92	276,254,014.66	4.60%	210.52%	212.51%	-0.61%
Bicycle lithium battery material and others	3,419,617.58	2,230,138.08	34.78%	-74.50%	-81.13%	22.92%
According to products						
Jewelry and gold	289,579,544.92	276,254,014.66	4.60%	210.52%	212.51%	-0.61%
Bicycle lithium battery material and others	3,419,617.58	2,230,138.08	34.78%	-74.50%	-81.13%	22.92%
According to region						
Domestic	292,999,162.50	278,484,152.74	4.95%	174.69%	177.88%	-1.10%

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

Applicable Not applicable



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

Applicable Not applicable

#### V. Assets and liability analysis

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

Unit: RMB/CNY

	End of current period		End of last year		Ratio changes (+,-)	Notes of major changes
	Amount	Ratio in total assets	Amount	Ratio in total assets		
Monetary fund	19,737,567.50	4.90%	54,699,491.18	13.77%	-8.87%	Increase in provision during the Period
Account receivable	149,209,751.14	37.04%	250,069,301.93	62.95%	-25.91%	Recovery of payment during the Period
Inventory	190,374,908.95	47.26%	48,206,866.81	12.14%	35.12%	Increase in provision during the Period
Fix assets	2,255,797.28	0.56%	2,304,402.38	0.58%	-0.02%	
Contract liability	437,102.15	0.11%	791,762.84	0.20%	-0.09%	

##### 2. Main overseas assets

Applicable Not applicable

##### 3. Assets and liability measured by fair value

Applicable Not applicable

##### 4. Assets rights restricted as at the end of the period

1. At the ending monetary funds, 4,179,071.81 yuan bank saving was judicially frozen due to the litigation.

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

## V. Investment analysis

### 1. Overall situation

Applicable Not applicable

Investment in the Period(RMB)	Investment at same period last year (RMB)	Changes
75,000,000.00	0.00	-

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

Applicable Not applicable

Unit: RMB/CNY

Name of investee company	Main business	Investment pattern	Funds	Share holding	Funding source	Counter-party	Investment term	Type	Progress as at the balance sheet date	Estimated earnings	Gain/loss on investment in the Period	Whether involved in litigation (Y/N)	Disclosure date (if applicable)	Disclosure index (if applicable)
Shenzhen Xinse Jewellery Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd	Jewellery & gold business	Acquisition of minority interests	25,550,000.00	100.00%	Owned funds	N/A	Not applicable	Not applicable	Industrial & commercial changes are in progress, and the equity transfer agreement is being fulfilled	Not applicable	Not applicable	N	2023-06-07	Found more in the Notice on Purchase of the Minority Interests from Controlling Subsidiary and Related Transactions (Notice No.: 2023-019) released on Jucha

															o Webs ite (ww w.cni nfo.c om.c n)
Total	--	--	25,55 0,000 .00	--	--	--	--	--	--	Not appli cable	Not appli cable	--	--	--	

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

Applicable Not applicable

### 4. Financial assets investment

#### (1) Securities investment

Applicable Not applicable

The Company has no securities investment in the Period

#### (2) Derivative investment

Applicable Not applicable

The Company has no derivatives investment in the Period

### 5. Application of raised proceeds

Applicable Not applicable

#### (1) General application of raised proceeds

Applicable Not applicable

Unit: 10,000 Yuan

Raising year	Way	Total raised capitals	Total raised capital used in Period	Total accumulative raised capitals used	Total raised capital has purpose of uses changed in Period	Cumulative raised capitals has purpose of uses changed in total	Ratio of cumulative raised capitals has purpose of uses changed	Total accumulative raised capitals unused	Usage of the retained raised capitals and what is expected to invested with	Raised capitals idle for more than two years

									those capitals	
2022	Non-public offering of RMB ordinary shares (A stock)	28,882.72	447.63	28,871.98	0	0	0.00%	16.51	Deposited in special account for fund raising	0
Total	--	28,882.72	447.63	28,871.98	0	0	0.00%	16.51	--	0

**Explanation**

1. According to the *Official Reply on Approval of Non-Public Offering of Shares of Shenzhen China Bicycle Company(Holdings) Limited* (ZJXK [2021] No.3552) approved by China Securities Regulatory Commission, agreed that the Company shall issue 137,836,986 RMB ordinary shares (A shares) to a specific object, Wansheng Industrial, through a private offering at 2.13 yuan a share, with total raised funds of 293,592,780.18 yuan. After deducting the expenses of 4,765,621.08 yuan (excluding tax) related to the issuance, the actual net funds raised amounted to 288,827,159.10 yuan. Baker Tilly China Certified Public Accountants (LLP) has conducted an examination on the fund allocation of the company's non-public offering on October 21, 2022, and issued the *Capital Verification Report on the Fund Allocation of Non-Public Offering of A Shares of Shenzhen China Bicycle Company (Holdings) Limited* TZYZ[2022] No.42018. As of June 30, 2023, the company had raised funds of 288.7198 million yuan to supplement the working capital, and the unused raised funds deposited in the special fund-raising account was 165,100 yuan(including interest income). The use of the raised funds is detailed in the following table - Conditions of Fund-Raising Projects.

2. During the reporting period, the company neither changed the fund-raising investment projects, nor changed the location and method of implementing the fund-raising investment projects.

3. During the reporting period, the company deposited, used and managed the raised funds in strict accordance with the *Three-party Supervision Agreement on the Deposit of Special Accounts for Raised Funds* and performed relevant obligations in accordance with relevant laws and regulations, and timely, truly, accurately and completely disclosed information related to the use of raised funds. There is no violation of the *Management System for Raised Funds* and relevant laws and regulations.

**(2) Committed projects of the raised proceed**

Applicable Not applicable

Unit: 10,000 Yuan

Committed investment projects and over-raised investment	Change the project (Y/N) (including partially changed)	Total raised-fund commitment	Investment after adjustment (1)	Invested in the period	Cumulative investment amount till end of Period-end (2)	Investment progress till end of period-end (3) = (2)/(1)	Date of reach a predetermined state of use	Benefit achieved in the Period	Achieved expected benefits (Y/N)	Major changes of project feasibility (Y/N)

Committed investment project										
Supplemental working capital	N	28,882.72	28,882.72	447.63	28,871.98	99.96%		Not applicable	Not applicable	N
Subtotal	--	28,882.72	28,882.72	447.63	28,871.98	--	--	Not applicable	--	--
Investment of the over-raised fund										
Not applicable		0	0	0	0					
Total	--	28,882.72	28,882.72	447.63	28,871.98	--	--	Not applicable	--	--
Conditions and reasons of failure to meet schedule or predicted income (by specific projects) (including the reasons for selecting "Not applicable" for "Achieved expected benefits (Y/N)")	Not applicable									
Description of major changes in project feasibility	Not applicable									
Amount, use of purpose and usage progress	Not applicable									

of the excessive raised fund	
Change of the implementation location of project with investment of raised fund	Not applicable
Adjustment of the implementation ways of project with investment of raised fund	Not applicable
Early investment and replacement with the raised fund	Not applicable
Temporary replacement of the working capital with idle raised funds	Not applicable
Amount and reasons	Not applicable

of cash surplus in raised funds during implementing the project	
Use purpose and destination of the raised funds un-used	As of June 30, 2023, balance of raise was 165,100 yuan, all of which are demand deposit. The unused funds are deposited in the special account for fully supplementing the working capital.
Problems or other circumstances in the use of raised funds and its disclosure	Not applicable

### (3) Change of fund raised projects

Applicable Not applicable

The Company had no change of fund raised projects in the Period

## VII. Sales of major assets and equity

### 1. Sales of major assets

Applicable Not applicable

The Company had no major assets sold in the Period.

### 2. Sales of major equity

Applicable Not applicable

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

Applicable Not applicable

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

Unit: RMB/CNY

Company name	Type	Main business	Register capital	Total assets	Net assets	Operation revenue	Operation profit	Net profit
Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd	Subsidiary	Jewelry & gold business	200,000,000	208,476,964.03	119,074,037.89	264,533,146.97	6,219,289.24	4,664,800.28

Particular about subsidiaries obtained or disposed in report period

Applicable Not applicable

Company name	Way to obtained or disposed	Impact on overall production and performance
Fujian Huaxinbao Jewelry Co., Ltd.	A wholly-owned subsidiary newly established	The industrial & commercial registration has completed as of the balance sheet date, not yet in operation
Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd	Purchasing 35% equity from minority interests	As of the balance sheet date, the industrial & commercial changes are in progress, and the equity transfer agreement is being fulfilled

Notes of holding and stock-jointly companies

Nil

**IX. Structured vehicle controlled by the Company**Applicable Not applicable**X. Risks and countermeasures**

i.risks for the Company:

(1) Price fluctuation risk of major raw materials

The main raw materials of the company are gold, diamonds, etc. In recent years, affected by changes in the international and domestic economic situation, the listed price of gold at the gold exchange fluctuates greatly. The market price of platinum is generally positively correlated with the market price of gold. In the long run, the market price of diamond is in a moderate rising trend. The selling price of the company's gold products calculated by gram is linked with the listed price of gold and platinum at the gold exchange. If the market prices of gold, platinum, diamonds and other raw materials fall significantly during the inventory turnover period of the company, on the one hand, the company has the risk of gross profit margin decline due to the decline in product selling price; on the other hand, the company will also face the risk of decline in operating performance due to the provision for inventory write down. At the same time, the rise in selling price caused by the sharp rise in the market price of raw materials such as gold and diamonds may lead to the decrease of consumers' willingness and the decline of sales volume, thus adversely affecting the business performance.

(2) The risk of intensifying market competition

In recent years, the jewelry market in China has been developing continuously, and the consumption demand of jewelry has been developing in the direction of individuation and diversification. At present, China's jewelry industry has presented diversified competitions. Excellent enterprises in the industry have formed competitive advantages in a certain segment by deeply exploring the



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consumption preferences of specific groups. The market competition has gradually changed from price competition to comprehensive competition among brand, business model, marketing channel, product design and quality, the competition tends to be fierce. In the future development, if the company cannot continue to give full play to its advantages, there will be a risk of profitability decline due to intensified competition in the industry.

(3) Risk of market demand decline

As an optional consumption, jewelry is especially sensitive to market demand, economic outlook and consumer preference. China has become one of the countries with the most obvious growth in the jewelry and jade jewelry industry in the world. If the economic growth rate declines in the future, the growth of market consumption demand may slow down accordingly, which will adversely affect the company's business condition.

For the above-mentioned potential risks, the following countermeasures will be taken by the Company:

1. In the bankruptcy reorganization plan in 2012-2013, the Company has a condition for introducing the restructuring parties: the appraisal value of net assets not less than 2 billion yuan, the net profit not less than 200 million yuan in the year of implementation of major assets reorganization. The Company will continue to actively cooperate with shareholders and the Board in promoting the reorganization.

2. Enhancing corporate governance, standardize operations, further reform and improve the internal operation management system, assessment mechanism, strengthen the construction of management teams, business teams and technical teams. Perfected the development plan of the Company.

3. In terms of gold and jewelry business, further establish supplier systems and expand customer resources, the business cooperation between the well-known brands and listed company in particular, expanding international business, improve internal business processes and internal control system construction, promote the construction of a supply chain system platform to improve operational quality and efficiency, and strive to achieve greater growth in operating income.

4. In terms of bicycle business, the company negotiated and promoted the business cooperation on EMMELLE with big dealers in order to maintain the brand and expand the national market as the goal. In terms of electric bicycles, the company organized source control, quality coordination, transportation and improvement of after-sales service order by order in Shandong, Henan, Hebei, Jiangsu and other key and mature regions to ensure the stability and improvement of order and business. For other regions, the company strengthened communication and cooperation with ODM factories, utilized their existing sales network for distribution and cooperation, and promoted the growth of order and business.

5. The company has been tracking the new energy and lithium electric new materials fields for many years. Benefiting from policy promotion, technological progress and popularization of supporting facilities, and under the guidance of the goal of carbon peaking and carbon neutrality, the global new energy industry has developed rapidly and the market has a sustainable growth. In 2023, the company will further explore and make overall arrangements in the fields of new energy and new materials to seek new breakthroughs.

6. The company continued to complete the rights and interests maintenance of the Guangshui Jiayu lawsuit and the lawsuit concerning the termination of the cooperation contract of the Urban Renewal and Reconstruction Project for the Second Phase of Zhonghua Garden, and continued to cooperate with the manager to carry out assets escrow business and deal with relevant litigation, so as to ensure the safety of assets and safeguard the rights and interests of relevant parties.

7. Strengthen the background management and office automation, and improve the support degree of background departments to front desk business.

## Section IV Corporate Governance

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

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

Session of meeting	Type	Ratio of investor participation	Date	Date of disclosure	Resolutions
First Extraordinary Shareholders' General Meeting 2023	Extraordinary Shareholders' General Meeting	29.26%	2023-03-06	2023-03-07	Found more in the Resolution of First Extraordinary Shareholders' General Meeting 2023(Notice No.: 2023-006) released on Juchao Website (www.cninfo.com.cn)
Annual General Meeting of 2022	AGM	29.34%	2023-06-28	2023-06-29	Found more in the Resolution of Annual General Meeting of 2022 (Notice No.: 2023-021) released on Juchao Website (www.cninfo.com.cn)

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

Applicable Not applicable

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

Applicable Not applicable

There were no changes in the directors, supervisors and senior executive of the Company during the Period, found more in the Annual Report 2022

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

Applicable Not applicable

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

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

Applicable Not applicable

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

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## Section V Environmental and Social Responsibility

### I. Major environmental

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

Yes No

Administrative punishment for environmental problems during the reporting period

Company name or subsidiary name	Reason for punishment	Violation	Punishment result	Impact on the production and operation of listed company	The company's rectification measures
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

Other environmental information disclosed refer to key polluters

Not applicable

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

Applicable Not applicable

Reasons for not disclosing other environmental information

Not applicable

### II. Social responsibility

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

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

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

In the first half of 2023, the board of directors of the company convened 2 shareholders' meetings, the meeting adopted the combination of on-site voting and online voting, the votes of small and medium investors were counted separately, provided convenience for the majority of investors to participate in the voting at the shareholders' meeting, and ensured the participation right and supervision right of the small and medium-sized investors.

In the first half of 2023, the company strengthened communication with investors, especially investors from the public, answered

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

On 17 May 2023, the company held the 2022 annual performance briefing, in which the company made online communication with investors on the company's performance, operating conditions and other issues of concern to investors. A total of 4 questions were raised by investors during the briefing, which were answered by directors and senior management personnel.

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

## 2. Protection of workers' rights and interests

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

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

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

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## Section VI Important Events

### **I. Commitments completed in Period and those without completed till end of the Period from actual controller, shareholders, related parties, purchaser and companies**

Applicable Not applicable

There is no commitments that completed in Period and those without completed till end of the Period from actual controller, shareholders, related parties, purchaser and companies

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

Applicable Not applicable

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

### **III. External guarantee out of the regulations**

Applicable Not applicable

No external guarantee out of the regulations occurred in the period.

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

Whether the financial report has been audited or not

Yes No

The financial report has not been audited

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

Applicable Not applicable

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

Applicable Not applicable

### **VII. Bankruptcy reorganization**

Applicable Not applicable

No bankruptcy reorganization for the Company in reporting period

### **VIII. Lawsuits**

Significant lawsuits and arbitration

Applicable Not applicable

Lawsuits (arbitration)	Amount involved (in 10 thousand Yuan)	Resulted an accrual liability (Y/N)	Progress	Trial result and influence	Execution of judgment	Disclosure date	Disclosure index
Contract dispute over the urban renewal project of Zhonghua Garden Phase II-Plaintiff(She nzhzen Jianzhi Industrial Development Co., Ltd); Defendant (Shenzhen China Bicycle Company (Holdings) Limited)	3,085.9	Yes, the accrual liabilities of 880,000 yuan resulted from relevant interests	In the first instance, defendant returned 10 million yuan deposit and interest to the plaintiff; the second trial has begun without adjudication resulted yet	The first trial will not have a material adverser effect on current profit or future profits of the Company	The second trial has begun without adjudication resulted yet till the date when the notice released	2022-08-23	Found more in “Notice on Lawsuits” Notice No.: 2022002 and “Progress of Lawsuits” Notice No.: 2022019 released on Juchao Website (www.cninfo.com.cn)
Counter-claim in the contract dispute on urban renewal project of Zhonghua Garden Phase II-Plaintiff(She nzhzen China Bicycle Company (Holdings) Limited); Defendant (Shenzhen Jianzhi Industrial Development Co., Ltd)	600	N	The first judgment dismisses the plaintiff’s claim; the second trial has begun without adjudication resulted yet	The first trial will not have a material adverser effect on current profit or future profits of the Company	The second trial has begun without adjudication resulted yet till the date when the notice released	2022-08-23	Found more in “Progress of Lawsuits” Notice No.: 2022019 released on Juchao Website (www.cninfo.com.cn)
Sale & purchase contract dispute-Plaintiff (Shenzhen China Bicycle Company (Holdings) Limited);	1,834.81	N	The first trial ruled in favor of the Company	The 80% bad debt provision has accrual for year of 2021-2022. The first trial will not have a material adverser effect on	Executing	2023-04-21	Found more in “Progress of Lawsuits” Notice No.: 2023007 released on Juchao Website (www.cninfo.com.cn)

Defendant(Guangshuijiaxu Energy Technology Co., Ltd.)				current profit or future profits of the Company			
Sale & purchase contract dispute-Plaintiff (Shenzhen Emmelle Industrial Co., Ltd); Defendant(Guangshuijiaxu Energy Technology Co., Ltd.)	661.91	N	The first trial ruled in favor of the Company	The 80% bad debt provision has accrual for year of 2021-2022. The first trial will not have a material adverser effect on current profit or future profits of the Company	Executing	2023-04-21	Found more in “Progress of Lawsuits” Notice No.: 2023007 released on Juchao Website (www.cninfo.com.cn)

Other lawsuits

Applicable Not applicable

## IX. Penalty and rectification

Applicable Not applicable

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

Applicable Not applicable

## XI. Major related transaction

### 1. Related transaction with routine operation concerned

Applicable Not applicable

Related party	Relationship	Type of related transaction	Content of related transaction	Pricing principle	Related transaction price	Related transaction amount (in 10 thousand Yuan)	Proportion in similar transactions	Trading limit approved (in 10 thousand Yuan)	Whether over the approved limited or not (Y/N)	Clearing form for related transaction	Available similar market price	Date of disclosure	Index of disclosure
Fuzhou Zuankinson Jewelry Co., Ltd.	The enterprises controlled by the controlling subsid	Related transaction with routine operation	Sale of goods to related party	Pricing based on market price according to the	Market pricing	4,977.3	16.99%	5,000	N	Settlement in cash	Not applicable	2023-4-25	Found more in the “Recognition of the Daily Related



	ary of the Company with 35% stock participated	concerned		principle of fairness and impartiality									d Transactions for year of 2022 and Expected Daily Related Transactions for 2023” on Juchao Website (www.cninfo.com.cn)
Fuzhou Rongrun Jewelry Co., Ltd.	The enterprises controlled by the affiliates of the controlling subsidiary of the Company with 35% stock participated	Related transaction with routine operation concerned	Sale of goods to related party	Pricing based on market price according to the principle of fairness and impartiality	Market pricing	5,389.93	18.40%	7,000	N	Settlement in cash	Not applicable	2023-4-25	Found more in the “Recognition of the Daily Related Transactions for year of 2022 and Expected Daily Related Transactions for 2023” on Juchao Website

													(www.cninfo.com.cn)
Total				--	--	10,367.23	--	12,000	--	--	--	--	--
Detail of sales return with major amount involved				Not applicable									
Report the actual implementation of the daily related transactions which were projected about their total amount by types during the reporting period (if applicable)				Not applicable									
Reasons for major differences between trading price and market reference price (if applicable)				Not applicable									

## 2. Related transactions by assets acquisition and sold

Applicable Not applicable

Related party	Relationship	Type	Contents	Pricing	Carrying value of assets transferred (10,000 yuan)	Appraised value of assets transferred (10,000 yuan) (if applicable)	Transferred price (10,000 yuan)	Settlement terms	Gain/loss on trading (10,000 yuan)	Date of disclosure	Index of disclosure
Shenzhen Zuankinson Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd	Shenzhen Zuankinson Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd is the shareholder of Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd who hold 35% shares-the	Purchase of equity	Purchasing the minority shareholders' equity from controlling subsidiary	Based on the assessment report 'Asset Appraisal Report of the Proposed Equity Transfer of Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co.,	1379.32	2,555	2,555	Settlement in cash	0	2023-06-07	Refer to (www.cninfo.com.cn) for details: Announcement on Purchase of the Minority Interest in Controlling Subsidiary and Related Transactions (Notice

	controlling subsidiary of the Company,			Ltd Involving the Value of Certain Shareholders' Interests (YW Appraisal Zi[2023] No. 041) issued by Yu Wei International Asset Appraisal (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd., the income method has been selected in the report						No.: 2023-019)
Reasons for major differences between transferred price and carrying value or appraised value (if applicable)				Based on the assessment report 'Asset Appraisal Report of the Proposed Equity Transfer of Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd Involving the Value of Certain Shareholders' Interests '(YW Appraisal Zi[2023] No. 041) issued by Yu Wei International Asset Appraisal (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd., the income method has been selected in the report. The Specific assessment are as follows: at the valuation date, carrying value of total assets under Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd was 44.0619 million yuan; carrying value of total liabilities amounted to 4.6527 million yuan; carrying value of total equity amounted to 39.4092 million yuan. At the valuation date, carrying value of total equity under Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd was 73 million yuan, the appraisal value increased by 33.5908 million yuan, or 85.24%. among which, the 35% equity held by Shenzhen Zuankinson Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd was evaluated as 25.55 million yuan. The appreciation was mainly due to the items that not show in the financial statement are considered in the assessment from the perspective of the overall profitability of the business, including customer resources, human resources and management efficiency.						
Impact on operation result and financial status				The minority equity purchasing is beneficial to the further resource integration, and optimize the overall resource allocation in a better way, and enhance the competitiveness and comprehensive strength in field of jewelry and gold business. Capital sources are from the owned fund of the Company, and the matter will not have major adverse impact on operation of the Company, and there is no damage to the listed company, especially to the small and medium-sized shareholders.						

Performance during the reporting period if relevant trading involves a performance covenant	Not applicable
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### 3. Main related transactions of mutual investment outside

Applicable Not applicable

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

### 4. Contact of related credit and debt

Applicable Not applicable

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

Yes No

Claim receivable from related party

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

Debts payable to related party

Related party	Relationship	Causes of formation	Balance at period-begin(10 thousand Yuan)	Current amount increased(10 thousand Yuan)	Current amount returned (10 thousand Yuan)	Interest rate	Current interest(10 thousand Yuan)	Balance at period-end(10 thousand Yuan)
Shenzhen Guosheng Energy Investment Development Co., Ltd.	Shareholder with over 5% shares held	Subsidiary Emmelle loan	650	0	0	0.00%	0	650
Influence on operation result and financial statue of the Company from related debts		N/A						

### 5. Contact with the related finance companies

Applicable Not applicable

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

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

Applicable Not applicable

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

## **7. Other material related transactions**

Applicable Not applicable

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

## **XII. Significant contract and implementations**

### **1. Trusteeship, contract and leasing**

#### **(1) Trusteeship**

Applicable Not applicable

No trusteeship occurred in reporting period.

#### **(2) Contract**

Applicable Not applicable

No contract occurred in reporting period.

#### **(3) Leasing**

Applicable Not applicable

No leasing occurred in reporting period.

### **2. Major guarantee**

Applicable Not applicable

No major guarantee occurred in reporting period.

### **3. Trust financing**

Applicable Not applicable

No trust financing for the Company in reporting period.

### **4. Other significant contracts**

Applicable Not applicable

No other significant contract in reporting period.

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### **XIII. Explanation of other important events**

Applicable Not applicable

No explanation of other important events in reporting period.

### **XIV. Significant event of subsidiary of the Company**

Applicable Not applicable

#### 1. Purchasing the minority interest in controlling subsidiary

In order to further integrate resources, better optimize the resources allocation and improve competitiveness and comprehensive strength of the Company in field of jewelry and gold business, in June 2023, the Resolution of Purchasing Minority Interest from Controlling Subsidiary and Related Transactions was deliberated and approved by the Board and Shareholders' General Meeting respectively. Based on reference to the (YW Appraisal Zi[2023] No. 041) Asset Appraisal Report of the Proposed Equity Transfer of Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd Involving the Value of Certain Shareholders' Interests issued by Yu Wei International Asset Appraisal (Shenzhen ) Co., Ltd., the Company purchased 35% equity of Xinsen Company held by Zuankinson with 25.55 million yuan. After the purchase, the Company holds 100% equity of Xinsen Company, which has become a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. Refer to (www.cninfo.com.cn) for details: Announcement on Purchase of the Minority Interest in Controlling Subsidiary and Related Transactions (Notice No.: 2023-019) dated 7 June 2023. As at the date of the announcement, the Company has completed the changing procedures of industrial & commercial for Xinsen Company. Refer to (www.cninfo.com.cn) for details: Progress of Purchasing Minority Interest in Controlling Subsidiary dated 11 August 2023.

## Section VII Changes in Shares and Particular about Shareholders

### I. Changes in Share Capital

#### 1. Changes in Share Capital

Unit: Share

	Before the Change		Increase/Decrease in the Change (+, -)					After the Change	
	Amount	Proportion	New shares issued	Bonus shares	Capitalization of public reserve	Others	Subtotal	Amount	Proportion
I. Restricted shares	137,842,262	20.00%	0	0	0	-5,276	-5,276	137,836,986	20.00%
1. State-owned shares	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
2. State-owned legal person's shares	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
3. Other domestic shares	137,842,262	20.00%	0	0	0	-5,276	-5,276	137,836,986	20.00%
Including: Domestic legal person's shares	137,836,986	20.00%	0	0	0	0	0	137,836,986	20.00%
Domestic natural person's shares	5,276	0.00%	0	0	0	-5,276	-5,276	0	0.00%
4. Foreign shares	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Including: Foreign legal person's shares	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Foreign natural person's shares	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
II. Unrestricted shares	551,342,671	80.00%	0	0	0	5,276	5,276	551,347,947	80.00%
1. RMB Ordinary shares	302,979,689	43.96%	0	0	0	5,276	5,276	302,984,965	43.96%
2. Domestically listed foreign shares	248,362,982	36.04%	0	0	0	0	0	248,362,982	36.04%
3. Overseas listed foreign	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%

shares									
4. Others	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
III. Total shares	689,184,933	100.00%		0	0	0	0	689,184,933	100.00%

Reasons for share changed

Applicable Not applicable

Supervisor of the 9<sup>th</sup> Supervisory Committee Mr. Zheng Zhonghuan was outgoing for the offer-term expired dated November 28, 2022. According to the Management Regulation of the Shares held by Director, Supervisor and Senior Executives of the Listed Companies and their Changes, the shares held by supervisor of the Company shall not be transferred within 6 months after their resignation. As of the current period end, shares held by Mr. Heng Zhonghuan were unlocked, resulting in a decrease of 5,276 restricted shares.

Approval of share changed

Applicable Not applicable

Ownership transfer of share changed

Applicable Not applicable

Progress of shares buy-back

Applicable Not applicable

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

Applicable Not applicable

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

Applicable Not applicable

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

Applicable Not applicable

## 2. Changes of lock-up(restricted) shares

Applicable Not applicable

Unit: Share

Shareholder	Shares restricted at period-begin	Number of shares restricted in the Period	Number of shares released in the Period	Shares restricted at period-end	Cause of restriction	Dated of released
Zheng Zhonghuan	5,276	5,276	0	0	Executive lock-up stock (Supervisor)	6 months after outgoing when session expired



Total	5,276	5,276	0	0	--	--
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## II. Securities issuance and listing

Applicable Not applicable

## III. Number of shareholders and particular about share holding

Unit: Share

Total common shareholders at end of the Period		43,669		Total preferred shareholders with voting rights recovered at end of reporting period (if applicable) (found in note 8)			0	
Particulars about common shares held above 5% by shareholders or top ten common shareholders								
Full name of Shareholders	Nature of shareholder	Proportion of shares held	Amount of common shares held at the end of reporting period	Changes in report period	Amount of restricted common shares held	Amount of common shares held without restriction	Information of shares pledged, tagged or frozen	
							State of share	Amount
Wansheng Industrial Holdings (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd	Domestic non-state-owned legal person	20.00%	137,836,986	-	137,836,986	0	-	-
Shenzhen Guosheng Energy Investment Development Co., Ltd.	Domestic non-state-owned legal person	9.22%	63,508,747	-	-	63,508,747	-	-
UOB Kay Hian (Hong Kong) Limited	Foreign legal person	2.31%	15,907,850	-	-	15,907,850	-	-
Guosen Securities (HK) Brokerage Co., Ltd.	Foreign legal person	2.02%	13,909,425	-	-	13,909,425	-	-
Shenwan Hongyuan Securities (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	Foreign legal person	1.20%	8,281,156	-	-	8,281,156	-	-
Lhasa Xingqing Network Technology Co., Ltd.	Domestic non-state-owned legal person	0.67%	4,600,255	-	-	4,600,255	-	-
Li Huili	Domestic	0.56%	3,891,124	-	-	3,891,124	-	-

	nature person							
Ge Zhiqiong	Domestic nature person	0.44%	3,050,452	-	-	3,050,452	-	-
Xu Hongbo	Domestic nature person	0.42%	2,927,319	-	-	2,927,319	-	-
China Merchants Securities (HK) Co., Ltd	Foreign legal person	0.42%	2,894,135	-	-	2,894,135	-	-
Strategy investors or general corporation comes top 10 common stock shareholders due to placement of new shares (if applicable) (see note 3)		N/A						
Explanation on associated relationship among the aforesaid shareholders		Li Huili, spouse of Ji Hanfei, the actual controller of Shenzhen Guosheng Energy Investment Development Co., Ltd., holding B-share of the Company on behalf of Shenzhen Guosheng Energy Investment Development Co., Ltd., other than that, the Company does not know whether the other outstanding shareholders are related and whether the shareholders belong to persons acting in concert regulated in the <i>Administration of Disclosure of Information on the Change of Shareholders in Listed Companies</i> .						
Description of the above shareholders in relation to delegate/entrusted voting rights and abstention from voting rights.		N/A						
Special note on the repurchase account among the top 10 shareholders (if applicable) (see note 11)		N/A						
Particular about top ten shareholders with un-restrict shares held								
Shareholders' name	Amount of un-restrict common shares held at Period-end	Type of shares						
		Type	Amount					
Shenzhen Guosheng Energy Investment Development Co., Ltd.	63,508,747	RMB common shares	63,508,747					
UOB Kay Hian (Hong Kong) Limited	15,907,850	Domestically listed foreign shares	15,907,850					
Guosen Securities (HK) Brokerage Co., Ltd.	13,909,425	Domestically listed foreign shares	13,909,425					
Shenwan Hongyuan Securities (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	8,281,156	Domestically listed foreign shares	8,281,156					
Lhasa Xingqing Network Technology Co., Ltd.	4,600,255	RMB common shares	4,600,255					
Li Huili	3,891,124	Domestically listed foreign	3,891,124					

		shares	
Ge Zhiqiong	3,050,452	Domestically listed foreign shares	3,050,452
Xu Hongbo	2,927,319	Domestically listed foreign shares	2,927,319
China Merchants Securities (HK) Co., Ltd	2,894,135	Domestically listed foreign shares	2,894,135
Liu Ligang	2,838,400	RMB common shares	2,838,400
Expiation on associated relationship or consistent actors within the top 10 un-restrict shareholders and between top 10 un-restrict shareholders and top 10 shareholders	Li Huili, spouse of Ji Hanfei, the actual controller of Shenzhen Guosheng Energy Investment Development Co., Ltd., holding B-share of the Company on behalf of Shenzhen Guosheng Energy Investment Development Co., Ltd., other than that, the Company does not know whether the other outstanding shareholders are related and whether the shareholders belong to persons acting in concert regulated in the <i>Administration of Disclosure of Information on the Change of Shareholders in Listed Companies</i> .		
Explanation on top 10 shareholders involving margin business (if applicable) (see note 4)	N/A		

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

Yes No

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

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

Applicable Not applicable

Shares held by directors, supervisors and senior executives have no changes in reporting period, found more details in Annual Report 2022.

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

Change of controlling shareholder during the reporting period

Applicable Not applicable

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

Change of actual controller during the reporting period

Applicable Not applicable

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

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## **Section VIII Preferred Stock**

Applicable Not applicable

The Company had no preferred stock in the Period.

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## Section IX Corporate Bonds

Applicable Not applicable

## Section X Financial Report

### I. Audit report

Whether the semi annual report is audited

Yes No

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

### II. Financial Statement

Statement in Financial Notes are carried Unit: RMB/CNY

#### 1. Consolidated Balance Sheet

Prepared by Shenzhen China Bicycle Company (Holdings) Limited

June 30, 2023

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	2023-6-30	2023-1-1
Current assets:		
Monetary fund	19,737,567.50	54,699,491.18
Settlement provisions		
Capital lent		
Trading financial assets		
Derivative financial assets		
Note receivable	839,035.38	1,102,000.00
Account receivable	149,209,751.14	250,069,301.93
Receivable financing		
Accounts paid in advance	2,742,066.99	4,286,935.15
Insurance receivable		
Reinsurance receivables		
Contract reserve of reinsurance receivable		
Other account receivable	2,461,431.37	438,477.82
Including: Interest receivable		
Dividend receivable		
Buying back the sale of financial assets		
Inventory	190,374,908.95	48,206,866.81
Contractual assets		
Assets held for sale		
Non-current asset due within one year		
Other current assets	34,580,392.74	35,453,106.62

Total current assets	399,945,154.07	394,256,179.51
Non-current assets:		
Loans and payments on behalf		
Debt investment		
Other debt investment		
Long-term account receivable		
Long-term equity investment		
Investment in other equity instrument		
Other non-current financial assets		
Investment real estate		
Fix assets	2,255,797.28	2,304,402.38
Construction in progress		
Productive biological asset		
Oil and gas asset		
Right-of-use assets		173,936.71
Intangible assets		
Expense on Research and Development		
Goodwill		
Long-term expenses to be apportioned		
Deferred income tax asset	201,596.48	118,969.33
Other non-current asset	400,000.00	400,000.00
Total non-current asset	2,857,393.76	2,997,308.42
Total assets	402,802,547.83	397,253,487.93
Current liabilities:		
Short-term loans		
Loan from central bank		
Capital borrowed		
Trading financial liability		
Derivative financial liability		
Note payable		
Account payable	23,429,847.57	2,877,423.23
Accounts received in advance		
Contract liability	437,102.15	791,762.84
Selling financial asset of repurchase		
Absorbing deposit and interbank deposit		
Security trading of agency		
Security sales of agency		
Wage payable	884,429.93	769,992.42
Taxes payable	18,481,320.47	38,144,508.36
Other account payable	47,850,414.91	48,621,087.98
Including: Interest payable		

Dividend payable		
Commission charge and commission payable		
Reinsurance payable		
Liability held for sale		
Non-current liabilities due within one year		210,892.38
Other current liabilities	56,823.28	102,929.16
Total current liabilities	91,139,938.31	91,518,596.37
Non-current liabilities:		
Insurance contract reserve		
Long-term loans		
Bonds payable		
Including: Preferred stock		
Perpetual capital securities		
Lease liability		
Long-term account payable		
Long-term wages payable		
Accrual liability	878,000.00	887,342.00
Deferred income		
Deferred income tax liabilities		
Other non-current liabilities		
Total non-current liabilities	878,000.00	887,342.00
Total liabilities	92,017,938.31	92,405,938.37
Owner's equity:		
Share capital	689,184,933.00	689,184,933.00
Other equity instrument		
Including: Preferred stock		
Perpetual capital securities		
Capital public reserve	778,824,470.95	778,824,470.95
Less: Inventory shares		
Other comprehensive income		
Reasonable reserve		
Surplus public reserve	32,673,227.01	32,673,227.01
Provision of general risk		
Retained profit	-1,205,691,013.55	-1,210,553,312.45
Total owner's equity attributable to parent company	294,991,617.41	290,129,318.51
Minority interests	15,792,992.11	14,718,231.05
Total owner's equity	310,784,609.52	304,847,549.56
Total liabilities and owner's equity	402,802,547.83	397,253,487.93

Legal Representative: Wang Shenghong    Person in charge of Accounting Works: Sun Longlong    Person in charge of Accounting Institution: She Hanxing

## 2. Balance Sheet of Parent Company

Unit: RMB/CNY



Item	2023-6-30	2023-1-1
Current assets:		
Monetary fund	11,548,838.59	44,090,324.53
Trading financial assets		
Derivative financial assets		
Note receivable		400,000.00
Account receivable	4,646,089.59	213,762,895.33
Receivable financing		
Accounts paid in advance	30,474,472.82	39,465,026.86
Other account receivable	67,555,513.92	209,606.79
Including: Interest receivable		
Dividend receivable		
Inventory	138,576,916.65	42,640,812.21
Contractual assets		
Assets held for sale		
Non-current asset due within one year		
Other current assets		
Total current assets	252,801,831.57	340,568,665.72
Non-current assets:		
Debt investment		
Other debt investment		
Long-term account receivable		
Long-term equity investment	94,960,379.73	19,960,379.73
Investment in other equity instrument		
Other non-current financial assets		
Investment real estate		
Fix assets	2,129,517.12	2,209,564.35
Construction in progress		
Productive biological asset		
Oil and gas asset		
Right-of-use assets		105,403.37
Intangible assets		
Expense on Research and Development		
Goodwill		
Long-term expenses to be apportioned		
Deferred income tax asset		
Other non-current asset	400,000.00	400,000.00
Total non-current asset	97,489,896.85	22,675,347.45
Total assets	350,291,728.42	363,244,013.17
Current liabilities:		
Short-term loans		
Trading financial liability		

Derivative financial liability		
Note payable		
Account payable	1,926,961.97	275,843.19
Accounts received in advance		
Contract liability		
Wage payable	542,622.85	403,771.82
Taxes payable	17,424,929.53	35,797,995.48
Other account payable	43,305,972.20	40,465,510.28
Including: Interest payable		
Dividend payable		
Liability held for sale		
Non-current liabilities due within one year		121,977.23
Other current liabilities		
Total current liabilities	63,200,486.55	77,065,098.00
Non-current liabilities:		
Long-term loans		
Bonds payable		
Including: Preferred stock		
Perpetual capital securities		
Lease liability		
Long-term account payable		
Long-term wages payable		
Accrual liability	878,000.00	878,000.00
Deferred income		
Deferred income tax liabilities		
Other non-current liabilities		
Total non-current liabilities	878,000.00	878,000.00
Total liabilities	64,078,486.55	77,943,098.00
Owner's equity:		
Share capital	689,184,933.00	689,184,933.00
Other equity instrument		
Including: Preferred stock		
Perpetual capital securities		
Capital public reserve	778,824,470.95	778,824,470.95
Less: Inventory shares		
Other comprehensive income		
Reasonable reserve		
Surplus public reserve	32,673,227.01	32,673,227.01
Retained profit	-1,214,469,389.09	-1,215,381,715.79
Total owner's equity	286,213,241.87	285,300,915.17
Total liabilities and owner's equity	350,291,728.42	363,244,013.17

### 3. Consolidated Profit Statement

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Semi-annual of 2023	Semi-annual of 2022
I. Total operation revenue	292,999,162.50	106,665,446.58
Including:Operation revenue	292,999,162.50	106,665,446.58
Interest income		
Insurance gained		
Commission charge and commission income		
II. Total operation cost	285,545,357.24	108,203,953.12
Including:Operation cost	278,484,152.74	100,215,639.64
Interest expense		
Commission charge and commission expense		
Cash surrender value		
Net amount of expense of compensation		
Net amount of withdrawal of insurance contract reserve		
Bonus expense of guarantee slip		
Reinsurance expense		
Tax and surcharge	129,697.74	42,512.73
Sales expenses	2,522,214.01	2,423,889.53
Administration expenses	4,130,652.80	4,855,763.49
R&D expenses	336,970.90	694,172.50
Finance expenses	-58,330.95	-28,024.77
Including:Interest expenses		
Interest income	70,100.25	47,897.11
Add: Other income	2,092.35	153,395.80
Investment income (Loss is listed with “-”)		
Including:Investment income on affiliated company and joint venture		
The termination of income recognition for financial assets measured by amortized cost		
Exchange income (Loss is listed with “-”)		
Net exposure hedging income (Loss is listed with “-”)		
Income from change of fair value (Loss is listed with “-”)		
Loss of credit impairment (Loss is listed with “-”)	328,289.79	-42,610.48
Impairment loss on assets(Loss is listed with “-”)		

Income from assets disposal (Loss is listed with “-”)		
III. Operation profit (Loss is listed with “-”)	7,784,187.40	-1,427,721.22
Add: Non-operating income	1,253,150.81	224,228.84
Less: Non-operating expense	1,462,822.69	
IV. Total profit (Loss is listed with “-”)	7,574,515.52	-1,203,492.38
Less: Income tax expenses	1,637,455.56	19,647.32
V. Net profit (Net loss is listed with “-”)	5,937,059.96	-1,223,139.70
(i) Classify by business continuity		
1. Continuous operating net profit (net loss listed with “-”)	5,937,059.96	-1,223,139.70
2. Termination of net profit (net loss listed with “-”)		
(ii) Classify by ownership		
1. Net profit attributable to shareholders of parent company (net loss listed with “-”)	4,862,298.90	-1,483,364.42
2. Minority shareholders’ gains and losses (net loss listed with “-”)	1,074,761.06	260,224.72
VI. Net other comprehensive income after taxation		
Net other comprehensive income attributable to owners of parent company after taxation		
(i) Other comprehensive income items which will not be reclassified subsequently to profit of loss		
1. Changes of the defined benefit plans that re-measured		
2. Other comprehensive income under equity method that cannot be transfer to gain/loss		
3. Change of fair value of investment in other equity instrument		
4. Fair value change of enterprise’s credit risk		
5. Other		
(ii) Other comprehensive income items which will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
1. Other comprehensive income under equity method that can transfer to gain/loss		
2. Change of fair value of other debt investment		
3. Amount of financial assets re- classify to other comprehensive income		
4. Credit impairment provision for other debt investment		
5. Cash flow hedging reserve		
6. Translation differences arising on translation of foreign currency financial statements		
7. Other		

Net other comprehensive income attributable to minority shareholders after taxation		
VII. Total comprehensive income	5,937,059.96	-1,223,139.70
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of parent Company	4,862,298.90	-1,483,364.42
Total comprehensive income attributable to minority shareholders	1,074,761.06	260,224.72
VIII. Earnings per share:		
(i)Basic EPS	0.0071	-0.0027
(ii)Diluted EPS	0.0071	-0.0027

As for the enterprise combined under the same control, net profit of 0.00Yuan achieved by the merged party before combination while 0.00 Yuan achieved last period.

Legal Representative: Wang Shenghong    Person in charge of Accounting Works: Sun Longlong    Person in charge of Accounting Institution: She Hanxing

#### 4. Profit Statement of Parent Company

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Semi-annual of 2023	Semi-annual of 2022
I. Operation revenue	26,202,365.96	5,996,233.35
Less: Operation cost	23,417,894.55	5,911,047.94
Tax and surcharge	31,208.15	3,461.00
Sales expenses	120,346.23	208,571.68
Administration expenses	2,129,147.35	1,657,764.39
R&D expenses		694,172.50
Finance expenses	-39,733.30	376.23
Including:Interest expenses		
Interest income	43,606.56	8,757.31
Add: Other income	2,085.77	126,559.52
Investment income (Loss is listed with “-”)		
Including:Investment income on affiliated company and joint venture		
The termination of income recognition for financial assets measured by amortized cost(Loss is listed with “-”)		
Net exposure hedging income (Loss is listed with “-”)		
Income from change of fair value (Loss is listed with “-”)		
Loss of credit impairment (Loss is listed with “-”)	648,901.39	373,126.96
Impairment loss on assets(Loss is listed with “-”)		
Income from assets disposal (Loss is listed with “-”)		

II. Operation profit(Loss is listed with “-”)	1,194,490.14	-1,979,473.91
Add: Non-operating income	1,253,150.81	
Less: Non-operating expense	1,452,347.65	
III. Total profit (Total losses are listed with “-”)	995,293.30	-1,979,473.91
Less: Income tax expenses	82,966.60	
IV. Net profit (Net loss is listed with “-”)	912,326.70	-1,979,473.91
(i)Continuous operating net profit (net loss listed with “-”)	912,326.70	-1,979,473.91
(ii)Termination of net profit (net loss listed with “-”)		
V. Net other comprehensive income after taxation		
(i) Other comprehensive income items which will not be reclassified subsequently to profit of loss		
1.Changes of the defined benefit plans that re-measured		
2.Other comprehensive income under equity method that cannot be transfer to gain/loss		
3.Change of fair value of investment in other equity instrument		
4.Fair value change of enterprise's credit risk		
5. Other		
(ii) Other comprehensive income items which will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
1.Other comprehensive income under equity method that can transfer to gain/loss		
2.Change of fair value of other debt investment		
3.Amount of financial assets re-classify to other comprehensive income		
4.Credit impairment provision for other debt investment		
5.Cash flow hedging reserve		
6.Translation differences arising on translation of foreign currency financial statements		
7.Other		
VI. Total comprehensive income	912,326.70	-1,979,473.91
VII. Earnings per share:		
(i)Basic EPS		
(ii)Diluted EPS		

## 5. Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Semi-annual of 2023	Semi-annual of 2022
I. Cash flows arising from operating		

activities:		
Cash received from selling commodities and providing labor services	428,649,719.53	121,516,272.43
Net increase of customer deposit and interbank deposit		
Net increase of loan from central bank		
Net increase of capital borrowed from other financial institution		
Cash received from original insurance contract fee		
Net cash received from reinsurance business		
Net increase of insured savings and investment		
Cash received from interest, commission charge and commission		
Net increase of capital borrowed		
Net increase of capital from repurchase business		
Net cash received by agents in sale and purchase of securities		
Write-back of tax received		12,115.99
Other cash received concerning operating activities	13,328,115.67	8,729,547.22
Subtotal of cash in-flow arising from operation activity	441,977,835.20	130,257,935.64
Cash paid for purchasing commodities and receiving labor service	464,456,329.67	121,691,508.77
Net increase of customer loans and advances		
Net increase of deposits in central bank and interbank		
Cash paid for original insurance contract compensation		
Net increase of capital lent		
Cash paid for interest, handling charge and commission		
Cash paid for bonus of guarantee slip		
Cash paid to/for staff	3,788,625.70	4,158,381.02
Taxes paid	3,747,529.15	606,498.30
Other cash paid concerning operating activities	5,349,724.34	13,081,024.07
Subtotal of cash out-flow arising from operation activity	477,342,208.86	139,537,412.16
Net cash flow arising from operating activities	-35,364,373.66	-9,279,476.52
II. Cash flows arising from investing activities:		
Cash received from recovering investment		
Cash received from investment income		

Net cash received from disposal of fixed, intangible and other long-term assets		
Net cash received from disposal of subsidiaries and other units		
Other cash received concerning investing activities		
Subtotal of cash in-flow arising from investment activity		
Cash paid for purchasing fixed, intangible and other long-term assets		36,959.63
Cash paid for investment		
Net increase of mortgaged loans		
Net cash received from subsidiaries and other units obtained		
Other cash paid concerning investing activities		
Subtotal of cash out-flow arising from investment activity		36,959.63
Net cash flow arising from investment activities		-36,959.63
III. Cash flows arising from financing activities:		
Cash received from absorbing investment		
Including: Cash received from absorbing minority shareholders' investment by subsidiaries		
Cash received from loans		
Other cash received concerning financing activities		
Subtotal of cash in-flow arising from financing activity		
Cash paid for settling debts		
Cash paid for dividend and profit distributing or interest paying		
Including: Dividend and profit of minority shareholder paid by subsidiaries		
Other cash paid concerning financing activities		245,979.70
Subtotal of cash out-flow arising from financing activity		245,979.70
Net cash flow arising from financing activities		-245,979.70
IV. Influence on cash and cash equivalents due to fluctuation in exchange rate		
V. Net increase of cash and cash equivalent	-35,364,373.66	-9,562,415.85
Add: Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the period -begin	50,922,869.35	33,246,957.92
VI. Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the period -end	15,558,495.69	23,684,542.07



## 6. Cash Flow Statement of Parent Company

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Semi-annual of 2023	Semi-annual of 2022
I. Cash flows arising from operating activities:		
Cash received from selling commodities and providing labor services	238,002,296.41	10,765,611.52
Write-back of tax received		3,514.92
Other cash received concerning operating activities	89,429,332.20	13,130,352.74
Subtotal of cash inflow arising from operating activities	327,431,628.61	23,899,479.18
Cash paid for purchasing commodities and receiving labor service	128,040,000.00	4,165,593.61
Cash paid to/for staff and workers	648,889.48	1,015,793.35
Taxes paid	1,447,813.31	50,875.97
Other cash paid concerning operating activities	155,328,861.74	25,816,755.85
Subtotal of cash outflow arising from operating activities	285,465,564.53	31,049,018.78
Net cash flow arising from operating activities	41,966,064.08	-7,149,539.60
II. Cash flows arising from investing activities:		
Cash received from recovering investment		
Cash received from investment income		
Net cash received from disposal of fixed, intangible and other long-term assets		
Net cash received from disposal of subsidiaries and other units		
Other cash received concerning investing activities		
Subtotal of cash inflow from investing activities		
Cash paid for purchasing fixed, intangible and other long-term assets		4,900.97
Cash paid for investment	75,000,000.00	
Net cash received from subsidiaries and other units obtained		
Other cash paid concerning investing activities		

Subtotal of cash outflow from investing activities	75,000,000.00	4,900.97
Net cash flow arising from investment activities	-75,000,000.00	-4,900.97
III. Cash flows arising from financing activities:		
Cash received from absorbing investment		
Cash received from loans		
Other cash received concerning financing activities		
Subtotal of cash inflow from financing activities		
Cash paid for settling debts		
Cash paid for dividend and profit distributing or interest paying		
Other cash paid concerning financing activities		174,936.00
Subtotal of cash outflow from financing activities		174,936.00
Net cash flow arising from financing activities		-174,936.00
IV. Influence on cash and cash equivalents due to fluctuation in exchange rate		
V. Net increase of cash and cash equivalents	-33,033,935.92	-7,329,376.57
Add: Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the period -begin	40,403,702.70	7,613,043.60
VI. Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the period -end	7,369,766.78	283,667.03

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

Current Amount

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Semi-annual of 2023												Minority interests	Total owner's equity
	Owners' equity attributable to the parent Company													
	Share capital	Other equity instrument			Capital public reserve	Less: Inventory shares	Other comprehensive income	Reasonable reserve	Surplus public reserve	Provision of general risk	Retained profit	Other		
	Preferrred stock	Perpetual capital secu	Other											

			ritie s												
I. The ending balance of the previous year	689,184,933.00			778,824,470.95				32,673,227.01		-1,210,553,312.45		290,129,318.51	14,718,231.05	304,847,549.56	
Add: Changes of accounting policy															
Error correction of the last period															
Enterprise combine under the same control															
Other															
II. The beginning balance of the current year	689,184,933.00			778,824,470.95				32,673,227.01		-1,210,553,312.45		290,129,318.51	14,718,231.05	304,847,549.56	
III. Increase/Decrease in the period (Decrease is listed with “-”)										4,862,298.90		4,862,298.90	1,074,761.06	5,937,059.96	
(i) Total comprehensive income										4,862,298.90		4,862,298.90	1,074,761.06	5,937,059.96	
(ii) Owners' devoted and decreased capital															
1. Common shares invested by shareholders															
2. Capital invested by holders of other equity															

instruments															
3. Amount reckoned into owners equity with share-based payment															
4. Other															
(iii) Profit distribution															
1. Withdrawal of surplus reserves															
2. Withdrawal of general risk provisions															
3. Distribution for owners (or shareholders)															
4. Other															
(iv) Carrying forward internal owners' equity															
1. Capital reserves converted to capital (share capital)															
2. Surplus reserves converted to capital (share capital)															
3. Remedying loss with surplus															

reserve															
4. Carry-over retained earnings from the defined benefit plans															
5. Carry-over retained earnings from other comprehensive income															
6. Other															
(v) Reasonable reserve															
1. Withdrawal in the report period															
2. Usage in the report period															
(vi) Others															
IV. Balance at the end of the period	689,184,933.00				778,824,470.95				32,673,227.01		-1,205,691,013.55		294,991,617.41	15,792,992.11	310,784,609.52

Amount of the previous period

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Semi-annual of 2022														Minority interests	Total owner's equity
	Owners' equity attributable to the parent Company															
	Share capital	Other equity instrument			Capital public reserve	Less : Inventory shares	Other comprehensive income	Reasonable reserve	Surplus public reserve	Provision of general risk	Retained profit	Other	Subtotal			
	Preferrred stock	Perpetual capital securities	Other													
I. The ending balance of	551,347,				627,834,				32,673,2		-1,20		8,918,53	15,084,1	24,002,7	

the previous year	947.00				297.85				27.01		2,936.933.70		8.16	95.52	33.68
Add:															
Changes of accounting policy															
Error correction of the last period															
Enterprise combine under the same control															
Other															
II. The beginning balance of the current year	551,347,947.00				627,834,297.85				32,673,227.01		-1,202,936,933.70		8,918,538.16	15,084,195.52	24,002,733.68
III. Increase/Decrease in the period (Decrease is listed with “-”)											-1,483,364.42		-1,483,364.42	260,224.72	-1,223,139.70
(i) Total comprehensive income											-1,483,364.42		-1,483,364.42	260,224.72	-1,223,139.70
(ii) Owners’ devoted and decreased capital															
1.Common shares invested by shareholders															
2. Capital invested by holders of other equity instruments															
3. Amount reckoned															

into owners equity with share-based payment															
4. Other															
(iii) Profit distribution															
1. Withdrawal of surplus reserves															
2. Withdrawal of general risk provisions															
3. Distribution for owners (or shareholders)															
4. Other															
(iv) Carrying forward internal owners' equity															
1. Capital reserves converted to capital (share capital)															
2. Surplus reserves converted to capital (share capital)															
3. Remedying loss with surplus reserve															
4. Carry-over retained															

earnings from the defined benefit plans																
5. Carry-over retained earnings from other comprehensive income																
6. Other																
(v) Reasonable reserve																
1. Withdrawal in the report period																
2. Usage in the report period																
(vi) Others																
IV. Balance at the end of the period	551,347,947.00				627,834,297.85				32,673,270.1			-1,204,429.81		7,435,173.74	15,344,420.24	22,779,593.98

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

Current Amount

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Semi-annual of 2023											Total owner's equity
	Share capital	Other equity instrument			Capital public reserve	Less: Inventory shares	Other comprehensive income	Reasonable reserve	Surplus public reserve	Retained profit	Other	
		Preferred stock	Perpetual capital securities	Other								
I. The ending balance of the previous year	689,184,933.00				778,824,470.95				32,673,227.01	-1,215,381.715.79		285,300,915.17
Add: Changes of accounting												



policy												
Error correction of the last period												
Other												
II. The beginning balance of the current year	689,184,933.00				778,824,470.95				32,673,227.01	-1,215,381,715.79		285,300,915.17
III. Increase/Decrease in the period (Decrease is listed with “-”)										912,326.70		912,326.70
(i) Total comprehensive income										912,326.70		912,326.70
(ii) Owners' devoted and decreased capital												
1. Common shares invested by shareholders												
2. Capital invested by holders of other equity instruments												
3. Amount reckoned into owners equity with share-based payment												
4. Other												
(iii) Profit distribution												
1. Withdrawal												

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

I. Withdrawal in the report period												
2. Usage in the report period												
(vi) Others												
IV. Balance at the end of the period	689,184,933.00				778,824,470.95				32,673,227.01	-1,214,469,389.09		286,213,241.87

Amount of the previous period

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Semi-annual of 2022											
	Share capital	Other equity instrument			Capital public reserve	Less: Inventory shares	Other comprehensive income	Reasonable reserve	Surplus public reserve	Retained profit	Other	Total owner's equity
		Preferred stock	Perpetual capital securities	Other								
I. The ending balance of the previous year	551,347,947.00				627,834,297.85				32,673,227.01	-1,209,007,579.78		2,847,892.08
Add: Changes of accounting policy												
Error correction of the last period												
Other												
II. The beginning balance of the current year	551,347,947.00				627,834,297.85				32,673,227.01	-1,209,007,579.78		2,847,892.08
III. Increase/Decrease in the period (Decrease is listed with “-”)										-1,979,473.91		-1,979,473.91

(i) Total comprehensive income											- 1,979, 473.9 1		- 1,979, 473.9 1
(ii) Owners' devoted and decreased capital													
1. Common shares invested by shareholders													
2. Capital invested by holders of other equity instruments													
3. Amount reckoned into owners equity with share-based payment													
4. Other													
(iii) Profit distribution													
1. Withdrawal of surplus reserves													
2. Distribution for owners (or shareholders)													
3. Other													
(iv) Carrying forward internal owners' equity													
1. Capital reserves converted to capital (share													

capital)												
2. Surplus reserves converted to capital (share capital)												
3. Remediating loss with surplus reserve												
4. Carry-over retained earnings from the defined benefit plans												
5. Carry-over retained earnings from other comprehensive income												
6. Other												
(v) Reasonable reserve												
1. Withdrawal in the report period												
2. Usage in the report period												
(vi) Others												
IV. Balance at the end of the period	551,347,947.00				627,834,297.85				32,673,227.01	-1,210,987.053.69		868,418.17

### III. Company Profile

#### 1. History and basic information

According to the Approval Document SFBF (1991) No. 888 issued by the People’s Government of Shenzhen,

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Shenzhen China Bicycle Company (Holdings) Limited (hereinafter referred to as the CBC) was reincorporated as the company limited by shares in November 1991. On 28 December 1991, upon the Approval Document SRYFZ(1991) No. 119 issued by Shenzhen Special Economic Zone Branch of the People's Bank of China, the Company got listed on Shenzhen Stock Exchange. Registered of the Company amounted as 689,184,933.00 Yuan.

Legal Representative: Wang Shenghong.

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

Certificate for Uniform Social Credit Code:914403006188304524.

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

The Company's industry: machinery manufacturing industry

Main business activities: general business items: Research & development of the bicycles, electric bicycles, electric motorcycles, motorcycles, electric tricycles, electric four-wheeler, children's bicycles, exercise bikes, sports equipment, mechanical products, toys, electric toys, electronic products, new energy equipment and storage equipment (lithium batteries, batteries, etc.), household appliances and spare parts, and electronic components; wholesale, retail, import and export and related supporting business of above-mentioned products (excluding commodities subject to state trade management, handling the application according to the relevant national regulations for commodities involving quotas, license management and other special provisions and management,); fine chemical products (excluding dangerous goods), wholesale and retail of carbon fiber composite materials; technology development of computer software, transfer of self-developed technological achievements, and providing relevant technical information consultation; own property leasing; property management. (The above projects do not involve special administrative measures for the implementation access of national regulations, and those involving restricted projects and pre-existing administrative licenses must obtain the pre-existing administrative licensing documents before operation.) ; jewelry wholesales; jewelry retail and manufacturing, management services of the supply chain. (conducts business activities in line with the law independently except for the items that must be approved by laws), Licensed items: manufacturing the bicycles, electric bicycles, electric motorcycles, motorcycles, electric tricycles, electric four-wheeler, children's bicycles, exercise bikes, sports equipment, mechanical products, toys, electric toys, electronic products, new energy equipment and storage equipment (lithium batteries, batteries, etc.), household appliances and spare parts, and electronic components. (The above projects do not involve special administrative measures for the implementation access of national regulations, and those involving restricted projects and pre-existing administrative licenses must obtain the pre-existing administrative licensing documents before operation.)

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

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

The Financial Report was approved to report at the 6<sup>th</sup> Session of 11<sup>th</sup> BOD of CBC on 25 August 2023.

### **4.Scope of the consolidate statement**

The CBC has two subsidiaries and one sub-subsidiary included in the scope of consolidated financial statement, refer to the Note VIII-1.

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

### **1. Compilation Basis**

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

### **2. Going concern**

During the 12 months since end of the reporting period, there are no factors that cast significant doubt on the sustainability and other matters that have affected the Company.

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

Tips for specific accounting policy and estimate:

Nil

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

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

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

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## **2. Accounting period**

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

## **3. Business cycles**

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

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

The CBC takes RMB as the standard currency for bookkeeping.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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of the defined benefit plan.

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

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

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

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

- 1) Arrangements are entered into at the same time or in contemplation of each other;
- 2) Arrangements work together to achieve an overall commercial effect;
- 3) The occurrence of one arrangement is dependent on the occurrence of at least one other arrangement;
- 4) One arrangement considered on its own is not economically justified, but it is economically justified when considered together with other arrangements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## (2) Accounting treatment of joint venture arrangement

Joint venture participants should confirm the following items related to interest shares in joint venture and carry out accounting settlement according to relevant provisions of the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises:

1) confirm the assets held separately and confirm the assets held jointly based on shares; 2) confirm the liabilities borne separately and confirm the liabilities borne jointly based on shares; 3) confirm the income incurred after selling its shares in joint venture output; 4) confirm the income after selling the joint venture outputs based on shares; 5) confirm the expenses incurred separately and confirm the expenses incurred in joint venture based on shares.

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

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

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

## **9. Foreign currency transaction and financial statement conversion**

### (1) Conversion for foreign currency transaction

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

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

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

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## 10. Financial instruments

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

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

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

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

- 1) The right to receive cash flows from financial assets expires;
- 2) The right to receive cash flows of financial assets is transferred, or assume the obligation to pay the full amount of cash flows received to a third party in a timely manner under the “handover agreement”; and (a) virtually transferred almost all risks and rewards of the ownership of financial assets, or (b) although virtually neither transferred nor retained almost all risks and rewards of the ownership of financial assets, abandoned the control of the financial assets.

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

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

The CBC’s classification of financial assets is based on CBC’s business model for managing financial assets and the cash flow characteristics of financial assets.

#### 1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Financial assets that meet the following conditions at the same time are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost: the Company’s business model for managing this financial asset is to collect contractual cash

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flows; the contract terms of the financial asset stipulate that the cash flow generated on a specific date is only the payment of principal and interest based on the outstanding principal amount. For such financial assets, the actual interest rate method is used for subsequent measurement based on amortized cost, and the gains or losses arising from amortization or impairment are included in the current profit and loss.

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

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

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

The CBC irrevocably chooses to designate some non-trading equity instrument investments as financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are included in other comprehensive income. Only relevant dividend income is included in the current profit and loss, and changes in fair value are recognized as other comprehensive income, until the financial asset is terminate recognition, its accumulated gains or losses are transferred to retained earnings.

4) Financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are included in the current profit and loss

Financial assets except for above financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are included in other comprehensive income are classified as financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are included in the current profit and loss. During initial recognition, in order to eliminate or significantly reduce accounting mismatches, financial assets can be designated as financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes included in the current profit and loss. For such financial assets, fair value is used for subsequent measurement, and all changes in fair value are included in the current profit and loss.

When and only when the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, it will reclassify all

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affected related financial assets. For financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are included in the current profit or loss, the related transaction costs are directly included in the current profit and loss, and the related transaction costs of other types of financial assets are included in the initial recognition amount.

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

The CBC's financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost and financial liabilities measured at fair value and whose changes are included in the current profit and loss at initial recognition.

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

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

The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification:

#### 1) Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

For such financial liabilities, adopt actual interest rate method and make subsequent measurements based on amortized costs.

#### 2) Financial liabilities measured at fair value and whose changes are included in the current profit and loss

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

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(4) Financial instruments offset

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

(5) Impairment of financial assets

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

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

1) General model of expected credit loss

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Stage three: Credit impairment occurs after initial recognition

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

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

2) The CBC chooses not to compare the financial instrument with lower credit risk on the balance sheet date with its credit risk at initial recognition, but directly makes the assumption that the credit risk of the instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition.

If the enterprise confirms that the default risk of financial instruments is low, the borrower has a strong ability to fulfill its contractual cash flow obligations in the short term, and even if there are adverse changes in the economic situation and operating environment in a longer period of time, it will not necessarily reduce the borrower's ability to fulfill its contractual cash flow obligations, then the financial instrument can be considered to have lower credit risk.

3) Account receivable and lease receivables



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The CBC adopts the simplified model of expected credit loss for accounts receivables specified in “*Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No.14 - Revenue*” and without containing significant financing components (including the case that the financing components in contracts that do not exceed one year are not considered according to the standards), that is, always measures their loss provisions according to the amount of expected credit loss during the entire duration.

The CBC makes accounting policy choices for the receivables containing significant financing components and the lease receivables specified in “*Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No.21 - Leases*”, and chooses to adopt the simplified model of expected credit losses, that is, to measure the loss provisions in accordance with the amount of expected credit losses throughout the entire duration.

#### (6) Transfer of financial assets

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

If the CBC neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset, it shall be accounted for as follows: the financial asset should be terminated if the Group waives control over the asset; it recognizes the financial asset to the extent of its continuing involvement in the transferred financial asset and recognizes an associated liability if the Group does not waives control over the asset.

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

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

Nil

### **11.Note receivable**

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

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

## 12.Account receivable

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

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

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

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

(1)Account receivable with single significant amount and with individual provision for bad debt reserves

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

(2)Receivables with provision for bad debts by portfolio

<b>Portfolio determine basis</b>	
Age analysis	On the basis of the actual loss rate of the portfolio of receivables with similar credit risk characteristics which are the same or similar in the previous year, for the single amount of non-material receivables, it is divided into several portfolios

	according to the credit risk characteristics together with the receivables without impairment after the separate test
Other	Bank acceptance

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

Account age	Accrual proportion of commercial acceptance bill receivable	Withdrawing proportion of the account receivable	Withdrawing proportion of other receivable
Within one year(one year included)	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
1~2 years (2-year included)	100%	0.3%	0.3%
2~3 years (3-year included)	100%	0.3%	0.3%
Over 3 years	100%	100%	100%
Including:Irrecoverable recognized	Write off	Write off	Write off

(3)Account receivable with single significant amount and with individual provision for bad debt reserves

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

## 2. A general model of expected credit loss

Found more in the treatment in 【Note 10. Financial instrument】

## 13.Receivable financing

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

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

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## 14. Other account receivable

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

(1) Account receivable with single significant amount and with individual provision for bad debt reserves:

Account with single significant amount: the single receivable has over 5 million yuan at end of the period

At the end of the period, the receivables with significant single amount are tested separately for impairment. If there is objective evidence that they have been impaired, the impairment loss will be recognized and the provision for bad debts will be made based on the balance between the present value of future cash flows and its book value.

(2) Account receivable with bad debt provision accrual by portfolio

For the receivables with non significant single amount at the end of the period, they are divided into several combinations together with the receivables without impairment after independent test according to the account age as the credit risk feature. The impairment loss is calculated and determined according to a certain proportion of the ending balance of these receivables combinations (impairment test can be conducted separately), and the bad debt provision is withdrawn.

In addition to the receivables for which impairment provision has been separately made, the company determines the following proportion of provision for bad debts based on the actual loss rate of the combination of receivables with account age as credit risk characteristics in the previous year, which is the same or similar to the receivables, in combination with the current situation:

(2) Age analysis

Account age	Accrual ratio of account receivable	Accrual ratio of other account receivable
Within one year(one year included)	0.3%	0.3%
1~2 years (2-year included)	0.3%	0.3%
2~3 years (3-year included)	0.3%	0.3%
Over 3 years	100%	100%
Including:Irrecoverable recognized	Write off	Write off

Note: no bad debt provision for account receivable and other account receivable between the companies within the scope of consolidation

(3) Account receivable with minor single amount but with bad debt provision accrual

Reasons for individual provision for bad debt: the Company carry out separate impairment test for receivables that are not individually significant but have the following characteristics. If there is an objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognized for the difference between the present value of future cash flow and the carrying amount, and a provision for bad debts is made; the receivables in dispute with the other party or involved in litigation or arbitration; receivables where there are clear indications that the debtor is likely to be unable to meet its repayment obligations.

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Accrual method for bad debt provision: if an impairment test is performed separately and there is an objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognized and a provision for bad debt is made on the basis of the difference between the present value of future cash flow and the carrying amount.

## **15.Inventory**

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

### (1) Classification of inventory

The CBC classifies the inventory into raw materials, goods in process, goods on hand, wrap page, low value consumables, materials for consigned processing and goods sold, etc.

### (2) Valuation of inventories

Inventories are initially measured at cost upon acquisition, which includes procurement costs, processing costs and other costs. Cost of the inventory issued is carried forward on the basis of a combination of the weighted average method and specific identification when inventories are issued.

### (3) Provision for inventory impairment

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

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

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

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(4) Inventory system

Perpetual inventory system is adopted.

## **16. Contractual assets**

### 1. Method and standard for recognition of contractual assets

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

### 2. Determination and accounting treatment of the expected credit loss for contractual assets

Determination and accounting treatment of the expected credit loss for contractual assets found more in Note "10. Financial instrument"

## **17. Contractual cost**

Nil

## **18. Assets held for sale**

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

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

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

The amount of subsequent reversal of the impairment losses on assets recognized in disposal group held for sale, shall be increased proportionately to the carrying amount of each non-current asset in the disposal group other than goodwill to which the measurement provisions of the is standards applied, based on its proportionate share of the carrying amount.

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

#### **19. Debt investment**

Nil

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

Nil

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

Nil

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

(1) Recognition of investment costs

1) If it is formed by the business combination under the common control, and that the combining party takes cash payment, transfer of non-cash assets, assumption of debts or issuance of equity securities as the consolidation

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consideration, the shares of the book value of the owner's equity obtained from the combined party on the date of combination in the ultimate controlling party's consolidated financial statements shall be recognized as its initial investment cost. Capital reserves shall be adjusted according to the balance between the initial investment cost for long-term equity investment and the book value of paid consolidation consideration or the total face value of issued shares (capital premium or equity premium). If capital reserves are insufficient for offset, retained earnings shall be adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

Control is the power over an investee. An investor must have exposure or rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control with other parties over those policies

### (4) Disposal of long-term equity investment

#### 1) Partial disposal of long term investment in which control is retained

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

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

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

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

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

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and the recoverable amount of the investment.

### **23. Investment real estate**

Measurement mode

Measured by cost method

Depreciation or amortization method

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

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

### **24. Fix assets**

#### **(1) Recognition conditions**

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

Fixed assets are recorded at the actual cost at the time of acquisition, and depreciation is calculated and withdrawn using the average life method from the month after they reach the intended usable state

#### **(2) Depreciation methods**

Category	Method	Years of depreciation	Scrap value rate	Yearly depreciation rate
Houses and buildings	Straight-line depreciation	20 years	10%	4.5%
Machinery equipment	Straight-line depreciation	10 years	10%	9%
Transportation equipment	Straight-line depreciation	5 years	10%	18%
Electronic equipment and others	Straight-line depreciation	5 years	10%	18%

#### **(3) Impairment test method for fixed assets and impairment provision**

As of the balance sheet date, if there is an indication that fixed assets are impaired, a corresponding provision for impairment is made for the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount.

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

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

Fixed assets rented-in under finance lease are recorded at the lower of fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payment at the inception of the lease, and are depreciated following the depreciation policy for self-owned fixed assets.

### **25. Construction in progress**

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

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

### **26. Borrowing expenses**

Nil

### **27. Biological assets**

Nil

### **28. Oil and gas asset**

Nil

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **30. Intangible assets**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nil

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

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

### **33. Contract liability**

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

### **34. Employee compensation**

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

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

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

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

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

When the CBC terminates the employment relationship with employees before the end of the employment contracts or provides compensation as an offer to encourage employees to accept voluntary redundancy, the CBC shall recognize employee compensation liabilities arising from compensation for staff dismissal and included in

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profit or loss for the current period, when the CBC cannot revoke unilaterally compensation for dismissal due to the cancellation of labor relationship plans and employee redundant proposals; and the CBC recognize cost and expenses related to payment of compensation for dismissal and restructuring, whichever is earlier.

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

The employees of the CBC have participated in the basic social endowment insurance organized and implemented by the local labor and social security department. The CBC pays the endowment insurance premium to the local basic social endowment insurance agency on a monthly basis based on the base and ratio of the local basic social endowment insurance payment. After the retirement of employees, the local labor and social security department has the responsibility to pay the social basic pension to the retired employees. During the accounting period in which employees provide services, the CBC recognizes the amount payable calculated according to the above social security insurance regulations as the liabilities and includes them in the current profit and loss or related asset costs.

#### **35. Lease liability**

Nil

#### **36. Accrual liability**

Nil

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For equity instruments that may be exercised immediately after the grant, the fair value of such instrument shall, on the date of the grant, be recognized in relevant costs or expenses with the increase in the capital reserve

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

For equity-settled share-based payment made in exchange for service from other parties, such payment shall be measured at the fair value of the service as of the acquisition date if the fair value can be measured reliably. And if the fair value of the service cannot be measured reliably while the fair value of the equity instrument can be measured reliably, it shall be measured at the fair value of the instrument as of the date on which the service is acquired, which shall be recorded in relevant cost or expense with increase in owners' equity accordingly.

#### 2) Cash-settled share-based payment

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

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

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

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

If the CBC cancels the equity instruments granted or settles the equity instruments granted during the vesting



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

### **38. Other financial instruments including preferred stock, Perpetual capital securities**

Nil

### **39. Revenue**

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

#### **(1) Recognition of revenue**

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

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

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

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the goods.

(2) Principles of revenue measurement

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

2) If there is variable consideration in the contract, the company shall determine the best estimate of the variable consideration based on the expected value or the amount most likely to incur, but the transaction price including the variable consideration shall not exceed the amount at which the accumulatively recognized income is most likely not be subject to a significant reversal when the relevant uncertainty is eliminated.

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

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

(3) Specific method of revenue recognition:

In accordance with the general principles of revenue recognition and the actual situation of the company's product sales, the company formulates a specific revenue recognition method that the products sold by the company to customers are recognized as revenue after the products are delivered to the customer and the customer carries out acceptance and inspection.

**40. Government subsidy**

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

(2) government grant, if granted as monetary assets, are measured at the amount received or receivable, and

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measured at fair value if granted as non-monetary assets. If the fair value can not be determined reliably, they shall be measured at nominal value.

(3) Aggregate method for government subsidy:

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

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

(4) Net method for government subsidy

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

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

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

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

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

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

1) Where subsidy funds are paid to the loaning bank by the competent financial authorities and the bank then

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provides loans to the CBC at a preferential policy rate, accounting shall be made by the CBC as follows:

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

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

2) If the subsidy funds are paid directly to the CBC by finance authority, the CBC will offset the corresponding subsidy against the relevant borrowing expenses.

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

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

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

(3) At the balance sheet date, the carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed. The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow the benefit of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Such reduction is subsequently reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable income will be available.

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

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## **42. Lease**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (1) it represents an independent key operation or key operating region;
- (2) it is part of the proposed disposal plan on an independent key operation or proposed disposal in key operating region; or
- (3) it only establishes for acquisition of subsidiary through disposal.

The enterprise shall separately list profit and loss from continuing operations and profit and loss from discontinuing operations in the profit statement. For non-current assets held for sale or disposal groups that do not

meet the definition of discontinuing operations, the impairment losses and reversal amounts and disposal gains and losses should be presented as profit or loss from continuing operations. Operational gains and losses and disposal profits and losses such as impairment losses and reversal amounts of discontinuing operations should be reported as profits or losses of discontinuing operations.

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

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

Applicable Not applicable

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

Applicable Not applicable

##### (3) Adjustments to financial statement's items at the beginning of the year when implemented the new accounting standards at first time since 2023

Applicable Not applicable

#### 45. Other

There were no major error correction on prior period in the reporting period.

## VI. Taxes

### 1. Main tax and tax rate

Type of tax	Tax calculation evidence	Tax rate
Value added tax	Sales of goods, taxable labor service revenue, taxable income, intangible assets income and income from property leasing	5%, 6%, 13%
Consumption tax	Not applicable	Not applicable
City maintenance & construction tax	Turnover tax paid	7%
Enterprise income tax	Taxable income	25%, 20%, 15%
Local education fee surcharge	Turnover tax paid	2%

Disclose reasons for different taxpaying body

Taxpaying body	Income tax rate
Shenzhen China Bicycle Company (Holdings) Limited	25.00%
Shenzhen Emmelle Industrial Co., Ltd.	20.00%
Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd	25.00%
Shenzhen Emmelle Cloud Technology Co., Ltd.	20.00%

## 2. Tax preference

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

## 3. Other

Nil

## VII. Notes to Items of Consolidated Financial Statements

### 1. Monetary fund

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
Cash on hand	37,275.25	33,531.25
Bank deposit	15,521,220.44	50,889,338.10
Other monetary fund	4,179,071.81	3,776,621.83
Total	19,737,567.50	54,699,491.18
Total amount that have restriction on use due to mortgage, pledge or frozen	4,179,071.81	3,776,621.83

Other explanation:

(2) Bank deposits amounting to 4,179,071.81 yuan were judicially frozen due to lawsuits at end of the Period.

(3)At the end of the Period, there were no funds held overseas or at potential risk of recovery.

### 2. Trading financial assets

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
Including:		

Including:		
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Other explanation:

Nil

### 3. Derivative financial assets

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
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Other explanation:

Nil

### 4. Note receivable

#### (1) Category of note receivable

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
Bank acceptance notes	839,035.38	1,102,000.00
Total	839,035.38	1,102,000.00

Unit: RMB/CNY

Category	Ending balance					Opening balance				
	Book balance		Bad debt provision		Book value	Book balance		Bad debt provision		Book value
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Accrual ratio		Amount	Ratio	Amount	Accrual ratio	
Including:										
Including:										

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

Applicable Not applicable

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

Accrual of bad debt provision in the period:

Unit: RMB/CNY

Category	Opening balance	Current changes				Ending balance
		Accrual	Collected or reversal	Write off	Other	

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

Applicable Not applicable

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

Unit: RMB/CNY



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

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Amount derecognized at end of the Period	Amount not derecognized at end of the Period
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**(5) Notes transfer to account receivable due for failure implementation by drawer at period-end**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Amount transfer to account receivable at period-end
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Other explanation:

Nil

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

Unit: RMB/CNY

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

Unit: RMB/CNY

Enterprise	Nature	Amount written off	Causes	Procedure	Amount cause by related transactions or not (Y/N)
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Explanation on note receivable written-off:

Nil

**5. Account receivable**

**(1) Category of account receivable**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Category	Ending balance					Opening balance				
	Book balance		Bad debt provision		Book value	Book balance		Bad debt provision		Book value
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Accrual ratio		Amount	Ratio	Amount	Accrual ratio	
Account receivable with bad debt provision accrual by single	26,164,353.35	15.29%	21,485,173.69	82.12%	4,679,179.66	26,197,973.35	9.62%	21,516,069.69	82.13%	4,681,903.66

basis											
Including:											
Accounts with single significant amount and with bad debts provision accrued individually	21,862,832.43	12.78%	17,490,265.94	80.00%	4,372,566.49	21,862,832.43	8.03%	17,490,265.94	80.00%	4,372,566.49	
Accounts with single minor amount but with bad debts provision accrued individually	4,301,520.92	2.51%	3,994,907.75	92.87%	306,613.17	4,335,140.92	1.59%	4,025,803.75	92.86%	309,337.17	
Account receivable with bad debt provision accrual by portfolio	144,965,467.89	84.71%	434,896.41	0.30%	144,530,571.48	246,125,775.60	90.38%	738,377.33	0.30%	245,387,398.27	
Including:											
Account receivable withdrawal bad debt provision by group of credit risk characteristics (Aging analysis method)	144,965,467.89	84.71%	434,896.41	0.30%	144,530,571.48	246,125,775.60	90.38%	738,377.33	0.30%	245,387,398.27	

Total	171,129, 821.24	21,920,0 70.10	149,209, 751.14	272,323, 748.95	22,254,4 47.02	250,069, 301.93
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Bad debt provision accrual on single basis: The account receivable of CBC with a single significant amount refers to a single amount of 5 million yuan or more

Unit: RMB/CNY

Name of the Company	Ending balance			
	Book balance	Bad debt provision	Accrual ratio	Reason for accrual
Guangshui Jiaxu Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	21,862,832.43	17,490,265.94	80.00%	It is expected that partially uncollectible
Total	21,862,832.43	17,490,265.94		

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

Unit: RMB/CNY

Name of the Company	Ending balance			
	Book balance	Bad debt provision	Accrual ratio	Reason for accrual
Suzhou Daming Vehicle Industry Co., Ltd.	930,394.42	744,315.54	80.00%	Expected to be difficult in collection
Suzhou Jiaxin Economic Trade Co., Ltd.	888,757.00	888,757.00	100.00%	Expected to be difficult in collection
Dongguan Daxiang New Energy Co., Ltd.	656,734.00	656,734.00	100.00%	Expected to be difficult in collection
Shijiazhuang Dasong Tech. Co., Ltd	497,064.00	497,064.00	100.00%	Expected to be difficult in collection
Guangdong Xinlingjia New Energy Co., Ltd.	348,136.00	348,136.00	100.00%	Expected to be difficult in collection
Shanghai Swen Electric Vehicle Co., Ltd.	280,197.50	280,197.50	100.00%	Expected to be difficult in collection
Hubei Topsdun Eletronic Tech. Co., Ltd.	241,068.58	120,534.29	50.00%	Expected to be difficult in collection
Tianjin Huiju Electric Vehicle Co., Ltd.	116,840.14	116,840.14	100.00%	Expected to be difficult in collection
Fuzhou Dayang Commercial Co., Ltd.	147,804.28	147,804.28	100.00%	Expected to be difficult in collection
Other	194,525.00	194,525.00	100.00%	Expected to be difficult in collection
Total	4,301,520.92	3,994,907.75		

Bad debt provision accrual on portfolio:Accounts receivable with provision for bad debts by aging analysis method

Unit: RMB/CNY

Name of the Company	Ending balance		
	Book balance	Bad debt provision	Accrual ratio
Within one year(one year included)	144,156,624.16	432,469.88	0.30%
1-2 years (2 years included)	1,724.11	5.17	0.30%
2-3 years (3 years included)	807,119.62	2,421.36	0.30%
Total	144,965,467.89	434,896.41	

Explanation on portfolio basis:

Nil

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

Applicable Not applicable

Disclosure by ageing

Unit: RMB/CNY

Account age	Ending balance
Within one year(one year included)	155,671,359.71
1-2 years	11,005,264.71
2-3 years	2,070,170.90
Over 3 years	2,383,025.92
3-4 years	996,132.00
4-5 years	628,842.42
Over 5 years	758,051.50
Total	171,129,821.24

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

Accrual of bad debt provision in the period:

Unit: RMB/CNY

Category	Opening balance	Current changes				Ending balance
		Accrual	Collected or reversal	Write off	Other	
Accrual of bad debt provision for account receivable in the Period		324,421.80	658,798.72			
Total		324,421.80	658,798.72			

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

Unit: RMB/CNY

Enterprise	Amount collected or reversal	Collection way
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Nil

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

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Amount written off
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Including important account receivables write-off:

Unit: RMB/CNY

Enterprise	Nature	Amount written off	Causes	Procedure	Amount cause by related transactions or not (Y/N)
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Explanation on account receivable write-off:

Nil

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

Unit: RMB/CNY

Enterprise	Ending balance of accounts receivable	Proportion of total closing balance of accounts receivable	Ending balance of bad bet provision
Fuzhou Cangshan Dingjue Jewelry Firm	34,119,519.81	19.94%	102,358.56
Fuzhou Rongrun Jewelry Co., Ltd.	28,325,616.77	16.55%	84,976.85
Shenzhen Yunshang Jewelry Co., Ltd.	28,107,722.05	16.42%	84,323.17
Fuzhou Zuankinson Jewelry Co., Ltd.	23,737,828.86	13.87%	71,213.49
Guangshui Jiayu Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	21,862,832.43	12.78%	17,490,265.94
Total	136,153,519.92	79.56%	

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

Nil

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

Nil

Other explanation:

Nil

### 6. Receivable financing

Unit: RMB/CNY

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

Applicable Not applicable

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

Applicable Not applicable

Other explanation:

Nil

## 7. Accounts paid in advance

### (1) Accounts paid in advance by ageing

Unit: RMB/CNY

Account age	Ending balance		Opening balance	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
Within one year	2,740,178.99	99.93%	4,285,047.15	99.96%
1-2 years	1,888.00	0.07%	1,888.00	0.04%
Total	2,742,066.99		4,286,935.15	

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

Nil

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

Enterprise	Relationship	Amount	Account age	Nature	Ratio in total advance payment(%)
Shenzhen Tielbo Co., Ltd.	Non-related party	2,256,987.95	Within one year(one year included)	Payment for goods paid in advance	82.31
Shenzhen ESTAR Industry Co., Ltd.	Non-related party	366,000.00	Within one year(one year included)	Payment for goods paid in advance	13.35
Changzhou Ruiqi Precision Measurement Tech. Co., Ltd.	Non-related party	83,400.00	Within one year(one year included)	Payment for goods paid in advance	3.04
Shenzhen Cuilu Gold Business	Non-related party	16,457.23	Within one year(one year included)	Payment for goods paid in advance	0.60
Shenzhen Huamao Gold Co., Ltd.	Non-related party	7,521.06	Within one year(one year included)	Payment for goods paid in advance	0.27
<b>Total</b>	-	<u>2,730,366.24</u>	-	-	<u>99.57</u>

Other explanation:

Nil

## 8. Other account receivable

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
Other account receivable	2,461,431.37	438,477.82
Total	2,461,431.37	438,477.82

### (1) Interest receivable

#### 1) Category of interest receivable

Unit: RMB/CNY

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

Unit: RMB/CNY

Borrower	Ending balance	Overdue time	Overdue reason	Impairment (Y/N) and judgment basis
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Other explanation:

Nil

### 3) Accrual of bad debt provision

Applicable Not applicable

### (2) Dividend receivable

#### 1) Category of dividend receivable

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item (or the invested entity)	Ending balance	Opening balance
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#### 2) Important dividend receivable with over one year aged

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item (or the invested entity)	Ending balance	Account age	Causes of failure for collection	Impairment (Y/N) and judgment basis
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### 3) Accrual of bad debt provision

Applicable Not applicable

Other explanation:

Nil

### (3) Other account receivable

#### 1) Other account receivable by nature of payment

Unit: RMB/CNY

Nature	Ending book balance	Opening book balance
Other	2,138,921.49	62,744.32
Deposit or margin	433,011.50	504,107.88
Payment for equipment	311,400.00	311,400.00
Employee loans	57,404.89	33,445.00
Total	2,940,737.88	911,697.20

#### 2) Accrual of bad debt provision

Unit: RMB/CNY

Bad debt provision	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Total
	Expected credit losses over next 12 months	Expected credit losses for the entire duration (without credit impairment occurred)	Expected credit losses for the entire duration (with credit impairment occurred)	
Balance on January 1, 2023	473,219.38			473,219.38
January 1, 2023 balance in the current period				
Accrual in the Period	6,224.93			6,224.93
Reversal in the Period	137.80			137.80
Balance on June 30, 2023	479,306.51			479,306.51

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

Applicable Not applicable

Disclosure by ageing

Unit: RMB/CNY

Account age	Ending balance
Within one year(one year included)	2,297,958.00
1-2 years	155,048.88
2-3 years	15,831.00
Over 3 years	471,900.00
3-4 years	60,000.00
4-5 years	50,000.00
Over 5 years	361,900.00
Total	2,940,737.88



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

Accrual of bad debt provision in the period:

Unit: RMB/CNY

Category	Opening balance	Current changes				Ending balance
		Accrual	Collected or reversal	Write off	Other	
Other account receivable Bad debt provision-Phase I	473,219.38	6,224.93	137.80			479,306.51
<b>Total</b>	<b>473,219.38</b>	<b>6,224.93</b>	<b>137.80</b>			<b>479,306.51</b>

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

Unit: RMB/CNY

Enterprise	Amount switch-back or collection	Collection way
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Nil

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

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Amount written off
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Including important other account receivables write-off:

Unit: RMB/CNY

Enterprise	Nature of other account receivable	Amount written off	Causes	Procedure	Amount cause by related transactions or not (Y/N)
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Other explanation on account receivable write-off:

Nil

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

Unit: RMB/CNY

Enterprise	Nature	Ending balance	Account age	Proportion in total other account receivables at period-end	Ending balance of bad bet provision
Fuzhou Cangshan Dingjue Jewelry Firm	Other	1,741,171.96	Within one year	59.21%	5,223.52
Shenzhen Luwei	Payment for	300,000.00	Over 5 years	10.20%	300,000.00

Mechatronic Equipment Co., Ltd	equipment				
Shenzhen Luohu Government Property Management Office	Margin or deposit	161,349.10	Within one year	5.49%	484.05
Shenzhen Hualinglong Jewelry Culture Tech. Co., Ltd.	Other	157,258.83	Within one year	5.35%	471.78
Alipay (China) Network Technology Co., Ltd. customer reserve fund	Margin or deposit	110,000.00	3-4 years	3.74%	110,000.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,469,779.89</b>		<b>83.99%</b>	<b>416,179.35</b>

#### 6) Account receivable with government subsidy involved

Unit: RMB/CNY

Enterprise	Government subsidy	Ending balance	Ending account age	Time, amount and basis of amount collection estimated
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Nil

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

Nil

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

Nil

Other explanation:

Nil

### 9. Inventory

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

No

#### (1) Category of inventory

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance			Opening balance		
	Book balance	Provision for inventory	Book value	Book balance	Provision for inventory	Book value

		depreciation or impairment of contractual performance costs			depreciation or impairment of contractual performance costs	
Raw materials	142,009,608.13		142,009,608.13	22,911,015.69		22,911,015.69
Finished goods	40,874,466.89	412,020.87	40,462,446.02	25,045,073.77	412,020.87	24,633,052.90
Consigned processing materials	7,902,854.80		7,902,854.80	662,798.22		662,798.22
Total	190,786,929.82	412,020.87	190,374,908.95	48,618,887.68	412,020.87	48,206,866.81

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

## (2) Provision for inventory depreciation and impairment of contractual performance costs

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Opening balance	Current increased		Current decreased		Ending balance
		Accrual	Other	Switch back or charge-off	Other	
Finished goods	412,020.87					412,020.87
Total	412,020.87					412,020.87

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

Nil

## (4) Explanation on the current amortization amount of contract performance costs

Nil

## 10. Contractual assets

Unit: RMB/CNY

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

Amount of significant changes in the carrying amount of contractual assets during the period and causes:

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Amount changes	Reason for change

If the provision for bad debts of contractual asset is made in accordance with the general model of expected credit losses, please

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

Applicable Not applicable

Provision for impairment of contractual assets during the Period

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Accrual in the Period	Reversal in the Period	Write-off/cancellations in the Period	Causes
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Other explanation:

Nil

## 11. Assets held for sale

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending book balance	Impairment provision	Ending book value	Fair value	Expected disposal expenses	Expected disposal time
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Other explanation:

Nil

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

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
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Important debt investment/other debt investment

Unit: RMB/CNY

Debt	Ending balance				Opening balance			
	Face value	Coupon rate	Actual rate	Due date	Face value	Coupon rate	Actual rate	Due date

Other explanation:

Nil

## 13. Other current assets

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
Tax allowances and input tax to be certified	34,580,392.74	35,453,106.62
Total	34,580,392.74	35,453,106.62

Other explanation:

Nil

## 14. Debt investment

Unit: RMB/CNY

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

Important debt investment

Unit: RMB/CNY

Debt	Ending balance				Opening balance			
	Face value	Coupon rate	Actual rate	Due date	Face value	Coupon rate	Actual rate	Due date

Accrual of impairment provision

Unit: RMB/CNY

Bad debt provision	Phase I	Phase II	Phase II	Total
	Expected credit losses over next 12 months	Expected credit losses for the entire duration (without credit impairment occurred)	Expected credit losses for the entire duration (with credit impairment occurred)	
January 1, 2023 balance in the current period				

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

Applicable Not applicable

Other explanation:

Nil

## 15. Other debt investment

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Opening balance	Accrued interest	Change of fair value in the period	Ending balance	Cost	Cumulative changes of fair value	Cumulative loss impairment recognized in other comprehensive income	Note
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Important other debt investment

Unit: RMB/CNY

Other debt investment	Ending balance				Opening balance			
	Face value	Coupon rate	Actual rate	Due date	Face value	Coupon rate	Actual rate	Due date

Accrual of impairment provision

Unit: RMB/CNY

Bad debt provision	Phase I	Phase II	Phase II	Total
	Expected credit losses over next 12 months	Expected credit losses for the entire duration (without credit impairment occurred)	Expected credit losses for the entire duration (with credit impairment occurred)	
January 1, 2023 balance in the current period				

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

Applicable Not applicable

Other explanation:

Nil

## 16. Long-term account receivable

### (1) Long-term account receivable

Unit: RMB/CNY

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

Impairment of bad debt provision

Unit: RMB/CNY

Bad debt provision	Phase I	Phase II	Phase II	Total
	Expected credit losses over next 12 months	Expected credit losses for the entire duration (without credit impairment occurred)	Expected credit losses for the entire duration (with credit impairment occurred)	
January 1, 2023 balance in the current period				

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

Applicable Not applicable

Nil

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

Nil

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

Nil

Other explanation:

Nil

## 17. Long-term equity investment

Unit: RMB/CNY

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

Other explanation:

Nil

## 18. Investment in other equity instrument

Unit: RMB/CNY

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

Unit: RMB/CNY

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

Nil

## 19. Other non-current financial assets

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
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Other explanation:

Nil

## 20. Investment real estate

### (1) Investment real estate measured at cost

Applicable Not applicable

### (2) Investment real estate measured at fair value

Applicable Not applicable

### (3) Investment real estate without property rights certificate

Unit: RMB/CNY

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

Nil

## 21. Fix assets

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
Fix assets	2,255,797.28	2,304,402.38
Total	2,255,797.28	2,304,402.38

### (1) Fix assets

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Houses and buildings	Machinery equipment	Carrier	Electronic equipment and others	Total
I. Original book value:					
1. Opening balance	2,959,824.00	1,209,295.35	958,593.21	299,852.09	5,427,564.65
2. Current increased				64,949.07	64,949.07
(1) Purchase				64,949.07	64,949.07
(2) Construction in progress transfer-in					
(3) The increase in business combination					



3.Current decreased				121,010.22	121,010.22
(1) Disposal or scrap				121,010.22	121,010.22
4.Ending balance	2,959,824.00	1,209,295.35	958,593.21	243,790.94	5,371,503.50
II. Accumulated depreciation					
1.Opening balance	865,748.52	429,520.61	862,386.24	235,901.15	2,393,556.52
2.Current increased	66,596.04	6,814.38		27,844.81	101,255.23
(1) Accrual	66,596.04	6,814.38		27,844.81	101,255.23
3.Current decreased				108,711.28	108,711.28
(1) Disposal or scrap				108,711.28	108,711.28
4.Ending balance	932,344.56	436,334.99	862,386.24	155,034.68	2,386,100.47
III. Impairment provision					
1.Opening balance		729,605.75			729,605.75
2.Current increased					
(1) Accrual					
3.Current decreased					
(1) Disposal or scrap					
4.Ending balance		729,605.75			729,605.75
IV. Book value					
1.Ending book value	2,027,479.44	43,354.61	96,206.97	88,756.26	2,255,797.28
2.Opening book value	2,094,075.48	50,168.99	96,206.97	63,950.94	2,304,402.38

**(2) Fixed assets temporary idle**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Original book	Accumulated	Impairment	Book value	Note
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	value	depreciation	provision		
Machinery equipment	1,044,247.81	314,642.06	729,605.75	0.00	

### (3) Fixed assets leasing-out by operational lease

Unit: RMB/CNY

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

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Book value	Reasons for failing to complete the property rights certificate
Six properties in Lianxin Garden	2,094,075.48	The six properties of Lianxin Garden 7-20F with original value of 2,959,824.00 Yuan. The property purchasing refers to the indemnificatory housing for enterprise talent buying from Shenzhen Housing and Construction Bureau of Luohu District. According to the agreement, the enterprise shall not carrying any kind of property trading with any units or individuals except the government, and the company has no property certification on the above mentioned properties.

Other explanation:

Nil

### (5) Disposal of fix assets

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
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Other explanation:

Nil

## 22. Construction in progress

Unit: RMB/CNY

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

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance			Opening balance		
	Book balance	Impairment	Book value	Book balance	Impairment	Book value

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

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Budget	Opening balance	Current increased	Fixed assets transfer-in in the Period	Other decreased in the Period	Ending balance	Proportion of project investment in budget	Progress	Accumulated amount of interest capitalization	including: interest capitalized amount of the year	Interest capitalization rate of the year	Source of funds
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**(3) Provision for impairment of construction in progress in the current period**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Accrual in the period	Reasons for accrual
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Other explanation:

Nil

**(4) Engineering materials**

Unit: RMB/CNY

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

Other explanation:

Nil

**23. Productive biological asset**

**(1) Productive biological assets measured by cost**

Applicable Not applicable

**(2) Productive biological assets measured by fair value**

Applicable Not applicable

**24. Oil and gas asset**

Applicable Not applicable

**25. Right-of-use assets**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Houses and buildings	Total
I. Original book value		
1. Opening balance	2,955,726.43	2,955,726.43
2. Current increased		
3. Current decreased		
4. Ending balance	2,955,726.43	2,955,726.43
II. Accumulated depreciation		
1. Opening balance	2,781,789.72	2,781,789.72
2. Current increased	173,936.71	173,936.71
(1) Accrual	173,936.71	173,936.71
3. Current decreased		
(1) Disposal		
4. Ending balance	2,955,726.43	2,955,726.43
III. Impairment provision		
1. Opening balance		
2. Current increased		
(1) Accrual		
3. Current decreased		
(1) Disposal		
4. Ending balance		
IV. Book value		
1. Ending book value		
2. Opening book value	173,936.71	173,936.71

Other explanation:

Nil

## 26. Intangible assets

### (1) Intangible assets

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Land use right	Patent	Non-patent technology		Total
I. Original book value					
1. Opening balance					
2. Current increased					

(1) Purchase					
(2) Intern al R & D					
(3) The increase in business combination					
3. Current decreased					
(1) Disposal					
4. Ending balance					
II. Accumulated amortization					
1. Opening balance					
2. Current increased					
(1) Accrual					
3. Current decreased					
(1) Disposal					
4. Ending balance					
III. Impairment provision					
1. Opening balance					
2. Current increased					
(1) Accrual					
3. Current decreased					
(1) Disposal					
4. Ending balance					
IV. Book value					
1. Ending					

book value					
2. Opening book value					

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

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

Unit: RMB/CNY

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

Nil

## 27. Expense on Research and Development

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Opening balance	Current increased			Current decreased			Ending balance
		Internal expense on R&D	Other		Recognized as intangible assets	Transfer to current profit and loss		
Total								

Other explanation:

Nil

## 28. Goodwill

### (1) Goodwill Original book value

Unit: RMB/CNY

The invested entity or items	Opening balance	Current increased		Current decreased		Ending balance
		Resulted by enterprise combination		Disposal		
Total						

### (2) Impairment provision for goodwill

Unit: RMB/CNY

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

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

Nil

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

Nil

Impact of impairment test for goodwill

Nil

Other explanation:

Nil

## 29. Long-term expenses to be apportioned

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Opening balance	Current increased	Amortized in the Period	Other decrease	Ending balance
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Other explanation:

Nil

## 30. Deferred income tax asset /Deferred income tax liabilities

### (1) Deferred income tax assets without offset

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance		Opening balance	
	Deductible temporary difference	Deferred income tax asset	Deductible temporary difference	Deferred income tax asset
Bad debt provision	580,183.99	145,046.00	249,675.40	62,418.85
Provision for decline in value of inventories	226,201.90	56,550.48	226,201.90	56,550.48
Total	806,385.89	201,596.48	475,877.30	118,969.33

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

Unit: RMB/CNY

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

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

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Trade-off between the deferred income tax assets and liabilities	Ending balance of deferred income tax assets or liabilities after off-set	Trade-off between the deferred income tax assets and liabilities at period-begin	Opening balance of deferred income tax assets or liabilities after off-set
Deferred income tax asset		201,596.48		118,969.33

#### (4) Details of deferred income tax assets without recognized

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
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#### (5) Deductible losses of un-recognized deferred income tax assets expired on the followed year

Unit: RMB/CNY

Year	Ending amount	Opening amount	Note
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Other explanation:

Nil

### 31. Other non-current asset

Unit: RMB/CNY

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

Other explanation:

As of June 30, 2023, the Housing and Construction Bureau of Luohu District, Shenzhen City has not delivered houses for enterprise talents in Luohu District.

### 32. Short-term loans

#### (1) Category of short-term loans

Unit: RMB/CNY

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

Nil

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

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

Unit: RMB/CNY



Borrower	Ending balance	Lending rate	Overdue time	Overdue rate
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Other explanation:

Nil

### 33. Trading financial liability

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
Including:		
Including:		

Other explanation:

Nil

### 34. Derivative financial liability

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
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Other explanation:

Nil

### 35. Note payable

Unit: RMB/CNY

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

### 36. Account payable

#### (1) Account payable

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
Within one year(one year included)	22,233,996.11	1,914,595.55
1-2 years (2 years included)	245,706.95	12,683.17
2-3 years (3 years included)	48,424.51	48,424.51
3-4 years(4 years included)	410,259.07	410,259.07
4-5 years(5 years included)	487,016.93	487,016.93
Over 5 years	4,444.00	4,444.00
Total	23,429,847.57	2,877,423.23

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

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Reasons for non-reimbursement or carry-forward
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Other explanation:

Nil

### 37. Accounts received in advance

#### (1) Accounts received in advance

Unit: RMB/CNY

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

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Reasons for non-reimbursement or carry-forward
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Other explanation:

Nil

### 38. Contract liability

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
Receipt of goods in advance	437,102.15	791,762.84
Total	437,102.15	791,762.84

Book value has major changes in the period and causes

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Amount changes	Reason for change
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### 39. Wage payable

#### (1) Wage payable

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Opening balance	Current increased	Current decreased	Ending balance
I. Short-term compensation	769,992.42	3,440,576.22	3,326,138.71	884,429.93
II. Post-employment benefit-Defined contribution plan		328,351.80	328,351.80	
Total	769,992.42	3,768,928.02	3,654,490.51	884,429.93

## (2) Short-term compensation

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Opening balance	Current increased	Current decreased	Ending balance
1. Wages, bonus, allowances and subsidy	763,809.95	3,111,788.07	2,996,101.43	879,496.59
3. Social insurance		132,399.92	132,399.92	
Including: Medical insurance		116,511.93	116,511.93	
Work injury insurance		5,296.00	5,296.00	
Maternity insurance		10,591.99	10,591.99	
4. Housing accumulation fund		164,360.44	164,360.44	
5. Labor union expenditure and personnel education expense	6,182.47	32,027.79	33,276.92	4,933.34
Total	769,992.42	3,440,576.22	3,326,138.71	884,429.93

## (3) Defined contribution plan

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Opening balance	Current increased	Current decreased	Ending balance
1. Basic endowment insurance		296,575.82	296,575.82	
2. Unemployment insurance		31,775.98	31,775.98	
Total		328,351.80	328,351.80	

Other explanation:

Nil

## 40. Taxes payable

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
Value added tax	14,030,985.32	33,374,610.42
Consumption tax	0.00	0.00
Enterprise income tax	971,408.43	1,113,788.23
Individual income tax	21,003.96	29,149.60
City maintenance & construction tax	2,008,282.46	2,056,530.87
Stamp tax	15,190.36	101,516.08
Educational surcharge	1,434,449.94	1,468,913.16
Total	18,481,320.47	38,144,508.36

Other explanation:

Nil

#### 41. Other account payable

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
Other account payable	47,850,414.91	48,621,087.98
Total	47,850,414.91	48,621,087.98

##### (1) Interest payable

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
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Important interest overdue without paid:

Unit: RMB/CNY

Borrower	Amount overdue	Overdue reason
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Other explanation:

Nil

##### (2) Dividend payable

Unit: RMB/CNY

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

Nil

##### (3) Other account payable

###### 1) Nature of other account payable

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
Custodian and common benefit debts	27,321,128.01	28,624,749.18
Warranty and guarantee money	1,581,940.00	1,781,940.00
Intercourse funds	16,500,000.00	16,500,000.00
Other payable service charge (intermediary services included)	235,200.00	801,237.73
Collection and payment	648,626.35	669,657.66
Other	1,563,520.55	243,503.41
Total	47,850,414.91	48,621,087.98

###### 2) Important other payable with over one year age

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Reasons for non-reimbursement or carry-forward
Custodian and common benefit debts	27,321,128.01	
Shenzhen Jianzhi Industrial Development Co., Ltd.	10,000,000.00	Pre-collection of cooperation deposit
Total	37,321,128.01	

Other explanation:

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

2. "Intercourse funds " at period-end includes 6,500,000.00 yuan, which is the interest-free loan applied by subsidiary of the Company Shenzhen Emmelle Industrial Co., Ltd to Shenzhen Guosheng Energy Investment Development Co., Ltd(the shareholder of CBC) on November 1, 2010 to supplement the daily working capital.

#### 42. Liability held for sale

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
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Other explanation:

Nil

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

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
Lease liabilities due within one year	0.00	210,892.38
Total		210,892.38

Other explanation:

Nil

#### 44. Other current liabilities

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
Sales taxes to be carried forward	56,823.28	102,929.16
Total	56,823.28	102,929.16

Changes of short-term bond payable:

Unit: RMB/CNY

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

Total											
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Other explanation:

Nil

#### 45. Long-term loans

##### (1) Category of long-term loans

Unit: RMB/CNY

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

Nil

Other explanation: including interest rate section

Nil

#### 46. Bonds payable

##### (1) Bonds payable

Unit: RMB/CNY

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

Unit: RMB/CNY

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

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

Nil

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

Outstanding other financial instruments as preferred stock and perpetual bonds at period-end

Nil

Changes of the outstanding financial instruments as preferred stock and perpetual bonds at period-end

Unit: RMB/CNY

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

Basis for financial liability classification for other financial instrument

Nil

Other explanation:

Nil

#### 47. Lease liability

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
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Other explanation:

Nil

#### 48. Long-term account payable

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
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##### (1) Nature of long-term account payable

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
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Other explanation:

Nil

##### (2) Special payable

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Opening balance	Current increased	Current decreased	Ending balance	Causes
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Other explanation:

Nil

## 49. Long-term wages payable

### (1) Long-term wages payable

Unit: RMB/CNY

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

Present value of the defined benefit plans:

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current period incurred	Prior period incurred
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Scheme assets:

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current period incurred	Prior period incurred
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Net liability (assets) of the defined benefit plans

Unit: RMB/CNY

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

Nil

Major actuarial assumption and sensitivity analysis:

Nil

Other explanation:

Nil

## 50. Accrual liability

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance	Causes
Outstanding litigation	878,000.00	887,342.00	
Total	878,000.00	887,342.00	

Other explanation, including relevant important assumptions and estimation:

Nil

## 51. Deferred income

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Opening balance	Current increased	Current decreased	Ending balance	Causes
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Item with government subsidy involved:

Unit: RMB/CNY

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

Other explanation:

Nil

## 52. Other non-current liabilities

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance

Other explanation:

Nil

## 53. Share capital

Unit: RMB/CNY

	Opening balance	Changes in the period (+, -)					Ending balance
		New shares issued	Bonus share	Shares transferred from capital reserve	Other	Subtotal	
Total shares	689,184,933.00						689,184,933.00

Other explanation:

Nil

## 54. Other equity instrument

### (1) Outstanding other financial instruments as preferred stock and perpetual bonds at period-end

Nil

### (2) Changes of the outstanding other financial instruments as preferred stock and perpetual bonds at period-end

Unit: RMB/CNY

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

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

Nil

Other explanation:

Nil

## 55. Capital public reserve

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Opening balance	Current increased	Current decreased	Ending balance
Capital premium(Share capital premium)	150,990,173.10			150,990,173.10
Other capital public reserve	627,834,297.85			627,834,297.85
1. Debt restructuring income	482,580,588.23			482,580,588.23
2.Other	145,253,709.62			145,253,709.62
Total	778,824,470.95			778,824,470.95

Other explanation:including changes and reasons for changes

1. Among the “other capital public reserves”, 135,840,297.18 Yuan refers to the payment for creditor from shares assignment by whole shareholders; majority shareholder Shenzhen Guosheng Energy Investment Development Co., Ltd. donated 5,390,399.74 Yuan.

## 56. Inventory shares

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Opening balance	Current increased	Current decreased	Ending balance

Other explanation:including changes and reasons for changes

Nil

## 57. Other comprehensive income

Unit: RMB/CNY

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

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

Nil

## 58. Reasonable reserve

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Opening balance	Current increased	Current decreased	Ending balance
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Other explanation: including changes and reasons for changes

Nil

## 59. Surplus public reserve

Unit: RMB/CNY

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

Explanation: including changes and reasons for changes

Nil

## 60. Retained profit

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current period	Prior period
Retained profit at period-end before adjustment	-1,210,553,312.45	-1,202,936,933.70
Retained profit at period-begin after adjustment	-1,210,553,312.45	-1,202,936,933.70
Add: net profit attributable to shareholders of parent company for this year	4,862,298.90	-1,483,364.22
Retained profit at period-end	-1,205,691,013.55	-1,204,420,298.12

Adjustment for retained profit at period-begin:

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

## 61. Operation revenue and operation cost

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current period incurred		Prior period incurred	
	Revenue	Cost	Revenue	Cost
Main business	290,765,045.12	277,274,706.74	104,214,067.47	98,957,121.72
Other business	2,234,117.38	1,209,446.00	2,451,379.10	1,258,517.92

Total	292,999,162.50	278,484,152.74	106,665,446.57	100,215,639.64
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Revenue:

Unit: RMB/CNY

Contract type	1# Division	2# Division		Total
Product type	292,999,162.50			292,999,162.50
Including:				
Jewelry and gold	289,579,544.92			289,579,544.92
Lithium battery material for bicycles and other	3,419,617.58			3,419,617.58
Classification by business area				
Including:				
Market or customer type				
Including:				
Contract type				
Including:				
Classification by time of goods transfer				
Including:				
Classification by contract duration				
Including:				
Classification by sales channel				
Including:				
Total	292,999,162.50			292,999,162.50

Information relating to performance obligation:

Nil

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

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

Other explanation:

Nil

## 62. Tax and surcharge

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current period incurred	Prior period incurred
City maintenance & construction tax	2,712.44	2,371.96
Educational surcharge	1,937.46	1,694.26
Stamp tax	125,047.84	38,446.51
Total	129,697.74	42,512.73

Other explanation:

Nil

## 63. Sales expenses

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current period incurred	Prior period incurred
Employee compensation	656,050.37	476,257.53
Marketing promotion fees	1,318,316.83	1,434,059.56
Online marketing fee	164,884.42	325,656.20
Other	382,962.39	187,916.24
Total	2,522,214.01	2,423,889.53

Other explanation:

Nil

## 64. Administration expenses

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current period incurred	Prior period incurred
Employee compensation	2,956,105.62	2,893,765.57
Daily administrative expenses	1,174,547.18	1,961,997.92
Total	4,130,652.80	4,855,763.49

Other explanation:

Nil

## 65. R&D expenses

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current period incurred	Prior period incurred
Employee compensation and benefits	291,150.18	647,544.40
Depreciation and amortization		46,628.10
Other	45,820.72	
Total	336,970.90	694,172.50

Other explanation:

Nil

## 66. Finance expenses

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current period incurred	Prior period incurred
Interest expense	0.00	0.00
Less: Interest income	70,100.25	47,897.11
Commission charge etc.	11,769.30	19,872.34
Total	-58,330.95	-28,024.77

Other explanation:

Nil

## 67. Other income

Unit: RMB/CNY

Sources	Current period incurred	Prior period incurred
Government subsidy		100,000.00
Personal tax withholding fee	2,092.35	3,369.17
Subsidy for stable employment		50,026.63

## 68. Investment income

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current period incurred	Prior period incurred
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Other explanation:

Nil

## 69. Net exposure hedge gains

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current period incurred	Prior period incurred
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Other explanation:

Nil

## 70. Income from change of fair value

Unit: RMB/CNY

Sources	Current period incurred	Prior period incurred
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Other explanation:

Nil

## 71. Loss of credit impairment

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current period incurred	Prior period incurred
Bad debt loss of other account receivable	-6,087.13	
Bad debt losses of accounts receivable	334,376.92	-42,610.48
Total	328,289.79	-42,610.48

Other explanation:

Nil

## 72. Impairment loss on assets

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current period incurred	Prior period incurred
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Other explanation:

Nil

## 73. Income from assets disposal

Unit: RMB/CNY

Sources	Current period incurred	Prior period incurred
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## 74. Non-operating income

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current period incurred	Prior period incurred	Amount reckoned in current non-recurring gains/losses
Other	1,253,150.81	224,228.84	
Total	1,253,150.81	224,228.84	

Government subsidy reckoned into current gains/losses:

Unit: RMB/CNY

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

Nil

## 75. Non-operating expense

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current period incurred	Prior period incurred	Amount reckoned in current non-recurring gains/losses
Other	1,462,822.69		
Total	1,462,822.69		

Other explanation:

Nil

## 76. Income tax expenses

### (1) Income tax expenses

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current period incurred	Prior period incurred
Current income tax expense	1,720,082.71	19,647.32
Deferred income tax expense	-82,627.15	
Total	1,637,455.56	19,647.32

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

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current period incurred
Total profit	7,574,515.52
Income tax measured by statutory/applicable tax rate	1,893,628.88
The impact of applying different tax rates to subsidiaries	-74,493.76
Impact of additional deductions of R&D	-99,052.41
Effect of recognized temporary differences on the difference between current tax rate and recognized deferred tax rate	-82,627.15
Income tax expenses	1,637,455.56

Other explanation:

Nil

## 77. Other comprehensive income

Refer to the Note

## 78. Items of cash flow statement

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

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current period incurred	Prior period incurred
Interest, rent, utilities, etc.	1,149,209.40	1,033,396.18
Deposits and guarantees received	60,222.00	
Government subsidy and individual tax handling fee refund	2,217.90	153,395.80
Other	12,116,466.37	7,542,755.24
Total	13,328,115.67	8,729,547.22

Explanation on other cash received in relation to operation activities:

Nil



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

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current period incurred	Prior period incurred
Deposits, security deposits and compensation payment paid		7,988,000.00
Payment of period expenses, operation expenses and co-benefit obligations	4,947,274.36	2,872,432.88
Judicial freeze	402,449.98	2,220,591.19
Total	5,349,724.34	13,081,024.07

Explanation on other cash paid in relation to operation activities:

Nil

**(3) Other cash received from investment activities**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current period incurred	Prior period incurred
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Explanation on other cash received from investment activities:

Nil

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

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current period incurred	Prior period incurred
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Explanation on cash paid related with investment activities

Nil

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

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current period incurred	Prior period incurred
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Explanation on other cash received in relation to financing activities:

Nil

**(6) Other cash paid related with financing activities**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current period incurred	Prior period incurred
Lease payment		245,979.70
Total		245,979.70

Explanation on other cash paid related with financing activities:

Nil

## 79. Supplementary information to cash flow statement

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

Unit: RMB/CNY

Supplementary information	Current amount	Amount of the previous period
1. Net profit adjusted to cash flow of operation activities:		
Net profit	5,937,059.96	-1,223,139.70
Add: Assets impairment provision	-328,289.79	42,610.48
Depreciation of fixed assets, consumption of oil assets and depreciation of productive biology assets	101,255.23	199,046.71
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	173,936.71	235,664.04
Amortization of intangible assets		
Amortization of long-term expenses to be apportioned		
Loss from disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets (gain is listed with "-")		
Losses on scrapping of fixed assets (gain is listed with "-")	12,298.94	
Gain/loss of fair value changes (gain is listed with "-")		
Financial expenses (gain is listed with "-")	-58,330.95	
Investment loss (gain is listed with "-")		
Decrease of deferred income tax asset (increase is listed with "-")		
Increase of deferred income tax liability (decrease is listed with "-")		
Decrease of inventory (increase is listed with "-")	-142,168,042.14	-15,512,470.01
Decrease of operating receivable accounts (increase is listed with "-")	101,511,254.79	3,653,478.72
Increase of operating payable accounts (decrease is listed with "-")	-388,000.06	5,545,924.43
Other	-157,516.35	-2,220,591.19
Net cash flow arising from operating activities	-35,364,373.66	-9,279,476.52
2. Material investment and financing not involved in cash flow		
Conversion of debt into capital		
Switching Company bonds due within one year		
Financing lease of fixed assets		
3. Net change of cash and cash equivalents:		
Balance of cash at period end	15,558,495.69	23,684,542.07
Less: Balance of cash equivalent at year-begin	50,922,869.35	33,246,957.92
Add: Balance at year-end of cash equivalents		
Less: Balance at year-begin of cash equivalents		

Net increase of cash and cash equivalent	-35,364,373.66	-9,562,415.85
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**(2) Net cash paid for obtaining subsidiary in the Period**

Unit: RMB/CNY

	Amount
Including:	
Including:	
Including:	

Other explanation:

Nil

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

Unit: RMB/CNY

	Amount
Including:	
Including:	
Including:	

Other explanation:

Nil

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

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
I. Cash	15,558,495.69	50,922,869.35
Including:Cash on hand	37,275.25	33,531.25
Bank deposit available for payment at any time	15,521,220.44	50,889,338.10
III. Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the period -end	15,558,495.69	50,922,869.35

Other explanation:

Nil

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

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

## 81. Assets with ownership or use right restricted

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending book value	Restriction reasons
Monetary fund	4,179,071.81	In monetary funds, there has 4,179,071.81 yuan bank deposit was judicially frozen due to the litigation with Shenzhen Jianzhi Industrial Development Co., Ltd concerned
Total	4,179,071.81	

Other explanation:

Nil

## 82. Foreign currency monetary items

### (1) Foreign currency monetary items

Unit: RMB/CNY

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

Other explanation:

Nil

### (2) Explanation on foreign operational entity, including as for the major foreign operational entity, disclosed main operation place, book-keeping currency and basis for selection; if the book-keeping currency changed, explain reasons

Applicable Not applicable

## 83. Hedging

Disclosed hedging items and relevant hedging instrument based on hedging's category, disclosed qualitative and quantitative

information for the arbitrage risks:

Nil

## 84. Government subsidy

### (1) Government subsidy

Unit: RMB/CNY

Category	Amount	Item	Amount reckoned into current gains/losses
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### (2) Government subsidy rebate

Applicable Not applicable

Other explanation:

Nil

## 85. Other

Nil

## VIII. Changes of consolidation scope

### 1. Enterprise combined under different control

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

Unit: RMB/CNY

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

Nil

#### (2) Combination cost and goodwill

Unit: RMB/CNY

Consolidation cost	
--Cash	
--Fair value of non-cash assets	
--Fair value of debts issued or assumed	
--Fair value of equity securities issued	
-- Fair value of contingent consideration	

--Fair value of the equity prior to the purchasing date	
--Other	
Total combination cost	
Less: shares of fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	
The amount by which the goodwill/cost of consolidation is less than the share of fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	

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

Nil

Main reasons for large goodwill resulted:

Nil

Other explanation:

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

Unit: RMB/CNY

	Fair value on purchasing date	Book value on purchasing date
Assets:		
Monetary fund		
Account receivable		
Inventory		
Fix assets		
Intangible assets		
Liability:		
Loan		
Account payable		
Deferred income tax liabilities		
Net assets		
Less: Minority interests		
Net assets acquired		

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

Nil

Contingent liability of the acquiree bear during combination:

Nil

Other explanation:

Nil

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

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

Yes No

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

Nil

**(6) Other explanation:**

Nil

**2. Enterprise combine under the same control**

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

Unit: RMB/CNY

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

Other explanation:

Nil

**(2) Combination cost**

Unit: RMB/CNY

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

Explanation on contingent consideration and its changes:

Nil

Other explanation:

Nil

**(3) Book value of the assets and liability of the combined party on combination date**

Unit: RMB/CNY

	Consolidation date	End of last period
Assets:		
Monetary fund		
Account receivable		
Inventory		
Fix assets		
Intangible assets		
Liability:		
Loan		
Account payable		
Net assets		
Less: Minority interests		
Net assets acquired		

Contingent liability of the combined party bear during combination:

Nil

Other explanation:

Nil

**3. Counter purchase**

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

Nil

**4. Subsidiary disposal**

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

Yes No

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

Yes No



## 5. Other reasons for consolidation range changed

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

Nil

## 6. Other

Nil

## IX. Equity in other entity

### 1. Equity in subsidiary

#### (1) Constitute of enterprise group

Subsidiary	Main operation place	Registered place	Business nature	Share-holding ratio		Acquired way
				Directly	Indirectly	
Shenzhen Emmelle Industrial Co., Ltd.	Shenzhen	Shenzhen	Distribution of bicycles and spare parts	70.00%		Investment
Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd	Shenzhen	Shenzhen	Manufacturing and sales of Jewelry, diamonds and gold	89.20%		Investment
Shenzhen Emmelle Cloud Technology Co., Ltd.	Shenzhen	Shenzhen	Sales of software and information technology service		49.00%	Investment

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

Nil

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

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

Controlling basis for the structuring entity included in consolidated range:

Nil

Basis on determining to be an agent or consignor:

Nil

Other explanation:

Nil

(2) Important non-wholly-owned subsidiary

Unit: RMB/CNY

Subsidiary	Share-holding ratio of minority	Gains/losses attributable to minority in the Period	Dividend announced to distribute for minority in the Period	Ending equity of minority
Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd	10.80%	967,919.89		15,149,847.54

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

Nil

Other explanation:

Nil

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

Unit: RMB/CNY

Subsidiary	Ending balance						Opening balance					
	Current assets	Non-current assets	Total assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Total liabilities	Current assets	Non-current assets	Total assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Total liabilities
Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd	208,223,539.54	253,424.49	208,476,964.03	89,402,926.14		89,402,926.14	43,904,659.26	153,797.14	44,058,456.40	4,649,218.79		4,649,218.79

Unit: RMB/CNY

Subsidiary	Current period incurred				Prior period incurred			
	Operation revenue	Net profit	Total comprehensive income	Cash flow from operation activity	Operation revenue	Net profit	Total comprehensive income	Cash flow from operation activity
Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd	264,533,146.97	4,664,800.28	4,664,800.28	-73,691,104.35	93,257,753.50	766,245.45	766,245.45	-6,051,799.06

Other explanation:

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Nil

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

Nil

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

Nil

Other explanation:

Nil

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

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

Nil

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

Unit: RMB/CNY

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

Other explanation:

Nil

## 3. Equity in joint venture and associated enterprise

### (1) Important joint venture or associated enterprise

Joint venture or associated enterprise	Main operation place	Registered place	Business nature	Share-holding ratio		Accounting treatment
				Directly	Indirectly	

Share-holding ratio or shares enjoyed different from voting right ratio:

Nil

Basis of the voting rights with 20% below but with major influence, or without major influence but with over 20% (20% included) voting rights hold:

Nil

**(2) Main financial information of the important joint venture**

Unit: RMB/CNY

	Ending balance/Current period incurred	Opening balance/Prior period incurred
Current assets		
Including: cash and cash equivalent		
Non-current assets		
Total assets		
Current liabilities		
Non-current liabilities		
Total liabilities		
Minority interests		
Shareholders' equity attributable to the parent company		
Share of net assets calculated by shareholding ratio		
Adjustment items		
--Goodwill		
--Unrealized profit of internal trading		
--Other		
Book value of equity investment in joint venture		
Fair value of the equity investment of joint ventures with public offers concerned		
Operation revenue		
Finance expenses		
Income tax expenses		
Net profit		
Net profit of discontinuing operation		
Other comprehensive income		
Total comprehensive income		
Dividends received from joint venture in the year		

Other explanation:

Nil

**(3) Main financial information of the important associated enterprise**

Unit: RMB/CNY

	Ending balance/Current period incurred	Opening balance/Prior period incurred
Current assets		
Non-current assets		
Total assets		
Current liabilities		
Non-current liabilities		
Total liabilities		
Minority interests		
Equity attributable to shareholder of parent company		
Share of net assets measured by shareholding		
Adjustment		
--Goodwill		
--Unrealized profit of internal trading		
--Other		
Book value of equity investment in associated enterprise		
Fair value of the equity investment of associated enterprise with public offers concerned		
Operation revenue		
Net profit		
Net profit of discontinuing operation		
Other comprehensive income		
Total comprehensive income		
Dividends received from associated enterprise in the year		

Other explanation:

Nil

**(4) Financial summary for un-important joint venture or associated enterprise**

Unit: RMB/CNY

	Ending balance/Current period incurred	Opening balance/Prior period incurred
Joint venture:		
Total numbers measured by shareholding ratio		
Associated enterprise:		
Total numbers measured by shareholding ratio		

Other explanation:

Nil

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(5) Assets transfer ability has major restriction from joint venture or associated enterprise

Nil

(6) Excess losses from joint venture or associated enterprise

Unit: RMB/CNY

Joint venture or associated enterprise	Cumulative un-confirmed losses	Un-confirmed losses not recognized in the Period (or net profit enjoyed in the Period)	Cumulative un-confirmed losses at period-end
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Other explanation:

Nil

(7) Un-confirmed commitment with investment concerned with joint venture

Nil

(8) Contingent liability with investment concerned with joint venture or associated enterprise

Nil

#### 4. Co-runs operation

Name	Main operation place	Registered place	Business nature	Share-holding ratio/share enjoyed	
				Directly	Indirectly

Share-holding ratio or shares enjoyed different from voting right ratio:

Nil

If the co-runs entity is the separate entity, basis of the co-runs classification

Nil

Other explanation:

Nil

#### 5. Equity in structuring entity that excluding in the consolidated financial statement

Relevant explanation

Nil

#### 6. Other

Nil

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## X. Risks Related to Financial Instruments

Nil

## XI. Disclosure of fair value

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

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending fair value			
	First-order	Second-order	Third-order	Total
I. Sustaining measured by fair value	--	--	--	--
II. Non-sustaining measured by fair value	--	--	--	--

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

Nil

### 3. Valuation technique and qualitative and quantitative information on major parameters for the fair value measure sustaining and non-persistent on second-order

Nil

### 4. Valuation technique and qualitative and quantitative information on major parameters for the fair value measure sustaining and non-persistent on third-order

Nil

### 5. Adjustment information and sensitivity analysis of unobservable parameters for the fair value measure sustaining and non-persistent on third-order

Nil

### 6. Sustaining items measured by fair value, as for the conversion between at all levels, reasons for conversion and policy for conversion time point

Nil

### 7. Changes of valuation technique in the Period

Nil

### 8. Financial assets and liability not measured by fair value

Nil

## 9. Other

Nil

## XII. Related party and related transactions

### 1. Parent company

Parent company	Registered place	Business nature	Registered capital	Share-holding ratio on the enterprise for parent company	Voting right ratio on the enterprise
Wansheng Industrial Holdings (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd	Shenzhen	General business: investment in establishment of industrial (specific items are separately declared)	500 million Yuan	20.00%	20.00%

Explanation on parent company of the enterprise

Nil

Ultimate controller of the Company: Wang sheng hong.

Other explanation:

Nil

### 2. Subsidiary of the Enterprise

Found more in Note VIII-1

### 3. Associated enterprise and joint venture

Found more in Note

Other associated enterprise and joint venture that have related transaction with the Company in the Period or occurred in previous period

Joint venture or associated enterprise	Relationship with the Company
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Other explanation:

Nil

### 4. Other related party

Other related party	Relationship with the Company
Shenzhen Zuankinson Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd	Shareholder of the subsidiary Xinsen Jewelry
Fuzhou Rongrun Jewelry Co., Ltd.	The enterprise under the effective control of Chen Xuejin, wifu of Chen Junrong, the shareholder of Shenzhen Zuankinson Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd.



Fuzhou Zuankinson Jewelry Co., Ltd.	100% equity held by Shenzhen Zuankinson Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd.
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Other explanation:

Nil

## 5. Related transaction

### (1) Goods purchasing, labor service providing and receiving

Goods purchasing/labor service receiving

Unit: RMB/CNY

Related party	Transaction content	Current period incurred	Approved transaction amount	Whether more than the transaction amount	Prior period incurred
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Goods sold/labor service providing

Unit: RMB/CNY

Related party	Transaction content	Current period incurred	Prior period incurred
Fuzhou Rongrun Jewelry Co., Ltd.	Sales of goods	53,899,331.99	32,161,964.71
Fuzhou Zuankinson Jewelry Co., Ltd.	Sales of goods	49,772,997.49	

Explanation on goods purchasing, labor service providing and receiving

Nil

### (2) Related trusteeship/contract and delegated administration/outsourcing

Trusteeship/contract

Unit: RMB/CNY

Client/contract-out party	Entrusting party/contractor	Assets type	Starting date	Maturity date	Yield pricing basis	Income from trusteeship/contract
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Explanation on related trusteeship/contract

Nil

Delegated administration/outsourcing

Unit: RMB/CNY

Client/contract-out party	Entrusting party/contractor	Assets type	Starting date	Maturity date	Pricing basis of trustee fee/outsourcing fee	Trustee fee/outsourcing fee recognized in the Period
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Explanation on related administration/outsourcing

Nil

### (3) Related lease

As a lessor for the Company:

Unit: RMB/CNY

Lessee	Assets type	Lease income recognized in the Period	Lease income recognized in prior Period
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As a lessee for the Company:

Unit: RMB/CNY

Lessor	Assets type	rental cost for short-term leases and low-value assets leases with simplified processing (if applicable)		Variable lease payment not included in the measurement of leasing liability (if applicable)		Rental paid		Interest expenses assumed on lease liability		Right-of-use assets increased	
		Current period incurred	Prior period incurred	Current period incurred	Prior period incurred	Current period incurred	Prior period incurred	Current period incurred	Prior period incurred	Current period incurred	Prior period incurred

Explanation on related lease

Nil

### (4) Related guarantee

As a guarantor for the Company

Unit: RMB/CNY

Secured party	Amount guarantee	Starting date	Due date	Guarantee completed (Y/N)
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As a secured party for the Company

Unit: RMB/CNY

Guarantor	Amount guarantee	Starting date	Due date	Guarantee completed (Y/N)
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Explanation on related guarantee

Nil

### (5) Borrowed funds of related party

Unit: RMB/CNY

Related party	Borrowed funds	Starting date	Due date	Note
Borrowing				
Lending				

## (6) Assets transfer and debt restructuring of related party

Unit: RMB/CNY

Related party	Transaction content	Current period incurred	Prior period incurred
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## (7) Remuneration of key manager

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current period incurred	Prior period incurred
Remuneration of key manager	703,586.71	769,418.63

## (8) Other related transactions

Nil

## 6. Receivable/payable items of related parties

### (1) Receivable item

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Related party	Ending balance		Opening balance	
		Book balance	Bad debt provision	Book balance	Bad debt provision
Account receivable	Fuzhou Rongrun Jewelry Co., Ltd.	28,325,616.77		44,987,445.10	
Account receivable	Fuzhou Zuankinson Jewelry Co., Ltd.	23,737,828.86		19,085,600.00	

### (2) Payable item

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Related party	Ending book balance	Opening book balance
Other account payable	Shenzhen Guosheng Energy Investment Development Co., Ltd.	6,500,000.00	6,500,000.00

## 7. Commitments of related party

Nil

## 8. Other

Nil

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### **XIII. Share-based payment**

#### **1. General share-based payment**

Applicable Not applicable

#### **2. Share-based payment settled by equity**

Applicable Not applicable

#### **3. Share-based payment settled by cash**

Applicable Not applicable

#### **4. Revised and termination on share-based payment**

Nil

#### **5. Other**

Nil

### **XIV. Commitment or contingency**

#### **1. Important commitments**

Important commitments in balance sheet date

Nil

#### **2. Contingency**

##### **(1) Contingency on balance sheet date**

Nil

##### **(2) For the important contingency not necessary to disclosed by the Company, explained reasons**

The Company has no important contingency that need to disclosed

#### **3. Other**

Nil

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## **XV. Events after balance sheet date**

### **1. Important non-adjustment items**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Content	Impact on financial status and operation results	Reasons on un-able to estimated the impact number
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### **2. Profit distribution**

### **3. Sales return**

Nil

### **4. Other events after balance sheet date**

Nil

## **XVI. Other important events**

### **1. Previous accounting errors collection**

#### **(1) Retrospective restatement**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Correction content	Treatment procedures	Impact items of statement during a comparison	Cumulative impacted number
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#### **(2) Prospective application**

Correction content	Approval procedures	Reasons for prospective application adopted
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### **2. Debt restructuring**

Nil

### **3. Assets replacement**

#### **(1) Non-monetary assets change**

Nil

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**(2) Other assets replacement**

Nil

**4. Pension plan**

Nil

**5. Discontinued operations**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Revenue	Expenses	Total profit	Income tax expenses	Net profit	Discontinued operations profit attributable to owners of parent company

Other explanation:

Nil

**6. Segment**

**(1) Recognition basis and accounting policy for reportable segment**

Nil

**(2) Financial information for reportable segment**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item		Offset between segments	Total

**(3) The Company has no reportable segments, or unable to disclose total assets and total liability for reportable segments, explain reasons**

Nil

**(4) Other explanation:**

Nil

**7. Major transaction and events makes influence on investor's decision**

Nil

## 8. Other

Nil

## XVII. Principle notes of financial statements of parent company

### 1. Account receivable

#### (1) Category of account receivable

Unit: RMB/CNY

Category	Ending balance					Opening balance				
	Book balance		Bad debt provision		Book value	Book balance		Bad debt provision		Book value
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Accrual ratio		Amount	Ratio	Amount	Accrual ratio	
Account receivable with bad debt provision accrued by single basis	19,743,095.32	96.40%	15,469,402.18	78.35%	4,273,693.14	19,829,097.29	8.63%	15,489,402.18	78.11%	4,339,695.11
Including:										
Accounts with single significant amount and with bad debts provision accrued individually	15,780,156.69	78.44%	12,624,125.35	80.00%	3,156,031.34	15,780,156.69	6.87%	12,624,125.35	80.00%	3,156,031.34
Accounts with single minor amount but with bad debts provision accrued individually	3,962,938.63	19.70%	2,845,276.83	71.80%	1,117,661.80	4,048,940.60	1.76%	2,865,276.83	70.77%	1,183,663.77
Account	373,517.	1.86%	1,120.55	0.30%	372,396.	210,053.	91.37%	630,160.	0.30%	209,423.

receivable with bad debt provision accrual by portfolio	00				45	360.30		08		200.22
Including:										
Account receivable withdrawal bad debt provision by group of credit risk characteristics (Aging analysis method)	373,517.00	1.86%	1,120.55	0.30%	372,396.45	210,053,360.30	91.37%	630,160.08	0.30%	209,423,200.22
Total	20,116,612.32	100.00%	15,470,522.73	76.90%	4,646,089.59	229,882,457.59	100.00%	16,119,562.26	7.01%	213,762,895.33

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

Unit: RMB/CNY

Name of the Company	Ending balance			
	Book balance	Bad debt provision	Accrual ratio	Reason for accrual
Guangshui Jiaxu Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	15,780,156.69	12,624,125.35	80.00%	Note: the enterprise has stopped production and is expected to be difficult to recover, the Company has filed a lawsuit against the enterprise
Total	15,780,156.69	12,624,125.35		

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

Unit: RMB/CNY

Name of the Company	Ending balance			
	Book balance	Bad debt provision	Accrual ratio	Reason for accrual
Suzhou Jiaxin Economic Trade Co., Ltd.	888,757.00	888,757.00	100.00%	No bad debt accrual between the related parties during the combination term
Shenzhen Emmelle Industrial Co., Ltd.	867,189.91	0.00	0.00%	Expected to be difficult in collection
Dongguan Daxiang New Energy Co., Ltd.	656,734.00	656,734.00	100.00%	Expected to be difficult in collection



Suzhou Daming Vehicle Industry Co., Ltd.	649,688.00	519,750.40	80.00%	Expected to be difficult in collection
Guangdong Xinlingjia New Energy Co., Ltd.	348,136.00	348,136.00	100.00%	Expected to be difficult in collection
Hubei Topsdun Eletronic Tech. Co., Ltd.	241,068.58	120,534.29	50.00%	Expected to be difficult in collection
Tianjin Huiju Electric Vehicle Co., Ltd.	116,840.14	116,840.14	100.00%	Expected to be difficult in collection
Other	194,525.00	194,525.00	100.00%	Expected to be difficult in collection
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,962,938.63</b>	<b>2,845,276.83</b>		

Bad debt provision accrual on portfolio:Accounts receivable with provision for bad debts by aging analysis method

Unit: RMB/CNY

Name of the Company	Ending balance		
	Book balance	Bad debt provision	Accrual ratio
Within one year(one year included)	373,517.00	1,120.55	0.30%
<b>Total</b>	<b>373,517.00</b>	<b>1,120.55</b>	

Explanation on portfolio basis:

Nil

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

Applicable Not applicable

Disclosure by ageing

Unit: RMB/CNY

Account age	Ending balance
Within one year(one year included)	6,670,146.72
1-2 years	11,003,540.60
2-3 years	1,115,247.00
Over 3 years	1,327,678.00
3-4 years	979,542.00
4-5 years	348,136.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,116,612.32</b>

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

Accrual of bad debt provision in the period:

Unit: RMB/CNY

Category	Opening balance	Current changes				Ending balance
		Accrual	Collected or reversal	Write off	Other	
Accrual of bad debt provision	16,119,562.26		649,039.53			15,470,522.73

for account receivable in the Period						
Total	16,119,562.26		649,039.53			15,470,522.73

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

Unit: RMB/CNY

Enterprise	Amount collected or reversal	Collection way
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Nil

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

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Amount written off
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Including important account receivables write-off:

Unit: RMB/CNY

Enterprise	Nature	Amount written off	Causes	Procedure	Amount cause by related transactions or not (Y/N)
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Explanation on account receivable write-off:

Nil

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

Unit: RMB/CNY

Enterprise	Ending balance of accounts receivable	Proportion of total closing balance of accounts receivable	Ending balance of bad bet provision
Guangshui Jiaxu Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	15,780,156.69	78.44%	12,624,125.35
Suzhou Jiaxin Economic Trade Co., Ltd.	888,757.00	4.42%	888,757.00
Shenzhen Emmelle Industrial Co., Ltd.	867,189.91	4.31%	0.00
Dongguan Daxiang New Energy Co., Ltd.	656,734.00	3.26%	656,734.00
Suzhou Daming Vehicle Industry Co., Ltd.	649,688.00	3.23%	519,750.40
Total	18,842,525.60	93.66%	

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

Nil

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

Nil

Other explanation:

Nil

**2. Other account receivable**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
Other account receivable	67,555,513.92	209,606.79
Total	67,555,513.92	209,606.79

**(1) Interest receivable**

**1) Category of interest receivable**

Unit: RMB/CNY

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

Unit: RMB/CNY

Borrower	Ending balance	Overdue time	Overdue reason	Impairment (Y/N) and judgment basis
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Other explanation:

Nil

**3) Accrual of bad debt provision**

Applicable Not applicable

**(2) Dividend receivable**

**1) Category of dividend receivable**

Unit: RMB/CNY

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

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item (or the invested entity)	Ending balance	Account age	Causes of failure for collection	Impairment (Y/N) and judgment basis
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### 3) Accrual of bad debt provision

Applicable Not applicable

Other explanation:

Nil

### (3) Other account receivable

#### 1) Other account receivable by nature of payment

Unit: RMB/CNY

Nature	Ending book balance	Opening book balance
Current account	67,300,000.00	0.00
Other	225,758.27	119,576.50
Reserve fund	30,524.50	20,198.00
Payment for equipment	11,400.00	11,400.00
Deposit or margin	500.00	70,963.00
Total	67,568,182.77	222,137.50

#### 2) Accrual of bad debt provision

Unit: RMB/CNY

Bad debt provision	Phase I	Phase II	Phase II	Total
	Expected credit losses over next 12 months	Expected credit losses for the entire duration (without credit impairment occurred)	Expected credit losses for the entire duration (with credit impairment occurred)	
Balance on January 1, 2023	12,530.71			12,530.71
January 1, 2023 balance in the current period				
Accrual in the Period	138.14			138.14
Balance on June 30, 2023	12,668.85			12,668.85

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

Applicable Not applicable

Disclosure by ageing

Unit: RMB/CNY

Account age	Ending balance
Within one year(one year included)	67,416,708.27
1-2 years	139,574.50
Over 3 years	11,900.00
Over 5 years	11,900.00
Total	67,568,182.77

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

Accrual of bad debt provision in the period:

Unit: RMB/CNY

Category	Opening balance	Current changes				Ending balance
		Accrual	Collected or reversal	Write off	Other	
Other account receivable Bad debt provision-Phase I	12,530.71	138.14				12,668.85
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,530.71</b>	<b>138.14</b>				<b>12,668.85</b>

Nil

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

Unit: RMB/CNY

Enterprise	Amount switch-back or collection	Collection way

Nil

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

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Amount written off

Including important other account receivables write-off:

Unit: RMB/CNY

Enterprise	Nature of other account receivable	Amount written off	Causes	Procedure	Amount cause by related transactions or not (Y/N)

Other explanation on account receivable write-off:

Nil

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

Unit: RMB/CNY

Enterprise	Nature	Ending balance	Account age	Proportion in total other account receivables at period-end	Ending balance of bad bet provision
Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd	Current account of subsidiary	67,300,000.00	Within one year	99.60%	0.00
Other	Deposit or margin	225,758.27	1-2 years	0.33%	677.28
Huang Zeqi	Reserve fund	19,998.00	Within one year	0.03%	59.99

Shenzhen Hongkang Instrument Tech. Co., Ltd	Payment for equipment	11,400.00	Over 5 years	0.03%	11,400.00
Yi Wenzhi	Deposit or margin	10,000.00	1-2 years	0.01%	30.00
Total		67,567,156.27		100.00%	12,167.27

**6) Account receivable with government subsidy involved**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Enterprise	Government subsidy	Ending balance	Ending account age	Time, amount and basis of amount collection estimated
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Nil

**7) Other account receivable derecognized due to financial assets transfer**

Nil

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

Nil

Other explanation:

Nil

**3. Long-term equity investment**

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Ending balance			Opening balance		
	Book balance	Impairment provision	Book value	Book balance	Impairment provision	Book value
Investment in subsidiary	94,960,379.73		94,960,379.73	19,960,379.73		19,960,379.73
Total	94,960,379.73		94,960,379.73	19,960,379.73		19,960,379.73

**(1) Investment in subsidiary**

Unit: RMB/CNY

The invested entity	Opening balance(Book value)	Changes in the period (+, -)				Ending balance(Book value)	Ending balance of impairment provision
		Additional investment	Capital reduction	Accrual of impairment provision	Other		
Shenzhen Emmelle Industrial Co., Ltd.	10,379.73					10,379.73	

Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd	19,950,000.00	75,000,000.00				94,950,000.00	
Total	19,960,379.73	75,000,000.00				94,960,379.73	

## (2) Investment for associates and joint venture

Unit: RMB/CNY

Funded enterprise	Opening balance (Book value)	Changes in the period (+, -)								Ending balance (Book value)	Ending balance of impairment provision
		Additio nal investm ent	Capital reducti on	Investm ent gains recogni zed under equity	Other compre hensive income adjustm ent	Other equity change	Cash dividen d or profit announ ced to issued	Accrual of impair ment provisi on	Other		
I. Joint venture											
II. Associated enterprise											

## (3) Other explanation:

Nil

## 4. Operation revenue and operation cost

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current period incurred		Prior period incurred	
	Revenue	Cost	Revenue	Cost
Main business	24,987,989.13	22,297,957.34	4,826,647.58	4,774,119.38
Other business	1,214,376.83	1,119,937.21	1,169,585.77	1,136,928.56
Total	26,202,365.96	23,417,894.55	5,996,233.35	5,911,047.94

Revenue:

Unit: RMB/CNY

Contract type	1# Division	2# Division	Total
Product type	26,202,365.96		26,202,365.96
Including:			
Gold jewelry	25,046,397.95		25,046,397.95
Lithium battery and other	1,155,968.01		1,155,968.01
Classification by business area			
Including:			
Market or customer type			
Including:			

Contract type				
Including:				
Classification by time of goods transfer				
Including:				
Classification by contract duration				
Including:				
Classification by sales channel				
Including:				
Total	26,202,365.96			26,202,365.96

Information relating to performance obligation:

Nil

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

The amount of income corresponding to the performance obligations that have been signed at the end of this reporting period but have not yet been fulfilled or have not done with fulfillment is 0.00 yuan, among them, yuan of revenue is expected to be recognized in YEAR, yuan of revenue is expected to be recognized in YEAR, and yuan of revenue is expected to be recognized in YEAR.

Other explanation:

Nil

## 5. Investment income

Unit: RMB/CNY

Item	Current period incurred	Prior period incurred
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## 6. Other

Nil

## XVIII. Supplementary Information

### 1. Current non-recurring gains/losses

Applicable Not applicable

Unit: RMB/CNY



Item	Amount	Note
Government subsidy reckoned into current gains/losses (except for those with normal operation business concerned, and conform to the national policies & regulations and are continuously enjoyed at a fixed or quantitative basis according to certain standards)	2,092.35	
Switch-back of provision of impairment of account receivable which are treated with separate depreciation test	33,620.00	
Other non-operation revenue and expenditure except for the aforementioned items	-209,671.88	
Less: Impact on income tax	-43,647.46	
Amount of impact of minority interests	756.37	
Total	-131,068.44	--

Details of other gains/losses items that meets the definition of non-recurring gains/losses:

Applicable Not applicable

There are no other gains/losses items that meet the definition of non-recurring gains/losses in the Company.

Explain the items defined as recurring profit (gain)/loss according to the lists of extraordinary profit (gain)/loss in *Q&A*

*Announcement No.1 on Information Disclosure for Companies Offering Their Securities to the Public --- Extraordinary Profit/loss*

Applicable Not applicable

## 2. ROE and EPS

Profits during report period	Weighted average ROE	Earnings per share	
		Basic EPS(RMB/Share)	Diluted EPS(RMB/Share)
Net profits belong to common stock stockholders of the Company	1.66%	0.0071	0.0071
Net profits belong to common stock stockholders of the Company after deducting nonrecurring gains and losses	1.71%	0.0072	0.0072

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

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

Applicable Not applicable

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

Applicable Not applicable

**(3) Explain accounting difference over the accounting rules in and out of China; as for the difference adjustment for data audited by foreign auditing organ, noted the name of such foreign organ**

Nil

**4. Other**

Nil

**Board of Directors of  
Shenzhen China Bicycle Company (Holdings) Limited  
25 August 2023**