



ANHUI GUJING DISTILLERY COMPANY LIMITED

SEMI-ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT 2017

August 2017

I. Auditor's Report

Whether the semi-annual report has been audited?

Yes No

The semi-annual report of the Company has not been audited.

II. Financial Statements

The unit of the financial statements attached: RMB

1. Consolidated Balance Sheet

Prepared by Anhui Gujing Distillery Company Limited

June 30, 2017

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Current assets:		
Monetary funds	688,690,424.44	532,909,026.07
Settlement reserve		
Interbank lendings		
Financial assets at fair value through profit/loss	101,573.76	429,190.68
Derivative financial assets		
Notes receivable	1,182,682,094.60	534,386,586.59
Accounts receivable	14,701,820.59	12,287,262.88
Accounts paid in advance	76,821,426.20	74,784,221.59
Premiums receivable		
Reinsurance premiums receivable		
Receivable reinsurance contract reserve		
Interest receivable	8,363,178.08	2,843,178.08
Dividends receivable		
Other accounts receivable	14,673,103.80	10,765,397.03
Financial assets purchased under agreements to resell		
Inventories	1,846,271,997.98	1,786,433,036.50
Assets held for sale		
Non-current assets due within one year		

Other current assets	1,605,443,182.91	1,750,278,829.24
Total current assets	5,437,748,802.36	4,705,116,728.66
Non-current assets:		
Loans and advances to customers		
Available-for-sale financial assets	498,964,610.81	404,029,552.27
Held-to-maturity investments		
Long-term accounts receivable		
Long-term equity investments		
Investment property	8,160,298.60	8,402,944.74
Fixed assets	1,785,781,644.39	1,865,691,585.06
Construction in progress	77,471,004.70	71,771,324.26
Engineering materials		
Disposal of fixed assets		
Productive living assets		
Oil-gas assets		
Intangible assets	694,861,087.12	700,684,529.08
R&D expenses		
Goodwill	478,283,495.29	478,283,495.29
Long-term deferred expense	77,934,606.11	93,588,397.35
Deferred income tax assets	224,774,690.99	107,654,597.15
Other non-current assets	314,785,612.34	300,982,000.00
Total non-current assets	4,161,017,050.35	4,031,088,425.20
Total assets	9,598,765,852.71	8,736,205,153.86
Current liabilities:		
Short-term borrowings		
Borrowings from the Central Bank		
Money deposits accepted and inter-bank deposits		
Interbank borrowings		
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit/loss		
Derivative financial liabilities		
Notes payable	13,128,583.00	11,298,583.00
Accounts payable	496,426,124.62	340,972,366.21
Accounts received in advance	735,440,901.02	623,990,614.91

Financial assets sold for repurchase		
Fees and commissions payable		
Payroll payable	228,782,300.86	288,027,136.09
Taxes payable	322,159,779.82	486,959,651.85
Interest payable		
Dividends payable		
Other accounts payable	1,059,628,766.11	641,472,271.53
Reinsurance premiums payable		
Insurance contract reserve		
Payables for acting trading of securities		
Payables for acting underwriting of securities		
Liabilities held for sale		
Non-current liabilities due within one year		
Other current liabilities	398,585,802.29	241,487,812.54
Total current liabilities	3,254,152,257.72	2,634,208,436.13
Non-current liabilities:		
Long-term borrowings		
Bonds payable		
Of which: Preference shares		
Perpetual bonds		
Long-term accounts payable		
Long-term payroll payable		
Special payables		
Provisions		
Deferred income	43,254,768.06	43,978,795.45
Deferred income tax liabilities	110,569,452.31	117,287,002.52
Other non-current liabilities		
Total non-current liabilities	153,824,220.37	161,265,797.97
Total liabilities	3,407,976,478.09	2,795,474,234.10
Owners' equity:		
Share capital	503,600,000.00	503,600,000.00
Other equity instruments		

Of which: Preference shares		
Perpetual bonds		
Capital reserve	1,295,405,592.25	1,295,405,592.25
Less: Treasury shares		
Other comprehensive income	16,248,005.87	36,144,477.95
Special reserve		
Surplus reserve	256,902,260.27	256,902,260.27
Provisions for general risks		
Retained earnings	3,749,798,945.14	3,503,069,053.49
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	5,821,954,803.53	5,595,121,383.96
Minority interests	368,834,571.09	345,609,535.80
Total owners' equity	6,190,789,374.62	5,940,730,919.76
Total liabilities and owners' equity	9,598,765,852.71	8,736,205,153.86

Legal representative: Liang Jinhui

Person-in-charge of the accounting work: Ye Changqing

Chief of the accounting division: Zhu Jiafeng

2. Balance Sheet of the Company

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Current assets:		
Monetary funds	528,305,431.80	225,792,686.26
Financial assets at fair value through profit/loss	101,573.76	429,190.68
Derivative financial assets		
Notes receivable	1,125,205,190.32	449,016,169.03
Accounts receivable	4,832,609.01	6,377,346.00
Accounts paid in advance	26,996,010.91	11,815,064.19
Interest receivable		
Dividends receivable		
Other accounts receivable	107,964,845.62	105,514,906.34
Inventories	1,619,239,408.03	1,549,397,565.11
Assets held for sale		
Non-current assets due within one		

year		
Other current assets	1,529,472,614.54	1,750,000,000.00
Total current assets	4,942,117,683.99	4,098,342,927.61
Non-current assets:		
Available-for-sale financial assets	498,446,610.81	403,547,952.27
Held-to-maturity investments		
Long-term accounts receivable		
Long-term equity investments	1,155,089,408.32	1,155,089,408.32
Investment property	29,928,735.32	30,846,736.84
Fixed assets	1,316,145,605.30	1,375,089,823.91
Construction in progress	66,999,423.58	68,022,146.66
Engineering materials		
Disposal of fixed assets		
Productive living assets		
Oil-gas assets		
Intangible assets	184,585,242.77	186,370,081.28
R&D expenses		
Goodwill		
Long-term deferred expense	74,967,676.17	92,695,064.02
Deferred income tax assets	36,778,706.50	36,366,330.90
Other non-current assets	13,094,812.34	982,000.00
Total non-current assets	3,376,036,221.11	3,349,009,544.20
Total assets	8,318,153,905.10	7,447,352,471.81
Current liabilities:		
Short-term borrowings		
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit/loss		
Derivative financial liabilities		
Notes payable	28,583.00	28,583.00
Accounts payable	443,272,755.49	307,649,868.02
Accounts received in advance	1,896,379,847.78	1,003,521,896.65
Payroll payable	68,388,606.08	90,742,908.53
Taxes payable	133,731,895.75	320,037,309.94
Interest payable		
Dividends payable		

Other accounts payable	285,105,712.08	282,570,379.80
Liabilities held for sale		
Non-current liabilities due within one year		
Other current liabilities	41,291,780.61	37,589,367.67
Total current liabilities	2,868,199,180.79	2,042,140,313.61
Non-current liabilities:		
Long-term borrowings		
Bonds payable		
Of which: Preference shares		
Perpetual bonds		
Long-term payables		
Long-term payroll payable		
Special payables		
Provisions		
Deferred income	42,121,087.21	42,745,851.74
Deferred income tax liabilities	9,297,654.96	15,385,289.84
Other non-current liabilities		
Total non-current liabilities	51,418,742.17	58,131,141.58
Total liabilities	2,919,617,922.96	2,100,271,455.19
Owners' equity:		
Share capital	503,600,000.00	503,600,000.00
Other equity instruments		
Of which: Preference shares		
Perpetual bonds		
Capital reserve	1,247,162,107.35	1,247,162,107.35
Less: Treasury shares		
Other comprehensive income	17,391,783.56	37,315,555.64
Special reserve		
Surplus reserve	251,800,000.00	251,800,000.00
Retained earnings	3,378,582,091.23	3,307,203,353.63
Total owners' equity	5,398,535,982.14	5,347,081,016.62
Total liabilities and owners' equity	8,318,153,905.10	7,447,352,471.81

3. Consolidated Income Statement

Unit: RMB

Item	January-June 2017	January-June 2016
1. Operating revenues	3,670,127,764.59	3,045,034,706.73
Including: Sales income	3,670,127,764.59	3,045,034,706.73
Interest income		
Premium income		
Fee and commission income		
2. Operating costs	3,012,871,713.47	2,512,805,683.52
Including: Cost of sales	913,179,198.91	780,394,434.66
Interest expenses		
Fee and commission expenses		
Surrenders		
Net claims paid		
Net amount provided as insurance contract reserve		
Expenditure on policy dividends		
Reinsurance premium		
Taxes and surtaxes	606,131,354.51	471,239,184.35
Selling expenses	1,249,688,761.13	1,013,923,133.24
Administrative expenses	263,421,695.43	257,077,455.72
Finance costs	-17,264,642.65	-9,764,161.14
Asset impairment loss	-2,284,653.86	-64,363.31
Add: Profit on fair value changes (“-” means loss)	-119,656.35	2,080,010.18
Investment income (“-” means loss)	81,017,484.47	44,324,855.36
Including: Share of profit/loss of associates and joint ventures		
Exchange gains (“-” means loss)		
Other gains		
3. Operating profit (“-” means loss)	738,153,879.24	578,633,888.75
Add: Non-operating income	39,166,602.83	8,139,697.17
Including: Profit on disposal of non-current assets	487,886.67	5,477.22

Less: Non-operating expense	2,189,022.01	5,088,602.48
Including: Loss on disposal of non-current assets	1,193,100.98	4,324,035.29
4. Total profit (“-” means loss)	775,131,460.06	581,684,983.44
Less: Corporate income tax	203,016,533.12	144,981,768.68
5. Net profit (“-” means loss)	572,114,926.94	436,703,214.76
Net profit attributable to owners of the Company	548,889,891.65	431,055,462.62
Minority interests’ income	23,225,035.29	5,647,752.14
6. Other comprehensive income net of tax	-19,896,472.08	-18,119,909.34
Other comprehensive income net of tax attributable to owners of the Company	-19,896,472.08	-18,119,909.34
6.1 Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified into profit/loss		
6.1.1 Changes in net liabilities or assets with a defined benefit plan upon re-measurement		
6.1.2 Share of other comprehensive income of investees that cannot be reclassified into profit/loss under the equity method		
6.2 Other comprehensive income to be subsequently reclassified into profit/loss	-19,896,472.08	-18,119,909.34
6.2.1 Share of other comprehensive income of investees that will be reclassified into profit/loss under the equity method		
6.2.2 Profit/loss on fair value changes of available-for-sale financial assets	-19,896,472.08	-18,119,909.34
6.2.3 Profit/loss on reclassifying held-to-maturity investments into available-for-sale financial assets		
6.2.4 Effective profit/loss on cash flow hedges		
6.2.5 Currency translation differences		

6.2.6 Other		
Other comprehensive income net of tax attributable to minority interests		
7. Total comprehensive income	552,218,454.86	418,583,305.42
Attributable to owners of the Company	528,993,419.57	412,935,553.28
Attributable to minority interests	23,225,035.29	5,647,752.14
8. Earnings per share		
8.1 Basic earnings per share	1.09	0.86
8.2 Diluted earnings per share	1.09	0.86

Legal representative: Liang Jinhui

Person-in-charge of the accounting work: Ye Changqing

Chief of the accounting division: Zhu Jiafeng

4. Income Statement of the Company

Unit: RMB

Item	January-June 2017	January-June 2016
1. Operating revenues	2,032,050,832.48	1,738,703,915.32
Less: Operating costs	808,157,556.90	766,632,166.44
Taxes and surtaxes	521,153,270.11	438,712,029.21
Selling expenses	119,601,430.10	106,464,016.98
Administrative expenses	180,104,417.79	185,132,665.41
Finance costs	-8,358,356.49	-8,383,165.64
Asset impairment loss	-1,943,865.48	-170,676.54
Add: profit on fair value changes ("-" means loss)	-119,656.35	2,038,778.28
Investment income ("-" means loss)	74,940,152.97	43,379,375.36
Including: Share of profit/loss of associates and joint ventures		
Other gains		
2. Operating profit ("-" means loss)	488,156,876.17	295,735,033.10
Add: Non-operating income	23,115,601.27	8,735,915.53
Including: Profit on disposal of non-current assets	117,524.82	0.00
Less: Non-operating expense	798,234.93	4,318,076.25
Including: Loss on disposal of	47,678.15	4,318,076.25

non-current assets		
3. Total profit (“-” means loss)	510,474,242.51	300,152,872.38
Less: Corporate income tax	136,935,504.91	74,329,610.21
4. Net profit (“-” means loss)	373,538,737.60	225,823,262.17
5. Other comprehensive income net of tax	-19,923,772.08	-17,718,890.00
5.1 Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified into profit and loss		
5.1.1 Changes in net liabilities or assets with a defined benefit plan upon re-measurement		
5.1.2 Share of other comprehensive income of investees that cannot be reclassified into profit/loss under the equity method		
5.2 Other comprehensive income to be subsequently reclassified into profit/loss	-19,923,772.08	-17,718,890.00
5.2.1 Share of other comprehensive income of investees that will be reclassified into profit/loss under the equity method		
5.2.2 Profit/loss on fair value changes of available-for-sale financial assets	-19,923,772.08	-17,718,890.00
5.2.3 Profit/loss on reclassifying held-to-maturity investments into available-for-sale financial assets		
5.2.4 Effective profit/loss on cash flow hedges		
5.2.5 Currency translation differences		
5.2.6 Other		
6. Total comprehensive income	353,614,965.52	208,104,372.17
7. Earnings per share		
7.1 Basic earnings per share	0.74	0.450
7.2 Diluted earnings per share	0.74	0.450

5. Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

Unit: RMB

Item	January-June 2017	January-June 2016
1. Cash flows associated with operating activities:		
Cash received from sale of commodities and rendering of service	3,555,497,838.84	2,839,999,383.84
Net increase in money deposits from customers and interbank placements		
Net increase in loans from the Central Bank		
Net increase in funds borrowed from other financial institutions		
Cash received from premium of original insurance contracts		
Net cash received from reinsurance business		
Net increase in deposits of policy holders and investment fund		
Net increase in disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit/loss		
Interest, fees and commissions received		
Net increase in interbank borrowings		
Net increase in funds in repurchase business		
Tax refunds received	14,260,319.10	368,270.62
Cash generated by other operating activities	163,681,861.39	274,445,609.43
Subtotal of cash generated by operating activities	3,733,440,019.33	3,114,813,263.89
Cash paid for goods and services	519,208,246.66	517,398,554.95
Net increase in loans and advances to customers		
Net increase in funds deposited in the Central Bank and interbank placements		
Cash paid for claims of original insurance contracts		
Interest, fees and commissions paid		

Cash paid as policy dividends		
Cash paid to and for employees	664,176,293.14	540,282,959.39
Taxes paid	1,695,407,866.03	1,174,821,006.32
Cash used in other operating activities	429,282,389.42	556,198,130.24
Subtotal of cash used in operating activities	3,308,074,795.25	2,788,700,650.90
Net cash generated by operating activities	425,365,224.08	326,112,612.99
2. Cash flows associated with investing activities:		
Cash received from retraction of investments	2,122,314,171.98	2,233,652,050.58
Cash received as investment income	79,384,831.47	44,324,855.36
Net cash received from disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets	412,563.04	500,379.86
Net cash received from disposal of subsidiaries or other business units		
Cash generated by other investing activities	1,646,000.00	0.00
Subtotal of cash generated by investing activities	2,203,757,566.49	2,278,477,285.80
Cash paid to acquire fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets	74,306,031.33	75,351,512.67
Cash paid for investment	2,096,875,360.87	1,632,621,071.61
Net increase in pledged loans		
Net cash paid to acquire subsidiaries and other business units	0.00	795,770,032.45
Cash used in other investing activities		
Subtotal of cash used in investing activities	2,171,181,392.20	2,503,742,616.73
Net cash generated by investing activities	32,576,174.29	-225,265,330.93
3. Cash flows associated with financing activities:		
Cash received from capital contributions		
Including: Cash received from		

minority shareholder investments by subsidiaries		
Cash received as borrowings		
Cash received from issuance of bonds		
Cash generated by other financing activities		
Subtotal of cash generated by financing activities		
Repayment of borrowings		
Cash paid for interest expenses and distribution of dividends or profit	302,160,000.00	50,360,000.00
Including: dividends or profit paid by subsidiaries to minority interests		
Cash used in other financing activities		
Sub-total of cash used in financing activities	302,160,000.00	50,360,000.00
Net cash generated by financing activities	-302,160,000.00	-50,360,000.00
4. Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		
5. Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	155,781,398.37	50,487,282.06
Add: Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents	527,849,026.07	1,040,373,733.07
6. Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents	683,630,424.44	1,090,861,015.13

6. Cash Flow Statement of the Company

Unit: RMB

Item	January-June 2017	January-June 2016
1. Cash flows associated with operating activities:		
Cash received from sale of commodities and rendering of service	2,364,605,355.19	1,644,591,743.75
Tax refunds received	13,013,817.25	0.00
Cash generated by other operating activities	79,147,317.52	220,264,244.15
Subtotal of cash generated by	2,456,766,489.96	1,864,855,987.90

operating activities		
Cash paid for goods and services	451,629,264.08	433,945,983.66
Cash paid to and for employees	280,790,376.47	261,484,424.76
Taxes paid	1,125,948,368.08	785,049,481.14
Cash used in other operating activities	114,239,605.20	230,121,472.77
Subtotal of cash used in operating activities	1,972,607,613.83	1,710,601,362.33
Net cash generated by operating activities	484,158,876.13	154,254,625.57
2. Cash flows associated with investing activities:		
Cash received from retraction of investments	2,069,314,171.98	2,233,318,095.80
Cash received as investment income	78,831,554.77	43,379,375.36
Net cash received from disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets	0.00	409,000.00
Net cash received from disposal of subsidiaries or other business units		
Cash generated by other investing activities	1,646,000.00	0.00
Subtotal of cash generated by investing activities	2,149,791,726.75	2,277,106,471.16
Cash paid to acquire fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets	59,402,496.47	68,357,442.76
Cash paid for investment	1,969,875,360.87	2,418,298,049.74
Net cash paid to acquire subsidiaries and other business units		
Cash used in other investing activities		
Subtotal of cash used in investing activities	2,029,277,857.34	2,486,655,492.50
Net cash generated by investing activities	120,513,869.41	-209,549,021.34
3. Cash flows associated with financing activities:		
Cash received from capital contributions		
Cash received as borrowings		

Cash received from issuance of bonds		
Cash generated by other financing activities		
Subtotal of cash generated by financing activities		
Repayment of borrowings		
Cash paid for interest expenses and distribution of dividends or profit	302,160,000.00	50,360,000.00
Cash used in other financing activities		
Sub-total of cash used in financing activities	302,160,000.00	50,360,000.00
Net cash generated by financing activities	-302,160,000.00	-50,360,000.00
4. Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		
5. Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	302,512,745.54	-105,654,395.77
Add: Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents	225,792,686.26	548,650,832.84
6. Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents	528,305,431.80	442,996,437.07

7. Consolidated Statement of Changes in Owners' Equity

January-June 2017

Unit: RMB

Item	January-June 2017												
	Equity attributable to owners of the Company											Minority interests	Total owners' equity
	Share capital	Other equity instruments			Capital reserve	Less: Treasury shares	Other comprehensive income	Special reserve	Surplus reserve	General risk reserve	Retained earnings		
	Preference shares	Perpetual bonds	Other										
1. Balance at the end of the prior year	503,600,000.00				1,295,405,592.25		36,144,477.95		256,902,260.27		3,503,069,053.49	345,609,535.80	5,940,730,919.76
Add: Changes in accounting policies													
Correction of errors in prior periods													
Business mergers under the same control													
Other													
2. Balance at the beginning of the	503,600,000.00				1,295,405,592.25		36,144,477.95		256,902,260.27		3,503,069,053.49	345,609,535.80	5,940,730,919.76

(or share capital)													
from surplus reserve													
3.4.3 Surplus reserve for making up loss													
3.4.4 Other													
3.5 Special reserve													
3.5.1 Withdrawn for the period													
3.5.2 Used in the period													
3.6 Other													
4. Closing balance	503,600,000.00				1,295,405,592.25		16,248,005.87		256,902,260.27		3,749,798,945.14	368,834,571.09	6,190,789,374.62

January-June 2016

Unit: RMB

Item	January-June 2016												
	Equity attributable to owners of the Company											Minority interests	Total owners' equity
	Share capital	Other equity instruments			Capital reserve	Less: Treasury shares	Other comprehensive income	Special reserve	Surplus reserve	General risk reserve	Retained earnings		
	Preference shares	Perpetual bonds	Other										

1. Balance at the end of the prior year	503,600,000.00			1,294,938,493.19	54,481,886.51	256,902,260.27	2,723,798,990.11		4,833,721,630.08
Add: Changes in accounting policies									
Correction of errors in prior periods									
Business mergers under the same control									
Other									
2. Balance at the beginning of the year	503,600,000.00			1,294,938,493.19	54,481,886.51	256,902,260.27	2,723,798,990.11		4,833,721,630.08
3. Increase/decrease in the period (“-” means decrease)				467,099.06	-18,337,408.56		779,270,063.38	345,609,535.80	1,107,009,289.68
3.1 Total comprehensive income					-18,337,408.56		829,630,063.38	20,688,034.14	831,980,688.96
3.2 Capital increased and									

Withdrawn for the period													
3.5.2 Used in the period													
3.6 Other				467,099.06								324,921,501.66	325,388,600.72
4. Closing balance	503,600,000.00			1,295,405,592.25		36,144,477.95		256,902,260.27		3,503,069,053.49	345,609,535.80	5,940,730,919.76	

8. Statement of Changes in Owners' Equity of the Company

January-June 2017

Unit: RMB

Item	January-June 2017										
	Share capital	Other equity instruments			Capital reserve	Less: Treasury shares	Other comprehensive income	Special reserve	Surplus reserve	Retained earnings	Total owners' equity
		Preference shares	Perpetual bonds	Other							
1. Balance at the end of the prior year	503,600,000.00				1,247,162,107.35		37,315,555.64		251,800,000.00	3,307,203,353.63	5,347,081,016.62
Add: Changes in accounting policies											
Correction of errors in prior periods											
Other											
2. Balance at the	503,600,000.00				1,247,162,107.35		37,315,555.64		251,800,000.00	3,307,203,353.63	5,347,081,016.62

beginning of the year											
3. Increase/ decrease in the period (“-” means decrease)											
3.1 Total comprehensive income											
3.2 Capital increased and reduced by owners											
3.2.1 Ordinary shares increased by shareholders											
3.2.2 Capital increased by holders of other equity instruments											
3.2.3 Amounts of share-based payments charged to owners’ equity											
3.2.4 Other											
3.3 Profit distribution											
3.3.1 Appropriation to surplus reserve											
3.3.2 Appropriation to owners (or shareholders)											
3.3.3 Other											
3.4 Internal											

carry-forward of owners' equity											
3.4.1 New increase of capital (or share capital) from capital reserve											
3.4.2 New increase of capital (or share capital) from surplus reserve											
3.4.3 Surplus reserve for making up loss											
3.4.4 Other											
3.5 Special reserve											
3.5.1 Withdrawn for the period											
3.5.2 Used in the period											
3.6 Other											
4. Closing balance	503,600,000.00				1,247,162,107.35		17,391,783.56		251,800,000.00	3,378,582,091.23	5,398,535,982.14

January-June 2016

Unit: RMB

Item	January-June 2016									
	Share capital	Other equity instruments	Capital reserve	Less:	Other	Special	Surplus reserve	Retained	Total owners'	

		Preference shares	Perpetual bonds	Other		Treasury shares	comprehensive income	reserve		earnings	equity
1. Balance at the end of the prior year	503,600,000.00				1,247,162,107.35		54,481,886.51		251,800,000.00	2,587,051,422.29	4,644,095,416.15
Add: Changes in accounting policies											
Correction of errors in prior periods											
Other											
2. Balance at the beginning of the year	503,600,000.00				1,247,162,107.35		54,481,886.51		251,800,000.00	2,587,051,422.29	4,644,095,416.15
3. Increase/ decrease in the period (“-” means decrease)							-17,166,330.87			720,151,931.34	702,985,600.47
3.1 Total comprehensive income							-17,166,330.87			770,511,931.34	753,345,600.47
3.2 Capital increased and reduced by owners											
3.2.1 Ordinary shares increased by shareholders											
3.2.2 Capital increased by holders of other equity instruments											
3.2.3 Amounts of share-based payments											

charged to owners' equity												
3.2.4 Other												
3.3 Profit distribution										-50,360,000.00	-50,360,000.00	
3.3.1 Appropriation to surplus reserve												
3.3.2 Appropriation to owners (or shareholders)										-50,360,000.00	-50,360,000.00	
3.3.3 Other												
3.4 Internal carry-forward of owners' equity												
3.4.1 New increase of capital (or share capital) from capital reserve												
3.4.2 New increase of capital (or share capital) from surplus reserve												
3.4.3 Surplus reserve for making up loss												
3.4.4 Other												
3.5 Special reserve												

3.5.1 Withdrawn for the period										
3.5.2 Used in the period										
3.6 Other										
4. Closing balance	503,600,000.00			1,247,162,107.35		37,315,555.64		251,800,000.00	3,307,203,353.63	5,347,081,016.62

Anhui Gujing Distillery Company Limited
Notes to Semi-Annual Financial Statements 2017
(Currency Unit Is RMB Unless Otherwise Stated)

I. Company history

Authorized by document WGZGZ (1996) No.053 of Anhui Administrative Bureau of State-owned Property, Anhui Gujing Distillery Company Limited (“the Company”) was established as a limited liability company with net assets of RMB377,167,700 and state-owned shares of 155,000,000 shares and considered Anhui Gujing Company as the only promoter. The registration place was Bozhou Anhui China. The Company was established on March 5, 1996 by document of WZM (1996) No.42 of Anhui People’s Government. The Company set up plenary session on May 28, 1996 and registered in Anhui on May 30, 1996 with business license of 14897271-1.

The Company has been issued 60,000,000 domestic listed foreign shares (“B” shares) in June 1996 and 20,000,000 ordinary shares (“A shares) on September 1996, ordinary shares are listed in national and par value is RMB1.00 per share. Those A shares and B shares are listed in Shenzhen Stock exchange.

Headquarter of the Company is located in Gujing Bozhou Anhui. The Company and its subsidiaries (the Company) specialize in producing and selling white spirit.

Registered capitals of the Company were RMB235,000,000 with stocks of 235,000,000, of which 155,000,000 shares were issued in China, B shares of 60,000,000 shares and A shares of 20,000,000 shares. The book value of the stocks of the Company was of RMB1 Yuan per share.

On May 29, 2006, a shareholder meeting was held to discuss and approval a program of equity division of A share, the program was implement in June 2006. After implementation, all shares are outstanding share, which include 147,000,000 shares with restrict condition on disposal, represent 62.55% of total equity, and 88,000,000 shares without restrict condition on disposal, represent 37.45% of total equity.

The Company issued <Announcement of release restriction shares by Anhui Gujing Distillery Company Limited> on June 27, 2007, 11,750,000 outstanding shares with restrict condition on disposal are listed in stock market on June 29, 2007. Up to that day, outstanding shares with restrict condition on disposal are 135,250,000, representing 57.55% of total equity, the share without restrict condition are 99,750,000, representing 42.45% of total equity.

The Company issued <Announcement of release restriction shares by Anhui Gujing Distillery Company Limited> on July 17, 2008, 11,750,000 outstanding shares with restrict condition on disposal are listed in stock market on July 18, 2008. Up to that day, outstanding shares with restrict condition on disposal are 123,500,000, representing 52.55% of total equity, the share without restrict condition are 111,500,000, representing 47.45% of total equity.

The Company issued <Announcement of release restriction shares by Anhui Gujing Distillery Company Limited> on July 24, 2009, 123,500,000 outstanding shares with restrict condition on disposal are listed in stock market on July 29, 2009. Up to that day, the Company’s all shares are all tradable.

As approved by the CSRC Document Zheng-Jian-Xu-Ke [2011] No. 943, the Company privately offered 16,800,000 ordinary shares (A-shares) to special investors on July 15, 2011, with a par value of RMB1 and the price of RMB75.00 per share, raising RMB1,260,000,000.00 in total, the net amount of raised funds stood at RMB1,227,499,450.27 after deducting RMB32,500,549.73 of various issuance expenses. Certified Public Accountants verified the raised capital upon its arrival and issued the Capital Verification Report Reanda-Yan-Zi [2011] No. 1065. After private issuance, the share capital of the Company increased to RMB251.8 million.

Pursuant to the decision of annual shareholders meeting in 2012, the Company that considered 251,800,000 shares as base number on December 31, 2013 transferred capital reserve into share capital at a rate of “10 shares for per 10 shares” accounting for 251,800,000 shares and implemented in the year of 2012. Upon the transference, the registered capitals increased to RMB503,600,000.

In April 2016, the company entered a strategic cooperation agreement with Wuhan Tianlong Yellow Crane Tower Co., Ltd., creating a new age for cooperation related to Chinese famous spirit. As the only Chinese famous spirit in Hubei Province, it features unique mellow taste, elegant appearance and tempting smell. Moreover, Yellow Crane Tower White Spirit won the Golden Prize respectively in 1984 and 1989 National White Spirit Appraisal Competition as one of the business card representing Hubei Province’s economy. At present, the company has established three major bases in Wuhan, Xianning and Suizhou, of which, Xianning Base has integrated modernism, ecologism and high technology as a new spirit-making base, known as “the most beautiful chateau in China”. In 2016, Yellow Crane Tower Spirit won “2015 Top 10 Star Product in Hubei Province”.

By June 30, 2017, the Company issued 503,600,000 shares.

The company is registered at Gujing Town, Bozhou City, Anhui Province.

The approved business of the Company including procurement of grain (operating with business license), manufacture of distilled spirits, wine distilling facilities, packaging material, bottles, alcohol, grease (limited to byproducts from wine manufacture), and research and development of high-tech, biotechnology development, agricultural and sideline products deep processing, as well as sale of self-manufacturing products.

The Company and the final parent company is Anhui Gujing Company Co., Ltd in China.

Financial statement of the Company will be released on August 25, 2017 by the Board of Directors.

On June 30, 2017, there were 23 subsidiaries included in the consolidation scope. Please refer to Note 8 “Rights and Interests in other Entities” for details. At the end of this period, 2 subsidiary was added into the consolidation scope when compared to that at the beginning. Please refer to Note 7 “Change of the Consolidation Scope” for details.

II. Basis for the preparation of financial statements

1. Basis for the preparation

With the going-concern assumption as the basis and based on transactions and other events that actually occurred, the Company prepared financial statements in accordance with the ASBE-Basic Standard (No. 33 issued decreed

by Ministry of Finance and No. 76 revised decreed by Ministry of Finance), the 41 specific standards of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises issued by Ministry of Finance of the PRC on 15 Feb 2006 and revised thereafter, Application Guidance of Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises, Interpretation of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises and other regulations(hereinafter referred to as “the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises”, “China Accounting Standards” or “CAS”), Rules for Preparation Convention of Disclosure of Public Offering Companies No.15 – General Regulations for Financial Reporting (revised in 2014) by China Securities Regulatory Commission.

In line with relevant rules of ASBE, financial accounting of the Company is based on accrual system. Except financial instruments and instrument real estate, the financial statement is calculated on the basis of history costs. Available-for-sale non-current assets are calculated by the lower one of fair value deducting estimated costs and original costs meeting the standard of available-for-sale. If assets confront impairment, it shall be withdrawn provision for impairment in line with relevant stipulations.

1. Continuous operation

The management of the Company executed the assessment on the continuation ability and had not discovered any event or situation caused significant suspicion on the continuation ability. Thus, the financial statements compiled based on the hypothesis of the continuation.

III. Declaration of compliance with the enterprise accounting standards

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Enterprise Accounting Standards to present truly and completely the financial position of the Company on June 30, 2016, operating results, cash flow from January to June in 2017 and other relevant information. The financial statement of the Company met the relevant disclosure requirements of financial statement and notes of “Compiling stipulations of public information disclosure No.15---general rules of financial statement” (revised in 2014).

IV. Main accounting policies and accounting estimates

The company and various subsidiaries are mainly specialized in manufacturing and selling white spirit. According to the actual production & operation and related ASBE provisions, this company and various subsidiaries have formulated some specific accounting policies and estimations related to various transactions and matters including revenue recognition. Please refer to Note IV. 23 “Revenues” for details. For any description of major accounting judgment and estimations made by the company’s management, please refer to Note IV. 28 “Major Accounting Judgment and Estimations” for details.

1. Accounting year

Accounting year is divided to annual term and medium term. Accounting medium refers to reporting period shorter than a complete accounting period. The Company employs a period of calendar days from 1 Jan. to 31 Dec. each year as accounting year.

2. Operating cycle

Normal operating cycle refers to the period from the Company purchases the assets for processing to realize the cash or cash equivalents. The Company regards 12 months as an operating cycle and regards which as the partition criterion of the mobility of the assets and liabilities.

3. Bookkeeping base currency

Renminbi is the dominant currency used in the economic circumstances where the Company and its domestic subsidiaries are involved. Therefore, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries use Renminbi as their bookkeeping base currency. And the Company adopted Renminbi as the bookkeeping base currency when preparing the financial statements for the reporting period.

4. Accounting treatment methods for business combinations under the same control and those not under the same control

The term “business combinations” refers to a transaction or event bringing together two or more separate enterprises into one reporting entity. Business combinations are classified into the business combinations under the same control and the business combinations not under the same control.

(1) Accounting treatment of the business combination that is under the same control

A business combination involving enterprises under common control is a business combination in which all of the combining enterprises are ultimately controlled by the same party or parties both before and after the business combination, and that control is not transitory. The assets and liabilities obtained are measured at the carrying amounts as recorded by the enterprise being combined at the combination date. The difference between the carrying amount of the net assets obtained and the carrying amount of consideration paid for the combination (or the total face value of shares issued) is adjusted to share premium in the capital reserve. If the balance of share premium is insufficient, any excess is adjusted to retained earnings. Other direct expenses occur when the Company conducting business combinations is recognized in current profit and loss. The combination date is the date on which one combining enterprise effectively obtains control of the other combining enterprises.

Those assets and liabilities obtained by the Company during the business combination should be recognized in the carrying value of the equity of the merged party on the merger date. The difference between the carrying amount of the net assets obtained and carrying amount of the merger consideration (or total par value of issued shares) paid shall be adjusted to capital reserve. If the capital reserve is not sufficient to absorb the difference, any excess shall be adjusted against retained earnings.

Direct costs of a business combination shall be reckoned into current gains and losses.

(2) Accounting treatment of the business combination that is not under the same control

A business combination involving entities not under common control is a business combination in which all of the combining entities are not ultimately controlled by the same party or parties both before and after the business combination. In business combination not under the same control, acquirer refers to party obtaining control of

other combining corporations in the date of acquisition and acquiree refers to corporation participating in combination. Date of acquire refers to the date the acquirer actually obtaining control of the acquiree.

As for combination not under the same control, costs of combination includes assets that acquirers occur in the date of combination in order to obtain control of acquirees, loans, fair value of issued equity securities, intermediary costs such as audit, legal services and evaluation consultation, and other administrative fees occurred in the reporting period. As for trading costs that acquirers as combination consideration issue equity securities or debt securities, it shall be reckoned into initial accounts of equity securities or debt securities. As for business combination realized by several exchanges and trades, in the combined financial statement of the Company, the Company shall recalculate the stock right obtained by acquirees before the date of acquisition in line with fair value of the stock right in the date of acquisition. When the Company acts as the combination party, the cost of a business combination paid by the acquirer is the aggregate of the fair value at the acquisition date of assets given (including share equity of the acquiree held before the combination date), liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity securities issued by the acquirer. Any excess of the cost of a business combination over the acquirer's interest in the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets is recognized as goodwill, while any excess of the acquirer's interest in the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets over the cost of a business combination is recognized in profit or loss. The cost of equity securities or liability securities as on combination consideration offering is recognized in initial recording capital on equity securities or liability securities. Other direct expenses occur when the Company conducting business combinations is recognized in current profit and loss. The difference between the fair value and the carrying amount of the assets given is recognized in profit or loss. The Company, at the acquisition date, recognized the acquiree's identifiable asset, liabilities and contingent liabilities at their fair value at that date. The acquisition date is the date on which the acquirer effectively obtains control of the acquiree.

As for deductible temporary difference of acquirers obtained by acquirers which can't be confirmed due to failure of meeting the confirmation requirements of deferred income tax assets, if there is newly information proving the existence of relevant situation in the date of acquisition in a year after the acquisition date and financial benefits of deductible temporary difference of acquirers in the date of acquisition are estimated to be realized, deferred income tax assets shall be confirmed. At the same time, goodwill shall be decreased. If goodwill is insufficient, the difference shall be reckoned into current gains and losses; except the above circumstance, reliable deferred income tax assets relevant to the Company shall be reckoned into current gains and losses.

For a business combination not involving enterprise under common control, which achieved in stages that involves multiple exchange transactions, according to "The notice of the Ministry of Finance on the issuance of Accounting Standards Interpretation No. 5" (CaiKuai [2012] No. 19) on the "package deal" criterion (see Note IV. 5 (2)), to judge the multiple exchange transactions whether they are the "package deal". If it belongs to the "package deal" in reference to the preceding paragraphs of this section and the Notes described in Note IV. 13

“long-term investment” accounting treatment, if it does not belong to the “package deal” to distinguish the individual financial statements and the consolidated financial statements related to the accounting treatment:

In the individual financial statements, the sum of the book value and new investment cost of the Company holds in the acquiree before the acquiring date shall be considered as initial cost of the investment. Other related comprehensive gains in relation to the equity interests that the Company holds in the acquiree before the acquiring date shall be treated on the same basis as the acquiree directly disposes the related assets or liabilities when disposing the investment (that is, except for the corresponding share in the changes in the net liabilities or assets with a defined benefit plan measured at the equity method arising from the acquiree’s re-measurement, the others shall be transferred into current investment gains).

In the Company’s consolidated financial statements, as for the equity interests that the Company holds in the acquiree before the acquiring date, they shall be re-measured according to their fair values at the acquiring date; the positive difference between their fair values and carrying amounts shall be recorded into the investment gains for the period including the acquiring date. Other related comprehensive gains in relation to the equity interests that the Company holds in the acquiree before the acquiring date shall be treated on the same basis as the acquiree directly disposes the related assets or liabilities when disposing the investment (that is, except for the corresponding share in the changes in the net liabilities or assets with a defined benefit plan measured at the equity method arising from the acquiree’s re-measurement, the others shall be transferred into current investment gains on the acquiring date).

5. Methods for preparing consolidated financial statements

(1) Principle for determining the consolidation scope

The consolidation scope for financial statements is determined on the basis of control. The term “control” is the power of the Company upon an investee, with which it can take part in relevant activities of the investee to obtain variable returns and is able to influence the amount of returns. The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries. A subsidiary is an enterprise or entity controlled by the Company.

The Company would reassess it if the involved relevant factors of above control definitions changed, which was caused by changes of relevant facts and situations.

(2) Methods for preparing the consolidated financial statements

The Company begins to include subsidiaries into consolidation scope from the date obtaining net assets of subsidiaries and actual control of production and operation and terminates to include subsidiaries into consolidation scope from the date losing actual control of subsidiaries. As for the disposal of subsidiaries, operating results and cash flow are included in consolidated income statement and consolidated statement of cash flow before the date of the disposal; as for current disposal of subsidiaries, opening balance of the consolidated balance sheet shall not be adjusted. As for subsidiaries increased in the combination not under the same control,

operating results and cash flow after the date of the acquisition are included in consolidated income statement and consolidated statement of cash flow, in addition, opening balance of the consolidated balance sheet shall not be adjusted. As for subsidiaries increased in the combination under the same control and combined parties under acquisition, operating results and cash flow from the beginning of combination to the date of combination are included in consolidated income statement and consolidated statement of cash flow, in addition, opening balance of the consolidated balance sheet shall be adjusted.

Where a subsidiary was acquired during the reporting period, through a business combination involving entities under common control, the financial statements of the subsidiary are included in the consolidated financial statements as if the combination had occurred at the date that common control was established. Therefore the opening balances and the comparative figures of the consolidated financial statements are restated. In the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, the subsidiary's assets, liabilities and results of operations are included in the consolidated balance sheet based on their carrying amounts; while results of operations are included in the consolidated income statement, from the date that common control was established.

All the significant inter-company balances, trading and unrealized profits shall be offset when preparing the consolidated financial statement.

If current loss shoulder by minority shareholders of a subsidy over the proportion enjoyed by minority shareholders in a subsidy at owners' equity at period-begin, its balance still offset minority shareholders' equity.

When the accounting period or accounting policies of a subsidiary are different from those of the Company, the Company makes necessary adjustments to the financial statements of the subsidiary based on the Company's own accounting period or accounting policies. Intra-Company balances and transactions, and any unrealized profit or loss arising from intra-Company transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealized losses resulting from intra-Company transactions are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

When losing control right of subsidiaries because of the disposal of stock right investment or other reasons, the Company shall recalculate residual stock right in accordance to the fair value in the date of losing control right. As for remaining equity investment after disposal, the Company will re-account it according to the fair value at the date the control was lost. Any profit or loss occurred shall be recorded into the investment income during the period of losing control right. Then follow-up measurement of remaining equity shall be arranged in line with "No. 2—Long-term Equity Investment" or "No. 22—Affirmation and Calculation of Financial Instrument". More details please refer to Note IV, 13 "Long-term Equity Investment" or Note IV, 9 "Financial Instrument".

The company through multiple transactions step deals with disposal of the subsidiary's equity investment until the loss of control; need to distinguish between equity until the disposal of a subsidiary's loss of control over whether the transaction is package deal. Terms of the transaction disposition of equity investment in a subsidiary, subject to the following conditions and the economic impact of one or more of cases, usually indicates that several transactions should be accounted for as a package deal: ① these transactions are considered simultaneously, or in

the case of mutual influence made, ② these transactions as a whole in order to achieve a complete business results; ③ the occurrence of a transaction depends on occurs at least one other transaction ; ④ a transaction look alone is not economical, but when considered together with other transaction is economical. If they do not belong to the package deal, each of them separately, as the case of a transaction in accordance with “without losing control over the disposal of a subsidiary part of long-term equity investments” (see Note IV. 13. (2) ④)) and “due to the disposal of certain equity investments or other reasons lost control of a subsidiary of the original” (see previous paragraph) principles applicable accounting treatment. Until the disposal of the equity investment loss of control of a subsidiary of the transactions belonging to the package deal, the transaction will be used as a disposal of a subsidiary and the loss of control of the transaction. However, before losing control of the price of each disposal entitled to share in the net assets of the subsidiary's investment corresponding to the difference between the disposals, recognized in the consolidated financial statements as other comprehensive income, loss of control over the transferred together with the loss of control or loss in the period.

6. Classification of joint arrangements and accounting treatment of joint operations

A joint arrangement refers to an arrangement jointly controlled by two participants or above. The Company classifies joint arrangements into joint operations and joint ventures according to its rights and duties in the joint arrangements. A joint operation refers to a joint arrangement where the Company enjoys assets and has to bear liabilities related to the arrangement. A joint venture refers to a joint arrangement where the Company is only entitled to the net assets of the arrangement.

The Company's investments in joint ventures are measured at the equity method according to the accounting policies mentioned in Note IV. 13 (2) ② “Long-term equity investments measured at the equity method”.

For a joint operation, the Company, as a joint operator, recognizes the assets and liabilities that it holds and bears in the joint operation, and recognizes the jointly-held assets and jointly-borne liabilities according to the Company's stake in the joint operation; recognizes the income from sale of the Company's share in the output of the joint operation; recognizes the income from sale of the joint operation's outputs according to the Company's stake in it; and recognizes the expense solely incurred to the Company and the expense incurred to the joint operation according to the Company's stake in it.

When the Company, as a joint operator, transfers or sells assets (the assets not constituting business, the same below) to the joint operation, or purchases assets from the joint operation, before the assets are sold to a third party, the Company only recognizes the share of the other joint operators in the gains and losses arising from the sale. Where impairment occurs to the assets as prescribed in <The Accounting Standard No. 8 for Business Enterprises—Asset Impairment>, the Company shall fully recognizes the loss for a transfer or sale of assets to a joint operation; and shall recognize the loss according to its stake in the joint operation for a purchase of assets from the joint operation.

7. Recognition standard for cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents of the Company include cash on hand, ready usable deposits and investments having short holding term (normally will be due within three months from the day of purchase), with strong liquidity and easy to be exchanged into certain amount of cash that can be measured reliably and have low risks of change.

8. Foreign currency businesses and translation of foreign currency financial statements

(1) Accounting treatments for translation of foreign currency transactions

The foreign currency transactions are recorded, on initial recognition in the functional currency, by applying [the spot exchange rate on the date of the transaction / an exchange rate that approximates the actual spot exchange rate on the date of transaction]. The exchange of foreign currency and transactions related to the foreign exchange are translated at the spot exchange rate.

(2) Accounting treatments for translation of foreign currency monetary items and non-monetary items

At the balance sheet date, foreign currency monetary items are translated using the spot exchange rate at the balance sheet date. All the exchange differences thus resulted are taken to profit or loss, except for ① those relating to foreign currency borrowings specifically for construction and acquisition of qualifying assets, which are capitalized in accordance with the principle of capitalization of borrowing costs, ② hedging accounting, the exchange difference related to hedging instruments for the purpose of net overseas operating investment is recorded in the comprehensive income till the date of disposal and recognized in profit or loss of the period; exchange difference from changes of other account balance of foreign currency monetary items, ③available-for-trade is recorded into profit or loss except for amortized cost.

Non-monetary foreign currency items measured at historical cost shall still be translated at the spot exchange rate prevailing on the transaction date, and the amount denominated in the functional currency is not changed.

Non-monetary foreign currency items measured at fair value are translated at the spot exchange rate prevailing at the date when the fair values are determined. The exchange difference thus resulted are recognized in profit or loss for the current period or as capital reserve.

9. Financial instruments

The Company recognizes a financial asset or liability when it becomes a party of the relevant financial instrument contract. Financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value in initial recognition. As for the financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value of which changes are recorded into current gains and losses, the relevant dealing expenses are directly recorded into gains and losses; and the dealing expenses on other kinds of financial assets and liabilities are included in the amounts initially recognized.

(1) Determination of the fair value of main financial assets and financial liabilities

Fair value refers to the price that a market participant shall receive for selling an asset or shall pay for transferring a liability in an orderly transaction on the measurement date. As for the financial assets or financial liabilities for which there is an active market, the quoted prices in the active market shall be used to determine the fair values

thereof. The quoted prices in the active market refers to the prices available from stock exchange, broker's agencies, guilds, pricing organization and etc., which represent the actual trading price under equal transaction. Where there is no active market for a financial instrument, the enterprise concerned shall adopt value appraisal techniques, including the prices adopted by the parties, who are familiar with the condition, in the latest market transaction upon their own free will, the current fair value obtained by referring to other financial instruments of the same essential nature, the cash flow capitalization method and the option pricing model, etc., to determine its fair value.

(2) Classification, recognition and measurement of financial assets

The purchase and sale of financial assets under the normal ways shall be recognized and stopped to be recognized respectively at the price of transaction date. Financial assets shall be classified into the following four categories when they are initially recognized: (a) the financial assets which are measured at their fair values and the variation of which is recorded into the profits and losses of the current period, (b) the investments which will be held to their maturity; (c) loans and the account receivables; and (d) financial assets available for sale.

① The financial assets which are measured at their fair values and the variation of which is recorded into the profits and losses of the current period

Including transactional financial assets and the financial assets which are designated to be measured at their fair value when they are initially recognized and of which the variation is recorded into the profits and losses of the current period;

The financial assets meeting any of the following requirements shall be classified as transactional financial assets:

A. The purpose to acquire the said financial assets is mainly for selling them in the near future; B. Forming a part of the identifiable combination of financial instruments which are managed in a centralized way and for which there are objective evidences proving that the enterprise may manage the combination by way of short-term profit making in the near future; C. Being a derivative instrument, excluding the designated derivative instruments which are effective hedging instruments, or derivative instruments to financial guarantee contracts, and the derivative instruments which are connected with the equity instrument investments for which there is no quoted price in the active market, whose fair value cannot be reliably measured, and which shall be settled by delivering the said equity instruments.

The financial assets meeting any of the following requirements shall be designated as financial assets which are measured at their fair values and the variation of which is recorded into the profits and losses of the current period for initial recognition: A. the designation can eliminate or significantly reduce the difference of relevant gains and losses between recognition and measurement causing from different bases for measurement of financial assets; B. The official written documents for risk management and investment strategies of the enterprise have clearly stated that it shall, manage, evaluate and report to important management personnel based on the fair value, about the financial assets Company or the Company of financial assets & liabilities which the financial assets are belong to.

For the financial assets which are measured at their fair values and the variation of which is recorded into the profits and losses of the current period shall continue to be measured by fair value, gains and losses of change in fair value, dividends and interest related with these financial assets should be recorded into gains and losses of current period.

② Held-to-maturity investment

The term "held-to-maturity investment" refers to a non-derivative financial asset with a fixed date of maturity, a fixed or determinable amount of repo price and which the enterprise holds for a definite purpose or the enterprise is able to hold until its maturity.

For the held-to-maturity investment adopting actual interest rate method, which is measured at the post-amortization costs, the profits and losses that arise when such financial assets or financial liabilities are terminated from recognition, or are impaired or amortized, shall be recorded into the profits and losses of the current period.

The actual interest rate method refers to the method by which the post-amortization costs and the interest incomes of different installments or interest expenses are calculated in light of the actual interest rates of the financial assets or financial liabilities (including a set of financial assets or financial liabilities). The actual interest rate refers to the interest rate adopted to cash the future cash flow of a financial asset or financial liability within the predicted term of existence or within a shorter applicable term into the current carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.

When the actual interest rate is determined, the future cash flow shall be predicted on the basis of taking into account all the contractual provisions concerning the financial asset or financial liability (the future credit losses shall not be taken into account).and also the various fee charges, trading expenses, premiums or reduced values, etc., which are paid or collected by the parties to a financial asset or financial liability contract and which form a part of the actual interest rate.

③ Loans and the accounts receivables

Loans and the accounts receivables refer to non-derivative financial assets, which there is no quotation in the active market, with fixed recovery cost or recognizable. Financial assets that are defined as loans and the accounts receivables by the Company including notes receivables, accounts receivables, interest receivable, dividends receivable and other receivables etc..

Loans and the accounts receivables are made follow-up measurement on the basis of post-amortization costs employing the effective interest method. Gains or loss arising from the termination recognition, impairment occurs or amortization shall be recorded into the profits and losses of the current period.

④ Assets available for sales

Assets available for sales including non-derivative financial asset that has been assigned as assets available for

sales on the initial recognition and financial assets excluded those measured at fair value and of which the variation into profits and losses of the current period, they are some financial assets, loans and accounts receivables, held-to-maturity investment.

The cost at the period-end of the available-for-sale liabilities instruments should be confirmed according to its amortized cost method, that is the initially recognized amount which deduct the principal that had been repaid, to plus or minus the accumulative amortization amount formed by the amortization between the difference of the initially recognized amount and the amount on the due date that adopted the actual interest rate method, and at the same time deduct the amount after the impairment loss happened. The cost at the period-end of the available-for-sale liabilities instruments is its initial cost.

Financial assets available-for-trade are subsequently measured at fair value, and gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value are recognized as other comprehensive income, and be carried forward when the said financial assets stopped recognition, then it shall be recorded into the profits and losses of the current period. But, the equity instrument investment which neither have quotation in the active market nor its fair value could not be reliable measured, as well as the derivative financial assets that concern with the equity instruments and should be settled through handing over to its equity instruments, should take the follow-up measurement according to the cost.

Interest receive during the holding of assets available for sales and cash dividends with distribution announcement by invested companies, it shall be recorded into the profits and losses of the current period.

(3) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at the balance sheet date the carrying amount of every financial asset except for the financial assets that measured by the fair value. If there is objective evidence indicating a financial asset may be impaired, a provision is provided for the impairment.

The Company carries out a separate impairment test for every financial asset which is individually significant. As for a financial asset which is individually insignificant, an impairment test is carried out separately or in the financial asset Company with similar credit risk. Where the financial asset (individually significant or insignificant) is found not impaired after the separate impairment test, it is included in the financial asset Company with similar credit risk and tested again on the Company basis. Where the impairment loss is recognized for an individual financial asset, it is not included in the financial asset Company with similar credit risk for an impairment test.

① Impairment on held-to maturity investment, loans and receivables

The financial assets measured by cost or amortized cost write down their carrying value by the estimated present value of future cash flow. The difference is recorded as impairment loss. If there is objective evidence to indicate the recovery of value of financial assets after impairment, and it is related with subsequent event after recognition of loss, the impairment loss recorded originally can be reversed. The carrying value of financial assets after

impairment loss reversed shall not exceed the amortized cost of the financial assets without provisions of impairment loss on the reserving date.

② Impairment of available-for-sale financial assets

When it judged that the decrease of fair value of the available-for-sale equity instrument investment is serious and not temporarily after comprehensive considering relevant factors, it reflected that the available-for-sale equity instrument investment occurred impairment. Of which, the “serious decline” refers to the accumulative decline range of the fair value over 20%; while the “non-temporary decline” refers to the consecutive decline time of the fair value over 12 months.

Where an available-for-sale financial asset is impaired, the accumulative losses arising from the decrease of the fair value of the capital reserve which is directly included are transferred out and recorded in the profits and losses for the current period. The accumulative losses transferred out are the balance obtained from the initially obtained cost of the said financial asset after deducting the principals as taken back, the amortized amount, the current fair value and the impairment loss originally recorded in the profits and losses.

Where the impairment loss has been recognized for an available-for-sale financial asset, if, within the accounting periods thereafter, there is any objective evidence proving that the value of the said financial asset has been restored and the restoration is objectively related to the events that occur after the impairment loss was recognized, the originally recognized impairment loss is reversed. The impairment losses on the available-for-sale equity instrument investments are reversed and recognized as other comprehensive incomes, and the impairment losses on the available-for-sale liability instruments are reversed and recorded in the profits and losses for the current period.

The impairment loss incurred to an equity instrument investment for which there is no quoted price in the active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured, or incurred to a derivative financial asset which is connected with the said equity instrument investment and which must be settled by delivering the said equity investment, is not reversed.

(4) Recognition and measurement of financial asset transfers

Where a financial asset satisfies any of the following requirements, the recognition of it is terminated: ① The contractual rights for collecting the cash flow of the said financial asset are terminated; ② The said financial asset has been transferred and nearly all of the risks and rewards related to the ownership of the financial asset to the transferee; or ③ The said financial asset has been transferred. And the Company has ceased its control on the said financial asset though it neither transfers nor retains nearly all of the risks and rewards related to the ownership of the financial asset.

Where the Company neither transfers nor retains nearly all of the risks and rewards related to the ownership of a financial asset, and it does not cease its control on the said financial asset, it recognizes the relevant financial asset and liability accordingly according to the extent of its continuous involvement in the transferred financial asset.

The term "continuous involvement in the transferred financial asset" refers to the risk level that the enterprise faces resulting from the change of the value of the financial asset.

If the transfer of an entire financial asset satisfies the conditions for stopping recognition, the difference between the amounts of the following 2 items is recorded in the profits and losses of the current period: (1) The book value of the transferred financial asset; and (2) The sum of consideration received from the transfer, and the accumulative amount of the changes of the fair value originally recorded in other comprehensive incomes.

If the transfer of partial financial asset satisfies the conditions to stop the recognition, the book value of the transferred financial asset is apportioned between the portion whose recognition has been stopped and the portion whose recognition has not been stopped according to their respective relative fair value, and the difference between the amounts of the following 2 items is included into the profits and losses of the current period: (1) The summation of the consideration received from the transfer and the portion of the accumulative amount of changes in the fair value originally recorded in other comprehensive incomes which corresponds to the portion whose recognition has been stopped; and (2) The amortized carrying amounts of the aforesaid amounts.

In respect of the assets using recourse to sell or using endorsement to transfer, the Company needs to determine whether almost all of the risks and rewards of the financial asset ownership are transferred. If almost all of the risks and rewards of the financial asset ownership had been transferred to the transferee, derecognize the financial assets. For almost all of the risks and rewards of the financial asset ownership retained, do not end to recognize the financial assets. For which neither transfer or retain almost all of the risks and rewards of the financial asset ownership, continuously judge whether the Company retain the control of the assets, and conduct accounting treatment according to the principle of mentioned in the previous paragraphs.

(5) Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

In the initial recognition, financial liabilities are divided into the financial liabilities measured at fair values and whose changes are recorded in current gains and losses and other financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are initially recognized at their fair values. As for a financial liability measured at fair value and whose changes are recorded in current gains and losses, the relevant trading expense is directly recorded in the profits and losses for the current period. As for other financial liabilities, the relevant trading expenses are recorded in the initially recognized amounts.

① Financial liabilities measured at fair values and whose changes are recorded in current gains and losses

Such financial liabilities are divided into transactional financial liabilities and financial liabilities designated to be measured at fair values and whose changes are recorded in current gains and losses in the initial recognition under the same conditions where such financial assets are divided into transactional financial assets and financial assets designated to be measured at fair values and whose changes are recorded in current gains and losses in the initial recognition.

Financial liabilities measured at fair values and whose changes are recorded in current gains and losses are

subsequently measured at their fair values. Gains or losses arising from the fair value changes, as well as the dividend and interest expenses in relation to the said financial liabilities, are recorded in the profits and losses for the current period.

② Other financial liabilities

As for a derivative financial liability connected to an equity instrument for which there is not quoted price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured and which must be settled by delivering the equity instrument, it is subsequently measured on the basis of costs. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured according to the amortized cost using the actual interest rate method. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition or amortization of the said financial liabilities is recorded in the profits and losses for the current period.

③ Financial guarantee contract and loan commitment

For the financial guarantee contracts which are not designated as a financial liability measured at its fair value and the variation thereof is recorded into the profits and losses of the current period, or the loan commitment which is not designated as a financial liability measured at its fair value and the variation thereof is recorded into the gains and losses that will be loaned lower than the market interest rate, which shall be initially recognized by fair value, and the subsequent measurement shall be made after they are initially recognized according to the higher one of the following: a. the amount as determined according to the Accounting Standards for Enterprises No. 13 – Contingencies; b. the surplus after accumulative amortization as determined according to the principles of the Accounting Standards for Enterprises No. 14 - Revenues is subtracted from the initially recognized amount.

(6) De-recognition of financial liabilities

Only when the prevailing obligations of a financial liability are relieved in all or in part may the recognition of the financial liability be terminated in all or partly. Where the Company (debtor) enters into an agreement with a creditor so as to substitute the existing financial liabilities by way of any new financial liability, and if the contractual stipulations regarding the new financial liability is substantially different from that regarding the existing financial liability, it terminates the recognition of the existing financial liability, and at the same time recognizes the new financial liability.

Where the recognition of a financial liability is totally or partially terminated, the enterprise concerned shall include into the profits and losses of the current period for the gap between the book value which has been terminated from recognition and the considerations it has paid (including the non-cash assets it has transferred out and the new financial liabilities it has assumed)

(7) Derivatives and embedded derivatives

Derivative financial instruments include derivatives are initially measured at fair value at the date when the derivative contracts are entered into and are substantially re-measured at fair value. The resulting gain and loss is recognized in profit or loss.

An embedded derivative is separated from the hybrid instrument, where the hybrid instrument is not designated as a financial asset or financial liability at fair value through profit or loss, and is treated as a standalone derivative if (a) the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract; and (b) a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative. If the Company is unable to measure the embedded derivative separately either at acquisition or at a subsequent balance sheet date, it designates the entire hybrid instrument as a financial asset or financial liability at fair value through profit or loss.

(8) Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

When the Company has a legal right that is currently enforceable to set off the recognized financial assets and financial liabilities, and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the financial asset and settle the financial liability simultaneously, a financial asset and a financial liability shall be offset and the net amount is presented in the balance sheet. Except for the above circumstances, financial assets and financial liabilities shall be presented separately in the balance sheet and shall not be offset.

(9) Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. The Company issues (including refinancing), re-purchases, sells or written-offs the equity instrument as the disposing of the changes of the equity. The Company does not recognize the changes of the fair value of the equity instrument. The transaction expenses related to the equity transaction would be deducted from the equity.

All types of distribution (excluding stock dividends) made by the Company to holders of equity instruments are deducted from shareholders' equity. The Company does not recognize any changes in the fair value of equity instruments.

10. Receivables

The receivables by the Company include account receivables, and other receivables.

(1) Criteria for recognition of bad debts:

The Company carries out an inspection on the balance sheet date. Where there is any objective evidence proving that the receivables have been impaired, an impairment provision shall be made:

- 1) A serious financial difficulty occurs to the issuer or debtor;
- 2) The debtor breaches any of the contractual stipulations, for example, fails to pay or delays the payment of interests or the principal, etc.;
- 3) The debtor will probably become bankrupt or carry out other financial reorganizations;
- 4) Other objective evidences showing the impairment of the receivables.

(2) Method for bad debts provision

① Provisions of bad debts in account receivables that is individually significant.

The Company recognized the accounts receivables which amounted to more than 2 million as the account receivables that is individual significant.

For an account receivable that is individually significant, the asset is individually assessed for impairment, the impairment loss is recognized at the difference between the present value of future cash flow less the carrying amount, and provision is made accordingly.

② Provisions of bad debts in account receivables that individually insignificant item with similar credit risk characteristics that have significant risk:

A. Evidence of credit risk characteristics

Whether the financial asset is individually significant or not individually significant, it is included in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assessed for impairment. Such credit risk reflects the repayment of all due amount under the contract, and is related to the estimation of future cash flow expected to be derived from the assets.

Evidence of portfolios:

Item	Basis
Age portfolios	Age
Related party portfolios	Companies within the combination scope of the Company

B. Provision by credit risk characteristics

During the Company impairment test, the amount of bad debts provisions is determined by the assessed result from the experience of historical loss and current economic status and the existing loss in the estimated account receivables according to the set of account receivables and credit risk characteristic.

Provision for different portfolios:

Item	Provision
Age portfolios	Age analysis method
Related party portfolios	Don't withdraw the bad debts provision unless the related-party lost the repaying capability

a. Portfolio by age analysis

Category	Proportion for accounts receivable (%)	Proportion for other receivable (%)
Within 1 year (including 1 year, similarly hereinafter)		
Including: [within 6 months]	1.00	1.00

Category	Proportion for accounts receivable (%)	Proportion for other receivable (%)
[7 to 12 months]	5.00	5.00
1 to 2 years	10.00	10.00
2 to 3 years	50.00	50.00
Over 3 years	100.00	100.00

③Accounts receivable with insignificant amount but being individually withdrawn bad debts provision

When making individual impairment test on accounts receivable with insignificant amount but high credit risk, the impairment loss shall be recognized based on the difference of the book values higher than the present value of future cash flows, then withdraw the bad debts provision. For example, accounts receivable of related parties; accounts receivable involving dispute or litigation, arbitration; accounts receivable having clear signs to indicate that debtor probably cannot implement obligations of payment.

(3) Reversal of provision for bad debt

If there is any provident demonstrating recovery of the value of the accounts receivable and objectively correlating to the issues after the confirmation of the losses, the original confirmed losses would be reversed and recorded into current gains and losses. However, the reserved book value shall not exceed the amortized costs of the accounts receivable under non-withdrawing impairment circumstance.

11. Inventory

(1) Category of inventory

Inventory mainly includes raw materials, packing materials, self-made semi-manufactured products, goods in process and finished goods, etc.

(2) Pricing method for outgoing inventories

Inventory is priced by actual costs when it is obtained. Inventory costs include procurement costs, processing costs and other costs. Weighted average method is used to price inventory when it is received and delivered.

(3) Recognition basis of net realizable value and withdrawal method of falling price provision for inventories

Net realizable value in daily activity, it is referred to the estimated selling price minus the estimated selling expenses and related tax and fees in normal operating process. When confirming the net realizable value of inventories, the Company shall take the intention of inventories into consideration and influence of issues after balance sheet date.

On the balance sheet date, the evaluation criteria should base on the lower value between costs and net realizable value. When net realizable value is lower than costs, falling price provision of inventories shall be made. Under normal circumstances, the Company withdraws the falling price provision in according to individual inventory

items, but for large quantity and low-unit-price inventories, falling price provision of inventories shall be made based on the category of inventories; for those inventories that relating to the same product line that have similar purposes or end uses, are produced and marketed in the same geographical area, and cannot be practicably evaluated separately from other items in that product line, their falling price provision of inventories shall be consolidated.

After withdrawing the depreciation reserves for inventories, if the factors, which cause any write-down of the inventories, have disappeared, the amount of write-down shall be recovered and reversed from the original amount of depreciation reserve for inventories. The reversed amount shall be included in the profits and losses of the current period.

(4) Inventory system for inventories is perpetual inventory system

(5) Amortization method of the low-value consumption goods and packing articles

Low-value consumption goods: one-off amortization method

Packing articles: one-off amortization method

12. Divided as assets held for sale

If a non-current assets could be immediately sold only according to the usual terms of selling this kind of assets under current situation, and the Group has made a decision on disposing a non-current asset, entered into an irreversible transfer agreement with the transferee and the transfer is likely to be completed within one year, the non-current asset is measured as a non-current asset held for sale, which shall not be depreciated or amortized since the date held for sale but shall be measured at the lower one of the net amounts of the book value and the fair value after deducting the disposal expense. Non-current assets held for sale include single-item assets and disposal groups. Where a disposal group is an asset group and the goodwill obtained in the business combination is apportioned to the asset group according to the “Accounting Standard No. 8 for Business Enterprises—Asset Impairment”, or a disposal group is an operation in such an asset group, the disposal group shall include the goodwill in the business combination.

The non-current assets of single amount and the assets among the disposing group that both be divided as assets held for sale, should be listed alone of the current assets on the balance sheet; liabilities related to the assets transfer among the disposing group which be divided as assets held for sale, should be listed alone of the current assets on the balance sheet.

An asset or an disposal group was classified as held for sale before, but if it couldn't meet the recognition conditions for held-for-sale non-current asset later, the Company shall cease to classify it as held for sale, and measure it by the lower amount of the followings: (1) its carrying amount before the asset (or disposal group) was classified as held for sale, adjusted for any depreciation, amortization or impairment before the asset (or disposal group) being classified as held for sale; or (2) its recoverable amount on the date of the subsequent

decision not to sell.

13. Long-term equity investments

The long-term equity investments of this part refer to the long-term equity investments that the Company has control, joint control or significant influence over the investees. The long-term equity investment that the Company does not have control, joint control or significant influence over the investees, should be recognized as available-for-sale financial assets or be measured by fair value with the changes should be included in the financial assets accounting of the current gains and losses, and please refer the details of the accounting policies to Notes IV. 9 “Financial instrument”.

Joint control, refers to the control jointly owned according to the relevant agreement on an arrangement by the Company and the relevant activities of the arrangement should be decided only after the participants which share the control right make consensus. Significant influence refers to the power of the Company which could anticipate in the finance and the operation polices of the investees, but could not control or jointly control the formulation of the policies with the other parties.

(1) Recognition of investment costs

As for long-term equity investments acquired by enterprise merger, if the merger is under the same control, the share of the book value of the owner’s equity of the merged enterprise, on the date of merger, is regarded as the initial cost of the long-term equity investment. The difference between the initial cost of the long-term equity investment and the payment in cash, non-cash assets transferred as well as the book value of the debts borne by the merging party shall offset against the capital reserve. If the capital reserve is insufficient to dilute, the retained earnings shall be adjusted. If the consideration of the merging enterprise is that it issues equity securities, it shall, on the date of merger, regard the share of the book value of the shareholder's equity of the merged enterprise on the consolidated financial statement of the ultimate control party as the initial cost of the long-term equity investment. The total face value of the stocks issued shall be regarded as the capital stock, while the difference between the initial cost of the long-term equity investment and total face value of the shares issued shall offset against the capital reserve. If the capital reserve is insufficient to dilute, the retained earnings shall be adjusted. The equities of the combined party which respectively acquired through multiple transaction under the same control that ultimately form into the combination of the enterprises under the same control, should be disposed according whether belongs to package deal; if belongs to package deal, each transaction would be executed accounting treatment by the Company as a transaction of acquiring the control right. If not belongs to package deal, it shall, on the date of merger, regard the enjoyed share of the book value of the shareholder's equity of the merged enterprise on the consolidated financial statement of the ultimate control party as the initial cost of the long-term equity investment, and as for the difference between the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment and sum of the book value of the long-term equity investment before the combination and the book value of the consideration of the new payment that further required on the combination date, should adjust the

capital reserve; if the capital reserve is insufficient to dilute, the retained earnings shall be adjusted. The equity investment held before the combination date which adopted the equity method for accounting, or the other comprehensive income confirmed for the available-for-sale financial assets, should not have any accounting disposal for the moment.

For the long-term investment required from the business combination under different control, the initial investment cost regarded as long-term equity investment on the purchasing date according to the combination cost, the combination costs shall be the sum of the fair values of the assets paid, the liabilities incurred or assumed and the equity securities issued by the Company. The equities of the acquirees which respectively acquired through multiple transaction that ultimately form into the combination of the enterprises under the different control, should be disposed according whether belongs to package deal; if belongs to package deal, each transaction would be executed accounting treatment by the Company as a transaction of acquiring the control right. If not belongs to package deal, the sum of the book value of the original held equity investment of the acquirees and the newly added investment cost should be regarded as the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment that changed to be accounted by cost method. If the original held equity is calculated by cost method, the other relevant comprehensive income would not have any accounting disposal for the moment. If the original held equity investment is the financial assets available for sale, its difference between the fair value and the book value as well as the accumulative changes of the fair value that include in the other comprehensive income, should transfer into the current gains and losses.

The commission fees for audit, law services, assessment and consultancy services and other relevant expenses occurred in the business combination by the combining party or the purchase party, shall be recorded into current profits and losses upon their occurrence; the transaction expense from the issuance of equity securities or bonds securities which are as consideration for combination by the combining party, should be recorded as the initial amount of equity securities and bonds securities.

Besides the long-term equity investments formed by business combination, the other long-term equity investments shall be initially measured by cost, the cost is fixed in accordance with the ways of gaining, such as actual cash payment paid by the Company, the fair value of equity securities issued by the Company, the agreed value of the investment contract or agreement, the fair value or original carrying amount of exchanged assets from non-monetary assets exchange transaction, the fair value of the long-term equity investments, etc. The expenses, taxes and other necessary expenditures directly related with gaining the long-term equity investments shall also be recorded into investment cost. The long-term equity investment cost for those could execute significant influences on the investees because of appending the investment or could execute joint control but not form as control, should be as the sum of the fair value of the original held equity investment and the newly added investment cost recognized according to the No.22 of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises—Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instrument.

(2) Subsequent measurement and recognition of gains or losses

A long-term equity investment where the investing enterprise has joint control (except for which forms into common operators) or significant influence over the investors should be measured by equity method. Moreover, long-term equity investment adopting the cost method in the financial statements, and which the Company has control on invested entity.

① Long-term equity investment measured by adopting cost method

The price of a long-term equity investment measured by adopting the cost method shall be included at its initial investment cost and append as well as withdraw the cost of investing and adjusting the long-term equity investment. The return on investment at current period shall be recognized in accordance with the cash dividend or profit announced to distribute by the invested entity, except the announced but not distributed cash dividend or profit included in the actual payment or consideration upon gaining the investment.

② Long-term equity investment measured by adopting equity method

If the initial cost of a long-term equity investment is more than the Company's attributable share of the fair value of the invested entity's identifiable net assets for the investment, the initial cost of the long-term equity investment may not be adjusted. If the initial cost of a long-term equity investment is less than the Company's attributable share of the fair value of the invested entity's identifiable net assets for the investment, the difference shall be included in the current profits and losses and the cost of the long-term equity investment shall be adjusted simultaneously.

When measured by adopting equity method, respectively recognize investment income and other comprehensive income according to the net gains and losses as well as the portion of other comprehensive income which should be enjoyed or be shared, and at the same time adjust the book value of the long-term equity investment; corresponding reduce the book value of the long-term equity investment according to profits which be declared to distribute by the investees or the portion of the calculation of cash dividends which should be enjoyed; for the other changes except for the net gains and losses, other comprehensive income and the owners' equity except for the profits distribution of the investees, should adjust the book value of the long-term equity investment as well as include in the capital reserve. The investing enterprise shall, on the ground of the fair value of all identifiable assets of the invested entity when it obtains the investment, recognize the attributable share of the net profits and losses of the invested entity after it adjusts the net profits of the invested entity. If the accounting policies adopted by the investees is not accord with that of the Company, should be adjusted according to the accounting policies of the Company and the financial statement of the investees during the accounting period and according which to recognize the investment income as well as other comprehensive income. For the transaction happened between the Company and associated enterprises as well as joint ventures, if the assets launched or sold not form into business, the portion of the unrealized gains and losses of the internal transaction, which belongs to the Company according to the calculation of the enjoyed proportion, should recognize the investment gains and losses on the

basis. But the losses of the unrealized internal transaction happened between the Company and the investees which belongs to the impairment losses of the transferred assets, should not be neutralized. The assets launched by the Company to the associated enterprises or the joint ventures if could form into business, the long-term equity investment without control right which acquired by the investors, should regard the fair value of the launched business as the initial investment cost the newly added long-term equity investment, and for the difference between the initial investment cost and the book value of the launched business, should be included into the current gains and losses with full amount. The assets sold by the Company to the associated enterprises or the joint ventures if could form into business, the difference between the acquired consideration and the book value of the business should be included in the current gains and losses with full amount. The assets purchased by the Company to the associated enterprises or the joint ventures if could form into business, should be accounting disposed according to the regulations of No. 20 of ASBE—Business Combination, and should be recognized gains or losses related to the transaction with full amount.

The Company shall recognize the net losses of the invested enterprise until the book value of the long-term equity investment and other long-term rights and interests which substantially form the net investment made to the invested entity are reduced to zero. However, if the Company has the obligation to undertake extra losses, it shall be recognized as the estimated liabilities in accordance with the estimated duties and then recorded into investment losses at current period. If the invested entity realizes any net profits later, the Company shall, after the amount of its attributable share of profits offsets against its attributable share of the un-recognized losses, resume recognizing its attributable share of profits.

For the long-term equity investment held by the Company before the first execution of the new accounting criterion on 1 Jan. 2008 of the associated enterprises and joint ventures, if there is debit difference of the equity investment related to the investment, should be included in the current gains and losses according to the amount of the straight-line amortization during the original remained period.

③ Acquiring shares of minority interest

In the preparation for the financial statements, the balance existed between the long-term equity investment increased by acquiring shares of minority interest and the attributable net assets on the subsidiary calculated by the increased shares held since the purchase date (or combination date), the capital reserves shall be adjusted, if the capital reserves are not sufficient to offset, the retained profits shall be adjusted.

④ Disposal of long-term equity investment

In the preparation of financial statements, the Company disposed part of the long-term equity investment on subsidiaries without losing its controlling right on them, the balance between the disposed price and attributable net assets of subsidiaries by disposing the long-term equity investment shall be recorded into owners' equity; where the Company losses the controlling right by disposing part of long-term equity investment on such subsidiaries, it shall treated in accordance with the relevant accounting policies in Note IV. 5 (2) "Method on

preparation of combined financial statements”.

For other ways on disposal of long-term equity investment, the balance between the book value of the disposed equity and its actual payment gained shall be recorded into current profits and losses.

For the long-term equity investment measured by adopting equity method, if the remained equity after disposal still adopts the equity method for measurement, the other comprehensive income originally recorded into owners' equity should adopt the same basis of the accounting disposal of the relevant assets or liabilities directly disposed by the investees according to the corresponding proportion. The owners' equity recognized owing to the changes of the other owners' equity except for the net gains and losses, other comprehensive income and the profits distribution of the investees, should be transferred into the current gains and losses according to the proportion.

For the long-term equity investment which adopts the cost method of measurement, if the remained equity still adopt the cost method, the other comprehensive income recognized owing to adopting the equity method for measurement or the recognition and measurement standards of financial instrument before acquiring the control of the investees, should adopt the same basis of the accounting disposal of the relevant assets or liabilities directly disposed by the investees and should be carried forward into the current gains and losses according to the proportion; the changes of the other owners' equity except for the net gains and losses, other comprehensive income and the profits distribution among the net assets of the investees which recognized by adopting the equity method for measurement, should be carried forward into the current gains and losses according to the proportion.

For those the Company lost the control of the investees by disposing part of the equity investment as well as the remained equity after disposal could execute joint control or significant influences on the investees, should change to measure by equity method when compiling the individual financial statement and should adjust the measurement of the remained equity to equity method as adopted since the time acquired; if the remained equity after disposal could not execute joint control or significant influences on the investees, should change the accounting disposal according to the relevant regulations of the recognition and measurement standards of financial instrument, and its difference between the fair value and book value on the date lose the control right should be included in the current gains and losses. For the other comprehensive income recognized by adopting equity method for measurement or the recognition and measurement standards of financial instrument before the Company acquired the control of the investees, should execute the accounting disposal by adopting the same basis of the accounting disposal of the relevant assets or liabilities directly disposed by the investees when lose the control of them, while the changes of the other owners' equity except for the net gains and losses, other comprehensive income and the profits distribution among the net assets of the investees which recognized by adopting the equity method for measurement, should be carried forward into the current gains and losses according to the proportion. Of which, for the disposed remained equity which adopted the equity method for measurement, the other comprehensive income and the other owners' equity should be carried forward according to the proportion; for the disposed remained equity which changed to execute the accounting disposal according to

the recognition and measurement standards of financial instrument, the other comprehensive income and the other owners' equity should be carried forward in full amount.

For those the Company lost the control of the investees by disposing part of the equity investment, the disposed remained equity should change to calculate according to the recognition and measurement standards of financial instrument, and difference between the fair value and book value on the date lose the control right should be included in the current gains and losses. For the other comprehensive income recognized from the original equity investment by adopting the equity method, should execute the accounting disposal by adopting the same basis of the accounting disposal of the relevant assets or liabilities directly disposed by the investees when terminate the equity method for measurement, while for the owners' equity recognized owing to the changes of the other owner's equity except for the net gains and losses, other comprehensive income and the profits distribution of the investees, should be transferred into the current investment income with full amount when terminate adopting the equity method.

The Company respectively disposes the equity investment of the subsidiaries through multiple transactions until lose the control right, if the above transactions belongs to the package deal, should execute the accounting disposal by regarding each transaction as a deal of disposing the equity investment of the subsidiaries until lose the control right, while the difference between each expenses of the disposal and the book value of the long-term equity investment in accord with the disposed equity before losing the control right, should firstly be recognized as other comprehensive income then be transferred into the current gains and losses of losing the control right along until the time when lose it.

14. Investment property

Investment property is held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or for both. Investment property includes leased or ready to transfer after capital appreciation land use rights and leased buildings. Besides, for the idle constructions held by the Company for operation and lease, if the Board of Directors (or the similar institutions) made the written resolutions which affirmatively disclosed to use which for operation and lease with the intention would not change in the short term, should also be presented as the investment property.

Investment property is initially measured at cost. Subsequent expenditures related to an investment real estate are likely to flow about the economic benefits of the asset and its cost can be measured reliably, is included in the cost of investment real estate. Other subsequent expenditures of gains or losses should be recorded in the current gains and losses when occurred.

The Company uses the cost model for subsequent measurement of investment property, and in accordance with the depreciation or amortization of buildings or land use rights policy.

Investment property impairment test method and impairment accrual method described in Note IV. 20 "Long-term assets impairment".

Occupied real estate for investment property or investment property is transferred to owner-occupied real estate or

stock conversion as the recorded value after the conversion, according to the book value before the conversion.

From the date of transference, investment properties shall be transferred into fixed assets or intangible assets when investment properties transfer into self-owned properties. From the date of transference, fixed assets or intangible assets shall be transferred into investment properties when the intention of self-owned properties changes to be earning rents. Upon transference, investment properties using cost modeling shall use its book value before transference as the entry value after transference; investment properties using fair value shall use its fair value in the date of transference as the entry value after transference.

As for investment property disposed or perpetually out of use, and estimated without economic benefits from the disposal, confirmation shall be terminated. Disposal consideration of the investment property after sale, transference, discard or damage deducting its book value and relating taxes shall be recorded into current gains and losses.

15. Fixed assets

(1) Recognized standard of fixed assets

The term "fixed assets" refers to the tangible assets that simultaneously possess the features as follows: they are held for the sake of producing commodities, rendering labor service, renting or business management; and their useful life is in excess of one fiscal year.

(2) Depreciation methods of fixed assets

The initial measurement of a fixed asset shall be made at its cost after considering the effect of expected discard expenses. The Group shall withdraw the depreciation of fixed assets by adopting the straight-line method since the second month of its useful life. Useful life, expected net salvage value (refers to the expected amount that the Group may obtain from the current disposal of a fixed asset after deducting the expected disposal expenses at the expiration of its expected useful life) and annual depreciation rate of each fixed assets are as below:

Category of fixed assets	Method	Useful life (Y)	Expected net salvage value (%)	Annual depreciation (%)
Housing and building	Average method of useful life	8.00-35.00	3.00-5.00	2.70-12.10
Machinery equipments	Average method of useful life	5.00-10.00	3.00-5.00	9.50-19.40
Transportation vehicle	Average method of useful life	4.00	3.00	24.25
Office equipment and others	Average method of useful life	3.00	3.00	32.33

Expected net residual value of fixed assets is the balance of the Company currently obtained from the disposal of the asset less the estimated costs of disposal amount, assuming the asset is out of useful life and state the expected

service life in the end.

(3) Measurement and recognition of fixed assets impairment

Impairment and provisions of fixed assets are disclosed on Note IV. 20 “Long-term assets impairment”.

(4) Fixed Assets under finance leases

A finance lease is a lease that transfers in substance all the risks and rewards incident to ownership of an asset. Title may or may not eventually be transferred.

Fixed assets that are held under finance leases shall be depreciated by applying the same policy as that for the fixed assets owned by the Company. If it can be reasonably determined that the ownership of the leased assets can be obtained at the end of the lease period, the leased assets are depreciated over their useful lives; otherwise, the leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease terms and the useful lives of the leased assets.

(5) Others

A fixed asset is recognized only when the economic benefits associated with the asset will probably flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Subsequent expenditure incurred for a fixed asset that meet the recognition criteria shall be included in the cost of the fixed asset, and the carrying amount of the component of the fixed asset that is replaced shall be derecognized. Otherwise, such expenditure shall be recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

The revenue from selling or transferring, or disposing a fixed asset is booked into profit and loss after deduction of carrying value and related tax.

The Company conducts a review of useful life, expected net realizable value and depreciation methods of the fixed asset at least on an annual base. Any change is regarded as change in accounting estimates.

16. Construction in progress

Construction in progress is measured at its actual cost. The actual costs include various construction expenditures during the construction period, borrowing costs capitalized before it is ready for intended use and other relevant costs. Construction in progress is transferred to a fixed asset when it is ready for intended use.

Testing method for provision impairment of construction in progress and accrued method for provision impairment please refer to Note IV. 20 “Long-term assets impairment”.

17. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs include interest, amortization of discounts or premiums related to borrowings, ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings, and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings. The borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized. The amounts of other borrowing costs incurred are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. Qualifying assets are asset (fixed assets, investment property and inventories, etc.) that necessarily take a substantial period of time for acquisition, construction or production

to get ready for their intended use or sale.

Where funds are borrowed for a specific-purpose, the amount of interest to be capitalized is the actual interest expense incurred on that borrowing for the period less any bank interest earned from depositing the borrowed funds before being used on the asset or any investment income on the temporary investment of those funds. Where funds are borrowed for a general-purpose, the amount of interest to be capitalized on such borrowings is determined by applying a weighted average interest rate to the weighted average of the excess amounts of accumulated expenditure on the asset over and above the amounts of specific-purpose borrowings.

During the capitalization period, exchange differences related to a specific-purpose borrowing denominating in foreign currency are all capitalized. Exchange differences in connection with general-purpose borrowings are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Assets qualified for capitalization are the fixed assets, investment properties or inventories which need a long time of construction or production activities before ready for intended used or sale.

Capitalization of borrowing costs is suspended during periods in which the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset is interrupted by activities other than those necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale, when the interruption is for a continuous period of more than 3 months. Borrowing costs incurred during these periods recognized as an expense for the current period until the acquisition, construction or production is resumed.

18. Intangible assets

(1) Intangible asset

The term “intangible asset” refers to the identifiable non-monetary assets without physical shape, possessed or controlled by enterprises.

The intangible assets are initially measured by its cost. Expenses related to intangible assets, if the economic benefits related to intangible assets are likely to flow into the enterprise and the cost of intangible assets can be measured reliably, shall be recorded as cost of intangible assets. The expenses other than this shall be booked in the profit or loss when they occur.

Land use rights that are purchased by the Company are accounted for as intangible assets. Buildings, such as plants that are developed and constructed by the Company, and relevant land use rights and buildings, are accounted for as intangible assets and fixed assets, respectively. Payments for the land and buildings purchased are allocated between the land use rights and the buildings; if they cannot be reasonably allocated all of the land use rights and buildings should accounted for as fixed assets.

When an intangible asset with a definite useful life is available for use, its original cost less net residual value and any accumulate impairment losses is amortized over its estimated useful life using the straight-line method. An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is not amortized.

For an intangible asset with a definite useful life, the Company reviews the useful life and amortization method at the end of the period, and makes adjustment when necessary. An additional review is also carried out for useful life of the intangible assets with indefinite useful life. If there is evidence showing the foreseeable limit period of economic benefits generated to the enterprise by the intangible assets, then estimate its useful life and amortize according to the policy of intangible assets with definite useful life.

(2) Research and development cost

Cost of research and development is distinguished into the research phase and the development phases.

Cost of the research phase is recognized in the profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred.

Unless the following conditions are satisfied, cost of the development phase is recognized in the profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred:

- ① it is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so as to use it or sell it;
- ② it is clearly invented to complete the intangible asset in order to use it or sell it;
- ③ it is probable that the intangible asset is capable of generating future economic benefit, such as the market for the product produced by the intangible asset or the intangible asset itself, it is objectively evidential that the intangible asset is economically usable if it is going to be used internally;
- ④ there are sufficient technical, financial and other resources to complete the intangible asset and to use it or sell it;
- ⑤ the cost of the development of the intangible can be measured reliably.

If the cost cannot be distinguished into the search phase and the development phase, it is recognized in the profit or loss for the period in which it is incurred.

(3) Impairment of intangible assets

Impairment and provisions of intangible assets are disclosed on Note IV. 20 “Long-term assets impairment”.

19. Long-term deferred expenditure

An item long-term deferred expenses is an expense which has been incurred and which has a beneficial period (a period during which an expense is expected to bring economic benefits to an entity) which is longer than one year and which includes at least part of the reporting period during which the expense was incurred and subsequent reporting periods. An item of long-term deferred expenses is recognized at the actual amount of the expense incurred and allocated in each month of the beneficial period using the straight line method.

20. Long-term assets impairment

Non-financial assets with non-current nature include fixed assets, construction in progress, intangible assets with definite useful lives, investment properties measured by cost methods and long-term equity investment on subsidiaries, jointly operations. The Company assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for all non-financial assets at the balance sheet date, and impairment test is carried out and recoverable value is estimated

if such an indicator exists. Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, as well as intangible assets not ready for use, are tested for impairment annually regardless of indicators of impairment.

Impairment of loss is calculated and provisions taken by the difference if the recoverable value of the assets is lower than the book value. The recoverable value is the higher of estimated present value of the future expected cash flows from the asset and net fair value of the asset less disposed cost. The fair value of asset is determined by the sales agreement price within an arm's length transaction. In case there is no sales agreement, but there is active market of assets, the fair value can be determined by the selling price. If there is neither sales agreement nor active market, the fair value of the asset can be estimated based on the best information obtained. Disposal expenses include expenses related to the legislation, taxes, transportations and the direct expense for the asset to be ready for sale. When calculating the present value of expected future cash flows from an asset or asset Group, the management shall estimate the expected future cash flows from the asset or asset Group and choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

Provision for asset impairment is calculated and determined on the individual basis. If the recoverable of individual asset is hard to estimate, the recoverable amount can be determined by the asset Group where subject asset belongs. Asset Group is the smallest set of assets that can have cash flow in independently.

The Company determines whether goodwill is impaired at least on an annual basis. This requires an estimation of the present value of the future expected cash flows from the asset Groups or sets of asset Groups to which the goodwill is allocated. Estimating the present value requires the Company to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from the asset Groups or sets of asset Groups and also choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. Once the loss from above asset impairment is recognized, the recoverable part cannot be reserved in the subsequent periods.

21. Payroll

The payroll of the Company mainly includes the short-term employee compensation, welfare after demission, demission welfare and other long-term employee benefits. Of which:

Short-term compensation mainly including salary, bonus, allowances and subsidies, employee services and benefits, medical insurance premiums, birth insurance premium, industrial injury insurance premium, housing fund, labor union expenditure and personnel education fund, non-monetary benefits etc. The short-term compensation actually happened during the accounting period when the active staff offering the service for the Group should be recognized as liabilities and is included in the current gains and losses or relevant assets cost. Of which the non-monetary benefits should be measured according to the fair value.

Welfare after demission mainly includes setting drawing plan. Of which setting the drawing plan mainly includes basic endowment insurance, unemployment insurance and annuity etc, and the corresponding payable and deposit amount should be included into the relevant assets cost or the current gains and losses when happen.

If an enterprise cancels the labor relationship with any employee prior to the expiration of the relevant labor

contract or brings forward any compensation proposal for the purpose of encouraging the employee to accept a layoff, and should recognize the payroll liabilities occurred from the demission welfare base on the earlier date between the time when the Group could not one-sided withdraw the demission welfare which offered by the plan or layoff proposal owing to relieve the labor relationship and the date the Group recognizes the cost related to the reorganization of the payment of the demission welfare and at the same time includes which into the current gains and losses. But if the demission welfare is estimated that could not totally pay after the end of the annual report within 12 months, should be disposed according to other long-term payroll payment.

The inside employee retirement plan is treated by adopting the same principle with the above dismiss ion welfare. The group would recorded the salary and the social security insurance fees paid and so on from the employee's service terminative date to normal retirement date into current profits and losses (dismiss ion welfare) under the condition that they meet the recognition conditions of estimated liabilities.

The other long-term welfare that the Group offers to the staffs, if met with the setting drawing plan, should be accounting disposed according to the setting drawing plan, while the rest should be disposed according to the setting revenue plan.

22. Estimated liabilities

Recognition of accrued liabilities:

Obligation with contingency factor such as external hypothecate, lawsuit or arbitrage in dispute, guarantee on quality of product, cut-down plan, loss of contract, recombine obligation, obligation on abandon fixed asset, and meet the follow condition simultaneously would determined as liabilities: (1) This obligation is current obligation of the Company; and, (2) The performance of this obligation will probably cause economic benefits outflow of the Company; and, (3) The amount of this obligation can be reliably measured.

On balance sheet date the Company performed relate obligation that consider risk, incertitude, time value of currency of contingency factor. According to the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation for estimated liabilities measured.

If the expenditure required to settle the liability is expected to be fully or partly compensated by a third party, to determine the amount of compensation will be received at the basic, separately recognized as an asset, and is recognized in the amount of compensation does not exceed the carrying value of estimated liabilities.

23. Revenues

(1) Commodity sales revenues

No revenue from selling goods may be recognized unless the following conditions are met simultaneously: the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have been transferred to the buyer by the enterprise; the enterprise retains neither continuous management right that usually keeps relation with the ownership nor effective control over the sold goods; the relevant amount of revenue can be measured in a reliable way; the

relevant economic benefits may flow into the enterprise; and the relevant costs incurred or to be incurred can be measured in a reliable way.

In the Company's daily accounting practices, as for the domestic sales, when the products had shipped out of the library and had handed over to the buyers, and the major risk as well as the reward on the ownership of the products had transferred to them, without keeping any continued management right which commonly related to the ownership nor carrying out any effective control of the products which had been sold, and at the same time the amounts received could be calculated reliably, and the relevant economic interest may flow into the enterprise, as well as the relevant costs which had occurred or is going to occur could be calculated reliably, should recognize the implementation of the commodity sales revenues. As for the overseas sales, should recognize the implementation of the revenues when the goods had made shipment and gained the customs export declaration.

(2) Revenues from providing labor services

If an enterprise can reliably estimate the outcome of a transaction concerning the labor services it provides, it shall recognize the revenue from providing services employing the percentage-of-completion method on the balance sheet date. The percentage-of-completion is determined by the proportion of the costs incurred against the estimated total costs.

The outcome of a transaction concerning the providing of labor services can be measured in a reliable way, means that the following conditions shall be met simultaneously: ① The amount of revenue can be measured in a reliable way; ② The relevant economic benefits are likely to flow into the enterprise; ③ The schedule of completion under the transaction can be confirmed in a reliable way; ④ The costs incurred or to be incurred in the transaction can be measured in a reliable way.

If the Company can not measure the result of a transaction concerning the providing of labor services in a reliable way, it shall be conducted in accordance with the following circumstances, respectively: If the cost of labor services incurred is expected to be compensated, the compensation amount for the cost of labor services shall be recognized as the revenue from providing labor service, and the cost of labor service incurred shall be as the current cost; if the cost of labor services incurred is not expected to compensate, no revenue from the providing of labor services may be recognized.

Where a contract or agreement signed between Group and other enterprises concerns selling goods and providing of labor services, if the part of sale of goods and the part of providing labor services can be distinguished from each other and can be measured respectively, the part of sale of goods and the part of providing labor services shall be treated respectively. If the part of selling goods and the part of providing labor services can not be distinguished from each other, or if the part of sale of goods and the part of providing labor services can be distinguished from each other but can not be measured respectively, both parts shall be conducted as selling goods.

(3) Royalty revenue

In accordance with relevant contract or agreement, the amount of royalty revenue should be recognized as revenue

on accrual basis. In the Company's daily accounting practices, it should be calculated and recognized according to the chargeable time and methods in accordance with the relevant contract or agreement.

(4) Interest revenue

In accordance with the time that others use the Group's monetary capital and the actual rate.

24. Government subsidies

Government grants are transfer of monetary assets and non-monetary assets from the government to the Company at no consideration, excluding the capital invested by the government as equity owner. Government grant can be classified as grant related to the assets and grants related to the income. The government grants which were acquired by the Company will be used to purchase or otherwise form become long-term assets will be defined as grant related to the assets; the others will be defined as grants related to the income. If the files have not clearly defined government grants objects, it will be divided in the following manner compartmentalize the grants into grant related to the assets and grants related to the income: (1) government documents defined specific projects targets, according to the relative proportion of the budgets of specific items included the expenditure of to form assets and the expenditure will be charged into expense to be divided, the division ratio required at each balance sheet date for review and make changes if necessary; (2) government documents to make a general presentation purposes only, does not specify a particular project, as grants related to the income.

If a government grant is in the form of a transfer of a monetary asset, it is measured at the amount received or receivable. If a government grant is in the form of a non-monetary asset, it is measured at fair value. If the fair value cannot be reliably determined, it is measured at a nominal amount. A government grant measured at a nominal amount is recognized immediately in profit or loss for the period.

When received the government grants actually, recognized and measured them by the actual amount received. However, there is strong evidence that the end of fiscal support policies able to meet the conditions specified in the relevant funds are expected to be able to receive financial support, measured at the amount receivable. Government grants are measured according to the amount receivable shall also comply with the following conditions: (1) grants receivable of government departments issued a document entitled have been confirmed, or could reasonably estimated in accordance with the relevant provisions of its own official release of financial resources management approach, and the expected amount of a material uncertainty which does not exist; (2) it is based on the local financial sector to be officially released and financial support for the project and its financial fund management approach voluntarily disclosed in accordance with the provisions of "Regulations on Disclosure Government Information", and the management approach should be (inclusive of any compliance business conditions may apply), and not specifically formulated for specific businesses;(3) related grants approval has been clearly committed the deadline, and is financed by the proceeds of a corresponding budget as a guarantee, so that will be received within the prescribed period with the a reasonable assurance; (4) according to the specific circumstances of the Company and the subsidy matter, should satisfy the other conditions (if any).

A government grant related to an asset is recognized as deferred income, and evenly amortized to profit or loss

over the useful life of the related asset. For a government grant related to income, if the grant is a compensation for related expenses or losses to be incurred in subsequent period, the grant is recognized as deferred income, and recognized in profit or loss over the periods in which the related costs are recognized. If the grant is a compensation for related expenses or losses already incurred, the grant is recognized immediately in profit or loss for the period.

For repayment of a government grant already recognized, if there is a related deferred income, the repayment is offset against the carrying amount of the deferred income, and any excess is recognized in profit or loss for the period. If there is no related deferred income, the repayment is recognized immediately in profit or loss for the period.

25. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

(1) Income tax for the current period

At the balance sheet date, current income tax liabilities or assets for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid (or recovered) according to the requirements of tax laws. The calculation for income tax expenses in the current period is based on the taxable income according to the related tax laws after adjustment to the accounting profit of the reporting period.

(2) Deferred income tax assets and liabilities

For temporary differences between the carrying amount of certain assets or liabilities and their tax base, or between the nil carrying amount of those items that are not recognized as assets or liabilities and their tax base that can be determined according to tax laws, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized using the balance sheet liability method.

For temporary differences associated with the initial recognition of goodwill and the initial recognition of an asset or liability arising from a transaction (not a business combination) that affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profits (or deductible losses) at the time of transaction, no deferred tax asset or liability is recognized. For taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, no deferred income tax liability related is recognized except where the Company is able to control the timing of reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. All deferred income tax liabilities arising from taxable temporary differences except the ones mentioned above are recognized.

For temporary deductible differences associated with the initial recognition of an asset or liability arising from a transaction (not a business combination) that affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profits (or deductible losses) at the time of transaction, no deferred tax asset is recognized. For taxable temporary deductible differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, no deferred income tax asset related is recognized if it is impossible to reversal the temporary difference in the foreseeable future, or it is not probable to obtain taxable income which can be used for the deduction of the temporary difference in the future. Except mentioned above, the Company recognizes other deferred income tax assets that can deduct

temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

For the deductible losses and tax credit that can be carried forward, deferred tax assets for deductible temporary differences are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

At the balance sheet date, deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates according to tax laws, which are expected to apply in the period in which the asset is realized or the liability is settled.

At the balance sheet date, the Company reviews the carrying amount of deferred tax assets. If it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available in future periods to allow the benefits of the deferred tax assets to be used, the Company reduces the carrying amount of deferred tax assets. The amount of such reduction is reversed when it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available.

(3) Income tax expenses

Income tax expenses consist of current income tax and deferred income tax.

The expenses from income tax and deferred income tax, as well as the revenue, shall be recorded into profit or loss in current accounting period, except expense for income tax of the current period and deferred income tax that booked into other income or equity and adjusted carrying value of deferred income tax goodwill arose from business combination.

(4) Income tax offset

When we have the legal right, and have intended to, to make settlement with net amount or through the asset acquisition and liability fulfillment simultaneously, the Company shall present the net value from the offset between current income tax asset and current income tax liability in the financial statement.

When the Company has the legal right to make a settlement with the current income tax asset and current income tax liability, and the deferred income tax asset and deferred income tax liability are related to the same taxable subject under the same tax payer, or related to different taxable subject, but the intension of net value settlement in regard of the current income tax asset and current income tax liability, the Company shall present net value after the offset of deferred income tax asset and deferred income tax liability.

26. Leases

A finance lease is a lease that transfers in substance all the risks and rewards incident to ownership of an asset. Title may or may not eventually be transferred. An operating lease is a lease other than a finance lease.

(1) The Company as Lessee under operating Lease

Lease payments under an operating lease are recognized by a lessee on a straight-line basis over the lease term, and either included in the cost of the related asset or charged to profit or loss for the current period. The contingent rents shall be recorded in the profit or loss of the period in which they actually arise.

(2) The Company as Leaser under operating Lease

Lease income from operating leases shall be recognized by the leaser in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Initial direct cost of significance in amount shall be capitalized when incurred. If another basis is more systematic and rational, that basis may be used. Contingent rents are credited to profit or loss in the period in which they actually arise.

(3) The Company as Lessee under financing Lease

For an asset that is held under a finance lease, at the lease commencement, the leased asset is recorded at the lower of its fair value at the lease commencement and the present value of the minimum lease payments, and the minimum lease payment is recorded as the carrying amount of the long-term payables; the difference between the recorded amount of the leased asset and the recorded amount of the payable is accounted for as unrecognized finance charge, Initial direct costs incurred by the lessee during the process of negotiating and securing the lease agreement shall be added to the amount recognized for the leased asset. The net amount of minimum lease payment deducted by the unrecognized finance shall be separated into long-term liabilities and long-term liability within one year for presentation.

Unrecognized finance charge shall be computed by the effective interest method during the lease term. Contingent rent shall be booked into profit or loss when actually incurred.

(4) In the case of the lessor of a financing lease

For an asset that is leased out under a finance lease, the aggregate of the minimum lease receipts at the inception of the lease and the initial direct costs is recorded as a finance lease receivable, and unguaranteed residual value is recorded at the same time; the difference between the aggregate of the minimum lease receipt, initial direct costs, and unguaranteed residual value, and the aggregate of their present values, is recognized as unearned finance income, which is amortized using the effective interest rate method over each period during the lease term. Finance lease receivable less unearned finance income shall be separated into long-term liabilities and long-term liability within one year for presentation.

Unearned finance income shall be computed by the effective interest method during the lease term. Contingent rent shall be credited into profit or loss in which actually incurred.

27. Changes in main accounting policies and estimates

(1) Change of accounting policies

There was no any change of accounting policies

(2) Change of main accounting estimates

There was no any change of main accounting estimates.

28. Significant account judgment and estimates

The Company is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of items in the financial statements that cannot be measured accurately, due to the internal uncertainties of operation activities. These judgments, estimates and assumptions are based on historical experiences of the Company's management

as well as other factors that are considered to be relevant. These judgments, estimates and assumptions may affect value of the financial statements in revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingency at the balance sheet date. However, the result derived from those uncertainties in estimates may lead significant adjustments to the carrying amounts of the assets or liabilities affected in the future.

The Company has reviews the judgments, estimates and assumptions regularly on the basis of going concern. Where the changes in accounting estimates only affect the period when changes occurred, and they are recognized within the same period. Where the changes in accounting estimates affect both current period and future period, the changes are recognized within the period of change and future period.

At balance sheet date, the followings are the significant areas where the Company needs to make judgment, estimates and assumptions over the value of items in the financial statements:

(1) Classification of lease

The Company classifies leases as operating lease and financing lease according to the rule stipulated in the Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises No. 21—Leasing. The management shall make analysis and judgment on whether the risks and rewards related to the title of leased assets has been transferred to the leaser, or whether the Company has substantially held the risks and rewards related to the ownership of leased assets.

(2) Allowance for bad debt

According to the relevant accounting policies of the Company in receivables, allowance method is used for bad debt's calculation. The impairment of receivables is calculated based on the assessment of recoverable of receivables. Assurance of receivable impairment needs judgments and estimations from the management. The difference between actual results and original estimates shall have impact on the carrying amount of receivables and receivable bad debt provisions or the reverse during the change of estimation.

(3) Impairment of inventories

The Company measures inventories by the lower of cost and realizable net value according to the accounting policies in regard of inventories and provisions for decline in value of inventories are made if the cost is higher than their net realizable value and obsolete and slow-movement inventories. Inventories decline in value to net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business. Net realizable value is determined on the basis of clear evidence obtained, and takes into consideration the purposes of holding inventories and effect of post balance sheet events. The difference between the actual result and the original estimates shall have impact on reverse of the carrying amount of the inventories and their decline in value or provisions during the period of change.

(4) The fair value of financial instruments

For a financial instrument which has no active market, the Company establishes fair value by using various valuation methods, including of discounted cash flow analysis model. The Company needs to estimate future cash flow, credit risk, volatility and relationship during the valuation and choose appropriate discount rate. Such assumptions have uncertainties and their changes shall have impact on the fair value of financial instruments.

(5) Impairment of financial assets available-for-sale

The Company determine the available-for-sale financial asset is impaired relies on judgments and assumptions of management, to determine whether impairment loss is recognized in the income statement. The process of making the judgments and assumptions, the Company is required to assess the extent and duration of the fair value of the investment below cost, as well as investment financial position and short-term business outlook, including industry conditions, technological change, the credit rating, default rates and counterparty risk.

(6) Impairment of non-financial, non-current assets

The Company assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for all non-current assets other than financial assets at the balance sheet date. For an intangible asset that has indefinite useful life, impairment test is made in addition to the annual impairment test if there is any indication of impairment. For non-current assets other than financial assets, impairment test is made when there is any indication that its account balance cannot be recovered.

Impairment exists when the recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less cost of disposal and present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset.

Net value between the difference of fair value and disposal cost is determined by reference of the price of similar product in a sale agreement in an arm's length transaction or an observable market price less the additional cost directly attributable to the disposal of the asset.

When estimating the present value of future cash flow, significant judgments are made over the asset's production, selling price and relevant operating expenses, and discount rate used to calculate present value. All available materials that are considered to be relevant shall be used in the estimation of recoverable value. These materials include estimations of production, selling price and operating expenses based on reasonable and supportable assumptions.

The Company makes an impairment test for goodwill at least at each year end. This requires an estimation of present value of future cash flow of the assets or assets group where goodwill has been allocated. The Company shall makes estimation on the future cash flow derived from assets or assets group and determine an appropriate discount rate for the present value of future cash flow when the estimation of present value of future cash flow is made.

(7) Depreciation and amortization

Investment property, fixed assets and intangible assets are depreciated and amortized using the straight-line method over their useful lives after taking into account residual value. The useful lives are regularly reviewed to determine the depreciation and amortization costs charged in each reporting period. The useful lives are determined based on historical experience of similar assets and the estimated technical changes. If there is an indication that there has been a change in the factor used to determine the depreciation or amortization, the rate of depreciation or amortization is revised.

(8) Deferred tax assets

The group shall recognize all unused tax losses as deferred tax assets to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilized. This requires the management of the Company make a lot of judgments over the estimation of time period, value and tax planning strategies when future taxable profit incurs so that the value of deferred tax assets can be determined.

(9) Income tax

There are some transactions where ultimate tax treatments and calculations have uncertainties in the Company’s everyday operation. If it is possible for any item to make expenditure before tax that needs to be approved from competent tax authorities. If there is any difference between finalized determination value and their initial estimations value, the difference shall have the impact on the income tax and deferred income tax of the current period during the final determination.

(10) Accrued liabilities

According with the terms of the contract, the existing knowledge and historical experience, product quality assurance and expected contract losses, delay in delivery of liquidated damages are estimated and recognized as accrued liabilities. In these matters has been the formation of a current obligation, and fulfilling the duty is likely to lead to the outflow of economic benefits of the Company, the Company or the best estimate of the current obligation expenditure required recognized as a accrued liabilities. Recognition and measurement of accrued liabilities is dependent on the judgment of management. In the processing of judgment the company needed to appraise the related risks, uncertainties and time value of money and other factors.

V. Taxation

1. Main taxes and tax rate

Category of taxes	Particulars about specific tax rate
VAT	Income tax was in accordance with 17%, 6% of tax rate to calculate output tax and according to the balance of the current the deductibility deduct the input tax to calculate value added tax.
Consumption tax	Sales of wine per 1000 ml or per kg 1 Yuan to calculate the amount of consumption tax, a flat rate, 20% of the annual turnover to calculate the amount of consumption tax at valorem.
Urban maintenance and construction tax	1, 5, 7% of the actual taxable turnover amount.
Education expenses surcharge	3% of the actual taxable turnover amount.
Local education surcharge	2% of the actual taxable turnover amount.
Enterprise income tax	For details, see the table below

Table of income tax rate of different entities:

Name of the entities	Income tax rate
Anhui Longrui Glass Co., Ltd	15%

Name of the entities	Income tax rate
Anhui Ruisiweier Technology Co., Ltd	15%
Bozhou Gujin Rubbish Recycling Co., Ltd	10%
Anhui Gujing Distillery Company Limited and its other subsidiaries	25%

2. Tax Preference and Approval

(1) On December 5, 2016, the company's subsidiary Anhui Longrui Glass Co., Ltd. was attested to be qualified as a hi-tech enterprise and obtained Hi-tech Enterprise Certificate (NO.: GR201634001204) which shall be valid in 3 years. Corresponding corporate income tax was also paid at the rate of 15% from January to June in 2017.

(2) On October 21, 2016, the company's subsidiary Anhui Swisse Will Science & Technology Co., Ltd. was attested to be qualified as a hi-tech enterprise and obtained Hi-tech Enterprise Certificate (NO.: GR201634000832) which shall be valid in 3 years. Corresponding corporate income tax was also paid at the rate of 15% from January to June in 2017.

VI. Notes on major items in consolidated financial statements of the Company

The following notes (including notes on major items in consolidated financial statements of the Company), unless otherwise noted, the opening period was January 1, 2017, the closing period was June 30, 2017.

1. Monetary funds

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Cash in treasury	286,750.06	323,885.02
Bank deposit	683,334,584.32	527,379,498.81
Other monetary funds	5,069,090.06	5,205,642.24
Total	688,690,424.44	532,909,026.07
Of which: the total amount deposited in overseas	0.00	0.00

Note: At the end of this period, the amount of other monetary fund frozen for property preservation due to any litigation was RMB5,060,000.00; there's no limitation and restriction on the usage and remittance of funds deposited abroad due to pledge and mortgage etc.

2. Financial assets measured by fair value and the changes be included in the current gains and losses

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Trading financial assets	101,573.76	429,190.68

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Of which: equity tool investment	101,573.76	429,190.68
Total	101,573.76	429,190.68

3. Notes receivable

(1) Notes receivable listed by category

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Bank acceptance bill	1,182,682,094.60	534,386,586.59
Total	1,182,682,094.60	534,386,586.59

(2) Notes receivable pledged at the period-end

Item	Amount
Bank acceptance bill	30,050,000.00
Total	30,050,000.00

(3) Notes receivable which had endorsed by the Company or had discounted and had not due on the balance sheet date at the period-end

Item	Amount of recognition termination at the period-end	Amount of not terminated recognition at the period-end
Bank acceptance bill	214,635,061.84	0.00
Total	214,635,061.84	0.00

4. Accounts receivable

(1) Accounts receivable classified by category

Category	Closing balance				Book value
	Book balance		Bad debt provision		
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Withdrawal proportion (%)	
Accounts receivable with significant single amount for which bad debt provision separately accrued					
Accounts receivable withdrawal of bad debt provision of by credit risks characteristics:	16,185,223.12	100.00	1,483,402.53	9.17	14,701,820.59

Category	Closing balance				
	Book balance		Bad debt provision		Book value
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Withdrawal proportion (%)	
Accounts receivable with insignificant single amount for which bad debt provision separately accrued					
Total	16,185,223.12	100.00	1,483,402.53	9.17	14,701,820.59

(Continued)

Category	Opening balance				
	Book balance		Bad debt provision		Book value
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Withdrawal proportion (%)	
Accounts receivable with significant single amount for which bad debt provision separately accrued					
Accounts receivable withdrawal of bad debt provision of by credit risks characteristics:	14,155,948.37	100.00	1,868,685.49	13.20	12,287,262.88
Accounts receivable with insignificant single amount for which bad debt provision separately accrued					
Total	14,155,948.37	100.00	1,868,685.49	13.20	12,287,262.88

In the groups, accounts receivable adopting aging analysis method to withdraw bad debt provision:

Aging	Closing balance		
	Account receivable	Bad debt provision	Withdrawal proportion (%)
Within 1 year	14,366,274.57	186,545.01	1.30

Aging	Closing balance		
	Account receivable	Bad debt provision	Withdrawal proportion (%)
[Of which: within 6 months]	13,294,218.03	132,942.18	1.00
[7-12 months]	1,072,056.54	53,602.83	5.00
1 to 2 years	254,712.64	25,471.26	10.00
2 to 3 years	585,699.30	292,849.65	50.00
Over 3 years	978,536.61	978,536.61	100.00
Total	16,185,223.12	1,483,402.53	9.17

(2) Bad Debt Provision Withdrawal, Reversed or Recovered in the Reporting Period

The reversed amount of the bad debt provision during the Reporting Period was of RMB 385,282.96.

(3) Particulars of the Actual Verification of Accounts Receivable during the Reporting Period

There was no actual verification of accounts receivable during the Reporting Period

(4) Top 5 of the Closing Balance of the Accounts Receivable Collected According to the Arrears Party

The total amount of top five of account receivable of closing balance collected by arrears party was RMB5,932,674.70, 36.65% of total closing balance of account receivable, the relevant closing balance of bad debt provision withdrawn was RMB95,286.24.

5. Prepayment

(1) List by Aging Analysis

	Closing balance		Opening balance	
	Amount	Proportion	Amount	Proportion
Within 1 year	74,630,643.30	97.15	73,928,796.23	98.86
1 to 2 years	1,365,299.40	1.78	853,434.06	1.14
2 to 3 years	824,998.50	1.07	1,991.30	0.00
3 years	485.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	76,821,426.20	100.00	74,784,221.59	100.00

(2) Top 5 of the closing balance of the prepayment collected according to the prepayment target

The total amount of top five of account receivable of closing balance collected by arrears party was RMB37,469,605.21, 48.77% of total closing balance of account receivable.

6. Interest Receivable

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
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Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Interest of certificate of deposit	8,363,178.08	2,843,178.08
Total	8,363,178.08	2,843,178.08

7. Other Accounts Receivable

(1) Other Accounts Receivable Disclosed by Category

Category	Closing balance				
	Book balance		Bad debt provision		Book value
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Withdrawal proportion (%)	
Other accounts receivable with significant single amount for which bad debt provision separately accrued	41,342,938.53	72.61	41,342,938.53	100.00	0.00
Other accounts receivable withdrawn bad debt provision according to credit risks characteristics	15,596,422.43	27.39	923,318.63	5.92	14,673,103.80
Other accounts receivable with insignificant single amount for which bad debt provision separately accrued	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	56,939,360.96	100.00	42,266,257.16	74.23	14,673,103.80

(Continued)

Category	Opening balance				
	Book balance		Bad debt provision		Book value
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Withdrawal proportion (%)	
Other accounts receivable with significant single amount for which bad debt provision separately accrued	41,342,938.53	78.14	41,342,938.53	100.00	0.00
Other accounts receivable withdrawn bad debt provision according to credit risks characteristics	11,564,231.44	21.86	798,834.41	6.91	10,765,397.03
Other accounts receivable with insignificant single amount for which bad debt provision separately accrued	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Category	Opening balance				
	Book balance		Bad debt provision		Book value
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Withdrawal proportion (%)	
Total	52,907,169.97	100.00	42,141,772.94	79.65	10,765,397.03

① Other receivable with single significant amount and withdrawal bad debt provision separately at end of period

Other accounts receivable (unit)	Closing balance			
	Other accounts receivable	Bad debt provision	Withdrawal proportion (%)	Withdrawal reason
Jianqiao Securities Co., Ltd.	11,840,500.00	11,840,500.00	100.00	Enter enterprise bankruptcy liquidation
Hengxin Securities Co., Ltd.	29,502,438.53	29,502,438.53	100.00	Enter enterprise bankruptcy liquidation
Total	41,342,938.53	41,342,938.53	100.00	--

② In the groups, other accounts receivable adopting aging analysis method to withdraw bad debt provision

Aging	Closing balance		
	Other accounts receivable	Bad debt provision	Withdrawal proportion (%)
Within 1 year	14,303,346.78	169,982.80	1.19
[Of which: within 6 months]	13,629,613.55	136,296.14	1.00
[7-12 months]	673,733.23	33,686.66	5.00
1 to 2 years	93,034.55	9,303.46	10.00
2 to 3 years	912,017.45	456,008.72	50.00
Over 3 years	288,023.65	288,023.65	100.00
Total	15,596,422.43	923,318.63	5.92

(2) Bad Debt Provision Withdrawal, Reversed or Recovered in the Reporting Period

The withdrawn bad debt provision of Reporting Period was of RMB124,484.22.

(3) Particulars of the Actual Verification of Other Accounts Receivable during the Reporting Period

There was no actual verification of other accounts receivable during the Reporting Period

(4) Other Account Receivable Classified by Account Nature

Nature	Closing book balance	Opening book balance
Securities investment	41,342,938.53	41,342,938.53
Margin & cash pledge	2,623,695.72	1,457,444.95
Business travel borrowing charges	998,466.05	2,024,382.20
Rent and utilities fee	5,268,699.65	4,242,987.61
Others	6,705,561.01	3,839,416.68
Total	56,939,360.96	52,907,169.97

(5) Top 5 of the Closing Balance of the Other Accounts Receivable Collected According to the Arrears Party

Name of the entity	Nature	Closing balance	Aging	Proportion (%)	Bad debt provision Closing balance
No.1	Securities investment	29,502,438.53	Over 3 years	51.81	29,502,438.53
No.2	Securities investment	11,840,500.00	Over 3 years	20.79	11,840,500.00
No. 3	Prepayment of oil fee	3,843,881.68	Within 6 months	6.75	38,438.82
No. 4	Cash deposit of contract	500,000.00	7-12 months	0.88	25,000.00
No. 5	Prepayment of oil fee	309,680.72	Within 6 months	0.54	3,096.81
Total	--	45,996,500.93	--	80.77	41,409,474.16

8. Inventory

(1) Category of Inventory

Item	Closing balance		
	Book balance	Falling price reserves	Book value
Raw materials& package	95,155,492.84	8,897,753.50	86,257,739.34
Homemade semi-finished products and goods in process	1,594,846,413.08	0.00	1,594,846,413.08
Finished product	171,527,201.36	6,359,355.80	165,167,845.56
Total	1,861,529,107.28	15,257,109.30	1,846,271,997.98

(Continued)

Item	Opening balance		
	Book balance	Falling price reserves	Book value
Raw materials& package	122,173,639.41	8,897,753.50	113,275,885.91
Homemade semi-finished products and goods in process	1,426,282,016.97	0.00	1,426,282,016.97
Finished product	255,258,344.54	8,383,210.92	246,875,133.62
Total	1,803,714,000.92	17,280,964.42	1,786,433,036.50

(2) Falling Price Reserves of Inventory

Item	Opening balance	Increase		Decrease		Closing balance
		Withdrawal	Others	Reverse or write-off	Others	
Raw materials& package	8,897,753.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8,897,753.50
Finished product	8,383,210.92	0.00	0.00	2,023,855.12	0.00	6,359,355.80
Total	17,280,964.42	0.00	0.00	2,023,855.12	0.00	15,257,109.30

(3) Withdrawal Provision Basis of the Falling Price of the Inventory and the Reasons of the Reserve or Write-off

Item	Specific basis of withdrawal of falling price reserves of inventory	Reasons for reversal	Reasons for write-off
Raw materials& package	The realizable net value was lower than the cost		The raw material withdrawn impairment disposed in Reporting Period
Finished product	The realizable net value was lower than the cost		The raw material withdrawn impairment disposed in Reporting Period

9. Other Current Assets

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Financial products	1,469,242,152.73	1,750,000,000.00
Tax to be deducted	2,201,030.18	278,829.24
Pledging T-bond repurchase	134,000,000.00	0.00

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Total	1,605,443,182.91	1,750,278,829.24

10. Available-for-sale Financial Assets

(1) List of Available-for-sale Financial Assets

Item	Closing balance			Opening balance		
	Book balance	Depreciation reserves	Book value	Book balance	Depreciation reserves	Book value
Available-for-sale equity instruments	498,964,610.81	0.00	498,964,610.81	404,029,552.27	0.00	404,029,552.27
Of which: measured at fair value	498,964,610.81	0.00	498,964,610.81	404,029,552.27	0.00	404,029,552.27
Measured by cost	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	498,964,610.81	0.00	498,964,610.81	404,029,552.27	0.00	404,029,552.27

(2) Available-for-sale Financial Assets Measured by Fair Value at the Period-end

Category	Available-for-sale equity instruments	Available-for-sale debt instruments	Total
Cost of the equity instruments/amortized cost of the liabilities instruments	477,300,602.98	0.00	477,300,602.98
Fair value	498,964,610.81	0.00	498,964,610.81
Changed amount of the fair value accumulatively included in other comprehensive income	21,664,007.83	0.00	21,664,007.83
Withdrawn impairment amount	0.00	0.00	0.00

11. Investment Property

Item	Houses and buildings	Land use right	Total
I. Original book value			
1. Opening balance	12,952,376.16	2,644,592.00	15,596,968.16
2. Increased amount of the period	0.00	0.00	0.00
3. Decreased amount of the period	369,880.00	0.00	369,880.00
(1) Disposal	0.00	0.00	0.00
(2) Other transfer	369,880.00	0.00	369,880.00

Item	Houses and buildings	Land use right	Total
4. Closing balance	12,582,496.16	2,644,592.00	15,227,088.16
II. Accumulative depreciation and accumulative amortization			
1. Opening balance	6,637,952.24	556,071.18	7,194,023.42
2. Increased amount of the period	239,083.87	3,562.27	242,646.14
Withdrawal or amortization	239,083.87	3,562.27	242,646.14
3. Decreased amount of the period	369,880.00	0.00	369,880.00
(1) Disposal	0.00	0.00	0.00
(2) Other transfer	369,880.00	0.00	369,880.00
4. Closing balance	6,507,156.11	559,633.45	7,066,789.56
III. Depreciation reserves			
1. Opening balance	0.00	0.00	0.00
2. Increased amount of the period	0.00	0.00	0.00
Withdrawing	0.00	0.00	0.00
3. Decreased amount of the period	0.00	0.00	0.00
(1) Disposal	0.00	0.00	0.00
(2) Other transfer	0.00	0.00	0.00
4. Closing balance	0.00	0.00	0.00
IV. Book value			
1. Closing book value	6,075,340.05	2,084,958.55	8,160,298.60
2. Opening book value	6,314,423.92	2,088,520.82	8,402,944.74

12. Fixed Assets

(1) List of Fixed Assets

Item	Houses and buildings	Machinery equipment	Transportation equipment	Office equipment and other	Total
I. Original book value					
1. Opening balance	1,955,039,777.18	843,041,079.32	59,543,178.48	119,895,314.76	2,977,519,349.74

Item	Houses and buildings	Machinery equipment	Transportation equipment	Office equipment and other	Total
2. Increased amount of the period	2,671,781.61	6,293,537.65	5,907,513.21	3,045,268.70	17,918,101.17
(1) Purchase	0.00	3,598,288.61	5,907,513.21	2,080,268.70	11,586,070.52
(2) Transfer of project under construction	2,301,901.61	2,695,249.04	0.00	965,000.00	5,962,150.65
(3) Taking back of rental housing	369,880.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	369,880.00
3. Decreased amount of the period	878,509.19	19,393,755.40	1,824,192.02	245,292.36	22,341,748.97
(1) Disposal or Scrap	878,509.19	16,414,520.10	1,824,192.02	245,292.36	19,362,513.67
(2) Transfer of project under construction	0.00	2,979,235.30	0.00	0.00	2,979,235.30
4. Closing balance	1,956,833,049.60	829,940,861.57	63,626,499.67	122,695,291.10	2,973,095,701.94
II. Accumulative depreciation					
1. Opening balance	593,976,445.86	377,613,615.97	48,351,168.56	85,841,214.33	1,105,782,444.72
2. Increased amount of the period	36,740,869.90	45,234,413.88	2,632,345.43	10,935,682.90	95,543,312.11
(1) Withdrawal	36,370,989.90	45,234,413.88	2,632,345.43	10,935,682.90	95,173,432.11
(2) Taking back of rental housing	369,880.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	369,880.00
3. Decreased amount of the period	936,222.10	17,162,930.54	1,747,045.97	204,785.43	20,050,984.04
(1) Disposal or Scrap	936,222.10	15,081,164.61	1,747,045.97	204,785.43	17,969,218.11
(2) Transfer of project under construction	0.00	2,081,765.93	0.00	0.00	2,081,765.93

Item	Houses and buildings	Machinery equipment	Transportation equipment	Office equipment and other	Total
4. Closing balance	629,781,093.66	405,685,099.31	49,236,468.02	96,572,111.80	1,181,274,772.79
III. Depreciation reserves					
1. Opening balance	4,192,270.86	1,265,656.39	7,047.07	580,345.64	6,045,319.96
2. Increased amount of the period	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(1) Withdrawal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3. Decreased amount of the period	0.00	6,035.20	0.00	0.00	6,035.20
(1) Disposal or Scrap	0.00	6,035.20	0.00	0.00	6,035.20
4. Closing balance	4,192,270.86	1,259,621.19	7,047.07	580,345.64	6,039,284.76
IV. Book value					
1. Closing book value	1,322,859,685.08	422,996,141.07	14,382,984.58	25,542,833.66	1,785,781,644.39
2. Opening book value	1,356,871,060.46	464,161,806.96	11,184,962.85	33,473,754.79	1,865,691,585.06

(2) List of Temporarily Idle Fixed Assets

Item	Original book value	Accumulative depreciation	Impairment provision	Book value	Notes
Houses and buildings	15,969,525.54	11,633,943.26	4,192,270.86	143,311.42	
Machinery equipment	8,018,961.47	6,707,454.28	1,259,621.19	51,886.00	
Transportation equipment	58,119.66	49,329.00	7,047.07	1,743.59	
Office equipment and others	873,232.11	266,689.51	580,345.64	26,196.96	
Total	24,919,838.78	18,657,416.05	6,039,284.76	223,137.97	

(3) Details of Fixed Assets Failed to Accomplish Certification of Property

Item	Book value	Reason
Houses and building	808,602,900.81	In process
Total	808,602,900.81	--

13. Construction in Progress

(1) List of Construction in Progress

Item	Closing balance			Opening balance		
	Book balance	Depreciation reserves	Book value	Book balance	Depreciation reserves	Book value
Removal and R&D project of base liquid and support facility project	903,846. 31	0.00	903,846. 31	903,846. 31	0.00	903,846. 31
Operation network of Gujing	4,547,39 3.16	0.00	4,547,39 3.16	4,932,00 8.56	0.00	4,932,00 8.56
Information integration system	2,828,62 6.03	0.00	2,828,62 6.03	2,828,62 6.03	0.00	2,828,62 6.03
Renovation project of potential safety concerns	49,371,8 16.86	0.00	49,371,8 16.86	47,819,5 16.27	0.00	47,819,5 16.27
Renovation project of wine culture museum	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,449,39 8.37	0.00	4,449,39 8.37
2700 tons irrigation project of Xianning Yellow Crane Tower	2,710,60 5.68	0.00	2,710,60 5.68	1,785,62 9.19	0.00	1,785,62 9.19
Design & Integration project of Hefei experience pavilion	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,822,17 9.84	0.00	2,822,17 9.84
Autonomous system of process pipe and Gujing blend and store	2,324,51 8.70	0.00	2,324,51 8.70	1,133,75 4.23	0.00	1,133,75 4.23
Renovation project of Yellow Crane Tower wine culture museum	152,830. 19	0.00	152,830. 19	0.00	0.00	0.00
Project of sewage disposal and transformation	3,634,23 1.28	0.00	3,634,23 1.28	0.00	0.00	0.00
QR online device	609,719. 65	0.00	609,719. 65	0.00	0.00	0.00
Phase II of CRM	1,011,21 5.90	0.00	1,011,21 5.90	0.00	0.00	0.00
One-card system	565,753. 86	0.00	565,753. 86	0.00	0.00	0.00

Item	Closing balance			Opening balance		
	Book balance	Depreciation reserves	Book value	Book balance	Depreciation reserves	Book value
Other projects with small single amount	8,810,44 7.08	0.00	8,810,44 7.08	5,096,36 5.46	0.00	5,096,36 5.46
Total	77,471,0 04.70	0.00	77,471,0 04.70	71,771,3 24.26	0.00	71,771,3 24.26

(2) Changes of Significant Construction in Progress

Name of item	Estimated number	Opening balance	Increase Amount	Amount that transferred to fixed assets of the period	Other decreased amount of the period	Closing balance
Removal and R&D project of base liquid and support facility project	800,000,000.00	903,846.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	903,846.31
Operation network of Gujing	8,350,000.00	4,932,008.56	384,615.36	0.00	769,230.76	4,547,393.16
Information integration system	6,000,000.00	2,828,626.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,828,626.03
Renovation project of potential safety concerns	193,407,581.00	47,819,516.27	1,552,300.59	0.00	0.00	49,371,816.86
Renovation project of wine culture museum	6,900,000.00	4,449,398.37	144,988.15	4,594,386.52	0.00	0.00
2700 tons irrigation project of Xianning Yellow Crane Tower	5,000,000.00	1,785,629.19	924,976.49	0.00	0.00	2,710,605.68
Design & Integration project of Hefei experience pavilion	9,000,000.00	2,822,179.84	148,535.78	0.00	2,970,715.62	0.00
Autonomous system of process pipe and Gujing blend and	4,388,251.25	1,133,754.23	1,190,764.47	0.00	0.00	2,324,518.70

store						
Renovation project of Yellow Crane Tower wine culture museum	50,000,000.00	0.00	152,830.19	0.00	0.00	152,830.19
Project of sewage disposal and transformation	8,500,000.00	0.00	3,634,231.28	0.00	0.00	3,634,231.28
QR online device	3,810,000.00	0.00	609,719.65	0.00	0.00	609,719.65
Phase II of CRM	2,300,000.00	0.00	1,011,215.90	0.00	0.00	1,011,215.90
One-card system	2,090,000.00	0.00	565,753.86	0.00	0.00	565,753.86
Other projects with small single amount	48,147,771.50	5,096,365.46	8,221,709.73	1,367,764.13	3,139,863.98	8,810,447.08
Total	1,147,893,603.75	71,771,324.26	18,541,641.45	5,962,150.65	6,879,810.36	77,471,004.70

(Continued)

Project name	Proportion estimated of the project accumulative input (%)	Project Progress (%)	Accumulative amount of capitalized interests	Of which: the amount of the capitalized interests of the period	Capitalization rate of the interests of the period (%)	Capital resources
Removal and R&D project of base liquid and support facility project	92.73	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Self-owned fund
Operation network of Gujing	66.16	97.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Self-owned fund
Information integration system	55.15	98.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Self-owned fund
Renovation project of potential safety concerns	57.04	95.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Self-owned fund
Renovation project of wine culture museum	66.52	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Self-owned fund
2700 tons irrigation project of Xianning Yellow Crane Tower	50.00	90.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Self-owned fund
Design & Integration project of	33.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Self-owned

Project name	Proportion estimated of the project accumulative input (%)	Project Progress (%)	Accumulative amount of capitalized interests	Of which: the amount of the capitalized interests of the period	Capitalization rate of the interests of the period (%)	Capital resources
Hefei experience pavilion						fund
Autonomous system of process pipe and Gujing blend and store	52.97	90.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Self-owned fund
Renovation project of Yellow Crane Tower wine culture museum	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Self-owned fund
Project of sewage disposal and transformation	60.00	90.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Self-owned fund
QR online device	18.72	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Self-owned fund
Phase II of CRM	50.95	60.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Self-owned fund
One-card system	31.67	95.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Self-owned fund
Other projects with small single amount	30.56	58.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	Self-owned fund
Total	--	--	0.00	0.00	0.00	--

14. Intangible Assets

Item	Land use right	Patent right	Software	Trademark	Total
I. Original book value					
1. Opening balance	628,279,302.56	45,866,942.63	10,058,954.96	169,116,600.00	853,321,800.15
2. Increased amount of the period	0.00	0.00	1,971,254.62	0.00	1,971,254.62
(1) Purchase	0.00	0.00	735,042.72	0.00	735,042.72
(2) Internal R & D	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(3) Transfer of construction in	0.00	0.00	1,236,211.90	0.00	1,236,211.90

Item	Land use right	Patent right	Software	Trademark	Total
progress					
3. Decreased amount of the period	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(1) Disposal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4. Closing balance	628,279,302.56	45,866,942.63	12,030,209.58	169,116,600.00	855,293,054.77
II. Accumulated amortization					
1. Opening balance	102,006,461.48	45,714,910.47	4,915,899.12	0.00	152,637,271.07
2. Increased amount of the period	6,679,324.47	20,284.98	1,095,087.13	0.00	7,794,696.58
(1) Withdrawal	6,679,324.47	20,284.98	1,095,087.13	0.00	7,794,696.58
3. Decreased amount of the period	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(1) Disposal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4. Closing balance	108,685,785.95	45,735,195.45	6,010,986.25	0.00	160,431,967.65
III. Depreciation reserves					
1. Opening balance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2. Increased amount of the period	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(1) Withdrawal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3. Decreased amount of the period	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(1) Disposal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4. Closing balance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IV. Book value					
1. Closing book value	519,593,516.61	131,747.18	6,019,223.33	169,116,600.00	694,861,087.12
2. Opening book value	526,272,841.08	152,032.16	5,143,055.84	169,116,600.00	700,684,529.08

15. Goodwill

Item	Opening balance	Increase		Decrease		Closing balance
		Generated from enterprise merger	Other	disposal	Disposal	
Wuhan Pride Yellow Crane Tower Distillery Co., Ltd.	478,283,495.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	478,283,495.29
Total	478,283,495.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	478,283,495.29

16. Long-term Unamortized Expenses

Item	Opening balance	Increased amount	Amortization amount	Decrease	Closing balance	Other reasons for decrease
Yeast house & yeast frame project	1,395,010.07	0.00	741,496.60	0.00	653,513.47	
Reform on highly qualified base liquid project	3,583,860.08	0.00	1,860,700.86	0.00	1,723,159.22	
Wine warehouse goods shelf	845,341.88	0.00	281,780.64	0.00	563,561.24	
Specialty store decoration engineering	4,552,189.86	0.00	2,914,480.92	0.00	1,637,708.94	
Beijing experience centre decoration	19,757,703.37	0.00	1,235,278.98	0.00	18,522,424.39	
The relocation compensation of Beijing experience center	10,125,000.00	0.00	750,000.00	0.00	9,375,000.00	
Pottery jar warehouse	15,060,486.86	0.00	2,203,971.00	0.00	12,856,515.86	
Decoration project of wine culture museum	610,434.11	0.00	215,453.76	0.00	394,980.35	
Sewage Treatment Project	4,250,000.00	0.00	300,000.00	0.00	3,950,000.00	
Afforestation fees	11,761,161.10	292,045.37	7,900,324.24	0.00	4,152,882.23	
Renovation of potential safety concerns	2,417,801.09	0.00	805,933.74	0.00	1,611,867.35	
Shenzhen experience centre	4,885,049.82	0.00	666,143.16	0.00	4,218,906.66	
Others	2,458,879.09	0.00	669,237.36	0.00	1,789,641.73	
Landscape renovation of Zuimei Chateau	2,831,715.21	151,140.52	507,663.45	0.00	2,475,192.28	

Item	Opening balance	Increased amount	Amortization amount	Decrease	Closing balance	Other reasons for decrease
Zhengzhou Experience Center	4,679,367.54	21,315.78	262,808.36	0.00	4,437,874.96	
Shanghai Experience Center	4,374,397.27	0.00	749,896.68	0.00	3,624,500.59	
Renovation of Brewing Workshop	0.00	1,218,582.48	169,247.55	0.00	1,049,334.93	
Hefei Experience Center	0.00	2,970,715.62	412,599.40	0.00	2,558,116.22	
Kitchen renovation of Beijing Experience Center	0.00	249,829.06	0.00	0.00	249,829.06	
Jars of Blend & Store Workshop	0.00	181,316.25	90,658.14	0.00	90,658.11	
Plant silo	0.00	101,147.57	2,809.65	0.00	98,337.92	
Renovation of dormitories	0.00	300,000.00	0.00	0.00	300,000.00	
Parking lots	0.00	1,000,000.00	0.00	0.00	1,000,000.00	
Renovation of Yellow Crane Tower Plant	0.00	720,720.72	120,120.12	0.00	600,600.60	
Total	93,588,397.35	7,206,813.37	22,860,604.61	0.00	77,934,606.11	

15. Deferred Income Tax Assets/Deferred Income Tax Liabilities

(1) List of Deferred Income Tax Assets

Item	Closing balance		Opening balance	
	Deductible temporary Differences	Deferred income tax assets	Deductible temporary Differences	Deferred income tax assets
Bad debt provision	43,749,659.69	10,937,414.92	44,010,458.43	10,996,043.87
Impairment of inventories	15,257,109.30	3,814,277.33	17,280,964.42	4,268,065.64
Impairment provision of the fixed assets	6,011,287.30	1,502,617.50	6,017,322.50	1,504,126.30
Deferred income	43,254,768.06	10,813,692.01	43,978,795.45	10,964,946.75
Deductible losses	64,286,355.76	16,071,588.94	74,310,846.55	18,577,711.64
Unrealized internal profits	6,230,047.55	1,557,511.89	3,886,999.22	971,749.81

Difference between book value and tax basis of liabilities	720,310,353.62	180,077,588.40	241,487,812.54	60,371,953.14
Total	899,099,581.28	224,774,690.99	430,973,199.11	107,654,597.15

(2) Lists of Deferred Income Tax Liabilities

Item	Closing balance		Opening balance	
	Deductible temporary differences	Deferred income tax liabilities	Deductible temporary differences	Deferred income tax liabilities
Change of fair value of trading financial assets	37,983.63	9,495.91	157,639.98	39,410.00
Change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	21,664,007.83	5,416,001.96	48,192,637.29	12,048,159.32
Additional deduction of difference of fixed assets	15,538,949.80	3,884,737.45	11,629,445.21	2,907,361.30
Asset evaluation increment of business combination not under the same control	405,036,867.97	101,259,216.99	409,168,287.60	102,292,071.90
Total	442,277,809.23	110,569,452.31	469,148,010.08	117,287,002.52

(3) List of Unrecognized Deferred Income Tax Assets

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Deductible temporary difference	27,997.46	27,997.46
Deductible losses	3,935,808.39	3,504,550.14
Total	3,963,805.85	3,532,547.60

18. Other Non-current Assets

Item	Content	Closing balance	Opening balance
Certificate of deposit	Certificate of deposit	300,000,000.00	300,000,000.00
Prepayment of projects and equipment	Prepayment of projects and equipment	14,785,612.34	982,000.00
Total	--	314,785,612.34	300,982,000.00

19. Notes Payable

Category	Closing balance	Opening balance
Bank acceptance bill	13,100,000.00	11,270,000.00
Trade acceptance	28,583.00	28,583.00

Category	Closing balance	Opening balance
Total	13,128,583.00	11,298,583.00

Notes: the total amount of overdue notes payable is RMB28,583.00 in the reporting period, which is generated from the failure of paying of suppliers when notes are due.

20. Accounts Payable

(1) List of Accounts Payable

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Within 1 year	437,987,948.66	278,284,194.09
Over 1 year	58,438,175.96	62,688,172.12
Total	496,426,124.62	340,972,366.21

(2) Significant Accounts Payable Aging over One Year

Item	Closing balance	Unpaid/ Un-carry-over reason
A Company	7,589,380.47	Final payment of the project
B Company	7,454,526.71	Final payment of the project
C Company	3,253,820.58	Final payment of the project
D Company	2,377,538.64	Final payment of the project
E Company	1,994,174.95	Final payment of the project
Total	22,669,441.35	--

21. Advance from Customers

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Loans	735,440,901.02	623,990,614.91
Total	735,440,901.02	623,990,614.91

22. Payroll Payable

(1) List of Payroll Payable

Item	Opening balance	Increase	Decrease	Closing balance
I. Short-term salary	287,527,410.11	545,922,623.32	604,702,047.33	228,747,986.10
II. Post-employment benefit-defined contribution plans	499,725.98	59,729,825.37	60,195,236.59	34,314.76
III. Termination benefits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

IV. Other benefits due within one year	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	288,027,136.09	605,652,448.69	664,897,283.92	228,782,300.86

(2) List of Short-term Salary

Item	Opening balance	Increase	Decrease	Closing balance
1. Salary, bonus, allowance, subsidy	231,921,133.46	475,151,669.68	545,990,982.07	161,081,821.07
2. Employee welfare	0.00	8,431,420.00	8,431,420.00	0.00
3. Social insurance	67,054.59	21,936,962.01	21,637,960.33	366,056.27
Of which: 1. Medical insurance premiums	53,976.40	19,779,652.21	19,474,634.30	358,994.31
Work-related injury insurance	6,704.27	1,210,534.78	1,215,207.91	2,031.14
Maternity insurance	6,373.92	946,775.02	948,118.12	5,030.82
4. Housing fund	8,380,962.40	24,906,231.62	24,029,014.46	9,258,179.56
5. Labor union budget and employee education budget	47,158,259.66	15,496,340.01	4,612,670.47	58,041,929.20
6. short-term paid absence	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7. Short-term profits sharing plan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	287,527,410.11	545,922,623.32	604,702,047.33	228,747,986.10

(3) List of Drawing Scheme

Item	Opening balance	Increase	Decrease	Closing balance
1. Basic pension benefits	471,096.94	56,936,688.35	57,400,464.27	7,321.02
2. Unemployment insurance	28,629.04	2,793,137.02	2,794,772.32	26,993.74
Total	499,725.98	59,729,825.37	60,195,236.59	34,314.76

23. Taxes Payable

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
VAT	53,804,152.68	118,133,291.16
Consumption tax	73,980,267.41	219,571,438.66
Corporate income tax	156,146,559.16	94,273,743.45

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Personal income tax	14,478,942.52	1,562,260.59
Urban maintenance and construction tax	6,705,700.80	19,129,378.01
Stamp tax	540,051.48	871,395.56
Education Surcharge	6,263,567.19	18,650,757.21
Others	10,240,538.58	14,767,387.21
Total	322,159,779.82	486,959,651.85

24. Other Accounts Payable

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Margin & cash pledge	644,292,495.89	587,919,286.15
Business travel borrowing charges	1,910,227.09	2,207,592.61
Quality guarantee	40,981,539.06	10,478,503.90
Housing deduction	9,258,179.56	8,380,962.40
Others	41,461,773.18	32,485,926.47
Unsettled sales discount	321,724,551.33	0.00
Total	1,059,628,766.11	641,472,271.53

Other payables increased at the end of this period, mainly due to an increase in the amount of non clearing discounts made by dealers.

25. Other Current Liabilities

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Accrued expenses	398,585,802.29	241,487,812.54
Total	398,585,802.29	241,487,812.54

26. Deferred Revenue

Item	Opening balance	Increase	Decrease	Closing balance	Formed reason
Government subsidies	43,978,795.45	1,646,000.00	2,370,027.39	43,254,768.06	Related to the assets
Total	43,978,795.45	1,646,000.00	2,370,027.39	43,254,768.06	--

Of which, items involved in government subsidies:

Item	Opening balance	Amount of newly subsidy	Amount recorded into non-operating income in report period	Other changes	Closing balance	Related to assets/related income
Technical reform of wine production system	380,208.35	0.00	31,249.98	0.00	348,958.37	Related to the assets
Instruments subsidies	1,433,250.00	0.00	110,250.00	0.00	1,323,000.00	Related to the assets
Intelligent solid brewing technology innovation project	213,541.65	0.00	15,625.02	0.00	197,916.63	Related to the assets
Anhui service industry development guide fund	1,673,170.76	0.00	146,341.44	0.00	1,526,829.32	Related to the assets
Anhui innovative province construction independent innovation ability construction subsidy	4,139,755.00	0.00	365,272.50	0.00	3,774,482.50	Related to the assets
Energy-saving and reform project of coal-fired industry boiler and glass furnace	318,750.00	0.00	76,500.00	0.00	242,250.00	Related to the assets
Bozhou city logistics center project	180,000.00	0.00	30,000.00	0.00	150,000.00	Related to the assets
Equipment subsidy	1,232,943.71	0.00	99,262.86	0.00	1,133,680.85	Related to the assets
Financial subsidy for energy-saving project	997,580.45	0.00	265,811.76	0.00	731,768.69	Related to the assets
Financial subsidy for	1,484,373.94	0.00	267,110.76	0.00	1,217,263.18	Related to the

Item	Opening balance	Amount of newly subsidy	Amount recorded into non-operating income in report period	Other changes	Closing balance	Related to assets/related income
technology innovation						assets
Special fund to enterprise development directed by municipal finance	112,500.00	0.00	15,000.00	0.00	97,500.00	Related to the assets
lot traceability system project	5,197,500.00	0.00	556,875.00	0.00	4,640,625.00	Related to the assets
Land refund	24,213,446.47	0.00	275,103.09	0.00	23,938,343.38	Related to the assets
Motor and boiler energy-saving reform project	687,500.12	0.00	68,749.98	0.00	618,750.14	Related to the assets
Automated storage hook and product quality online monitoring	546,875.00	0.00	46,875.00	0.00	500,000.00	Related to the assets
Research fund on smart Koji-making technology	217,400.00	346,000.00	0.00	0.00	563,400.00	Related to the assets
Renovation of Gujing Zhangji Spirit Room	950,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	950,000.00	Related to the assets
Key technical cooperation on isotopic authenticity of important food	0.00	300,000.00	0.00	0.00	300,000.00	Related to the assets
Security enhancement project	0.00	1,000,000.00	0.00	0.00	1,000,000.00	Related to the assets
Total	43,978,795.45	1,646,000.00	2,370,027.39	0.00	43,254,768.06	--

27. Share Capital

Item	Opening balance	Increase/decrease in Reporting Period (+,-)					Closing balance
		Newly issue share	Bonus shares	Capitalization of public reserves	Others	Subtotal	
The sum of shares	503,600,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	503,600,000.00

28. Capital Surplus

Item	Opening balance	Increase	Decrease	Closing balance
Capital premium	1,262,552,456.05		0.00	1,262,552,456.05
Other capital reserves	32,853,136.20		0.00	32,853,136.20
Total	1,295,405,592.25		0.00	1,295,405,592.25

29. Other Comprehensive Income

Item	Opening period Balance	Reporting Period					Closing period Balance
		Reporting Period Amount before income tax	Less: recorded in other comprehensive income in prior period and transferred to profit or loss in current period	Less: Income tax expense	Attributable to owners of the Company after tax	Attributable to minority shareholders after tax	
I. Other comprehensive income cannot be reclassified into profits and losses in future	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
II. Other comprehensive reclassified into profits or losses	36,144,477.95	22,845,859.36	37,030,866.60	5,711,464.84	-19,896,472.08	0.00	16,248,005.87
Of which: profits or losses of change in fair	36,144,477.95	22,845,859.36	37,030,866.60	5,711,464.84	-19,896,472.08	0.00	16,248,005.87

Item	Opening period Balance	Reporting Period					Closing period Balance
		Reporting Period Amount before income tax	Less: recorded in other comprehensive income in prior period and transferred to profit or loss in current period	Less: Income tax expense	Attributable to owners of the Company after tax	Attributable to minority shareholders after tax	
value of available-for-sale financial assets							
Total	36,144,477.95	22,845,859.36	37,030,866.60	5,711,464.84	-19,896,472.08	0.00	16,248,005.87

30. Surplus Reserves

Item	Opening balance	Increase	Decrease	Closing balance
Statutory surplus reserves	256,902,260.27	0.00	0.00	256,902,260.27
Total	256,902,260.27	0.00	0.00	256,902,260.27

Notes: Based on the regulations of the Corporation Law and Article of Association, the Company should withdraw 10% of the statutory surplus reserves according to the net profits. If the accumulated amount of the statutory surplus reserves exceeded the 50% of the registered capital, the Company could no more withdraw.

31. Retained Profits

Item	Reporting Period	Last period
Opening balance of retained profits before adjustments	3,503,069,053.49	2,723,798,990.11
Total opening balance of retained profits before adjustments (Increase+, decrease-)	0.00	0.00
Opening balance of retained profits after adjustments	3,503,069,053.49	2,723,798,990.11
Add: Net profit attributable to owners of the Company	548,889,891.65	829,630,063.38
Less: Withdrawal of statutory surplus reserves	0.00	0.00
Withdrawal of discretionary surplus reserves	0.00	0.00
Withdrawal of generic risk reserve	0.00	0.00
Dividend of common stock payable	302,160,000.00	50,360,000.00
Dividend of common stock transfer into share capital	0.00	0.00
Closing retained profits	3,749,798,945.14	3,503,069,053.49

32. Operating Revenues and Costs

Item	Reporting Period		Same period of last year	
	Sales revenue	Cost of sales	Sales revenue	Cost of sales
Main operations	3,640,782,146.34	891,178,513.56	3,024,521,955.55	764,241,551.89
Other operations	29,345,618.25	22,000,685.35	20,512,751.18	16,152,882.77
Total	3,670,127,764.59	913,179,198.91	3,045,034,706.73	780,394,434.66

33. Business Taxes and Surcharges

Item	Reporting Period	Same period of last year
Consumption tax	477,359,578.63	387,368,333.18
Business tax	0.00	1,287,301.81
Urban maintenance, construction tax and educational surcharge	107,125,009.74	81,797,388.99
Urban land use tax	6,268,387.32	0.00
Real estate tax	8,038,252.32	0.00
Stamp duty	3,894,182.32	0.00
Others	3,445,944.18	786,160.37
Total	606,131,354.51	471,239,184.35

Notes: the measurement standards of business tax and surcharges see Notes V. Tax

34. Sales Expenses

Item	Reporting Period	Same period of last year
Employee's remuneration	123,985,954.16	91,988,233.13
Business travel charges	47,121,726.34	50,616,867.44
Advertising expense	185,979,223.96	232,167,675.77
Transport fees	23,693,930.48	14,302,719.73
Promotion fees	556,575,629.94	382,200,662.52
Sample wine	113,260,666.41	81,770,179.30
Labor cost	157,857,846.03	126,056,794.13
Other sales expenses	41,213,783.81	34,820,001.22
Total	1,249,688,761.13	1,013,923,133.24

35. Administration Expenses

Item	Reporting Period	Same period of last year
Employee's remuneration	138,467,339.94	138,598,708.62
Office expenses	6,842,426.24	5,051,588.92
Taxes	0.00	16,180,538.79
Repair charge	29,106,759.72	7,396,042.34
Depreciation charge	28,961,402.74	25,666,709.05
Amortization of intangible assets	7,794,696.58	4,495,152.80
Sewage charge	11,408,909.28	7,028,047.40
Material wastage	6,132,749.56	22,093,807.33
Business travel charges	847,155.37	923,463.49
Water & electricity fees	5,009,938.09	4,305,991.70
Others	28,850,317.91	25,337,405.28
Total	263,421,695.43	257,077,455.72

36. Financial Expenses

Item	Reporting Period	Same period of last year
Interest expenses	0.00	0.00
Less: Interest income	17,954,811.63	9,929,844.92
Less: Amount of capitalized interest	0.00	0.00
Exchange gains and losses	409,322.34	93,752.69
Less: capitalization of foreign currency exchange gains and losses	0.00	0.00
Others	280,846.64	71,931.09
Total	-17,264,642.65	-9,764,161.14

37. Asset Impairment Loss

Item	Reporting Period	Same period of last year
Bad debt loss	-260,798.74	5,597.28
Inventory falling price loss	-2,023,855.12	-69,960.59
Total	-2,284,653.86	-64,363.31

38. Gains and Losses from Changes in Fair Value

Sources	Reporting Period	Same period of last year
Financial assets measured by fair value and the changes be included in the current profits and losses	-119,656.35	2,080,010.18
Of which, gains on the changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments	0.00	0.00
Total	-119,656.35	2,080,010.18

39. Investment Income

Item	Reporting Period	Same period of last year
Investment income received from financial assets measured by fair value and the changes be included in the current profits and losses during holding period	0.00	0.00
Investment income received from disposal of financial assets measured by fair value and the changes be included in the current profits and losses during holding period	2,329,585.99	4,982,722.91
Investment income received from holding of available-for-sale financial assets	22,622,635.21	39,030,480.05
Investment income received from disposal of available-for-sale financial assets	49,254,878.84	311,652.40
Total	6,810,384.43	0.00
Investment income received from financial assets measured by fair value and the changes be included in the current profits and losses during holding period	81,017,484.47	44,324,855.36

40. Non-operating Gains

Item	Reporting Period	Same period of last year	Recorded in the amount of the non-recurring gains and losses
Total gains from disposal of non-current assets	487,886.67	5,477.22	487,886.67
Including: Gains from disposal of fixed assets	487,886.67	5,477.22	487,886.67
Government grants (details, see the statement below, lists of government subsidies)	24,316,926.49	3,899,636.68	24,316,926.49
Penalty income	7,861,891.12	335,651.90	7,861,891.12
Sales of scrap	3,475,474.77	2,712,008.98	3,475,474.77
Others	3,024,423.78	1,186,922.39	3,024,423.78

Item	Reporting Period	Same period of last year	Recorded in the amount of the non-recurring gains and losses
Total	39,166,602.83	8,139,697.17	39,166,602.83

Of which, government subsidies recorded into the current gains and losses:

Item	Reporting Period	Same period of last year	Related to the assets/ income
Reward for outstanding party works, Excellent Communist Party Member and Advanced Grass-roots Party Organization	5,000.00	0.00	Related to the income
Subsidy for projects from Science and Technology Department of Xianning	200,000.00	0.00	Related to the income
Tax refunds of land use tax and real estate tax of Gujing Industry Park	13,013,817.25	368,270.62	Related to the income
Patent award	76,080.00	0.00	Related to the income
Subsidy for skill training of Employees	50,500.00	337,268.00	Related to the income
Award for water-saving	200,000.00	0.00	Related to the income
Quality Award	300,000.00	0.00	Related to the income
Anhui Excellent Achievement Prize	55,000.00	600,000.00	Related to the income
Special reward of skills competition	100,000.00	0.00	Related to the income
The title of honor award for “Time-honored of Anhui”	0.00	100,000.00	Related to the income
Export subsidy	20,000.00	0.00	Related to the income

Item	Reporting Period	Same period of last year	Related to the assets/ income
Subsidy for air pollution control	2,500,000.00	0.00	Related to the income
Tax refund for energy-saving and environmental protection	1,246,501.85	0.00	Related to the income
Received assets related to government subsidies deferred revenue amortization	2,370,027.39	2,274,098.06	Related to the income
Award for technology innovation team	20,000.00	0.00	Related to the income
Subsidy to high and new tech enterprises	600,000.00	0.00	Related to the income
Other payments by Treasury Payment Center	200,000.00	220,000.00	Related to the income
Enterprise supporting fund	3,360,000.00	0.00	Related to the income
Total	24,316,926.49	3,899,636.68	--

41. Non-operating Expenses

Item	Reporting Period	Same period of last year	Recorded in the amount of the non-recurring gains and losses
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	1,193,100.98	4,324,035.29	1,193,100.98
Including: Loss on disposal of fixed assets	1,193,100.98	4,324,035.29	1,193,100.98
Others	995,921.03	764,567.19	995,921.03
Total	2,189,022.01	5,088,602.48	2,189,022.01

42. Income Tax Expense

(1) List of Income Tax Expense

Item	Reporting Period	Same period of last year
Current income tax expense	320,222,019.81	148,337,746.92
Deferred income tax expense	-117,205,486.69	-3,355,978.24
Total	203,016,533.12	144,981,768.68

43. Other Comprehensive Income

See Note VI. 29

44. Cash Flow Statement

(1) Other Cash Received Relevant to Operating Activities

Item	Reporting Period	Same period of last year
Margin	126,884,726.25	205,517,087.14
Government subsidies	7,686,580.00	1,625,538.62
Interest income	17,954,811.63	9,929,844.92
Recover of the pledge of bank deposit	0.00	46,945,425.70
Other	11,155,743.51	10,427,713.05
Total	163,681,861.39	274,445,609.43

(2) Other Cash Paid Relevant to Operating Activities

Item	Reporting Period	Same period of last year
Cash paid in selling expenses and administrative expenses	414,549,277.31	438,621,689.10
Fixed term deposits used to issue the pledge for the notes payable or cash deposit of notes	0.00	101,039,705.03
Others	14,733,112.11	16,536,736.11
Total	429,282,389.42	556,198,130.24

(3) Other Cash Received Relevant to Investment Activities

Item	Reporting Period	Same period of last year
Received assets related to government subsidies	1,646,000.00	0.00
Total	1,646,000.00	0.00

45. Supplemental Information for Cash Flow Statement

(1) Supplemental Information for Cash Flow Statement

Supplemental information	Reporting Period	Same period of last year
1. Reconciliation of net profit to net cash flows generated from operating activities		
Net profit	572,114,926.94	436,703,214.76
Add: Provision for impairment of assets	-2,284,653.86	-64,363.31
Depreciation of fixed assets, of oil-gas assets, of productive biological assets	95,173,432.11	85,133,585.71
Investment property amortization	242,646.14	290,134.90
Amortization of intangible assets	7,794,696.58	4,770,255.89
Long-term unamortized expenses	22,860,604.61	24,575,083.20
Losses on disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets (gains: negative)	705,214.31	4,318,558.07
Loss on retirement of fixed assets (gains: negative)		
Losses from variation of fair value (gains: negative)	119,656.35	-2,080,010.18
Financial cost (gains: negative)	409,322.34	93,752.69
Investment loss (gains: negative)	-81,017,484.47	-44,324,855.36
Decrease in deferred income tax assets (gains: negative)	-117,120,093.84	-19,257,304.18
Increase in deferred income tax liabilities ("-" means decrease)	-7,892,851.83	-5,407,672.44
Decrease in inventory (gains: negative)	-59,838,961.48	-282,384,101.39
Decrease in accounts receivable from operating activities (gains: negative)	-656,394,178.36	-722,315,697.46
Increase in payables from operating activities (decrease: negative)	652,862,975.93	843,787,934.03
Deferred revenue amortization	-2,370,027.39	2,274,098.06
Net cash flows generated from operating activities	425,365,224.08	326,112,612.99

Supplemental information	Reporting Period	Same period of last year
2. Investing and financing activities that do not involving cash receipts and payment:		
Conversion of debt into capital		
Company bonus convertible due within one year		
Fix assets under financing lease		
3. Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		
Closing balance of cash	683,630,424.44	1,090,861,015.13
Less: Opening balance of cash	527,849,026.07	1,040,373,733.07
Add: Closing balance of cash equivalents		
Less: Opening balance of cash equivalents		
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	155,781,398.37	50,487,282.06

(2) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
I. Cash	683,630,424.44	527,849,026.07
Including: Cash on hand	286,750.06	323,885.02
Bank deposit on demand	683,334,584.32	527,379,498.81
Other monetary funds on demand	9,090.06	145,642.24
II. Cash and cash equivalents	0.00	0.00
Of which: Bond investment due within three months	0.00	0.00
III. Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents	683,630,424.44	527,849,026.07

46. The Assets with the Ownership or Use Right Restricted

Item	Closing book value	Restricted reason
Monetary capital	5,060,000.00	Froze by Court
Notes receivable	30,050,000.00	Pledge
Total	35,110,000.00	--

VII. Changes of Merge Scope

During the reporting period, the Company set up the new subsidiary Anhui RunAnXinKe Testing

Technology Co., Ltd、 Suizhou Jun He Trading Co., Ltd. For more details, please see Note VIII 1. Equity in Subsidiary.

VIII. Equity in Other Entities

1. Equity in Subsidiary

The Structure of the Enterprise Group

Name	Main operating place	Registration place	Nature of business	Holding percentage (%)		Way of gaining
				Directly	Indirectly	
Bozhou Gujing Sales Co., Ltd.	Bozhou, Anhui	Bozhou, Anhui	Business trading	100.00		Investment
Bozhou Gujing Transportation Co., Ltd.	Bozhou, Anhui	Bozhou, Anhui	Transportation	99.00	1.00	Investment
Anhui Longrui Glass Co., Ltd.	Bozhou, Anhui	Bozhou, Anhui	Production	99.00	1.00	Investment
Bozhou Gujing Waste Reclamation Co., Ltd.	Bozhou, Anhui	Bozhou, Anhui	Waste cycled		100.00	Investment
Anhui Jinyunlai Culture & Media Co., Ltd.	Hefei Anhui	Hefei Anhui	Ads marketing		100.00	Investment
Anhui Swisse Will Science & Technology Co., Ltd.	Bozhou, Anhui	Bozhou, Anhui	Technology research	100.00		Investment
Anhui Subway Cordial Wine Co., Ltd.	Bozhou, Anhui	Bozhou, Anhui	Production	100.00		Investment
Shanghai Gujing Jinhao Hotel Management Co., Ltd.	Shanghai	Shanghai	Hotel management	100.00		Business combination under the same control
Bozhou Gujing Hotel Co., Ltd.	Bozhou, Anhui	Bozhou, Anhui	Hotel operating	100.00		Business combination under the same control
Anhui Yuanqing Environmental Co., Ltd.	Bozhou, Anhui	Bozhou, Anhui	Sewage Treatment	100.00		Investment
Anhui Gujing Cloud E-commerce Co., Ltd.	Hefei, Anhui	Hefei, Anhui	E-commerce	100.00		Investment
Anhui Zhenrui Construction Engineering Co., Ltd.	Bozhou, Anhui	Bozhou, Anhui	Engineering construction	100.00		Investment

Name	Main operating place	Registration place	Nature of business	Holding percentage (%)		Way of gaining
				Directly	Indirectly	
Bozhou Gujing Distillery Marketing Co., Ltd.	Bozhou, Anhui	Bozhou, Anhui	Commercial trade		100.00	Investment
Anhui RunAnXinKe Testing Technology Co., Ltd	Bozhou, Anhui	Bozhou, Anhui	Technical detection		100.00	Investment
Wuhan Pride Yellow Crane Tower Distillery Co., Ltd.	Wuhan, Hubei	Wuhan, Hubei	Production	51.00		Business combination not under the same control
Pride Yellow Crane Tower Distillery (Xianning) Co., Ltd.	Xianning, Hubei	Xianning, Hubei	Production		51.00	Business combination not under the same control
Hubei Yellow Crane Tower Distillery Co., Ltd.	Suizhou, Hubei	Suizhou, Hubei	Production		51.00	Business combination not under the same control
Tian Long Jin Di (Wuhan) Co., Ltd.	Wuhan, Hubei	Wuhan, Hubei	Commercial trade		51.00	Business combination not under the same control
Xianning Junhe Sales Co., Ltd.	Xianning, Hubei	Xianning, Hubei	Commercial trade		51.00	Business combination not under the same control
Hubei Junhe Advertising Co., Ltd.	Wuhan, Hubei	Wuhan, Hubei	Ads marketing		51.00	Business combination not under the same control
Wuhan Junya Shibo Technology Co.,	Wuhan, Hubei	Wuhan, Hubei	Technology		51.00	Investment

Name	Main operating place	Registration place	Nature of business	Holding percentage (%)		Way of gaining
				Directly	Indirectly	
Ltd.			development			
Wuhan Junya Sales Co., Ltd.	Wuhan, Hubei	Wuhan, Hubei	Commercial trade		51.00	Investment
Suizhou Jun He Trading Co., Ltd.	SuiZhou, Hubei	SuiZhou, Hubei	Commercial trade		51.00	Investment

IX. The Risk Related Financial Instruments

The main financial instruments of the Company are equity investment, financial product, trust investment, account receivables and account payables, etc, the specific explanation of each financial instrument are in relevant item of Note VI. Risk related to these financial instruments and the risk management policies the Company adopted to reduce the risk is as follows: the management of the Company monitors and manages the risk exposure to ensure the aforesaid risk within the limit scope of control.

(I) Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The goals of the Company is to maintain a proper balance between the risk and the income, reduce the negative influence of risk to the operation performance of the Company to a minimum, and maximize profits of shareholders and other equity investors, basing on the risk management goal, the Company basis policies are to recognize and analyze each risk the Company faced, establish proper risk bottom line and conduct risk management, timely and reliably supervise each risk, control the risks within the limit scope .

1. Market Risk

(1) Foreign Exchange Risk

Foreign exchange risk is referred to the risk incurred due to loss of changes in exchange rate. Foreign exchange risk is referred to the risk of loss from the change of exchange rate. The main operation of the Company is within the territory of China, mainly settled by RMB, only small amount of export business and the influence of the proportion in the total income is rather small; the exchange rate risk is very little.

(2) Interest Rate Risk- Cash Flow Change Risk

The operation capital of the Company is sufficient, there is no external borrowing in the Company; the interest rate risk is very little.

(3) Other Price Risk

What the Company held are classified as available financial assets and tradable financial assets measured at fair value on balance sheetdate. Thus, the Company bares the risk change of securities market. The Company adopt variety of equity group to reduce the price risk in equity security investment.

2. Credit Risk

On June 30, 2017, the largest credit risk exposure what may lead to the financial losses was the other party of the contract failed to fulfill the obligations and causes loss of the Company's financial assets and financial guarantee, which including: book value of financial assets recognized in consolidated balance sheet; as for the financial instruments measured at fair value, the book value reflect its risk exposure, but not the largest one, the largest risk exposure will change when the future fair value changed.

The Company only trade with the third party authorized with good credit and large scale. In line with the policies of the Company and the items of sale contracts, the Company gives priority to first payment shipment, only small amount of credit transactions and examines and verifies the credit of the client who trading with by credit way.

The Company's working capital was in bank with higher credit rating, so credit risk of working capital was low.

3. Liquidity Risk

When managing liquidity risk, the Company maintained the management's believe that supervising the sufficient cash and cash equivalents to meet the operating demand of the Company and reduce the influence of the fluctuation of cash flow.

X. The Disclosure of the Fair Value

1. Closing Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities Calculated by Fair Value

Item	Closing fair value			Total
	Fair value measurement items at level 1	Fair value measurement items at level 2	Fair value measurement items at level 3	
I. Consistent fair value measurement				
(I) Financial assets calculated by fair value and changes record into current profits or losses	101,573.76			101,573.76
1. Trading financial assets	101,573.76			101,573.76
(1) Equity tool investment	101,573.76			101,573.76
(II) Available-for-sale financial assets	498,964,610.81			498,964,610.81
1. Equity instrument investment	498,964,610.81			498,964,610.81

Item	Closing fair value			Total
	Fair value measurement items at level 1	Fair value measurement items at level 2	Fair value measurement items at level 3	
Total assets of consistent fair value measurement	499,066,184.57			499,066,184.57

2. Market Price Recognition Basis for Consistent and Inconsistent Fair Value Measurement Items at Level 1

The consistent fair value measurement items were the share public trade on Shanghai Stock Exchange or Shenzhen Stock Exchange, the market price recognition basis was the closing price of the share on balance sheet date. When the shares held were in the restricted period, the price shall be determined according to the relevant valuation methods mentioned in SFC [2007] No. 21.

XI. Related Party and Related Transaction

1. Information of Parent Company

Name of parent company	Registration place	Nature of business	Registered capital	Proportion of share held by parent company against the Company (%)	Proportion of voting rights owned by parent company against the Company (%)
Anhui Gujing Group Co., Ltd.	Anhui	Beverage, Construction materials, and plastic productions manufacture	1,000,000,000.00	53.89	53.89

Notes: The final control of the Company was People's Government of Bozhou, Anhui

2. Information of Subsidiary of the Company

For more details, please refer to Note VIII, 1. Equity in Subsidiary

3. Information of Other Related Party of the Company

Name	Relationship
Anhui Ruifuxiang Food Co., Ltd	Affiliated enterprise of controlling shareholder and actual controller
Anhui Ruijing Restaurant Management Co., Ltd.	Affiliated enterprise of controlling shareholder and actual controller
Anhui Haochidian Catering Co., Ltd.	Affiliated enterprise of controlling shareholder and actual controller

Name	Relationship
Shanghai Ruiyao Hotel Management Co., Ltd.	Affiliated enterprise of controlling shareholder and actual controller
Shanghai Beihai Restaurant Co., Ltd.	Affiliated enterprise of controlling shareholder and actual controller
Anhui Ruijing Trade Travel (Group) Co., Ltd	Affiliated enterprise of controlling shareholder and actual controller
Bozhou Hotel Co., Ltd.	Affiliated enterprise of controlling shareholder and actual controller
Anhui Gujing Real Estates Group Co., Ltd.	Affiliated enterprise of controlling shareholder and actual controller
East Ruijing Enterprise Investment Development Co., Ltd	Affiliated enterprise of controlling shareholder and actual controller
Anhui Hengxin Pawn Co., Ltd.	Affiliated enterprise of controlling shareholder and actual controller
Bozhou Ruineng Thermoelectricity Co., Ltd.	Affiliated enterprise of controlling shareholder and actual controller
Holiday Inn Hefei	Affiliated enterprise of controlling shareholder and actual controller
Bozhou Rufuxiang High-protein Feed Co., Ltd.	Affiliated enterprise of controlling shareholder and actual controller
Anhui Gujing Hotel Development Co., Ltd.	Affiliated enterprise of controlling shareholder and actual controller
Anhui Ruixin Pawn Co., Ltd	Affiliated enterprise of controlling shareholder and actual controller
Anhui Zhongxin Financial Leasing Co., Ltd.	Affiliated enterprise of controlling shareholder and actual controller
Anhui Huixin Finance Investment Group Co., Ltd.	Affiliated enterprise of controlling shareholder and actual controller
Hefei Longxin Financial Management Consulting Co., Ltd.	Affiliated enterprise of controlling shareholder and actual controller
Bozhou Anxin Microcredit Co., Ltd	Affiliated enterprise of controlling shareholder and actual controller
Anhui Gujing Ecological Industrial Park Management	Affiliated enterprise of controlling shareholder and actual controller
Large Central Plain Wine Valley Culture Tourism Development Co., Ltd.	Affiliated enterprise of controlling shareholder and actual controller
Anhui Xinyuan Government Landscape Engineering Co., Ltd.	Affiliated enterprise of controlling shareholder and actual controller
Bozhou Gujing Hotel Co., Ltd	Affiliated enterprise of controlling shareholder and actual controller
Anhui Youxin Financing Guarantee Co., Ltd.	Affiliated enterprise of controlling shareholder and actual controller
Anhui Aoxin Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	Affiliated enterprise of controlling shareholder and actual controller
Anhui Lixin E-Commerce Co., Ltd.	Affiliated enterprise of controlling shareholder and actual controller
Anhui Xinxin Property Management Co., Ltd.	Affiliated enterprise of controlling shareholder and actual controller

Name	Relationship
Bozhou Huisheng Building Catering Company	Affiliated enterprise of controlling shareholder and actual controller
Bozhou Gujing Junlai Hotel Management Co., Ltd.	Affiliated enterprise of controlling shareholder and actual controller
Bozhou Gujing Real Estates Management Co., Ltd.	Affiliated enterprise of controlling shareholder and actual controller
Bozhou Gujing Real Estates Development Co., Ltd.	Affiliated enterprise of controlling shareholder and actual controller
Anhui Shenglong Trading Co., Ltd.	Affiliated enterprise of controlling shareholder and actual controller
Anhui Gujing International Travel Co., Ltd.	Affiliated enterprise of controlling shareholder and actual controller

4. List of Related Party Transactions

(1) Information on Acquisition of Goods and Reception of Labor Service (Unit: Ten Thousand Yuan)

① Information on acquisition of goods and reception of labor service

Related party	Content	Reporting Period	Same period of last year
Anhui Ruifuxiang Food Co., Ltd	Purchase of raw material	15,810.48	103,717.97
Bozhou Hotel Co., Ltd.	Accepting food and accommodation services	807,692.59	1,003,377.40
Anhui Ruijing Restaurant Management Co., Ltd.	Accepting catering services	89,759.00	9,460.00
Anhui Xinyuan Government Landscape Engineering Co., Ltd.	Afforestation fees	589,278.15	0.00
Holiday Inn Hefei	Purchase of goods	35,451.28	89,654.36
Holiday Inn Hefei	Accepting food and accommodation services	70,699.06	14,088.46
Anhui Gujing Hotel Development Co., Ltd.	Accepting labor service	3,413.21	188,450.00
Anhui Gujing Hotel Development Co., Ltd.	Purchase of materials	7,245.28	0.00
Bozhou Gujing Junlai Hotel Management Co., Ltd.	Accepting food and	149,579.79	199,119.00

Related party	Content	Reporting Period	Same period of last year
	accommodation services		
Anhui Gujing Hotel Development Co., Ltd.	Accepting food and accommodation services	26,285.00	0.00
Bozhou Huisheng Building Catering Company	Accepting food and accommodation services	1,592,452.00	2,051,307.00
Anhui Haochidian Catering Co., Ltd.	Accepting food and accommodation services	4,800.00	0.00
Anhui Gujing International Travel Co., Ltd.	Accepting labor service	12,240.00	0.00
Bozhou Gujing Hotel Co., Ltd	Purchase of property	11,900,000.00	0.00
Total	--	15,304,705.84	3,659,174.19

②Information of sales of goods and provision of labor service

Related party	Content	Reporting Period	Same period of last year
Anhui Hengxin Pawn Co., Ltd.	Sales of white spirit	6,176.78	4,941.54
Anhui Gujing Group Co., Ltd.	Sales of small sized materials	62,464.38	19,355.93
Anhui Gujing Group Co., Ltd.	Providing labor service	9,897.94	0.00
Anhui Gujing Group Co., Ltd.	Providing catering and accommodation services	102,811.00	195,376.99
Bozhou Huisheng Building Catering Company	Sales of white spirit	17,000.00	16,538.46
Bozhou Hotel Co., Ltd.	Sales of white	61,965.81	41,025.64

Related party	Content	Reporting Period	Same period of last year
	spirit		
Anhui Ruijing Trade Travel (Group) Co., Ltd	Sales of white spirit	2,498,463.23	1,744,615.38
Anhui Ruijing Trade Travel (Group) Co., Ltd	Providing catering and accommodation services	599.99	0.00
Anhui Ruifuxiang Food Co., Ltd	Sales of white spirit	339,877.92	164,692.31
Anhui Huixin Finance Investment Group Co., Ltd.	Sales of white spirit	14,683.36	9,123.08
Anhui Gujing Hotel Development Co., Ltd.	Sales of white spirit	14,529.91	55,384.64
Anhui Gujing Real Estates Group Co., Ltd.	Sales of white spirit	9,854.52	8,981.53
Anhui Gujing Real Estates Group Co., Ltd.	Providing labor service	456,621.63	0.00
Bozhou Gujing Real Estates Development Co., Ltd.	Sales of white spirit	20,033.69	82,896.41
Bozhou Gujing Real Estates Development Co., Ltd.	Providing catering and accommodation services	600.00	800.00
Bozhou Ruineng Thermoelectricity Co., Ltd.	Sales of white spirit	128,848.87	85,867.71
Bozhou Ruifuxiang High-protein Feed Co., Ltd.	Sales of white spirit	20,332.81	9,692.31
Anhui Aoxin Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	Sales of white spirit	6,099.86	3,658.47
Anhui Lixin E-Commerce Co., Ltd.	Sales of white spirit	7,435.83	4,406.15

Related party	Content	Reporting Period	Same period of last year
Anhui Ruixin Pawn Co., Ltd	Sales of white spirit	5,499.01	24,747.70
Anhui Xinxin Property Management Co., Ltd.	Sales of white spirit	21,703.08	18,563.07
Anhui Youxin Financing Guarantee Co., Ltd.	Sales of white spirit	3,089.68	12,155.90
Anhui Zhongxin Financial Leasing Co., Ltd.	Sales of white spirit	6,102.42	3,670.78
Bozhou Anxin Microcredit Co., Ltd	Sales of white spirit	5,800.72	1,230.77
Bozhou Gujing Hotel Co., Ltd	Sales of white spirit	24,100.26	15,273.85
Bozhou Gujing Junlai Hotel Management Co., Ltd.	Sales of white spirit	4,307.69	5,076.92
Bozhou Gujing Real Estates Management Co., Ltd.	Sales of white spirit	38,442.24	29,307.69
Shanghai Beihai Restaurant Co., Ltd.	Sales of white spirit	0.00	8,153.85
Shanghai Ruiyao Hotel Management Co., Ltd.	Sales of white spirit	0.00	4,461.54
Large Central Plain Wine Valley Culture Tourism Development Co., Ltd.	Providing labor service	5,485.98	0.00
Large Central Plain Wine Valley Culture Tourism Development Co., Ltd.	Utilities	94,630.14	0.00
Large Central Plain Wine Valley Culture Tourism Development Co., Ltd.	Providing catering and accommodation services	20,896.00	17,110.00
Large Central Plain Wine Valley Culture Tourism Development Co., Ltd.	Sales of small sized materials	5,101.65	47,934.55
Large Central Plain Wine Valley Culture Tourism Development Co., Ltd.	Sales of white	337,678.77	51,583.59

Related party	Content	Reporting Period	Same period of last year
	spirit		
Anhui Haochidian Catering Co., Ltd.	Sales of white spirit	182,598.15	0.00
Anhui Shenglong Trading Co., Ltd.	Providing catering and accommodation services	400.00	0.00
Anhui Xinyuan Government Landscape Engineering Co., Ltd.	Sales of small sized materials	8,507.41	0.00
Anhui Gujing International Travel Co., Ltd.	Providing catering and accommodation services	3,960.00	0.00
East Ruijing Enterprise Investment Development Co., Ltd	Providing labor service	201,390.13	0.00
Hefei Longxin Financial Management Consulting Co., Ltd.	Sales of white spirit	7,902.56	0.00
Total	--	4,755,893.42	2,686,626.76

(2) Information of Related Lease

The Company serves as the lessee

Name of lessor	Type of leased assets	Rental expense confirmed in the report period	Rental expense confirmed in the same period of last year
Anhui Gujing Group Co., Ltd.	Houses and buildings	1,095,238.10	1,150,000.00

The Company serves as the lessor

Name of lessee	Type of leased assets	Rental income confirmed in the Report period	Rental income confirmed in the same period of last year
Anhui Gujing Hotel Management Co., Ltd.	Houses and buildings	246,190.49	169,597.89

5. Receivables and Payables of Related Party

(1) Receivables

Name of item	Closing balance	Opening balance
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Name of item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Accounts receivable		
Bozhou Hotel Co., Ltd.	156,600.00	0.00
Large Central Plain Wine Valley Culture Tourism Development Co., Ltd.	6,418.60	0.00
Anhui Huixin Finance Investment Group Co., Ltd.	48,555.00	0.00
Anhui Lixin E-Commerce Co., Ltd.	8,273.00	0.00
Total	219,846.60	0.00
Other accounts receivable:		
Large Central Plain Wine Valley Culture Tourism Development Co., Ltd.	39,160.45	0.00
Anhui Xinyuan Government Landscape Engineering Co., Ltd.	9,085.28	0.00
Anhui Gujing Real Estate Co., Ltd.	25,342.50	0.00
Anhui Gujing Group Co., Ltd.	73,083.36	0.00
Total	146,671.59	0.00

(2) Payables

Name of item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Accounts received in advance		
Anhui Ruijing Trade Travel (Group) Co., Ltd	769,894.01	0.00
Anhui Ruifuxiang Food Co., Ltd	20,130.00	195,200.00
Bozhou Huisheng Building Catering Company	18,540.00	0.00
Holiday Inn Hefei	17,000.00	0.00
Shanghai Beihai Restaurant Co., Ltd.	9,900.00	0.00
Large Central Plain Wine Valley Culture Tourism Development Co., Ltd.	9,492.00	0.00
Anhui Gujing Hotel Development Co., Ltd.	16,020.00	0.00
Bozhou Gujing Junlai Hotel Management Co., Ltd.	5,400.00	0.00
Shanghai Ruiyao Hotel Management Co., Ltd.	5,040.00	0.00
Hefei Longxin Financial Management Consulting Co., Ltd.	3,840.02	0.00
Bozhou Gujing Real Estates Development Co., Ltd.	184.58	0.00
Anhui Ruijing Restaurant Management Co., Ltd.	0.00	599,136.01

Name of item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Bozhou Hotel Co., Ltd.	0.00	36,000.00
Bozhou Ruifuxiang High-protein Feed Co., Ltd.	0.00	13,200.00
Anhui Haochidian Catering Co., Ltd.	0.00	115,200.00
Total	875,440.61	958,736.01
Other accounts payable:		
Bozhou Huisheng Building Catering Company	10,500.00	15,500.00
Anhui Ruijing Trade Travel (Group) Co., Ltd	33,637.70	38,043.40
Total	44,137.70	53,543.40

XII. Commitments and Contingencies

1. Significant Commitments

Operating Lease Commitments

As of the end of balance sheet date, the irrevocable operating lease commitments that the Company signed were as followed:

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Minimum lease payments of irrevocable operating lease		
1 year after balance date	2,300,000.00	2,300,000.00
2 year after balance date	2,300,000.00	2,300,000.00
3 year after balance date	2,300,000.00	2,300,000.00
Future years	22,808,333.33	23,958,333.33
Total	29,708,333.33	30,858,333.33

XIII. Events after Balance Sheet Date

As of June 30, 2017, there was no other significant event after balance sheet date.

XIV. Other Significant Events

Segment Information

There was no segment information based on operating segments to disclose, since the Company didn't determine operating segments in accordance with internal organizational structure, management requirements and internal report systems.

XV. Notes of Main Items in the Financial Statements of the Company

1. Accounts Receivable

(1) Accounts Receivable Classified by Category

Category	Closing balance				
	Book balance		Bad debt provision		Book value
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)	
Accounts receivable with significant single amount for which bad debt provision separately accrued	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Accounts receivable withdrawal of bad debt provision of by credit risks characteristics:	5,490,940.95	100	658,331.94	11.99	4,832,609.01
Accounts receivable with insignificant single amount for which bad debt provision separately accrued	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	5,490,940.95	100	658,331.94	11.99	4,832,609.01

(Continued)

Category	Opening balance				
	Book balance		Bad debt provision		Book value
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)	
Accounts receivable with significant single amount for which bad debt provision separately accrued	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Accounts receivable withdrawal of bad debt provision of by credit risks characteristics:	6,979,229.19	100.00	601,883.19	8.62	6,377,346.00
Accounts receivable with insignificant single amount for which bad debt provision separately accrued	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	6,979,229.19	100	601,883.19	8.62	6,377,346.00

① In the groups, accounts receivable adopting aging analysis method to withdraw bad debt provision

Aging	Closing balance
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	Account receivable	Bad debt provision	Withdrawal proportion (%)
Within 1 year	0.00	0.00	0.00
[Of which: within 6 months]	0.00	0.00	0.00
[7-12 months]	0.00	0.00	0.00
1 to 2 years	0.00	0.00	0.00
2 to 3 years	141,121.87	70,560.94	50.00
Over 3 years	587,771.00	587,771.00	100.00
Total	728,892.87	658,331.94	90.32

② In the groups, accounts receivable adopting other methods to withdraw bad debt provision

Name of the group	Closing balance		
	Account receivable	Bad debt provision	Withdrawal proportion (%)
Related party group within combination scope	4,762,048.08	0.00	0.00
Total	4,762,048.08	0.00	0.00

(2) Bad Debt Provision Withdrawal, Reversed or Recovered in the Reporting Period

The withdrawn bad debt provision of Reporting Period was of RMB56,448.75.

(3) Particulars of the Actual Verification of Accounts Receivable during the Reporting Period

There was no actual verification of accounts receivable during the Reporting Period.

(4) Top Five of Account Receivable of Closing Balance Collected by Arrears Party

The total amount of top five of account receivable of closing balance collected by arrears party was RMB5,244,757.08, 95.52% of total closing balance of account receivable, the relevant closing balance of bad debt provision withdrawn was RMB492,545.00.

2. Other Accounts Receivable

(1) Other Account Receivable Classified by Category

Category	Closing balance				Book value
	Book balance		Bad debt provision		
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)	

Other accounts receivable with significant single amount for which bad debt provision separately accrued	41,342,938.53	27.61	41,342,938.53	100.00	0.00
Other accounts receivable withdrawn bad debt provision according to credit risks characteristics	108,399,180.03	72.39	434,334.41	0.40	107,964,845.62
Other accounts receivable with insignificant single amount for which bad debt provision separately accrued	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	149,742,118.56	100.00	41,777,272.94	27.90	107,964,845.62

(Continued)

Category	Opening balance				Book value
	Book balance		Bad debt provision		
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)	
Other accounts receivable with significant single amount for which bad debt provision separately accrued	41,342,938.53	28.07	41,342,938.53	100.00	0.00
Other accounts receivable withdrawn bad debt provision according to credit risks characteristics	108,399,180.96	71.93	410,793.52	0.39	105,514,906.34
Other accounts receivable with insignificant single amount for which bad debt provision separately accrued	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	149,742,119.49	100.00	41,753,732.05	28.35	105,514,906.34

① Other receivable with single significant amount and withdrawal bad debt provision separately at end of period

Other accounts receivable (unit)	Closing balance			
	Other accounts receivable	Bad debt provision	Withdrawal proportion (%)	Withdrawal reason
Jianqiao Securities	11,840,500.00	11,840,500.00	100.00	Enter enterprise bankruptcy liquidation

Other accounts receivable (unit)	Closing balance			
	Other accounts receivable	Bad debt provision	Withdrawal proportion (%)	Withdrawal reason
Hengxin Securities	29,502,438.53	29,502,438.53	100.00	Enter enterprise bankruptcy liquidation
Total	41,342,938.53	41,342,938.53	--	--

②In the groups, other accounts receivable adopting aging analysis method to withdraw bad debt provision

Aging	Closing balance		
	Other accounts receivable	Bad debt provision	Withdrawal proportion (%)
Within 1 year	3,497,858.54	35,446.52	1.01
[Of which: within 6 months]	3,486,160.17	34,861.60	1.00
[7-12 months]	11,698.37	584.92	5.00
1 to 2 years	23,379.90	2,337.99	10.00
2 to 3 years	704,466.79	352,233.40	50.00
Over 3 years	44,316.50	44,316.50	100.00
Total	4,270,021.73	434,334.41	10.17

③In the groups, other accounts receivable adopting other methods to withdraw bad debt provision

Name of the group	Closing balance		
	Other accounts receivable	Bad debt provision	Withdrawal proportion (%)
Related party group within combination scope	104,129,158.30	0.00	0.00
Total	104,129,158.30	0.00	0.00

(2) Bad Debt Provision Withdrawal, Reversed or Recovered in the Reporting period

The withdrawn bad debt provision of Reporting Period was of RMB23,540.89

(3) Particulars of the Actual Verification of Other Accounts Receivable during the Reporting Period

There was no actual verification of other accounts receivable during the Reporting Period

(4) Other Account Receivable Classified by Account Nature

Nature	Closing book balance	Opening book balance
Intercourse funds between entities within	104,129,158.30	104,068,160.31

combination scope		
Securities investment	41,342,938.53	41,342,938.53
Margin & cash pledge	1,209,658.09	1,191,658.09
Employee loan	248,508.07	72,924.00
Rent and utilities fee	482,547.98	296,244.71
Others	2,329,307.59	296,712.75
Total	149,742,118.56	147,268,638.39

(5) Top 5 of the Closing Balance of the Other Accounts Receivable Collected According to the Arrears Party

Name of the entity	Relationship	Nature	Closing balance	Aging	Proportion (%)	Bad debt provision Closing balance
No.1	The Company's subsidiary	Intercourse funds between entities within combination scope	78,335,000.00	Within 3 years	52.31	0.00
No.2	Non-related party	Securities investment	29,502,438.53	Over 3 years	19.70	29,502,438.53
No. 3	The Company's subsidiary	Intercourse funds between entities within combination scope	24,517,794.79	Within 2 years	16.37	0.00
No. 4	Non-related party	Securities investment	11,840,500.00	Over 3 years	7.91	11,840,500.00
No. 5	The Company's subsidiary	Intercourse funds between entities within combination	927,219.44	Within 6 months	0.62	0.0

Name of the entity	Relationship	Nature	Closing balance	Aging	Proportion (%)	Bad debt provision Closing balance
		scope				
Total	--	--	145,122,952.76	--	96.91	41,342,938.53

3. Long-term Equity Investment

(1) List of Long-term Equity Investment Classified by Category

Item	Closing balance			Opening balance		
	Book balance	Depreciation reserves	Book value	Book balance	Depreciation reserves	Book value
Investment to the subsidiary	1,155,089,408.32	0.00	1,155,089,408.32	1,155,089,408.32	0.00	1,155,089,408.32
Total	1,155,089,408.32	0.00	1,155,089,408.32	1,155,089,408.32	0.00	1,155,089,408.32

(2) Investment to the Subsidiaries

Investee	Opening balance	Increase	Decrease	Closing balance	Withdrawn impairment provision in the Reporting Period	Closing balance of impairment provision
Bozhou Gujing Sales Co., Ltd.	84,864,497.89	0.00	0.00	84,864,497.89	0.00	0.00
Anhui Longrui Glass Co., Ltd.	85,793,666.00	0.00	0.00	85,793,666.00	0.00	0.00
Shanghai Gujing Jinhao Hotel Management Co., Ltd.	49,906,854.63	0.00	0.00	49,906,854.63	0.00	0.00
Bozhou Gujing	648,646.80	0.00	0.00	648,646.80	0.00	0.00

Investee	Opening balance	Increase	Decrease	Closing balance	Withdrawn impairment provision in the Reporting Period	Closing balance of impairment provision
Hotel Co., Ltd.						
Gujing Transportation Co., Ltd.	6,875,743.00	0.00	0.00	6,875,743.00	0.00	0.00
Anhui Swisse Will Science & Technology Co., Ltd.	50,000,000.00	0.00	0.00	50,000,000.00	0.00	0.00
Anhui Subway Cordial Wine Co., Ltd.	30,000,000.00	0.00	0.00	30,000,000.00	0.00	0.00
Anhui Yuanqing Environmental Co., Ltd.	16,000,000.00	0.00	0.00	16,000,000.00	0.00	0.00
Anhui Gujing Cloud E-commerce Co., Ltd.	5,000,000.00	0.00	0.00	5,000,000.00	0.00	0.00
Anhui Zhenrui Construction Engineering Co., Ltd.	10,000,000.00	0.00	0.00	10,000,000.00	0.00	0.00
Wuhan Pride Yellow Crane Tower Distillery Co., Ltd.	816,000,000.00	0.00	0.00	816,000,000.00	0.00	0.00

Investee	Opening balance	Increase	Decrease	Closing balance	Withdrawn impairment provision in the Reporting Period	Closing balance of impairment provision
Total	1,155,089,408.32	0.00	0.00	1,155,089,408.32	0.00	0.00

4. Revenues and Costs of Operation

Item	Reporting Period		Same period of last year	
	Sales revenue	Cost of sales	Sales revenue	Cost of sales
Main operations	1,996,798,133.21	787,209,683.22	1,713,016,802.41	749,998,664.73
Other operations	35,252,699.27	20,947,873.68	25,687,112.91	16,633,501.71
Total	2,032,050,832.48	808,157,556.90	1,738,703,915.32	766,632,166.44

5. Investment Income

Item	Reporting Period	Same period of last year
Long-term equity investment income accounted by cost method	0.00	0.00
Investment income received from disposal of financial assets measured by fair value and the changes be included in the current profits and losses during holding period	2,329,585.99	4,982,722.91
Investment income received from holding of available-for-sale financial assets	22,065,303.71	38,085,000.05
Investment income received from disposal of available-for-sale financial assets	49,254,878.84	311,652.40
Others	1,290,384.43	0.00
Total	74,940,152.97	43,379,375.36

XVI. Supplementary Materials

1. Items and Amounts of Extraordinary Gains and Losses

Item	Amount	Explanation
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Item	Amount	Explanation
Gains/losses on the disposal of non-current assets	-705,214.31	
Tax rebates, reductions or exemptions due to approval beyond authority or the lack of official approval documents	0.00	
Government grants recognized in the current period, except for those acquired in the ordinary course of business or granted at certain quotas or amounts according to the government's unified standards	24,316,926.49	
Capital occupation charges on non-financial enterprises that are recorded into current gains and losses	0.00	
Gains due to that the investment costs for the Company to obtain subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are lower than the enjoyable fair value of the identifiable net assets of the investees when making the investments	0.00	
Gain/loss on non-monetary asset swap	0.00	
Gain/loss on entrusting others with investments or asset management	0.00	
Asset impairment provisions due to acts of God such as natural disasters	0.00	
Gains and losses from debt restructuring	0.00	
Expenses on business reorganization, such as expenses on staff arrangements, integration, etc.	0.00	
Gain/loss on the part over the fair value due to transactions with distinctly unfair prices	0.00	
Current net gains and losses of subsidiaries acquired in business combination under the same control from period-begin to combination date	0.00	
Profit and loss from contingencies irrelative to the normal business operations of company	0.00	
Gain/loss from change of fair value of transactional assets and liabilities, and investment gains from disposal of transactional financial assets and liabilities and available-for-sale financial assets, other than valid hedging related to the Company's common businesses	51,524,808.48	
Depreciation reserves returns of receivables with separate depreciation test	0.00	
Gain/loss on entrustment loans	0.00	
Gain/loss on change of the fair value of investing real estate of which the subsequent measurement is carried out adopting the fair value method	0.00	
Effect on current gains/losses when a one-off adjustment is made to current gains/losses according to requirements of taxation, accounting and other relevant laws and regulations	0.00	

Item	Amount	Explanation
Custody fee income when entrusted with operation	0.00	
Other non-operating income and expenses other than the above	13,365,868.64	
Project confirmed with the definition of non-recurring gains and losses and losses	0.00	
Subtotal	88,502,389.30	
Income tax effects	21,884,672.27	
Minority interests effects (after tax)	1,682,839.50	
Total	64,934,877.53	

Notes: the number “+” among the non-current gains and losses items refers to profits and revenues, while “-” referred to losses or expenditure.

The recognition of the non-current gains and losses items was executed according to the regulations of No.1 of the Information Disclosure Explanatory Notice of the Companies Public Offering Securities-Non-current Gains and losses (Z-J-H-Announcement [2008] No. 43) .

2. Return on Net Equity and Earnings Per Share

Profit as of Reporting Period	Weighted average ROE (%)	EPS (Yuan/share)	
		Basic EPS	Diluted EPS
Net profit attributable to common shareholders of the Company	9.86	1.09	1.09
Net profits attributed to the common shareholders after deducting the non-current gains and losses	8.69	0.96	0.96