

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

## **Semi-Annual Report 2020**

**August 2020**

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

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

**Li Hai, Principal of the Company, Sun Longlong, person in charge of accounting works and Zhong Xiaojin, person in charge of accounting organ (accounting principal) hereby confirm that the Financial Report of 2020 Semi-Annual Report is authentic, accurate and complete.**

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

**The Company shall comply with the disclosure requirement of “Guidelines on Industry Information Disclosure of Shenzhen Stock Exchange No. 11- Listed Company Engaged in Jewelry-related Business”**

**The Company has no plan of cash bonus, dividends and capitalizing of reserves either.**

# Content

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# Interpretation

Items	Refers to	Contents
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## Section II. Company Profile and Main Financial Indexes

### I. Company profile

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

### II. Person/Way to contact

	Secretary of the Board	Rep. of security affairs
Name	Sun Longlong	Yu Xiaomin, Zhong Xiaojin
Contact add.	501 Zhongxin Technology Building, No.31 Bagua Rd., Bagualing, Futian District, Shenzhen	501 Zhongxin Technology Building, No.31 Bagua Rd., Bagualing, Futian District, Shenzhen
Tel.	0755-25516998,28181666	0755-25516998,28181666
Fax.	0755-28181009	0755-28181009
E-mail	dmc@szcbc.com	dmc@szcbc.com

### III. Others

#### 1. Way of contact

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

Applicable    Not applicable

Registration address	No.3008, Buxin Rd., Luohu District, Shenzhen
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Post code of the registration address	518019
Office address	501 Zhongxin Technology Building, No.31 Bagua Rd., Bagualing, Futian District, Shenzhen
Post code of the office address	518029
Website	www.cbc.com.cn
E-mail	dmc@szcbc.com
Query date for the temporary notice disclosed on appointed website (if applicable)	2020-05-28
Query index for the temporary notice disclosed on appointed website (if applicable)	Juchao website ( <a href="http://www.cninfo.com.cn">http://www.cninfo.com.cn</a> ), Notice No.: 2020-023

## 2. Information disclosure and preparation place

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

Applicable  Not applicable

Newspaper appointed for information disclosure	<i>Securities Times; Hong Kong Commercial Daily</i>
Website for semi-annual report publish appointed by CSRC	Juchao Website ( <a href="http://www.cninfo.com.cn">www.cninfo.com.cn</a> )
Preparation place for annual report	501 Zhongxin Technology Building, No.31 Bagua Rd., Bagualing, Futian District, Shenzhen
Query date for the temporary notice disclosed on appointed website (if applicable)	2020-05-28
Query index for the temporary notice disclosed on appointed website (if applicable)	Juchao website ( <a href="http://www.cninfo.com.cn">http://www.cninfo.com.cn</a> ), Notice No.: 2020-023

## IV. Main accounting data and financial indexes

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

Yes  No

	Current period	Same period of last year	Increase/decrease in this report y-o-y
Operating revenue (RMB)	42,656,355.21	38,274,433.02	11.45%
Net profit attributable to shareholders of the listed company (RMB)	2,797,643.50	-798,946.17	-450.17%
Net profit attributable to shareholders of the listed company after deducting non-recurring gains and losses (RMB)	2,197,907.57	-910,390.17	-341.42%
Net cash flow arising from operating	1,350,395.94	-8,901,256.74	-115.17%

activities (RMB)			
Basic earnings per share (RMB/Share)	0.0051	-0.0014	-464.29%
Diluted earnings per share (RMB/Share)	0.0051	-0.0014	-464.29%
Weighted average ROE	32.84%	-5.74%	38.58%
	End of current period	End of last period	Increase/decrease in this report-end over that of last period-end
Total assets (RMB)	74,493,806.65	62,733,602.58	18.75%
Net assets attributable to shareholder of listed company (RMB)	9,917,039.80	7,119,396.30	39.30%

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

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

Applicable  Not applicable

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

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

Applicable  Not applicable

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

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

Applicable  Not applicable

In RMB

Item	Amount	Note
Gains/losses from the disposal of non-current asset (including the write-off that accrued for impairment of assets)	24,936.44	
Switch-back of provision of impairment of account receivable and Contractual assets which are treated with separate depreciation test	201,743.40	
Other non-operating income and expenditure except for the aforementioned items	742,112.11	
Less: impact on income tax	242,197.99	

Impact on minority shareholders' equity (post-tax)	126,858.03	
Total	599,735.93	--

Concerning the extraordinary profit (gain)/loss defined by *Q&A Announcement No.1 on Information Disclosure for Companies Offering Their Securities to the Public --- Extraordinary Profit/loss*, and the items defined as recurring profit (gain)/loss according to the lists of extraordinary profit (gain)/loss in *Q&A Announcement No.1 on Information Disclosure for Companies Offering Their Securities to the Public --- Extraordinary Profit/loss*, explain reasons

Applicable     Not applicable

In reporting period, the Company has no particular about items defined as recurring profit (gain)/loss according to the lists of extraordinary profit (gain)/loss in *Q&A Announcement No.1 on Information Disclosure for Companies Offering Their Securities to the Public --- Extraordinary Profit/loss*



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## Section III. Summary of Company Business

### I. Main businesses of the company in the reporting period

The Company shall comply with the disclosure requirement of “Guidelines on Industry Information Disclosure of Shenzhen Stock Exchange No. 11- Listed Company Engaged in Jewelry-related Business”

During the reporting period, the company’s main businesses were bicycles and lithium battery materials business, and jewelry gold business. (1) Bicycles and lithium battery materials business included the production, assembly, procurement, and sales of bicycles and electric bicycles, and purchase, sales, and commissioned processing of lithium battery materials, etc.; (2) The gold jewelry business mainly provided supply chain management and services in the vertical field of gold jewelry. The company connected with downstream gold jewelry brands, purchased gold and diamonds according to their product needs, and then commissioned gold jewelry processing plants for processing, made product certification for the processed finished products after passing the inspection, and delivered them to downstream customers. Through the integration of upstream supplier resources and downstream customer resources, the turnover rate of gold jewelry products in the upstream and downstream was improved, the cost of circulation links was reduced, and the overall competitive advantage of the upstream and downstream was formed.

Since the company’s jewelry-related operating revenue in the first half of 2020 accounted for more than 30% of the company’s audited revenue for the most recent fiscal year, the company must comply with the disclosure requirements of "Shenzhen Stock Exchange Industry Information Disclosure Guidelines No. 11 - Listed Companies Engaged in Jewelry Related Business", the specific disclosure requirements are as follows:

#### 1. The company’s main business models during the reporting period

##### 1.1 Procurement model

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

varied according to customer needs.

##### 1.2. Production model

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

##### 1.3 Sales model

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

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

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

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

#### 2. The development trend and competitive landscape of the industry in which the company is located

Regarding the gold and jewelry industry, in the context of our country’s sustained and rapid economic growth and rising per capita income, the consumption of jewelry not only meets the demand for value preservation, but also is the need for people to pursue fashion and show their individuality. At present, our country is one of the world’s largest, most important, and fastest-growing jewelry markets. The consumption of many jewelry categories is in the front rank of the world, among them, the sales of gold, silver, platinum, jade, pearls and other products rank first in the world. Our country’s jewellery gold industry market has formed a tripartite pattern of domestic, Hong Kong and foreign brands, and the market share continues to concentrate. At present, our country’s per capita jewelry consumption is still far below that of developed countries, and our country’s jewelry gold consumption market still has a lot of room for improvement, but the market is highly competitive. In August 2019, the company invested in the establishment of a holding subsidiary Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd., and began to get involved in the jewelry gold supply

chain business.

As a traditional manufacturing industry, the bicycle industry has continued the dilemma of rising labor costs, manufacturing costs, capital costs, and material costs. The implementation of the new national standard for electric bicycle safety technical specifications in April 2019 accelerated the reshuffle of the industry and formed a new round of industry shocks. In addition, the shared bicycle violently shook the bicycle industry and upstream supply chain operations with capital advantages in the past few years, due to the lack of profit model and capital chain problems, its aftershocks continued to impact the recovery of the industry. At the same time, as a traditional manufacturing field, the bicycle industry has also ushered in important opportunities and challenges for accelerated transformation and upgrading under the guidance of the "Made in China 2025" strategy of strengthening the country under the guidance of the basic policy of "innovation driven, quality first, green development, structural optimization, and talent-oriented", and ushered in the development opportunities of the implementation of the new national standard for electric bicycles, and faced the important opportunities and challenges of e-commerce development on the channel, channel integration and Internet +. Our country is the world's largest country in the production and sales of electric bicycles. After years of development, electric bicycles have gradually become an important means of transportation for consumers' daily short-distance trips. At present, there are about 200 million vehicles in the whole society. Structural body, motor, power battery, and control system, as the core components of electric bicycles, Shenzhen China Bicycle has closely followed up and studied their technological development, application development and commercial value for a long time, and determined the list of qualified suppliers for core components year by year. As one of the core components of electric bicycle, lead-acid batteries have been mainly used as the power batteries in the past ten or twenty years. With the development and popularization of new energy technologies and new energy materials, it is expected that they will be replaced by lithium batteries on a large scale in the future. The implementation of the new national standard for electric bicycle safety technical specifications has comprehensively improved the safety performance of electric bicycles, adjusted and improved technical indicators such as speed limit, vehicle quality, and pedaling ability. The new standards that are close to the people's livelihood and serve the people's livelihood have increased the application space of lithium battery energy storage, and lithium battery electric bicycles will usher in a new stage of development.

## II. Major changes in main assets

### 1. Major changes in main assets

Major assets	Note of major changes
Monetary fund	Ending amount has 101% increased over that of period-begin, mainly because received the amount in advance increased
Account paid in advance	Ending amount has 166% increased over that of period-begin, mainly because account for materials paid in advance increased
Inventory	Ending amount has 32% decreased over that of period-begin, mainly because inventory of jewelry, gold and bicycle from subsidiary declined

### 2. Main overseas assets

Applicable  Not applicable

## III. Core Competitiveness Analysis

Despite the fierce market competition in the bicycle industry as a conventional industry, the increased awareness of green commuting, leisure and exercises as a result of the development of China's social economy and the change of people's living concept creates structural development opportunity for the bicycle industry. The Company will continue to do better in various aspects of operation such as market development, product development, quality management and sales of e-commerce, extended and expansion the application of upstream & downstream industry for the industrial chain step by step, so as to maintain and improve the Company's ability to continue as a going concern before the restructuring. During the reporting period, the company continued to promote the development of jewelry and gold supply chain business, expand the business dimensions. In August 2019, the company and

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Shenzhen Zuankinson Jewelry Co., Ltd. jointly invested 6.5 million yuan to establish Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry and Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd., the company holding 65% of the shares as the controlling shareholder of Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry and Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd., while Zuankinson Jewelry holding 35% of the shares. According to the actual situation of business development, in February 2020, the two parties decided to increase the capital of Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry and Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd. to 20 million yuan in the same proportion, and the relevant registered capital have been in place in June 2020. In order to meet the future operation and development needs of Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry and Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd., and enhance its financial strength, comprehensive competitiveness and anti-risk ability, the company signed a capital increase contract with the joint venture Shenzhen Zuankinson Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd. in August 2020, and once again increased capital to Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry and Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd. in the same proportion, and the registered capital was increased from 20 million yuan to 200 million yuan, of which the company increased capital of 117 million yuan, which would be successively invested in accordance with its own funds and the availability of funds raised from the non-public issuance of A shares; Zuankinson Jewelry newly increased capital of 63 million yuan, totaling 180 million yuan. On August 21, 2020, the company's 2020 second extraordinary general meeting of shareholders reviewed and approved the above capital increase. On the other hand, in restructuring plans, the Company set the conditions for introducing the restructuring party, expecting to restore sustainable operating ability and profitability through assets restructuring.

In addition, the Company efforts to planning the non-public offering of shares in order to improve the operation strength and development momentum of the Company. On April 21, 2020, the company held the nineteenth (interim) board meeting of the tenth session of the board of directors, and reviewed and approved the "Proposal on the Termination of Agreement of the Conditionally Effective Share Subscription Agreement (Second Revised Draft) Signed with the Original Subscription Object" and the "Proposal on the Preplanning for the Non-public Issuance of A Shares by Shenzhen China Bicycle (Holdings) Co., Ltd.", etc. The company terminated the non-public issuance of shares matter in 2016 and at the same time launched the preplanning for non-public issuance of A shares in 2020, and planned to raise funds of total amount not exceeding 450 million yuan through non-public issuance of shares from 5 specific investors, including Wansheng Industrial Holdings (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd., Fuzhou Zuankinson Jewelry Co., Ltd., Shenzhen Yilian Jinchuang Technology Co., Ltd., Shenzhen Hualinglong Jewelry Co., Ltd. and Shenzhen Jindaogu Jewelry Co., Ltd., and all the funds would be used to supplement working capital after deducting the issuance costs. At present, the company's non-public issuance plan of 2020 has been reviewed and approved by the company's shareholders meeting, and the follow-up still needs to be approved by the China Securities Regulatory Commission. Related work is in progress.

## **Section IV. Discussion and Analysis of the Business**

### **I. Introduction**

The sudden novel coronavirus epidemic brought serious threats to the lives and health of people in all countries, and caused severe impacts on the world economy. The social economy faced serious difficulties and the company's operations face with special risks. In response to the epidemic, under the leadership of the party and government, the people of the whole country have taken effective prevention and control measures based on their own conditions and achieved positive results. While doing a good job in the prevention and control of the epidemic, the government, enterprises, and employees have made concerted efforts to restore economic and social development and enterprise production and operation. The government has taken multiple measures to stabilize people's livelihood and enterprises and employment, and the company increased revenue and cut expenditures to ensure business and stability and survival and development. The government's assistance measures for enterprises include extending holidays, returning social security to stabilize employment, issuing post-stabilization subsidies, exempting enterprise pension insurance, issuing anti-epidemic subsidies, providing loan discounts and liquidity support, etc. The company's measures include extending holidays, strengthening disinfection and epidemic prevention, home office, flexible office and other measures, doing everything possible to maintain

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upstream and downstream business, adopting capital vitalization, optimizing and adjusting business premises, and reducing expenses to ensure corporate cash flow, creating conditions to ensure the health of employees, the stability of the team, the stability of the society and the guarantee of employment, and contributing the enterprise's strength for success of the epidemic prevention and control. With the joint efforts of the government, enterprises, and employees, the company's business operations began to gradually recover at the end of the first quarter. So far, the business recovery has been generally smooth. The company will continue to do a good job in epidemic prevention and control and the recovery and development of enterprise production and operation.

In first half of 2020, combine actual condition of financially insecure after reorganization, on the one hand, we adhere to traditional business model development, in combination with the new national standard of safety technical specifications for electric bicycle, the Company carry out R&D works on the products. Optimize and adjust the product structure and sales mode transformation, actively expand the e-commerce business model in accordance with the e-commerce transformation of business team and controllable cost of internal & external connections, so as to realize the stable development of e-commerce for retail business; at the same time, based on the long-term process of the electric bicycle business, the follow-up research of related industrial projects and technology applications in the upstream and downstream of the industrial chain have been carried out accordingly, and on the basis of extensive business contacts and businesses in previous years, it continued to expand the lithium battery material business to enrich the main business. On the one hand, continued to promote the development of the jewelry gold supply chain business and expand the business dimension. In August 2019, the company and Shenzhen Zuankinson Jewelry Co., Ltd. jointly invested 6.5 million yuan to establish Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry and Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd., the company holding 65% of the shares as the controlling shareholder of Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry and Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd., while Zuankinson Jewelry holding 35% of the shares. According to the actual situation of business development, in February 2020, the two parties decided to increase the capital of Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry and Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd. to 20 million yuan in the same proportion, and the relevant registered capital have been in place in June 2020. In order to meet the future operation and development needs of Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry and Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd., and enhance its financial strength, comprehensive competitiveness and anti-risk ability, the company signed a capital increase contract with the joint venture Shenzhen Zuankinson Jewelry and Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd. in August 2020, and once again increased capital to Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry and Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd. in the same proportion, and the registered capital was increased from 20 million yuan to 200 million yuan, of which the company increased capital of 117 million yuan, which would be successively invested in accordance with its own funds and the availability of funds raised from the non-public issuance of A shares; Zuankinson Jewelry newly increased capital of 63 million yuan, totaling 180 million yuan. On August 21, 2020, the company's 2020 second extraordinary general meeting of shareholders reviewed and approved the above capital increase. On the one hand, we strived to promote the selection of the company's restructuring party and plan for the non-public issuance of stocks, hoping to improve the company's business strength and development potential.

In terms of planning for the non-public issuance of stocks, the company started planning for the non-public issuance of stocks in July 2016, and hired brokers, lawyers and accountants and other intermediary agencies to cooperate in various tasks. Since then, the nineteenth (temporary) meeting, the twenty-second (temporary) meeting, the twenty-sixth (temporary) meeting of the ninth board of directors and the second extraordinary general meeting of the company in 2017 reviewed and approved the proposals related to the non-public issuance of stocks. In combination with the capital market and the actual situation of the company, from January to February 2018, the fourth (temporary) meeting of the company's tenth board of directors and the company's first extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in 2018 reviewed and approved the Proposal on Adjusting the Scheme of the Company's Non-public Issuance of A Shares, and the Proposal on Preplanning for the Company's Non-public Issuance of A Shares (Third Revised Draft) and other related proposals. According to the above proposals, the total amount of funds raised in this non-public issuance of shares should not exceed 750 million yuan, after deducting the issuance costs, it is planned to invest 680 million yuan in the "online and offline marketing network platform construction upgrade project", and it is planned to invest 70 million yuan in the "R&D center construction project". On April 21, 2020, the company held the nineteenth (interim) board meeting of the tenth session of the board

of directors, and reviewed and approved the "Proposal on the Termination of Agreement of the Conditionally Effective Share Subscription Agreement (Second Revised Draft) Signed with the Original Subscription Object" and the "Proposal on the Preplanning for the Non-public Issuance of A Shares by Shenzhen China Bicycle (Holdings) Co., Ltd.", etc. The company terminated the non-public issuance of shares matter in 2016 and at the same time launched the preplanning for non-public issuance of A shares in 2020, and planned to raise funds of total amount not exceeding 450 million yuan through non-public issuance of shares from 5 specific investors, including Wansheng Industrial Holdings (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd., Fuzhou Zuankinson Jewelry Co., Ltd., Shenzhen Yilian Jinchuang Technology Co., Ltd., Shenzhen Hualinglong Jewelry Co., Ltd. and Shenzhen Jindaogu Jewelry Co., Ltd., and all the funds would be used to supplement working capital after deducting the issuance costs. At present, the company's non-public issuance plan of 2020 has been reviewed and approved by the company's shareholders meeting, and the follow-up still needs to be approved by the China Securities Regulatory Commission. Related work is in progress.

In the context of the still sluggish domestic traditional manufacturing industry, the company insisted on accelerating its own professional transformation and e-commerce transformation in accordance with the guidelines of "Made in China 2025", strived to expand business dimensions to enrich main business, strengthened structural adjustments, and strengthened quality management, intensified cost and expense management and control, and strived to improve the ability of traditional enterprises to adapt to the new economic normal and the ability to participate in market competition. Through all kinds of work hard, in first half of 2020, the Company achieved operating revenue of 42.6564 billion yuan, net profit amounted to 3.4206 billion yuan and the net profit attributable to shareholder of listed company amounted to 2.7976 billion yuan.

Item	Period-end/Current Period	Period-begin/Last Period	Y-o-y changes (+,-)	Reasons for changes
R&D expenses	753,742.20	-	-	Expand the R&D investment for bicycle business and lithium battery material business in the Period
Net profit	3,420,613.90	-1,090,458.35	-413.69%	Revenue increased
Net profit attributable to shareholder of parent company	2,797,643.50	-798,946.17	-450.17%	Revenue increased
Net cash flow arising from operating activities	1,350,395.94	-8,901,256.74	-115.17%	Received the amount in advance
Net cash flow arising from financing activities	4,725,000.00	16,600.82	28,362.45%	Increased capital from minority shareholders to subsidiary
Monetary fund	12,214,263.85	6,074,367.91	101.08%	Received the amount in advance
Note receivable	150,000.00	580,000.00	-74.14%	Account paid to endorse a note
Account paid in advance	2,489,164.74	938,425.99	165.25%	Account for materials paid in advance
Inventory	4,125,856.91	6,078,330.30	-32.12%	Inventory of jewelry, gold and bicycle from subsidiary declined
Intangible assets	376,500.00	753,000.00	-50.00%	Amortization of intangible assets
Contract liability	8,025,100.53	1,539,782.12	421.18%	Received the amount in advance
Minority's equity	9,670,157.19	4,322,186.79	123.73%	The shareholding ratio of minority shareholders in

				subsidiary increased to 35% for capital increased
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As the operating revenue with jewellery concerned in first half of 2020 accounts for more than 30% of the operating revenue of the Company, the Company shall comply with the disclosure requirement of “Guidelines on Industry Information Disclosure of Shenzhen Stock Exchange No. 11- Listed Company Engaged in Jewelry-related Business”, specific information are as:

(1) Operation of the physical store in reporting period

During the reporting period, gold and jewelry business of the Company mainly provides supply chain management and services in the vertical field of gold and jewelry, it connects with the downstream gold jewelry brand and does not have the physical stores.

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

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

(3) Inventory in the reporting period

As of end of the Period, balance of inventory from jewelry business amounted to 32,115,676,800 yuan, a 19.21% down compared with that of period-begin, types of the inventory includes:

In 10 thousand yuan

Item	Types	Amount	Proportion
Finished goods	Jewelry	327,919.84	10.21%
	Gold jewelry	—	—
	Other	—	—
	Total	327,919.84	10.21%
Raw materials	Gold	—	—
	Platinum	—	—
	Diamond	753,891.51	23.47%
	Total	753,891.51	23.47%
Wrappage		16,754.16	0.52%
Goods in process		2,113,002.17	65.79%
Total		3,211,567.68	100.00%

## II. Main business analysis

### 1. Introduction

See the “I-Introduction” in “Discussion and Analysis of the Business”

Y-o-y changes of main financial data

In RMB

	Current period	Same period last year	y-o-y changes (+, -)	Reasons
Operating revenue	42,656,355.21	38,274,433.02	11.45%	
Operating costs	36,100,765.65	35,329,514.97	2.18%	

Sales expenses	1,478,378.78	1,875,723.61	-21.18%	
Administration expenses	1,679,719.44	2,359,383.84	-28.81%	
Finance expenses	-19,260.39	-60,452.99	-68.14%	Interest from the bank deposit declined in the Period
Income tax expenses	170,038.76	-4,152.36	-4,194.99%	Current earnings resulting to an increase of income tax expenses
R&D investment	753,742.20			
Net cash flow arising from operating activities	1,350,395.94	-8,901,256.74	-115.17%	Received advance payment
Net cash flow arising from investment activities	64,500.00	-16,814.16	-483.61%	Purchasing fixed assets in the Period
Net cash flow arising from financing activities	4,725,000.00	16,600.82	28,362.45%	Increase capital to subsidiary
Net increase of cash and cash equivalent	6,139,895.94	-8,901,470.08	-168.98%	

Major changes on profit composition or profit resources in reporting period

Applicable  Not applicable

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

Constitution of operating revenue

In RMB

	Current Period		Same period last year		Y-o-y changes (+,-)
	Amount	Ratio in operating revenue	Amount	Ratio in operating revenue	
Total operating revenue	42,656,355.21	100%	38,274,433.02	100%	11.45%
According to industries					
Jewelry and gold	25,097,387.76	58.83%			
Bicycle lithium battery material and others	17,558,967.45	41.17%	38,274,433.02	100.00%	-54.12%
According to products					
Jewelry and gold	25,097,387.76	58.83%			
Bicycle lithium battery material and others	17,558,967.45	41.17%	38,274,433.02	100.00%	-54.12%

According to region					
Domestic	42,656,355.21	100.00%	38,274,433.02	100.00%	11.45%

About the industries, products, or regions accounting for over 10% of the company's operating income or operating profit

Applicable  Not applicable

In RMB

	Operating revenue	Operating costs	Gross profit ratio	Increase/decrease of operating revenue y-o-y	Increase/decrease of operating cost y-o-y	Increase/decrease of gross profit ratio y-o-y
According to industries						
Jewelry and gold	25,097,387.76	22,650,522.20	9.75%			
Bicycle lithium battery material and others	17,558,967.45	13,450,243.45	23.40%	-54.12%	-61.93%	15.71%
According to products						
Jewelry and gold	25,097,387.76	22,650,522.20	9.75%			
Bicycle lithium battery material and others	17,558,967.45	13,450,243.45	23.40%	-54.12%	-61.93%	15.71%
According to region						
Domestic	42,656,355.21	36,100,765.65	15.37%	11.45%	2.18%	7.68%

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

Applicable  Not applicable

Reasons for y-o-y relevant data with over 30% changes

Applicable  Not applicable

Item	Period-end/Current Period	Period-begin/Last Period	Y-o-y changes (+,-)	Reasons for changes
R&D expenses	753,742.20	-	-	Expand the R&D investment for bicycle business and lithium battery material business in the Period
Net profit	3,420,613.90	-1,090,458.35	-413.69%	Revenue increased
Net profit attributable to shareholder of parent company	2,797,643.50	-798,946.17	-450.17%	Revenue increased
Net cash flow arising from operating activities	1,350,395.94	-8,901,256.74	-115.17%	Received the amount in advance



Net cash flow arising from financing activities	4,725,000.00	16,600.82	28,362.45%	Increased capital from minority shareholders to subsidiary
Monetary fund	12,214,263.85	6,074,367.91	101.08%	Received the amount in advance
Note receivable	150,000.00	580,000.00	-74.14%	Account paid to endorse a note
Account paid in advance	2,489,164.74	938,425.99	165.25%	Account for materials paid in advance
Inventory	4,125,856.91	6,078,330.30	-32.12%	Inventory of jewelry, gold and bicycle from subsidiary declined
Intangible assets	376,500.00	753,000.00	-50.00%	Amortization of intangible assets
Contract liability	8,025,100.53	1,539,782.12	421.18	Bank acceptance bills are due
Minority's equity	9,670,157.19	4,322,186.79	123.73%	The shareholding ratio of minority shareholders in subsidiary increased to 35% for capital increased

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

Applicable  Not applicable

### IV. Assets and liability analysis

#### 1. Major changes of assets composition

In RMB

	End of the Period		End of same period of last year		Ratio changes	Notes of major changes
	Amount	Ratio in total assets	Amount	Ratio in total assets		
Monetary fund	12,214,263.85	16.40%	6,074,367.91	9.68%	6.72%	Received advance payment in the Period
Account receivable	46,088,457.94	61.87%	38,616,523.93	61.56%	0.31%	
Inventory	4,125,856.91	5.54%	6,078,330.30	9.69%	-4.15%	
Fix assets	3,963,702.62	5.32%	4,191,503.33	6.68%	-1.36%	
Account paid in advance	2,489,164.74	3.34%	938,425.99	1.50%	1.84%	

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

Applicable  Not applicable

### 3. Assets rights restricted till end of the period

1. At the end of the current period, the total fixed output value included six suites of house properties at 7-20F Lianxin JiaYuan, Luohu District, Shenzhen purchased in 2016, with original value of 2,959,824.00 Yuan, which were affordable housing purchased from the Housing and Construction Bureau of Luohu District to provide to enterprise talents for living. The contract stipulated that the purchasing enterprise is not allowed to conduct any form of property rights transaction with any units or individual other than the government.

## V. Investment analysis

### 1. Overall situation

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Investment in reporting period (Yuan)	Investment in the same period of last year (Yuan)	Change scope
877.50	0.00	100.00%

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

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

In RMB

Name of invested company	Main businesses	Investment style	Investment amount	Shareholding ratio	Capital sources	Partners	Time horizon	Product type	Progress as at balance sheet date	Anticipated income	Profit/loss of current investment	Litigation issues involved (Y/N)	Date of disclosure (if any)	Disclosure index (if any)
Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry and gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd.	Jewelry and gold supply chain	Capital increased	8,775,000.00	65.00%	Owned fund	Shenzhen Zuanki Jewelry and gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd.	20-year	Jewelry and gold supply chain	Completed the capital increase	1,468,390.57	1,468,390.57	N	2020-02-19	Juchao Website (http://www.cninfo.com.cn), Notice No.: 2020-002 and 2020-003
Total	--	--	8,775,000.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,468,390.57	1,468,390.57	--	--	--

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

Applicable  Not applicable

### 4. Financial assets measured by fair value

Applicable  Not applicable

### 5. Financial assets investment

#### (1) Securities investment

Applicable  Not applicable

The company had no securities investment in the reporting period.

#### (2) Derivative investment

Applicable  Not applicable

The Company has no derivatives investment in the Period

## VI. Sales of major assets and equity

### 1. Sales of major assets

Applicable  Not applicable

The Company had no sales of major assets in the reporting period.

### 2. Sales of major equity

Applicable  Not applicable

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

Applicable  Not applicable

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

In RMB

Company name	Type	Main business	Register capital	Total assets	Net assets	Operating revenue	Operating profit	Net profit
Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry and gold Supply Chain Co.,	Subsidiary	Supplying chain business of jewelry and gold	20,000,000	24,969,854.44	21,733,932.20	25,097,387.76	1,578,666.32	1,468,390.57

Ltd.								
Shenzhen Emmelle Industry Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Sales of bicycles and spare parts	2,000,000	16,416,207.67	6,877,603.06	1,638,684.75	-141,675.50	363,445.66

Particular about subsidiaries obtained or disposed in report period

Applicable  Not applicable

Notes of holding and shareholding companies

1. The Company holds 65% equity of the Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry and Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd., the balance of minority equity at year-end amounting to 7,606,876.27 Yuan.
2. The Company holds 70% equity of the Shenzhen Emmelle Industry Co., Ltd., the balance of minority equity at year-end amounting to 2,063,280.92 Yuan.

### VIII. Structured vehicle controlled by the Company

Applicable  Not applicable

### IX. Prediction of business performance from January – September 2020

Estimation on accumulative net profit from the beginning of the year to the end of next report period to be loss probably or the warning of its material change compared with the corresponding period of the last year and explanation on reason

Applicable  Not applicable

### X. Risks and countermeasures

(1)The international political and economic situation is complex and grim, and domestic economy is at the structural adjustment stage in the course of development, structural problems and deep-seated conflicts are highlighted. The economic pressure continues to increase, many unstable and uncertain factors exist, which affect and impact the traditional manufacturing industries and the social consumption structure demand. Since the domestic economy is at the structural adjustment stage, coupled with a difficult situation of continuously rising labor cost, manufacturing cost, financing cost and material cost the bicycle industry as a conventional manufacturing field recorded a decline in the market turnover. Due to the low entry threshold and numerous manufacturers, the competition in the market is extremely fierce.

Faced with the above problems, in the first half of 2020, the company took into account the actual situation of its own weak assets after the reorganization, on the one hand, adhered to the traditional business model development, carried out new product research and development work according to the new national standard, optimized and adjusted product structure and sales model transformation. In accordance with the e-commerce transformation of the business team and the controllable cost of internal and external links, actively expanded the e-commerce business model, promoted the sound operation of the e-commerce retail business, and continued to expand the lithium battery material business to enrich main business; established a holding company in 2019 to newly launch jewellery gold supply chain business, according to the actual situation of business development, decided to increase the

capital of Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry and Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd. to 20 million yuan in the same proportion in February 2020, and decided to increase the capital to 200 million yuan in the same proportion to expand business dimensions. On the one hand, it strived to promote the selection of the company's reorganization party, and planned to promote the non-public issuance of stocks, hoping to improve the company's operating strength and development stamina.

(2) At the beginning of 2020, the sudden novel coronavirus epidemic brought serious threats to the lives and health of people in all countries, and caused severe impacts on the world economy. The social economy faced serious difficulties, the company's operations were blocked, and the upstream and downstream supply and sales links were blocked, the company's operations faced special risks.

In response to the epidemic, under the leadership of the party and government, the people of the whole country have taken effective prevention and control measures based on their own conditions and achieved positive results. While doing a good job in the prevention and control of the epidemic, the government, enterprises, and employees have made concerted efforts to restore economic and social development and enterprise production and operation. The government has taken multiple measures to stabilize people's livelihood and enterprises and employment, and the company increased revenue and cut expenditures to ensure business and stability and survival and development. The government's assistance measures for enterprises include extending holidays, returning social security to stabilize employment, issuing post-stabilization subsidies, exempting enterprise pension insurance, issuing anti-epidemic subsidies, providing loan discounts and liquidity support, etc. The company's measures include extending holidays, strengthening disinfection and epidemic prevention, home office, flexible office and other measures, doing everything possible to maintain upstream and downstream business, adopting capital vitalization, optimizing and adjusting business premises, and reducing expenses to ensure corporate cash flow, creating conditions to ensure the health of employees, the stability of the team, the stability of the society and the guarantee of employment, and contributing the enterprise's strength for success of the epidemic prevention and control. With the joint efforts of the government, enterprises, and employees, the company's business operations began to gradually recover at the end of the first quarter. So far, the business recovery has been generally smooth. The company will continue to do a good job in epidemic prevention and control and the recovery and development of enterprise production and operation.

## Section V. Important Events

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

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

Session of meeting	Type	Ratio of investor participation	Date	Date of disclosure	Index of disclosure
First Extraordinary shareholders general meeting 2020	Extraordinary shareholders general meeting	12.55%	2020-05-15	2020-05-15	Notice of Resolution of First Extraordinary shareholders general meeting 2020 (No.: 2020021)
Annual General	Annual	12.09%	2020-06-30	2020-06-30	Notice of

Meeting 2019	General Meeting				Resolution of Annual General Meeting 2019 (No.: 2020028)
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## 2. Request for extraordinary general meeting by preferred stockholders whose voting rights restore

Applicable  Not applicable

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

Applicable  Not applicable

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

## III. Commitments that actual controller, shareholder, related parties, buyer and committed party as the Company etc. have fulfilled during the reporting period and have not yet fulfilled by the end of reporting period

Applicable  Not applicable

No commitments that actual controller, shareholders, related parties, buyer and committed party as the Company etc. have fulfilled during the reporting period and have not yet fulfilled by the end of reporting period.

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

Financial report has been audited or not

Yes  No

Not been audited.

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

Applicable  Not applicable

## VI. Explanation from the Board for “Qualified Opinion” of last year’s

Applicable  Not applicable

On 11 May 2012, the largest shareholder and biggest creditor of the Company, Shenzhen Guosheng Energy Investment Development Co., Ltd. applied to Shenzhen Municipal Intermediate People's Court for reforming the Company as the Company couldn't pay off the matured debts and was seriously insolvent. On 12<sup>th</sup>, Oct., 2012, Shenzhen Municipal Intermediate People's Court ruled to accept the application proposed by Guosheng Energy according to (2012) Shenzhen Intermediate Court Po Zi No. 30 civil ruling. On the last ten-day of October 2012, Shenzhen Municipal Intermediate People's Court ruled to reform the Company since 25<sup>th</sup>, Oct., 2012 according to (2012) Shenzhen Intermediate Court Po Zi No. 30-1 civil ruling, appointed King & Wood (Shenzhen) Mallesons and Shenzhen ZhengYuan Liquidation Affairs Co., Ltd. as the custodians of the Company. On the same day, Shenzhen Municipal

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Intermediate People's Court made (2012) Shenzhen Intermediate Court Po Zi No. 30-1 written decision, and approved the Company to manage property and business affairs by itself under the supervision of custodians according to the law. On 5 November 2013, the Shenzhen Intermediate People's Court (2012) Shen Zhong Fa Po Zi No. 30-6 Civil Ruling Paper judged that approved the reorganization plan of the Company. On 27 December 2013, the Civil Ruling Paper Shenzhen Intermediate People's Court (2012) Shen Zhong Fa Po Zi No. 30-10 ruled that the reorganization plan of CBC was completed and bankruptcy procedures of CBC closed down.

The Company has solved the debt problem by reforming, realized the net assets with positive value, the main business of bicycle is able to be maintained and realizes the stable development. The Company has set up the conditions for introducing the recombination party in the reforming plan, and expects to restore the abilities of sustainable operation and sustained profitability by reorganization. The conditions of introducing the recombination party includes: the assessed value of net assets should be no less than 2 billion Yuan, the net assets in the same year for implementing the major reorganization should be no less than 200 million Yuan. The Company doesn't have the recombination party at the moment. The Company will continue to carry out vary works proactively in order to promoted the reorganization works.

## **VII. Bankruptcy reorganization**

Applicable  Not applicable

No bankruptcy reorganization for the Company in Period.

## **VIII. Lawsuits**

Material lawsuits and arbitration

Applicable  Not applicable

No significant lawsuits and arbitration occurred in the reporting period.

Other lawsuits events

Applicable  Not applicable

## **IX. Media questioning**

Applicable  Not applicable

During the reporting period, the company had no media generally questioned matters.

## **X. Penalty and rectification**

Applicable  Not applicable

No penalty and rectification for the Company in Period.

## **XI. Integrity of the Company and its controlling shareholders and actual controllers**

Applicable  Not applicable

## XII. Implementation of the Company's stock incentive plan, employee stock ownership plan or other employee incentives

Applicable  Not applicable

The Company has no equity incentive plan, employee stock ownership plans or other employee incentives in Period.

## XIII. Major related transaction

### 1. Related transaction with routine operation concerned

Applicable  Not applicable

The Company had no related transaction with routine operation concerned in Period.

### 2. Related transactions by assets acquisition and sold

Applicable  Not applicable

No related transactions by assets acquisition and sold for the Company in Period.

### 3. Main related transactions of mutual investment outside

Applicable  Not applicable

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

### 4. Contact of related credit and debt

Applicable  Not applicable

Whether has non-operational contact of related liability and debts or not

Yes  No

Claim receivable from related party:

Related party	Relationship	Causes	Whether has non-business capital occupying or not	Balance at period-begin (10 thousand Yuan)	Current newly added (10 thousand Yuan)	Current recovery (10 thousand Yuan)	Interest rate	Current interest (10 thousand Yuan)	Ending balance (10 thousand Yuan)
Influence on business performance and financial status of the Company from related liabilities		N/A							

Debts payable to related party:



Related party	Relationship	Causes	Balance at period-begin (10 thousand Yuan)	Current newly added (10 thousand Yuan)	Current recovery (10 thousand Yuan)	Interest rate	Current interest (10 thousand Yuan)	Ending balance (10 thousand Yuan)
Shenzhen Guosheng Energy Investment Development Co., Ltd.	The largest shareholder	Subsidiary Emmelle loan	650	0	0	0.00%	0	650
Fuzhou Zuankinson Jewelry Co., Ltd			0	200	0	0	0	200
Influence on business performance and financial status of the Company from related debts		N/A						

## 5. Other significant related transactions

Applicable  Not applicable

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

## XIV. Non-business capital occupying by controlling shareholders and its related parties

Applicable  Not applicable

No non-business capital occupied by controlling shareholders and its related parties in Period.

## XV. Significant contract and implementations

### 1. Trusteeship, contract and leasing

#### (1) Trusteeship

Applicable  Not applicable

No trusteeship for the Company in Period.

#### (2) Contract

Applicable  Not applicable

No contract for the Company in Period.

### (3) Leasing

Applicable  Not applicable

No leasing for the Company in Period.

### 2. Major guarantees

Applicable  Not applicable

No guarantee for the Company in Period.

### 3. Trust financing

Applicable  Not applicable

No trust financing for the Company in Period.

### 4. Other material contracts

Applicable  Not applicable

The name of the contracting company	The name of the contracted company	Contract object	Date of contract signing	The book value of the assets involved in the contract (in 10 thousand yuan) (if applicable)	The assessed value of the assets involved in the contract (in 10 thousand yuan) (if applicable)	Name of evaluation institution (if applicable)	The base date evaluation (if applicable)	Pricing Principle	Transaction price (in 10 thousand yuan)	Whether Related Transactions or not	Relevance relationship	The performance by the end of the term	Date of disclosure	Index of disclosure
Shenzhen China Bicycle Company (Holdings)	Shenzhen Jianzhi Industrial Development Co.,	Zhonghua Garden Phase II Renewal Project	2020-04-26	0	0	N/A		Agreement price	3,000	No	No relationship	Termination	2020-04-28	No. 2020013-Announcement on Signing of Urban



### (3) Accuracy of poverty alleviation

Target	Measurement units	Numbers/progress
I. General condition	—	—
II. Implemented by detail	—	—
1. Industrial development poverty	—	—
2. Transfer employment	—	—
3. Anti-poverty by relocating in other places	—	—
4. Education poverty	—	—
5. Health poverty alleviation	—	—
6. Ecological conservation	—	—
7. Fallback protection	—	—
8. Social poverty alleviation	—	—
9. Other	—	—
III. Awards (content and level)	—	—

### (4) Subsequent precision poverty alleviation program

Nil

## XVII. Other major events

Applicable  Not applicable

#### 1. Planning of non-public issue of shares

On April 21, 2020, the company convened the 19<sup>th</sup> (provisional) board meeting of the tenth session of the board of directors, and reviewed and approved the “Proposal on the Termination of Agreement for Signing a Conditional Share Subscription Agreement (Second Revision) with the Original Subscription Object” and the “Proposal on the Plan for Non-public Issuance of A Shares of Shenzhen China Bicycle Company (Holdings) Limited”, etc. The company terminated the non-public offering of shares of 2016 and launched the plan for non-public issuance of A shares in 2020, and planned to raise funds with total amount not exceeding RMB 450 million by non-public offering of shares to 5 specific investors, i.e. Wansheng Industrial Holdings (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd., Fuzhou Zuankinson Jewelry Co., Ltd., Shenzhen Yilian Jinchuang Technology Co., Ltd., Shenzhen Hualinglong Jewelry Co., Ltd., and Shenzhen Jindaogu Jewelry Co., Ltd., all raised funds will be used to supplement working capital after deducting the issuance expenses. The non-public offering plan has approved by the company’s shareholders’ general meeting and needs to be approved by China Securities Regulatory Commission. Found more in the Notice released by the Board.

#### 2. Matters concerning the capital increase to controlling subsidiary

In August 2020, the Company and Shenzhen Zuankinson Jewelry and Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd jointly contributed 6.5 million yuan in total to established the Shenzhen Kinson Jewelry and Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd. Of which, the Company holds 65% equity, and it is the controlling shareholder of Shenzhen Kinson Jewelry and Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd while Zuankinson has 35% equity held.

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According to the actual situation of business development, in February 2020, the two parties decided to increase the capital of Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry and Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd. to 20 million yuan in the same proportion. On February 19, 2020, the company held the eighteenth (temporary) meeting of the tenth board of directors, reviewed and approved the "Proposal on Capital Increase in Holding Subsidiaries". After the completion of capital increased, the shareholding ratio of all parties remains unchanged, and the company remains the controlling shareholder of Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry and Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd. As of June 30, 2020, the registered capital of Xinsen Company has been paid in place, and various businesses have been carried out normally.

In order to meet the future business development needs of Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry and Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd., it will enhance its financial strength, comprehensive competitiveness and anti-risk capabilities. In August 2020, the company and the joint venture partner, Shenzhen Zuankinson Jewelry and Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd. decided to jointly increase the capital of Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry and Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd. in the same proportion, increasing the registered capital from 20 million yuan to 200 million yuan, of which, the company newly increased capital of 117 million yuan, which was successively invested in accordance with its own funds and the availability of funds raised from the non-public issuance of A shares; Zuankinson Jewelry newly increased capital of 63 million yuan, a total of 180 million yuan. The twenty-third (temporary) meeting of the tenth board of directors held by the company on August 5, 2020 and the second extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of 2020 held by the company on August 21, 2020 reviewed and approved the "Proposal on the Second Capital Increase in Holding Subsidiaries". Found more in the Notice released by the Board.

### 3. Cooperation matters in urban renewal projects

On April 26, 2020, the company held the twentieth meeting of the tenth board of directors and reviewed and approved the "Proposal on Signing the Cooperation Agreement for Zhonghua Garden Phase II Urban Renewal Project". According to the agreement, given that: 1. Jianzhi Industry failed to pay the company a security deposit of 2 million yuan on the date of signing the agreement. 2. Jianzhi Industry failed to pay the company 10 million yuan within 30 days after the signing of the agreement. On August 4, 2020, the company revised the original "Cooperation Agreement for Zhonghua Garden Phase II Urban Renewal Project" with Jianzhi Industry through friendly negotiations, and re-signed the "Cooperation Contract for Zhonghua Garden Phase II Urban Renewal Project". On the day of the signing of the contract, the company received 10 million yuan from Jianzhi Industry for the contract payment. The company held the twenty-third (temporary) meeting of the tenth board of directors on August 5, 2020 and the 2020 second extraordinary general meeting of shareholders held on August 21, 2020, reviewed and approved the "Proposal on Revising and Signing the Cooperation Contract for Zhonghua Garden Phase II Urban Renewal Project". Found more in the Notice released by the Board.

## **XVIII. Major event of the subsidiaries**

Applicable    Not applicable

In August 2019, the Company and Shenzhen Zuankinson Jewelry and Gold Co., Ltd jointly established a Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry and Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd. of which, the Company holds 65% equity and it is the controlling shareholder of Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry and Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd, while 35% equity held by Shenzhen Zuankinson Jewelry Co., Ltd.

According to the actual situation of business development, in February 2020, the two parties decided to increase the capital of Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry and Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd. to 20 million yuan in the same proportion. On February 19, 2020, the company held the eighteenth (temporary) meeting of the tenth board of directors, reviewed and approved the "Proposal on Capital Increase in Holding Subsidiaries". After the completion of capital increased, the shareholding ratio of all parties remains unchanged, and the company remains the controlling shareholder of Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry and Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd. As of June 30,

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2020, the registered capital of Xinsen Company has been paid in place, and various businesses have been carried out normally.

In order to meet the future business development needs of Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry and Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd., it will enhance its financial strength, comprehensive competitiveness and anti-risk capabilities. In August 2020, the company and the joint venture partner, Shenzhen Zuankinson Jewelry and Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd. decided to jointly increase the capital of Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry and Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd. in the same proportion, increasing the registered capital from 20 million yuan to 200 million yuan, of which, the company newly increased capital of 117 million yuan, which was successively invested in accordance with its own funds and the availability of funds raised from the non-public issuance of A shares; Zuankinson Jewelry newly increased capital of 63 million yuan, a total of 180 million yuan. The twenty-third (temporary) meeting of the tenth board of directors held by the company on August 5, 2020 and the second extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of 2020 held by the company on August 21, 2020 reviewed and approved the "Proposal on the Second Capital Increase in Holding Subsidiaries". Found more in the announcement released by the Board.

## Section VI. Changes in Shares and Shareholders

### I. Changes in Share Capital

#### 1. Changes in Share Capital

In Share

	Before the Change		Increase/Decrease in the Change (+, -)					After the Change	
	Amount	Proportion	New shares issued	Bonus shares	Capitalization of public reserve	Others	Subtotal	Amount	Proportion
I. Restricted shares	3,957	0.00%					0	3,957	0.00%
1. State-owned shares	0	0.00%					0	0	0.00%
2. State-owned legal person's shares	0	0.00%					0	0	0.00%
3. Other domestic shares	3,957	0.00%					0	3,957	0.00%
Including: Domestic legal person's shares	0	0.00%					0	0	0.00%
Domestic natural person's shares	3,957	0.00%					0	3,957	0.00%
4. Foreign shares	0	0.00%					0	0	0.00%
Including: Foreign legal person's shares	0	0.00%					0	0	0.00%
Foreign natural person's shares	0	0.00%					0	0	0.00%
II. Unrestricted shares	551,343,990	100.00%					0	551,343,990	100.00%
1. RMB Ordinary shares	302,981,008	54.95%					0	302,981,008	54.95%
2. Domestically listed foreign shares	248,362,982	45.05%					0	248,362,982	45.05%
3. Overseas listed foreign shares	0	0.00%					0	0	0.00%
4. Others	0	0.00%					0	0	0.00%
III. Total shares	551,347,947	100.00%					0	551,347,947	100.00%

Reasons for share changed

Applicable  Not applicable

Approval of share changed

Applicable  Not applicable

Ownership transfer of share changes

Applicable  Not applicable

Progress of shares buy-back

Applicable  Not applicable

Implementation progress of the reduction of repurchases shares by centralized bidding

Applicable  Not applicable

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

Applicable  Not applicable

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

Applicable  Not applicable

## 2. Changes of restricted shares

Applicable  Not applicable

## II. Securities issuance and listing

Applicable  Not applicable

## III. Number of shares and shares held

In Share

Total common shareholders at period-end	44,039		Total preference shareholders with voting rights recovered at end of reporting period (if applicable) (note 8)	0				
Particulars about common shares held above 5% by shareholders or top ten common shareholders								
Shareholders	Nature of shareholder	Proportion of shares held	Number of common shares held at period-end	Changes in reporting period	Amount of restricted common shares held	Amount of un-restricted common shares held	Number of share pledged/frozen	
							State of share	Amount



Shenzhen Guosheng Energy Investment Development Co., Ltd.	Domestic non-State-owned legal person	11.52%	63,508,747	0.00		63,508,747		
UOB Koy Hian (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	Foreign legal person	2.89%	15,907,850	0.00		15,907,850		
Guosen Securities (Hong Kong) brokerage Co., Ltd.	Foreign legal person	2.52%	13,909,425	0.00		13,909,425		
Shenwan Hongyuan Securities (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	Foreign legal person	1.51%	8,303,272	1,677,156		8,303,272		
Li Huili	Domestic nature person	0.71%	3,891,124	0.00		3,891,124		
Xu Hongbo	Domestic nature person	0.58%	3,187,419	0.00		3,187,419		
Ge Zhiqiong	Domestic nature person	0.58%	3,177,952	316,400		3,177,952		
LI SHERYN ZHAN MING	Foreign natural person	0.57%	3,157,600	3,157,600		3,157,600		
CMS Hong Kong Co., Ltd	State-owned legal person	0.54%	2,999,676	40,988		2,999,676		
Special Account for Property Disposal of Bankrupt Enterprise of CBC	Domestic non-State-owned legal person	0.47%	2,602,402	0.00		2,602,402		
Strategy investors or general corporation comes top 10 common stock shareholders due to rights issue (if applicable) (see note 3)		N/A						
Explanation on associated relationship among the aforesaid			Li Huili, spouse of the Ji Hanfei, the actual controller of the Company- Shenzhen Guosheng Energy Investment Development Co., Ltd., holding B-share of the Company on behalf of					

shareholders	Shenzhen Guosheng Energy Investment Development Co., Ltd., beyond that, the Company has no idea of whether other circulated shareholders belong to concerted action persons ruled in the Administration Norms for Information Disclosure of Change on Shareholding of Shareholders of Listed Companies.		
Particular about top ten common shareholders with un-restrict shares held			
Shareholders	Amount of un-restrict common shares held at period-end	Type of shares	
		Type	Amount
Shenzhen Guosheng Energy Investment Development Co., Ltd.	63,508,747	RMB common shares	63,508,747
UOB Koy Hian (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	15,907,850	Domestically listed foreign shares	15,907,850
Guosen Securities (Hong Kong) brokerage Co., Ltd.	13,909,425	Domestically listed foreign shares	13,909,425
Shenwan Hongyuan Securities (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	8,303,272	Domestically listed foreign shares	8,303,272
Li Huili	3,891,124	Domestically listed foreign shares	3,891,124
Xu Hongbo	3,187,419	Domestically listed foreign shares	3,187,419
Ge Zhiqiong	3,177,952	RMB common shares	691,300
		Domestically listed foreign shares	2,486,652
LI SHERYN ZHAN MING	3,157,600	Domestically listed foreign shares	3,157,600
CMS Hong Kong Co., Ltd	2,999,676	Domestically listed foreign shares	2,999,676
Special Account for Property Disposal of Bankrupt Enterprise of CBC	2,602,402	RMB common shares	1,383,313
		Domestically listed foreign	1,219,089

		shares	
Expiation on associated relationship or consistent actors within the top 10 un-restrict shareholders and between top 10 un-restrict shareholders and top 10 shareholders	Li Huili, spouse of the Ji Hanfei, the actual controller of he Company- Shenzhen Guosheng Energy Investment Development Co., Ltd., holding B-share of the Company on behalf of Shenzhen Guosheng Energy Investment Development Co., Ltd., beyond that, the Company has no idea of whether other circulated shareholders belong to concerted action persons ruled in the Administration Norms for Information Disclosure of Change on Shareholding of Shareholders of Listed Companies.		
Explanation on top 10 shareholders involving margin business (if applicable) (see note 4)	N/A		

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

Yes  No

Top ten common shareholders or top ten common shareholders with un-restrict shares not held have a buy-back agreement dealing in reporting period

#### IV. Changes of controlling shareholders or actual controller

Changes of controlling shareholders in reporting period

Applicable  Not applicable

Changes of controlling shareholders had no change in reporting period.

Changes of actual controller in reporting period

Applicable  Not applicable

Changes of actual controller in reporting period had no change in reporting period.

## Section VII. Preferred Stock

Applicable  Not applicable

The Company had no preferred stock in the reporting period.

## Section VIII. Convertible Bonds

Applicable     Not applicable

The Company had no convertible bonds in the Period.

## **Section IX. Particulars about Directors, Supervisors and Senior Officers**

### **I. Changes of shares held by directors, supervisors and senior officers**

Applicable  Not applicable

Shares held by directors, supervisors and senior officers have no changes in reporting period, found more details in Annual Report 2019.

### **II. Resignation and dismissal of directors, supervisors and senior officers**

Applicable  Not applicable

The directors, supervisors and senior management of the company did not change during the reporting period, found more details in Annual Report 2019.

## **Section X. Corporate Bond**

Whether the Company has a corporation bonds that issuance publicly and listed on stock exchange and without due on the date when annual report approved for released or fail to cash in full on due

No

## Section XI. Financial Report

### I. Audit reports

Whether the semi-annual report was audited or not

Yes  No

The financial report of this semi-annual report was unaudited.

### II. Financial statements

Units in Notes of Financial Statements is RMB

#### 1. Consolidated Balance Sheet

Prepared by Shenzhen China Bicycle Company (Holdings) Limited

2020-06-30

In RMB

Item	2020-6-30	2019-12-31
Current assets:		
Monetary funds	12,214,263.85	6,074,367.91
Settlement provisions		
Capital lent		
Tradable financial assets		
Derivative financial assets		
Note receivable	150,000.00	580,000.00
Account receivable	46,088,457.94	38,616,523.93
Receivable financing		
Accounts paid in advance	2,489,164.74	938,425.99
Insurance receivable		
Reinsurance receivables		
Contract reserve of reinsurance receivable		
Other account receivable	458,177.20	740,354.71
Including: Interest receivable		
Dividend receivable		
Buying back the sale of financial		



assets		
Inventories	4,125,856.91	6,078,330.30
Contractual assets		
Assets held for sale		
Non-current asset due within one year		
Other current assets	3,247,541.04	3,318,514.25
Total current assets	68,773,461.68	56,346,517.09
Non-current assets:		
Loans and payments on behalf		
Debt investment		
Other debt investment		
Long-term account receivable		
Long-term equity investment		
Investment in other equity instrument		
Other non-current financial assets		
Investment real estate		
Fixed assets	3,963,702.62	4,191,503.33
Construction in progress		
Productive biological asset		
Oil and gas asset		
Right-of-use assets		
Intangible assets	376,500.00	753,000.00
Expense on Research and Development		
Goodwill		
Long-term expenses to be apportioned		
Deferred income tax asset	980,142.35	1,042,582.16
Other non-current asset	400,000.00	400,000.00
Total non-current asset	5,720,344.97	6,387,085.49
Total assets	74,493,806.65	62,733,602.58
Current liabilities:		
Short-term loans		

Loan from central bank		
Capital borrowed		
Trading financial liability		
Derivative financial liability		
Note payable		
Account payable	8,719,444.82	10,191,385.23
Accounts received in advance		1,739,953.80
Contractual liability	8,025,100.53	
Selling financial asset of repurchase		
Absorbing deposit and interbank deposit		
Security trading of agency		
Security sales of agency		
Wage payable	582,921.26	599,962.73
Taxes payable	823,926.77	585,062.75
Other account payable	36,755,216.28	38,175,654.98
Including: Interest payable		
Dividend payable		
Commission charge and commission payable		
Reinsurance payable		
Liability held for sale		
Non-current liabilities due within one year		
Other current liabilities		
Total current liabilities	54,906,609.66	51,292,019.49
Non-current liabilities:		
Insurance contract reserve		
Long-term loans		
Bonds payable		
Including: Preferred stock		
Perpetual capital securities		
Lease liability		

Long-term account payable		
Long-term wages payable		
Accrual liability		
Deferred income		
Deferred income tax liabilities		
Other non-current liabilities		
Total non-current liabilities	0.00	0.00
Total liabilities	54,906,609.66	51,292,019.49
Owner's equity:		
Share capital	551,347,947.00	551,347,947.00
Other equity instrument		
Including: Preferred stock		
Perpetual capital securities		
Capital public reserve	627,834,297.85	627,834,297.85
Less: Inventory shares		
Other comprehensive income		
Reasonable reserve		
Surplus public reserve	32,673,227.01	32,673,227.01
Provision of general risk		
Retained profit	-1,201,938,432.06	-1,204,736,075.56
Total owner's equity attributable to parent company	9,917,039.80	7,119,396.30
Minority interests	9,670,157.19	4,322,186.79
Total owner's equity	19,587,196.99	11,441,583.09
Total liabilities and owner's equity	74,493,806.65	62,733,602.58

Legal Representative: Li Hai

Person in charge of Accounting Works: Sun Longlong

Person in charge of Accounting Institution: Zhong Xiaojin

## 2. Balance Sheet of Parent Company

In RMB

Item	2020-6-30	2019-12-31
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Current assets:		
Monetary funds	6,838,710.05	1,959,804.92
Trading financial assets		
Derivative financial assets		
Note receivable	150,000.00	580,000.00
Account receivable	29,017,233.11	32,843,536.70
Receivable financing		
Accounts paid in advance	1,497,198.05	76,937.00
Other account receivable	124,488.41	485,062.44
Including: Interest receivable		
Dividend receivable		
Inventories	223,422.27	1,333,374.72
Contractual assets		
Assets held for sale		
Non-current assets maturing within one year		
Other current assets	3,167,103.71	2,830,705.01
Total current assets	41,018,155.60	40,109,420.79
Non-current assets:		
Debt investment		
Other debt investment		
Long-term receivables		
Long-term equity investments	13,010,379.73	4,235,379.73
Investment in other equity instrument		
Other non-current financial assets		
Investment real estate		
Fixed assets	3,650,474.41	3,813,708.80
Construction in progress		
Productive biological assets		
Oil and natural gas assets		
Right-of-use assets		
Intangible assets	376,500.00	753,000.00
Research and development costs		

Goodwill		
Long-term deferred expenses		
Deferred income tax assets		
Other non-current assets	400,000.00	400,000.00
Total non-current assets	17,437,354.14	9,202,088.53
Total assets	58,455,509.74	49,311,509.32
Current liabilities		
Short-term borrowings		
Trading financial liability		
Derivative financial liability		
Notes payable		
Account payable	5,835,192.76	9,002,524.60
Accounts received in advance		572,687.18
Contractual liability	7,625,884.18	
Wage payable	486,086.77	507,738.35
Taxes payable	27,656.38	27,797.28
Other accounts payable	40,494,648.19	36,803,498.12
Including: Interest payable		
Dividend payable		
Liability held for sale		
Non-current liabilities due within one year		
Other current liabilities		
Total current liabilities	54,469,468.28	46,914,245.53
Non-current liabilities:		
Long-term loans		
Bonds payable		
Including: preferred stock		
Perpetual capital securities		
Lease liability		
Long-term account payable		
Long term employee compensation payable		
Accrued liabilities		

Deferred income		
Deferred income tax liabilities		
Other non-current liabilities		
Total non-current liabilities	0.00	0.00
Total liabilities	54,469,468.28	46,914,245.53
Owners' equity:		
Share capital	551,347,947.00	551,347,947.00
Other equity instrument		
Including: preferred stock		
Perpetual capital securities		
Capital public reserve	627,834,297.85	627,834,297.85
Less: Inventory shares		
Other comprehensive income		
Special reserve		
Surplus reserve	32,673,227.01	32,673,227.01
Retained profit	-1,207,869,430.40	-1,209,458,208.07
Total owner's equity	3,986,041.46	2,397,263.79
Total liabilities and owner's equity	58,455,509.74	49,311,509.32

### 3. Consolidated Profit Statement

In RMB

Item	2020 semi-annual	2019 semi-annual
I. Total operating income	42,656,355.21	38,274,433.02
Including: Operating income	42,656,355.21	38,274,433.02
Interest income		
Insurance gained		
Commission charge and commission income		
II. Total operating cost	40,013,244.72	39,540,757.20
Including: Operating cost	36,100,765.65	35,329,514.97
Interest expense		
Commission charge and commission expense		

Cash surrender value		
Net amount of expense of compensation		
Net amount of withdrawal of insurance contract reserve		
Bonus expense of guarantee slip		
Reinsurance expense		
Tax and extras	19,899.04	36,587.77
Sales expense	1,478,378.78	1,875,723.61
Administrative expense	1,679,719.44	2,359,383.84
R&D expense	753,742.20	0.00
Financial expense	-19,260.39	-60,452.99
Including: Interest expenses		
Interest income	-31,929.72	-71,134.40
Add: other income	10,105.77	0.00
Investment income (Loss is listed with “-”)		
Including: Investment income on affiliated company and joint venture		
The termination of income recognition for financial assets measured by amortized cost(Loss is listed with “-”)		
Exchange income (Loss is listed with “-”)		
Net exposure hedging income (Loss is listed with “-”)		
Income from change of fair value (Loss is listed with “-”)		
Loss of credit impairment (Loss is listed with “-”)	170,387.85	-17,479.82
Losses of devaluation of asset (Loss is listed with “-”)		40,616.29
Income from assets disposal (Loss is listed with “-”)	24,936.44	0.00
III. Operating profit (Loss is listed with “-”)	2,848,540.55	-1,243,187.71
Add: Non-operating income	744,788.91	148,627.00

Less: Non-operating expense	2,676.80	50.00
IV. Total profit (Loss is listed with “-”)	3,590,652.66	-1,094,610.71
Less: Income tax expense	170,038.76	-4,152.36
V. Net profit (Net loss is listed with “-”)	3,420,613.90	-1,090,458.35
(i) Classify by business continuity		
1.continuous operating net profit (net loss listed with “-”)	3,420,613.90	-1,090,458.35
2.termination of net profit (net loss listed with “-”)		
(ii) Classify by ownership		
1.Net profit attributable to owner’s of parent company	2,797,643.50	-798,946.17
2.Minority shareholders’ gains and losses	622,970.40	-291,512.18
VI. Net after-tax of other comprehensive income		
Net after-tax of other comprehensive income attributable to owners of parent company		
(I) Other comprehensive income items which will not be reclassified subsequently to profit of loss		
1.Changes of the defined benefit plans that re-measured		
2.Other comprehensive income under equity method that cannot be transfer to gain/loss		
3.Change of fair value of investment in other equity instrument		
4.Fair value change of enterprise’s credit risk		
5. Other		
(ii) Other comprehensive income items which will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
1.Other comprehensive income under equity method that can transfer to gain/loss		



2.Change of fair value of other debt investment		
3.Amount of financial assets re-classify to other comprehensive income		
4.Credit impairment provision for other debt investment		
5.Cash flow hedging reserve		
6.Translation differences arising on translation of foreign currency financial statements		
7.Other		
Net after-tax of other comprehensive income attributable to minority shareholders		
VII. Total comprehensive income	3,420,613.90	-1,090,458.35
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of parent Company	2,797,643.50	-798,946.17
Total comprehensive income attributable to minority shareholders	622,970.40	-291,512.18
VIII. Earnings per share:		
(i) Basic earnings per share	0.0051	-0.0014
(ii) Diluted earnings per share	0.0051	-0.0014

Enterprise combine under the same control in the Period, the combined party realized net profit of 0 Yuan before combination, and realized 0 Yuan at last period for combined party

Legal Representative: Li Hai

Person in charge of Accounting Works: Sun Longlong

Person in charge of Accounting Institution: Zhong Xiaojin

#### 4. Profit Statement of Parent Company

In RMB

Item	2020 semi-annual	2019 semi-annual
I. Operating income	15,950,824.42	25,404,378.84
Less: Operating cost	12,634,196.40	23,670,022.62
Taxes and surcharge	7,511.96	14,194.90

Sales expenses	256,975.98	240,105.59
Administration expenses	1,136,110.22	1,721,493.88
R&D expenses	753,742.20	0.00
Financial expenses	-11,110.06	-13,583.08
Including: interest expenses		
Interest income	-16,963.68	-18,497.84
Add: other income	8,595.12	0.00
Investment income (Loss is listed with “-”)		
Including: Investment income on affiliated Company and joint venture		
The termination of income recognition for financial assets measured by amortized cost (Loss is listed with “-”)		
Net exposure hedging income (Loss is listed with “-”)		
Changing income of fair value (Loss is listed with “-”)		
Loss of credit impairment (Loss is listed with “-”)	204,620.45	-39,523.02
Losses of devaluation of asset (Loss is listed with “-”)		
Income on disposal of assets (Loss is listed with “-”)	24,936.44	0.00
II. Operating profit (Loss is listed with “-”)	1,411,549.73	-267,378.09
Add: Non-operating income	177,227.94	148,627.00
Less: Non-operating expense		
III. Total Profit (Loss is listed with “-”)	1,588,777.67	-118,751.09
Less: Income tax		
IV. Net profit (Net loss is listed with “-”)	1,588,777.67	-118,751.09
(i)continuous operating net profit (net loss listed with ‘-’)	1,588,777.67	-118,751.09
(ii) termination of net profit (net loss listed with ‘-’)		

V. Net after-tax of other comprehensive income		
(I) Other comprehensive income items which will not be reclassified subsequently to profit of loss		
1.Changes of the defined benefit plans that re-measured		
2.Other comprehensive income under equity method that cannot be transfer to gain/loss		
3.Change of fair value of investment in other equity instrument		
4.Fair value change of enterprise's credit risk		
5. Other		
(II) Other comprehensive income items which will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
1.Other comprehensive income under equity method that can transfer to gain/loss		
2.Change of fair value of other debt investment		
3.Amount of financial assets re-classify to other comprehensive income		
4.Credit impairment provision for other debt investment		
5.Cash flow hedging reserve		
6.Translation differences arising on translation of foreign currency financial statements		
7.Other		
VI. Total comprehensive income	1,588,777.67	-118,751.09
VII. Earnings per share:		
(i) Basic earnings per share		
(ii) Diluted earnings per share		

## 5. Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

In RMB

Item	2020 semi-annual	2019 semi-annual
I. Cash flows arising from operating activities:		
Cash received from selling commodities and providing labor services	25,999,057.43	8,643,245.76
Net increase of customer deposit and interbank deposit		
Net increase of loan from central bank		
Net increase of capital borrowed from other financial institution		
Cash received from original insurance contract fee		
Net cash received from reinsurance business		
Net increase of insured savings and investment		
Cash received from interest, commission charge and commission		
Net increase of capital borrowed		
Net increase of returned business capital		
Net cash received by agents in sale and purchase of securities		
Write-back of tax received	10,712.11	57,448.96
Other cash received concerning operating activities	15,006,655.40	3,906,596.03
Subtotal of cash inflow arising from operating activities	41,016,424.94	12,607,290.75
Cash paid for purchasing commodities and receiving labor service	25,572,959.40	7,104,453.81
Net increase of customer loans and advances		

Net increase of deposits in central bank and interbank		
Cash paid for original insurance contract compensation		
Net increase of capital lent		
Cash paid for interest, commission charge and commission		
Cash paid for bonus of guarantee slip		
Cash paid to/for staff and workers	2,860,928.35	3,076,592.48
Taxes paid	263,658.94	5,517,601.44
Other cash paid concerning operating activities	10,968,482.31	5,809,899.76
Subtotal of cash outflow arising from operating activities	39,666,029.00	21,508,547.49
Net cash flows arising from operating activities	1,350,395.94	-8,901,256.74
II. Cash flows arising from investing activities:		
Cash received from recovering investment		
Cash received from investment income		
Net cash received from disposal of fixed, intangible and other long-term assets	64,500.00	0.00
Net cash received from disposal of subsidiaries and other units		
Other cash received concerning investing activities		
Subtotal of cash inflow from investing activities	64,500.00	0.00
Cash paid for purchasing fixed, intangible and other long-term assets	0.00	16,814.16
Cash paid for investment		
Net increase of mortgaged loans		
Net cash received from subsidiaries and other units obtained		

Other cash paid concerning investing activities		
Subtotal of cash outflow from investing activities	0.00	16,814.16
Net cash flows arising from investing activities	64,500.00	-16,814.16
III. Cash flows arising from financing activities		
Cash received from absorbing investment	4,725,000.00	
Including: Cash received from absorbing minority shareholders' investment by subsidiaries	4,725,000.00	
Cash received from loans		
Other cash received concerning financing activities		2,016,600.82
Subtotal of cash inflow from financing activities	4,725,000.00	2,016,600.82
Cash paid for settling debts		
Cash paid for dividend and profit distributing or interest paying		
Including: Dividend and profit of minority shareholder paid by subsidiaries		
Other cash paid concerning financing activities	0.00	2,000,000.00
Subtotal of cash outflow from financing activities	0.00	2,000,000.00
Net cash flows arising from financing activities	4,725,000.00	16,600.82
IV. Influence on cash and cash equivalents due to fluctuation in exchange rate		
V. Net increase of cash and cash equivalents	6,139,895.94	-8,901,470.08
Add: Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the period -begin	6,074,367.91	16,488,886.26
VI. Balance of cash and cash	12,214,263.85	7,587,416.18

equivalents at the period -end		
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## 6. Cash Flow Statement of Parent Company

In RMB

Item	2020 semi-annual	2019 semi-annual
I. Cash flows arising from operating activities:		
Cash received from selling commodities and providing labor services	7,581,014.00	2,949,631.00
Write-back of tax received	9,110.82	57,448.96
Other cash received concerning operating activities	19,278,497.89	4,242,368.68
Subtotal of cash inflow arising from operating activities	26,868,622.71	7,249,448.64
Cash paid for purchasing commodities and receiving labor service	2,063,572.76	721,217.50
Cash paid to/for staff and workers	2,253,629.12	1,498,002.56
Taxes paid	229,400.44	5,319,908.09
Other cash paid concerning operating activities	8,732,615.26	4,418,229.99
Subtotal of cash outflow arising from operating activities	13,279,217.58	11,957,358.14
Net cash flows arising from operating activities	13,589,405.13	-4,707,909.50
II. Cash flows arising from investing activities:		
Cash received from recovering investment		
Cash received from investment income		
Net cash received from disposal of fixed, intangible and other long-term assets	64,500.00	0.00
Net cash received from disposal of subsidiaries and other units		

Other cash received concerning investing activities		
Subtotal of cash inflow from investing activities	64,500.00	0.00
Cash paid for purchasing fixed, intangible and other long-term assets	0.00	16,814.16
Cash paid for investment	8,775,000.00	
Net cash received from subsidiaries and other units obtained		
Other cash paid concerning investing activities		
Subtotal of cash outflow from investing activities	8,775,000.00	16,814.16
Net cash flows arising from investing activities	-8,710,500.00	-16,814.16
III. Cash flows arising from financing activities		
Cash received from absorbing investment		
Cash received from loans		
Other cash received concerning financing activities		
Subtotal of cash inflow from financing activities		
Cash paid for settling debts		
Cash paid for dividend and profit distributing or interest paying		
Other cash paid concerning financing activities		
Subtotal of cash outflow from financing activities		
Net cash flows arising from financing activities		
IV. Influence on cash and cash equivalents due to fluctuation in exchange rate		
V. Net increase of cash and cash equivalents	4,878,905.13	-4,724,723.66



Add: Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the period -begin	1,959,804.92	8,889,572.73
VI. Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the period -end	6,838,710.05	4,164,849.07

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

This Period

In RMB

Item	2020 semi-annual														
	Owners' equity attributable to the parent Company													Minority interests	Total owners' equity
	Share capital	Other equity instrument			Capital reserve	Less: Inventory shares	Other comprehensive income	Reasonable reserve	Surpluses reserve	Provision of general risk	Retained profit	Other	Subtotal		
	Preferred stock	Perpetual capital securities	Other												
I. Balance at the end of the last year	551,347,947.00				627,834,297.85				32,673,227.01		-1,204,736,075.56		7,119,396.30	4,322,186.79	11,441,583.09
Add: Changes of accounting policy															
Error correction of the last period															
Enterprise combine under the same control															
Other															
II. Balance at the beginning of this year	551,347,947.00				627,834,297.85				32,673,227.01		-1,204,736,075.56		7,119,396.30	4,322,186.79	11,441,583.09
III. Increase/Decrease in this year (Decrease is listed with "-")											2,797,643.50		2,797,643.50	5,347,970.40	8,145,613.90
(i) Total comprehensive income											2,797,643.50		2,797,643.50	622,970.40	3,420,613.90





II. Balance at the beginning of this year	551,347,947.00				627,834,297.85				32,673,227.01		-1,197,549,169.92		14,306,301.94	2,674,162.80	16,980,464.74
III. Increase/Decrease in this year (Decrease is listed with “-”)											-798,946.17		-798,946.17	-291,512.18	-1,090,458.35
(i) Total comprehensive income											-798,946.17		-798,946.17	-291,512.18	-1,090,458.35
(ii) Owners’ devoted and decreased capital															
1.Common shares invested by shareholders															
2. Capital invested by holders of other equity instruments															
3. Amount reckoned into owners equity with share-based payment															
4. Other															
(III) Profit distribution															
1. Withdrawal of surplus reserves															
2. Withdrawal of general risk provisions															
3. Distribution for owners (or shareholders)															
4. Other															
(IV) Carrying forward internal owners’ equity															
1. Capital reserves conversed to capital (share															



Add: Changes of accounting policy												
Error correction of the last period												
Other												
II. Balance at the beginning of this year	551,34 7,947.0 0				627,834, 297.85				32,673,2 27.01	-1,209, 458,20 8.07		2,397,263. 79
III. Increase/ Decrease in this year (Decrease is listed with “-”)										1,588,7 77.67		1,588,777. 67
(i) Total comprehensive income										1,588,7 77.67		1,588,777. 67
(ii) Owners’ devoted and decreased capital												
1.Common shares invested by shareholders												
2. Capital invested by holders of other equity instruments												
3. Amount reckoned into owners equity with share-based payment												
4. Other												
(III) Profit distribution												
1. Withdrawal of surplus reserves												
2. Distribution for owners (or shareholders)												
3. Other												
(IV) Carrying forward internal owners’ equity												
1. Capital reserves conversed to capital (share												

capital)												
2. Surplus reserves converted to capital (share capital)												
3. Remedying loss with surplus reserve												
4. Carry-over retained earnings from the defined benefit plans												
5. Carry-over retained earnings from other comprehensive income												
6. Other												
(V) Reasonable reserve												
1. Withdrawal in the report period												
2. Usage in the report period												
(VI)Others												
IV. Balance at the end of the report period	551,347,947.00				627,834,297.85				32,673,227.01	-1,207,869,430.40		3,986,041.46

Last period

In RMB

Item	2019 semi-annual											
	Share capital	Other equity instrument			Capital public reserve	Less: Inventory shares	Other comprehensive income	Reasonable reserve	Surplus reserve	Retained profit	Other	Total owners' equity
		Preferred stock	Perpetual capital securities	Other								
I. Balance at the end of the last year	551,347,947.00				627,834,297.85				32,673,227.01	-1,203,778,503.40		8,076,968.46
Add: Changes of accounting policy												
Error												

correction of the last period												
Other												
II. Balance at the beginning of this year	551,347,947.00				627,834,297.85				32,673,227.01	-1,203,778,503.40		8,076,968.46
III. Increase/Decrease in this year (Decrease is listed with “-”)										-118,751.09		-118,751.09
(i) Total comprehensive income										-118,751.09		-118,751.09
(ii) Owners’ devoted and decreased capital												
1.Common shares invested by shareholders												
2. Capital invested by holders of other equity instruments												
3. Amount reckoned into owners equity with share-based payment												
4. Other												
(III) Profit distribution												
1. Withdrawal of surplus reserves												
2. Distribution for owners (or shareholders)												
3. Other												
(IV) Carrying forward internal owners’ equity												
1. Capital reserves conversed to capital (share capital)												



2. Surplus reserves converted to capital (share capital)												
3. Remedying loss with surplus reserve												
4. Carry-over retained earnings from the defined benefit plans												
5. Carry-over retained earnings from other comprehensive income												
6. Other												
(V) Reasonable reserve												
1. Withdrawal in the report period												
2. Usage in the report period												
(VI) Others												
IV. Balance at the end of the report period	551,347,947.00				627,834,297.85				32,673,227.01	-1,203,897,254.49		7,958,217.37

### III. Company Profile

#### 1. History and basic information

According to the Approval Document SFBF (1991) No. 888 issued by the People's Government of Shenzhen, Shenzhen China Bicycle Company (Holdings) Limited (hereinafter referred to as the Company) was reincorporated as the company limited by shares in November 1991. On 28 December 1991, upon the Approval Document SRYFZ(1991) No. 119 issued by Shenzhen Special Economic Zone Branch of the People's Bank of China, the Company got listed on Shenzhen Stock Exchange. Registered of the Company amounted as 551,347,947.00 Yuan.

Legal representative: Li Hai

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

Certificate for Uniform Social Credit Code: 914403006188304524

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

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The Company's industry: machinery manufacturing industry

Main business activities: Research & development of the bicycles, electric bicycles, electric motorcycles, motorcycles, electric tricycles, electric four-wheelers, children's bicycles, exercise bikes, sports equipment, mechanical products, toys, electric toys, electronic products, new energy equipment and storage equipment (lithium batteries, batteries, etc.), household appliances and spare parts, and electronic components; wholesale, retail, import and export and related supporting business of above-mentioned products (excluding commodities subject to state trade management, handling the application according to the relevant national regulations for commodities involving quotas, license management and other special provisions and management.); fine chemical products (excluding dangerous goods), wholesale and retail of carbon fiber composite materials; technology development of computer software, transfer of self-developed technological achievements, and providing relevant technical information consultation; own property leasing; property management. (The above projects do not involve special administrative measures for the implementation access of national regulations, and those involving restricted projects and pre-existing administrative licenses must obtain the pre-existing administrative licensing documents before operation.) Purchase and sale of gold products, platinum jewelry, palladium jewelry, K-gold jewelry, silver jewelry, inlaid jewelry, jewelry, jade ware, gem-and-jade products, clocks and watches, precious metal materials, diamonds, jadeite, crafts (except ivory and its products), calligraphy and painting, collection (except for antiques, cultural relics, and items prohibited by national laws and administrative regulations).

Main products and services provided so far: EMMELLE bicycles, electrical bicycles, lithium battery material and gold jewelry.

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

The Financial Report released on 27 August 2020 after approved by 24<sup>th</sup> session of 10<sup>th</sup> BOD of the Company.

Two subsidiaries included in consolidate scope in the period, found more in 1. carry in Note IX. Equity in other entity.

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

### **1. Compilation Basis**

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

### **2. Going concern**

On 11 May 2012, the largest shareholder and biggest creditor of the Company, Shenzhen Guosheng Energy Investment Development Co., Ltd. applied to Shenzhen Municipal Intermediate People's Court for reforming the Company as the Company couldn't pay off the matured debts and was seriously insolvent. On 12 October 2012, Shenzhen Municipal Intermediate People's Court ruled to accept the application proposed by Guosheng Energy according to (2012) Shenzhen Intermediate Court Po Zi No. 30 civil ruling. On the last ten-day of October 2012, Shenzhen Municipal Intermediate People's Court ruled to reform the Company since 25 October 2012 according to (2012) Shenzhen Intermediate Court Po Zi No. 30-1 civil ruling, appointed King & Wood (Shenzhen) Mallesons and Shenzhen ZhengYuan Liquidation Affairs Co., Ltd. as the custodians of the Company. On the same day, Shenzhen Municipal Intermediate People's Court made (2012) Shenzhen Intermediate Court Po Zi No. 30-1 written decision, and approved the Company to manage property and business affairs by itself under the supervision of custodians according to the law. On 5 November 2013, the Shenzhen Intermediate People's Court (2012) Shen Zhong Fa Po Zi No. 30-6 Civil Ruling Paper judged that approved the reorganization plan of the Company. On 27 December 2013, the Civil Ruling Paper Shenzhen Intermediate People's Court (2012)

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Shen Zhong Fa Po Zi No. 30-10 ruled that the reorganization plan of CBC was completed and bankruptcy procedures of the Company closed down.

The Company has solved the debt problem by reforming, realized the net assets with positive value, the main business of bicycle is able to be maintained and realizes the stable development. The Company has set up the conditions for introducing the recombination party in the reforming plan, and expects to restore the abilities of sustainable operation and sustained profitability by reorganization. The conditions of introducing the recombination party includes: the assessed value of net assets should be no less than 2 billion Yuan, the net assets in the same year for implementing the major reorganization should be no less than 200 million Yuan. The Company doesn't have the recombination party at the moment.

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

Tips for specific accounting policy and estimate:

N/A

### **1. Declaration on compliance with accounting standards**

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

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

### **2. Accounting period**

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

### **3. Business cycles**

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

### **4. Recording currency**

The Company and its subsidiaries take RMB as the standard currency for bookkeeping.

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

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

For a business merger that is under the same control and is achieved by the Company through one single transaction or multiple transactions, assets and liabilities obtained from that business combination shall be measured at their book value at the combination date as recorded by the party being absorbed in the consolidated financial statement of ultimate controlling party. Capital reserve

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shall be adjusted as per the difference between the book value of obtained net assets and the book value of paid consolidated consideration (or the nominal value of the issued shares) of the Company; retained earnings shall be adjusted if the capital reserve is not sufficient for offset.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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loses control of the subsidiary.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) Affirmation and classification of joint venture arrangement

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

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

Joint venture arrangement is classified in to joint operation and joint venture. Joint operation refers to an arrangement that a joint party enjoys assets related to the arrangement and bears liabilities related to the arrangement. Joint venture refers to an arrangement

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that a joint party only has the power governing net assets of the arrangement.

#### (2) Accounting treatment of joint venture arrangement

Joint venture participants should confirm the following items related to interest shares in joint venture and carry out accounting settlement according to relevant provisions of the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises: 1) confirm the assets held separately and confirm the assets held jointly based on shares; 2) confirm the liabilities borne separately and confirm the liabilities borne jointly based on shares; 3) confirm the income incurred after selling its shares in joint venture output; 4) confirm the income after selling the joint venture outputs based on shares; 5) confirm the expenses incurred separately and confirm the expenses incurred in joint venture based on shares.

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

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

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

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

#### (1) Conversion for foreign currency transaction

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

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

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

### **10. Financial instruments**

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

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

When buying and selling financial assets in a conventional manner, recognize and derecognize them according to the accounting of

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the trading day. Buying and selling financial assets in a conventional manner refers to the collection or delivery of financial assets in accordance with the contract terms and within the period prescribed by regulations or prevailing practices. Trading day refers to the date when the Company promises to buy or sell financial assets.

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

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

## (2) Classification and measurement of financial assets

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

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

### 1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Financial assets that meet the following conditions at the same time are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost: the Company’s business model for managing this financial asset is to collect contractual cash flows; the contract terms of the financial asset stipulate that the cash flow generated on a specific date is only the payment of principal and interest based on the outstanding principal amount. For such financial assets, the actual interest rate method is used for subsequent measurement based on amortized cost, and the gains or losses arising from amortization or impairment are included in the current profit and loss.

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

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

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

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

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

Financial assets except for above financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are included in other comprehensive income are classified as financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification:

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

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

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

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

### (4) Financial instruments offset

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

### (5) Impairment of financial assets

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

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



### 1) General model of expected credit loss

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Stage three: Credit impairment occurs after initial recognition

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

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

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

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

### 3) Accounts receivable and lease receivables

The Company adopts the simplified model of expected credit loss for accounts receivables specified in "Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No.14 - Revenue" and without containing significant financing components (including the case that the financing components in contracts that do not exceed one year are not considered according to the standards), that is, always

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measures their loss provisions according to the amount of expected credit loss during the entire duration.

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

#### (6) Transfer of financial assets

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

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

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

### **11. Note receivable**

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

The Company divides the bills receivable into two types, i.e. bank acceptance bills and commercial acceptance bills portfolios, according to the type of financial instruments. For bank acceptance bills, the accepting bank pays the determined amount to the taker or the bearer unconditionally due to the maturity of the bills, the overdue credit loss is low and has not increased significantly since the initial confirmation, the Company believes that the risk of overdue default is 0; for commercial acceptance bills, the Company believes that the probability of default is related to the aging, we use the aging analysis method to accrue bad debt provisions, for details of the accrual ratio, please refer to III-12 Accounting Policies and Estimates of Accounts Receivable.

### **12.Account receivable**

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

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

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

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

(1) Account receivable with single significant amount and withdrawal single item bad debt provision

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

(2) Receivables with provision for bad debts by portfolio

<b>Portfolio determine basis</b>	
Age analysis	On the basis of the actual loss rate of the portfolio of receivables with similar credit risk characteristics which are the same or similar in the previous year, for the single amount of non-material receivables, it is divided into several portfolios according to the credit risk characteristics together with the receivables without impairment after the separate test
Other	Bank acceptance

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

<b>Account age</b>	<b>Accrual proportion of commercial acceptance bill receivable</b>	<b>Withdrawing proportion of the account receivable</b>	<b>Withdrawing proportion of other receivable</b>
Within one year (one year included)	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
1~2 years (2-year included)	100%	0.3%	0.3%
2~3 years (3-year included)	100%	0.3%	0.3%
Over 3 years	100%	100%	100%
Including: determined to be un-collectible	Write off	Write off	Write off

(3) Account receivable with significant single amount and single provision for bad debts

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<b>Basis or amount of judgment for account with single minor amount</b>	<b>Withdrawal method for bad debt provision of account receivable with single minor amount</b>
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Receivable commercial acceptance bill, account receivable and other receivables with single amount less than 5 million yuan (including), and the probability of recall is small by nature	Carry out impairment test separately, and withdraw bad debt provision according to the difference between the present value of future cash flow and its book value
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2. A general model of expected credit loss

Found more in the Note V.- (10) Financial Instrument

Note: well-explain according to specific condition of the Company

### 13. Account receivable financing

N/A

### 14. Other account receivable

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

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

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

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

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

(1) Account receivable with single significant amount and withdrawal single item bad debt provision

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

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**Portfolio determine basis**

Age analysis

On the basis of the actual loss rate of the portfolio of receivables with similar credit risk characteristics which are the same or similar in the previous year, for the single amount of non-material receivables, it is divided into several portfolios according to the credit risk characteristics together with the receivables without impairment after the separate test

Other Bank acceptance

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

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

(3) Account receivable with minor single amount and single provision for bad debts

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

Found more in the Note V.- (10) Financial Instrument

Note: well-explain according to specific condition of the Company

## 15. Inventory

The Company shall comply with the disclosure requirement of “Guidelines on Industry Information Disclosure of Shenzhen Stock Exchange No. 11- Listed Company Engaged in Jewelry-related Business”

(1) Classification of inventory

The inventory of the Company refers to such seven classifications as the raw materials, product in process, goods on hand, wrap page, low value consumables, materials for consigned processing and goods sold.

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## (2) Valuation of inventories

Inventories are initially measured at cost upon acquisition, which includes procurement costs, processing costs and other costs. The prices of inventories are calculated using weighted average method when they are delivered.

## (3) Provision for inventory impairment

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

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

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

## (4) Inventory system

Perpetual inventory system is adopted.

## 16. Contractual assets

N/A

## 17. Contractual cost

N/A

## 18. Assets held for sale

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

The expected net residual value of asset held for sale is adjusted by the Company to reflect its fair value less selling expense,

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

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

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

## **19. Debt investment**

N/A

## **20. Other debt investment**

N/A

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

N/A

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

(1) Determination of investment costs

1) If it is formed by the business combination under the common control, and that the combining party takes cash payment, transfer of non-cash assets, assumption of debts or issuance of equity securities as the consolidation consideration, the shares of the book value of the owner's equity obtained from the combined party on the date of combination in the ultimate controlling party's consolidated financial statements shall be recognized as its initial investment cost. Capital reserves shall be adjusted according to the balance between the initial investment cost for long-term equity investment and the book value of paid consolidation consideration or the total face value of issued shares (capital premium or equity premium). If capital reserves are insufficient for offset, retained

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earnings shall be adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

(5) Impairment test and provision for impairment

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

### 23. Investment real estate

Measurement mode

Measured by cost method

Depreciation or amortization method

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

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

### 24. Fixed assets

**(1) Recognition conditions**

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

**(2) Depreciation methods**

Category	Method	Years of depreciation	Scrap value rate	Yearly depreciation rate
Housing buildings	Straight-line depreciation	20-year	10%	4.5%
Machinery equipment	Straight-line depreciation	10-year	10%	9%
Means of transportation	Straight-line depreciation	5-year	10%	18%
Electronic equipment and others	Straight-line depreciation	5-year	10%	18%

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **26. Borrowing expenses**

N/A

### **27. Biological assets**

N/A

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

N/A

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

N/A

### **30. Intangible assets**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

N/A

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

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

## **33. Contractual liability**

N/A

## **34. Employee compensation**

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

During the accounting period when staff providing service to the Company, the actual short-term compensation occurred shall be recognized as liabilities and reckoned into current gains/losses or relevant assets costs. The non-monetary welfare is measured by fair value.

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

N/A

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

#### Retirement benefits

When the Company terminates the employment relationship with employees before the end of the employment contracts or provides compensation as an offer to encourage employees to accept voluntary redundancy, the Company shall recognize employee compensation liabilities arising from compensation for staff dismissal and included in profit or loss for the current period, when the Company cannot revoke unilaterally compensation for dismissal due to the cancellation of labor relationship plans and employee redundant proposals; and the Company recognize cost and expenses related to payment of compensation for dismissal and restructuring, whichever is earlier.

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

#### Defined contribution plans

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

## **35. Lease liabilities**

N/A

## **36. Accrual liability**

N/A

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

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

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

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

1) determined based on the price quoted in an active market if there exists active market for the instrument.

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

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

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

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

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

For equity instruments that may be exercised immediately after the grant, the fair value of such instrument shall, on the date of the

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **38. Other financial instruments including senior shares and perpetual bonds**

N/A

### **39. Revenue**

The Company shall comply with the disclosure requirement of “Guidelines on Industry Information Disclosure of Shenzhen Stock

(1) Sales of goods

Income from sale of goods is recognized when the following conditions are met: 1)the Company has transferred the key risks and return on the ownership of the merchandize to the buyer; 2)the Company has not retained continued management rights associated with ownership and no longer exercises effective control on the merchandize sold; 3)the amount of income can be reliably measured; 4)the relevant economic benefits are very likely to flow to the enterprise; 5)the costs incurred or to be incurred can be reliably measured.

Timing for recognition of revenue of the Company from products sales: revenue is recognized upon delivery of products to and confirmed by purchaser with signature.

(2)Rendering of services

When the outcome of the transaction can be estimated reliably, revenue from rendering of services is recognized using the percentage of completion method. When the outcome of the transaction cannot be estimated reliably at the balance sheet date, revenue is recognized based on the amount of the costs incurred and the costs incurred are charged off at the same amount when the costs incurred are expected to be recoverable; and no revenue is recognized and the costs incurred are charged off as an expense of the period when the costs incurred are not expected to be recovered.

(3) Transfer of asset use right revenue

When the economic benefits related to the transaction is likely to flow to the company and the income amount can be reliably calculated, the company shall recognize income arising from transfer of asset use right. The income of interests is determined on basis of the time and real interest rate of the company’s cash funds which is utilized by other persons. The income of royalties is determined on basis of the chargeable time and method fixed under relevant agreement or contract.

#### **40. Government Grants**

(1) Government grants including those relating to assets and relating to income

(2)government grant, if granted as monetary assets, are measured at the amount received or receivable, and measured at fair value if granted as non-monetary assets. If the fair value can not be determined reliably, they shall be measured at nominal value.

(3) Aggregate method for government grants:

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

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

(4)Net method for government grants

1) Government grants relating to assets are used to write off the carrying value of the relevant assets;

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

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grants relating to income are used to compensate for the relevant costs or loss occurred, they shall be offset against the relevant costs for the period directly.

(5)The Company adopts aggregated accounting method for the government grants received.

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

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

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

1)Where subsidy funds are paid to the loaning bank by the competent financial authorities and the bank then provides loans to the Company at a preferential policy rate, accounting shall be made by the Company as follows:

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

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

2)Where subsidy funds are paid directly to the Company, the Company will offset the corresponding subsidy against the relevant borrowing expenses.

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

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

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

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

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

## 42. Lease

### (1) Accounting for operating lease

N/A

### (2) Accounting for financing lease

N/A

## 43. Other important accounting policy and estimation

N/A

## 44. Changes of important accounting policy and estimation

### (1) Changes of important accounting policy

Applicable  Not applicable

The contents and reasons of accounting policy changes	Examination and approval procedures	Note
According to the regulations of "Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 14 - Revenue" of the Ministry of Finance, domestic listed companies are required to implement this accounting standard from January 1, 2020. The Company has implemented the "Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 14 - Revenue" (CK [2017] No. 22) revised by the Ministry of Finance from January 1, 2020.	Deliberated and approved by 24 <sup>th</sup> session of 10 <sup>th</sup> BOD	

In accordance with the relevant regulations for the connection of the old and new standards, no adjustments are made to comparable period information, and the cumulative impact of the implementation of the new standards adjusts the amount of retained earnings at the beginning of the period and other related items in the financial statements. The specific impact of the implementation of the new revenue standard on the Company is that the contract-related advance receipts are changed from the "advance receipts" item to the "contract liabilities" item in presentation.

### (2) Changes of important accounting estimation

Applicable  Not applicable



**(3) Adjust the financial statement items at beginning of the year when first implemented the New Revenue Standards and New Lease Standards since 2020**

Applicable

Whether adjusted the item of balance sheet at year-begin or not

Yes No

Consolidated balance sheet

In RMB

Item	2019-12-31	2020-01-01	Adjustment
Current assets:			
Monetary funds	6,074,367.91	6,074,367.91	
Settlement provisions			
Capital lent			
Tradable financial assets			
Derivative financial assets			
Note receivable	580,000.00	580,000.00	
Account receivable	38,616,523.93	38,616,523.93	
Receivable financing			
Account paid in advance	938,425.99	938,425.99	
Insurance receivable			
Reinsurance receivables			
Contract reserve of reinsurance receivable			
Other account receivable	740,354.71	740,354.71	
Including: Interest receivable			
Dividend receivable			
Buying back the sale of financial assets			
Inventories	6,078,330.30	6,078,330.30	
Contractual assets			
Assets held for sale			
Non-current asset due within one year			
Other current assets	3,318,514.25	3,318,514.25	

Total current assets	56,346,517.09	56,346,517.09	
Non-current assets:			
Loans and payments on behalf			
Debt investment			
Other debt investment			
Long-term account receivable			
Long-term equity investment			
Investment in other equity instrument			
Other non-current financial assets			
Investment real estate			
Fixed assets	4,191,503.33	4,191,503.33	
Construction in progress			
Productive biological asset			
Oil and gas asset			
Right-of-use assets			
Intangible assets	753,000.00	753,000.00	
Expense on Research and Development			
Goodwill			
Long-term expenses to be apportioned			
Deferred income tax asset	1,042,582.16	1,042,582.16	
Other non-current asset	400,000.00	400,000.00	
Total non-current asset	6,387,085.49	6,387,085.49	
Total assets	62,733,602.58	62,733,602.58	
Current liabilities:			
Short-term loans			
Loan from central bank			
Capital borrowed			

Trading financial liability			
Derivative financial liability			
Note payable			
Account payable	10,191,385.23	10,191,385.23	
Accounts received in advance	1,739,953.80	0.00	-1,739,953.80
Contract liability		1,539,782.12	1,539,782.12
Selling financial asset of repurchase			
Absorbing deposit and interbank deposit			
Security trading of agency			
Security sales of agency			
Wage payable	599,962.73	599,962.73	
Taxes payable	585,062.75	785,234.43	200,171.68
Other account payable	38,175,654.98	38,175,654.98	
Including: Interest payable			
Dividend payable			
Commission charge and commission payable			
Reinsurance payable			
Liability held for sale			
Non-current liabilities due within one year			
Other current liabilities			
Total current liabilities	51,292,019.49	51,292,019.49	
Non-current liabilities:			
Insurance contract reserve			
Long-term loans			
Bonds payable			
Including: Preferred stock			

Perpetual capital securities			
Lease liability			
Long-term account payable			
Long-term wages payable			
Accrual liability			
Deferred income			
Deferred income tax liabilities			
Other non-current liabilities			
Total non-current liabilities	0.00		
Total liabilities	51,292,019.49	51,292,019.49	
Owner's equity:			
Share capital	551,347,947.00	551,347,947.00	
Other equity instrument			
Including: Preferred stock			
Perpetual capital securities			
Capital public reserve	627,834,297.85	627,834,297.85	
Less: Inventory shares			
Other comprehensive income			
Reasonable reserve			
Surplus public reserve	32,673,227.01	32,673,227.01	
Provision of general risk			
Retained profit	-1,204,736,075.56	-1,204,736,075.56	
Total owner's equity attributable to parent company	7,119,396.30	7,119,396.30	
Minority interests	4,322,186.79	4,322,186.79	
Total owner's equity	11,441,583.09	11,441,583.09	
Total liabilities and owner's	62,733,602.58	62,733,602.58	

equity			
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Explanation

According to the new revenue standard, adjust the number of statements at the beginning of the year, based on the amount received in advance of the contract, amount excluding tax is adjusted from "Account receivable in advance" to "contract liabilities", and "amount of tax to be written off" is adjusted to "tax payable".

Balance sheet of parent company

In RMB

Item	2019-12-31	2020-01-01	Adjustment
Current assets:			
Monetary funds	1,959,804.92	1,959,804.92	
Trading financial assets			
Derivative financial assets			
Note receivable	580,000.00	580,000.00	
Account receivable	32,843,536.70	32,843,536.70	
Receivable financing			
Account paid in advance	76,937.00	76,937.00	
Other account receivable	485,062.44	485,062.44	
Including: Interest receivable			
Dividend receivable			
Inventories	1,333,374.72	1,333,374.72	
Contractual assets			
Assets held for sale			
Non-current assets maturing within one year			
Other current assets	2,830,705.01	2,830,705.01	
Total current assets	40,109,420.79	40,109,420.79	
Non-current assets:			
Debt investment			
Other debt investment			
Long-term receivables			
Long-term equity investments	4,235,379.73	4,235,379.73	

Investment in other equity instrument			
Other non-current financial assets			
Investment real estate			
Fixed assets	3,813,708.80	3,813,708.80	
Construction in progress			
Productive biological assets			
Oil and gas assets			
Right-of-use assets			
Intangible assets	753,000.00	753,000.00	
Research and development costs			
Goodwill			
Long-term deferred expenses			
Deferred income tax assets			
Other non-current assets	400,000.00	400,000.00	
Total non-current assets	9,202,088.53	9,202,088.53	
Total assets	49,311,509.32	49,311,509.32	
Current liabilities			
Short-term borrowings			
Trading financial liability			
Derivative financial liability			
Notes payable			
Account payable	9,002,524.60	9,002,524.60	
Accounts received in advance	572,687.18	0.00	-572,687.18
Contract liability		506,802.81	506,802.81
Wage payable	507,738.35	507,738.35	
Taxes payable	27,797.28	93,681.65	65,884.37
Other accounts payable	36,803,498.12	36,803,498.12	

Including: Interest payable			
Dividend payable			
Liability held for sale			
Non-current liabilities due within one year			
Other current liabilities			
Total current liabilities	46,914,245.53	46,914,245.53	
Non-current liabilities:			
Long-term loans			
Bonds payable			
Including: preferred stock			
Perpetual capital securities			
Lease liability			
Long-term account payable			
Long term employee compensation payable			
Accrued liabilities			
Deferred income			
Deferred income tax liabilities			
Other non-current liabilities			
Total non-current liabilities	0.00		
Total liabilities	46,914,245.53	46,914,245.53	
Owners' equity:			
Share capital	551,347,947.00	551,347,947.00	
Other equity instrument			
Including: preferred stock			
Perpetual capital securities			

Capital public reserve	627,834,297.85	627,834,297.85	
Less: Inventory shares			
Other comprehensive income			
Special reserve			
Surplus reserve	32,673,227.01	32,673,227.01	
Retained profit	-1,209,458,208.07	-1,209,458,208.07	
Total owner's equity	2,397,263.79	2,397,263.79	
Total liabilities and owner's equity	49,311,509.32	49,311,509.32	

#### Explanation

According to the new revenue standard, adjust the number of statements at the beginning of the year, based on the amount received in advance of the contract, amount excluding tax is adjusted from "Account receivable in advance" to "contract liabilities", and "amount of tax to be written off" is adjusted to "tax payable".

#### **(4)Retrospective adjustment of the previous comparative data for first implemented the New Revenue Standards and New Lease Standards since 2020**

Applicable  Not applicable

#### **45. Other**

N/A

## **VI. Taxes**

### **1. Main tax category and tax rate**

Tax category	Tax calculation evidence	Tax rate
Value added tax	Sales of goods, taxable labor service revenue, taxable income, intangible assets income and income from property leasing	5%, 6%, 13%
Tax for maintaining and building cities	Turnover tax payable	7%
Enterprise income tax	Taxable income	25%, 20%
Educational surtax	Turnover tax payable	3%
Local educational surtax	Turnover tax payable	2%

Disclose reasons for different taxpaying body



Taxpaying body	Income tax rate
Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd.	20%

## 2. Tax preference

According to the “Notice on the Implementation of the Inclusive Tax Reduction and Exemption Policy for Small and Micro Enterprises” (Caishui [2019] No.13), for the portion of the annual taxable income of small and micro-profit enterprises not exceeding 1 million yuan, of which 25% is reckoned in taxable income, and the corporate income tax is paid at a tax rate of 20%; for the portion of annual taxable income exceeding 1 million yuan but not exceeding 3 million yuan, of which 50% is reckoned in taxable income, and the corporate income tax is paid at a tax rate of 20%.

## 3. Other

Nil

## VII. Notes to Items in Consolidated Financial Statements

### 1. Monetary fund

In RMB

Item	Ending balance	Opening Balance
Cash on hand	108,773.66	89,313.66
Cash in bank	12,105,490.19	5,979,003.60
Other monetary fund		6,050.65
Total	12,214,263.85	6,074,367.91

Other explanation

At the end of the period, there are no mortgages, pledges, freezes, etc. that restrict the use of funds.

At the end of the period, there are no funds deposited overseas or with potential recovery risks.

### 2. Trading financial assets

In RMB

Item	Ending balance	Opening Balance
Including:		
Including:		

Other explanation:

Nil

### 3. Derivative financial assets

In RMB

Item	Ending balance	Opening Balance
------	----------------	-----------------

Other explanation:

Nil

### 4. Notes receivable

#### (1) Category

In RMB

Item	Ending balance	Opening Balance
Bank acceptance	150,000.00	580,000.00
Total	150,000.00	580,000.00

In RMB

Category	Ending balance					Opening Balance				
	Book balance		Bad debt provision		Book value	Book balance		Bad debt provision		Book value
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Accrual ratio		Amount	Ratio	Amount	Accrual ratio	
Including:										
Including:										
Total	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00

Bad debt provision accrual on single basis:

In RMB

Name	Ending balance			
	Book balance	Bad debt provision	Accrual ratio	Accrual causes
Total	0.00	0.00	--	--

Bad debt provision accrual on single basis:

In RMB

Name	Ending balance			
	Book balance	Bad debt provision	Accrual ratio	Accrual causes
Total	0.00	0.00	--	--

Bad debt provision accrual on single basis:

In RMB

Name	Ending balance			
	Book balance	Bad debt provision	Accrual ratio	Accrual causes

Total	0.00	0.00	--	--
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Bad debt provision accrual on single basis:

In RMB

Name	Ending balance			
	Book balance	Bad debt provision	Accrual ratio	Accrual causes

Bad debt provision accrual on portfolio:

In RMB

Name	Ending balance		
	Book balance	Bad debt provision	Accrual ratio
Total	0.00	0.00	--

Explanation on portfolio basis:

Bad debt provision accrual on portfolio:

In RMB

Name	Ending balance		
	Book balance	Bad debt provision	Accrual ratio
Total	0.00	0.00	--

Explanation on portfolio basis:

Bad debt provision accrual on portfolio:

In RMB

Name	Ending balance		
	Book balance	Bad debt provision	Accrual ratio

Explanation on portfolio basis:

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

Applicable Not applicable

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

Accrual of bad debt provision in the period:

In RMB

Category	Opening Balance	Current changes			Ending balance
		Accrual	Collected or reversal	Charge-off	

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

Applicable Not applicable

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

In RMB

Item	Amount pledged at period-end
------	------------------------------

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

In RMB

Item	Amount derecognition at period-end	Amount not derecognition at period-end
Bank acceptance	8,967,471.70	0.00
Total	8,967,471.70	0.00

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

In RMB

Item	Amount transfer to account receivable at period-end
------	---

Other explanation

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

In RMB

Item	Amount charge-off
------	-------------------

Including important note receivable charge-off:

In RMB

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

**5. Account receivable**

**(1) Category**

In RMB

Category	Ending balance					Opening Balance				
	Book balance		Bad debt provision		Book value	Book balance		Bad debt provision		Book value
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Accrual ratio		Amount	Ratio	Amount	Accrual ratio	
Account receivable with bad debt provision accrual by single basis	5,786,607.45	11.51%	4,073,811.33	70.40%	1,712,796.12	9,421,186.95	21.81%	4,477,656.23	47.53%	4,943,530.72

Including:										
Accounts with single significant amount but with bad debts provision accrued individually						5,035,603.75	11.66%	1,510,681.13	30.00%	3,524,922.62
Accounts with single minor amount but with bad debts provision accrued individually	5,786,607.45	11.51%	4,073,811.33	70.40%	1,712,796.12	4,385,583.20	10.15%	2,966,975.10	67.65%	1,418,608.10
Account receivable with bad debt provision accrual by portfolio	44,509,189.39	88.49%	133,527.57	0.30%	44,375,661.82	33,774,316.16	78.19%	101,322.95	0.30%	33,672,993.21
Including:										
Aging analysis method	44,509,189.39	88.49%	133,527.57	0.30%	44,375,661.82	33,774,316.16	78.19%	101,322.95	0.30%	33,672,993.21
Total	50,295,796.84	100.00%	4,207,338.90	8.37%	46,088,457.94	43,195,503.11	100.00%	4,578,979.18	10.60%	38,616,523.93

Bad debt provision accrual on single basis: The individual amount is not significant

In RMB

Name	Ending balance			
	Book balance	Bad debt provision	Accrual ratio	Accrual causes
Shijiazhuang Dasong Tech. Co., Ltd	837,064.00	837,064.00	100.00%	Expected to be difficult to recover
Sichuan Wanling Electric Technology Co., Ltd.	1,102,072.20	1,102,072.20	100.00%	Expected to be difficult to recover
Shanghai Swen Electric Vehicle Co., Ltd.	304,867.50	243,894.00	80.00%	Expected to be difficult to recover
Guangdong Xinlingjia New Energy Co., Ltd.	1,149,000.00	380,100.00	33.08%	Expected to be difficult to recover
Shenzhen Jiahaosong Technology Co., Ltd.	2,393,603.75	1,510,681.13	63.11%	Expected to be difficult to recover
Total	5,786,607.45	4,073,811.33	--	--

Bad debt provision accrual on single basis:

In RMB

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

	Book balance	Bad debt provision	Accrual ratio	Accrual causes
--	--------------	--------------------	---------------	----------------

Bad debt provision accrual on portfolio: Aging analysis

In RMB

Name	Ending balance		
	Book balance	Bad debt provision	Accrual ratio
Within one year (one year included)	40,519,515.84	121,558.55	0.30%
1-2 years (2 years included)	3,989,673.55	11,969.02	0.30%
Total	44,509,189.39	133,527.57	--

Explanation on portfolio basis:

Nil

Bad debt provision accrual on portfolio:

In RMB

Name	Ending balance		
	Book balance	Bad debt provision	Accrual ratio

Explanation on portfolio basis:

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

Applicable Not applicable

By account age

In RMB

Account age	Ending balance
Within one year (one year included)	40,519,515.84
Within one year	40,519,515.84
1-2 years	7,496,552.80
2-3 years	468,148.50
Over 3 years	1,811,579.70
3-4 years	772,414.20
4-5 years	1,039,165.50
Total	50,295,796.84

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

Accrual of bad debt provision in the period:

In RMB

Category	Opening Balance	Current changes	Ending balance
----------	-----------------	-----------------	----------------

		Accrual	Collected or reversal	Charge-off	Other	
Bad debt provision for accounts receivable	4,578,979.18	33,996.70	201,743.40	202,101.50		4,207,338.90
Total	4,578,979.18	33,996.70	201,743.40	202,101.50		4,207,338.90

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

In RMB

Enterprise	Amount collected or reversal	Collection way
Shenzhen Boyineng Technology Co., Ltd.	201,743.40	Payment recovery
Total	201,743.40	--

At the end of the previous year, for those estimated to be difficult to recover, 30% bad debt provision was accrued based on the insignificant single amount and a separate provision for bad debts. During this year, the company collected payment for several times and by various methods. After the impairment test, the possibility of recoverable was greatly increased, so the provision for bad debts that had been accrued was reversed.

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

In RMB

Item	Amount charge-off
The actual write-off of accounts receivable	202,101.50

Including major account receivables charge-off:

In RMB

Enterprise	Nature	Amount charge-off	Causes of charge-off	Procedure for charge-off	Amount cause by related transactions or not (Y/N)
Shijiazhuang Dasong Technology Co., Ltd.	Goods payment	202,101.50	Unable to recover		N
Total	--	202,101.50	--	--	--

Explanation on account receivable charge-off:

Nil

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

In RMB

Name	Ending balance of accounts receivable	Proportion of total closing balance of accounts receivable	Ending balance of bad bet provision
Guangshui Jiayu Energy	12,758,950.90	25.37%	38,276.85

Technology Co., Ltd.			
Zhengzhou Guiguan Tech. Trade. Co., Ltd	5,218,756.80	10.38%	15,656.27
Shenzhen Bi'ai Diamond Co., Ltd.	4,897,954.16	9.74%	14,693.86
Fuzhou Rongrun Jewelry Co., Ltd.	3,558,748.00	7.08%	10,676.24
Shenzhen Weiterui New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	3,424,471.05	6.81%	10,273.41
Total	29,858,880.91	59.38%	

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

Nil

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

Nil

Other explanation:

Nil

### 6. Receivables financing

In RMB

Item	Ending balance	Opening Balance
------	----------------	-----------------

Change of receivables financing and fair value in the period

Applicable Not applicable

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

Applicable Not applicable

Other explanation:

Nil

### 7. Account paid in advance

#### (1) By account age

In RMB

Account age	Ending balance	Opening Balance
-------------	----------------	-----------------



	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
Within one year	2,489,164.74	100.00%	938,425.99	100.00%
Total	2,489,164.74	--	938,425.99	--

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

Nil

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

Enterprise	Relationship with the Company	Amount	Account age	Nature	Ratio in total advance payment (%)
Taixing Suchi Electronics Co., Ltd.	Non-related party	830,000.00	Within 1 year	Goods advance payment	33.34
Shenzhen Jinming Artisan Jewelry Co., Ltd.	Non-related party	610,658.49	Within 1 year	Prepaid processing fee	24.53
Hubei Zhongyi Technology Co., Ltd.	Non-related party	360,000.00	Within 1 year	Goods advance payment	14.46
Shenzhen Zhuoyue New Times Electronics Co., Ltd.	Non-related party	284,400.00	Within 1 year	Goods advance payment	11.43
Huzhou Kunlun Power Battery Co., Ltd.	Non-related party	97,500.00	Within 1 year	Goods advance payment	3.92
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,182,558.49</b>			<b>87.68</b>

Other explanation:

Nil

## 8. Other account receivable

In RMB

Item	Ending balance	Opening Balance
Other account receivable	458,177.20	740,354.71
Total	458,177.20	740,354.71

### (1) Interest receivable

#### 1) Category

In RMB

Item	Ending balance	Opening Balance
------	----------------	-----------------

## 2) Important overdue interest

In RMB

Borrower	Ending balance	Overdue time	Overdue reason	Impairment (Y/N) and judgment basis
Total	0.00	--	--	--

Other explanation:

Nil

## 3) Accrual of bad debt provision

Applicable Not applicable

### (2) Dividend receivable

#### 1) Category

In RMB

Item (or invested company)	Ending balance	Opening Balance
----------------------------	----------------	-----------------

### 2) Important dividend receivable with over one year aged

In RMB

Item (or invested company)	Ending balance	Account age	Causes of failure for collection	Impairment (Y/N) and judgment basis
Total	0.00	--	--	--

### 3) Accrual of bad debt provision

Applicable Not applicable

Other explanation:

Nil

### (3) Other account receivable

#### 1) By nature

In RMB

Account nature	Book Ending balance	Book Opening Balance
Deposit or margin	369,600.88	754,822.00
Payment for equipment	311,400.00	311,400.00

Personal loan of employees	130,254.99	28,060.45
Total	811,255.87	1,094,282.45

## 2) Accrual of bad debt provision

In RMB

Bad debt provision	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Total
	Expected credit losses over next 12 months	Expected credit losses for the entire duration (without credit impairment occurred)	Expected credit losses for the entire duration (with credit impairment occurred)	
Balance on January 1, 2020	353,927.74			353,927.74
Balance on January 1, 2020 in the current period	—	—	—	—
Current reversal	849.07			849.07
Balance on June 30, 2020	353,078.67			353,078.67

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

Applicable Not applicable

By account age

In RMB

Account age	Ending balance
Within one year (one year included)	173,016.88
Within one year	173,016.88
1-2 years	116,338.99
2-3 years	170,200.00
Over 3 years	351,700.00
3-4 years	41,700.00
4-5 years	10,000.00
Over 5 years	300,000.00
Total	811,255.87

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

Accrual of bad debt provision in the period:

In RMB

Category	Opening Balance	Current changes	Ending balance
----------	-----------------	-----------------	----------------

		Accrual	Collected or reversal	Write off	Other	
Bad debt provision for other receivables	353,927.74		849.07			353,078.67
Total	353,927.74		849.07			353,078.67

Nil

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

In RMB

Enterprise	Amount switch-back or collection	Collection way
Total	0.00	--

Nil

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

In RMB

Item	Amount charge-off

Including major other account receivables charge-off:

In RMB

Enterprise	Nature	Amount charge-off	Causes of charge-off	Procedure for charge-off	Amount cause by related transactions or not (Y/N)
Total	--	0.00	--	--	--

Other Explanation on account receivable charge-off

Nil

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

In RMB

Enterprise	Nature	Ending balance	Account age	Proportion in total other account receivables at period-end	Ending balance of bad debt provision
Shenzhen Luwei Mechatronic Equipment Co., Ltd	Payment for equipment	300,000.00	Over 5 years	36.98%	300,000.00
Alipay (China) Network Technology Co., Ltd.	Margin or deposit	110,000.00	Within 3 years	13.56%	330.00

Shenye Pengji (Group) Co., Ltd.	Rent deposit	107,194.00	Within 1 year	13.21%	321.58
Guangzhou Vipshop E-Business Co., Ltd.	Margin or deposit	50,000.00	Within 2 years	6.16%	150.00
Quick Money Payment Clearing Information Co., Ltd.	Margin or deposit	30,000.00	Within 2 years	3.70%	90.00
Total	--	597,194.00	--	73.61%	300,891.58

## 6) Account receivable with government grants involved

In RMB

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

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

Nil

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

Nil

Other explanation:

Nil

## 9. Inventory

Does the company need to comply with the disclosure requirements of the real estate industry

No

### (1) Category

In RMB

Item	Ending balance			Opening Balance		
	Book balance	Provision for inventory depreciation or contract performance cost	Book value	Book balance	Provision for inventory depreciation or contract performance cost	Book value

		impairment provision			impairment provision	
Raw materials	839,565.85		839,565.85	2,183,259.92		2,183,259.92
Finished goods	1,308,177.98	134,889.09	1,173,288.89	1,542,282.57	521,083.05	1,021,199.52
Consigned processing materials	2,113,002.17		2,113,002.17	2,873,870.86		2,873,870.86
Total	4,260,746.00	134,889.09	4,125,856.91	6,599,413.35	521,083.05	6,078,330.30

The Company shall comply with the disclosure requirement of “Guidelines on Industry Information Disclosure of Shenzhen Stock Exchange No. 11- Listed Company Engaged in Jewelry-related Business”

## (2) Provision for inventory depreciation or contract performance cost impairment provision

In RMB

Item	Opening Balance	Current increased		Current decreased		Ending balance
		Accrual	Other	Switch back or charge-off	Other	
Inventory	521,083.05			386,193.96		134,889.09
Total	521,083.05			386,193.96		134,889.09

Nil

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

Nil

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

Nil

## 10. Contractual assets

In RMB

Item	Ending balance			Opening Balance		
	Book balance	Impairment provision	Book value	Book balance	Impairment provision	Book value
Total	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	

Book value of contract assets have major changes and causes:

In RMB

Item	Amount changes	Causes
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Total	0.00	—
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If the provision for bad debts of contract asset is made in accordance with the general model of expected credit losses, please refer to the disclosure of other account receivable to disclose related information about bad-debt provisions:

Applicable Not applicable

Accrual of impairment provision in the period

In RMB

Item	Accrual in the period	Switch-back in the period	Reversal/Charge-off in the period	Causes
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	--

Other explanation:

Nil

### 11. Assets held for sale

In RMB

Item	Book Ending balance	Impairment provision	Ending book value	Fair value	Expected disposal expenses	Expected disposal time
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	--

Other explanation:

Nil

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

In RMB

Item	Ending balance	Opening Balance
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Important creditors' investment/other creditors' investment

In RMB

Creditor's rights	Ending balance				Opening Balance			
	Face value	Coupon rate	Actual rate	Due date	Face value	Coupon rate	Actual rate	Due date
Total	0.00	—	—	—	0.00	—	—	—

Other explanation:

Nil

### 13. Other current assets

In RMB

Item	Ending balance	Opening Balance
Tax credit and input tax to be certified	3,191,727.71	3,188,649.68

Prepaid corporate income tax	55,813.33	129,864.57
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,247,541.04</b>	<b>3,318,514.25</b>

Other explanation:

Nil

#### 14. Creditors' investment

In RMB

Item	Ending balance			Opening Balance		
	Book balance	Impairment provision	Book value	Book balance	Impairment provision	Book value
<b>Total</b>	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	

Important creditors' investment

In RMB

Creditor's rights	Ending balance				Opening Balance			
	Face value	Coupon rate	Actual rate	Due date	Face value	Coupon rate	Actual rate	Due date
<b>Total</b>	0.00	—	—	—	0.00	—	—	—

Accrual of impairment provision

In RMB

Bad debt provision	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Total
	Expected credit losses over next 12 months	Expected credit losses for the entire duration (without credit impairment occurred)	Expected credit losses for the entire duration (with credit impairment occurred)	
Balance on January 1, 2020 in the current period	—	—	—	—

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

Applicable Not applicable

Other explanation:

Nil

#### 15. Other creditors' investment

In RMB

Item	Opening Balance	Accrued interest	Change of fair value in the period	Ending balance	Cost	Cumulative changes of fair value	Cumulative loss impairment recognized in other	Note
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							comprehensive income	
Total		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	—

Important other creditors' investment

In RMB

Other creditors' investment	Ending balance				Opening Balance			
	Face value	Coupon rate	Actual rate	Due date	Face value	Coupon rate	Actual rate	Due date
Total	0.00	—	—	—	0.00	—	—	—

Accrual of impairment provision

In RMB

Bad debt provision	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Total
	Expected credit losses over next 12 months	Expected credit losses for the entire duration (without credit impairment occurred)	Expected credit losses for the entire duration (with credit impairment occurred)	
Balance on January 1, 2020 in the current period	—	—	—	—

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

Applicable Not applicable

Other explanation:

Nil

## 16. Long-term account receivable

### (1) Long-term account receivable

In RMB

Item	Ending balance			Opening Balance			Discount rate interval
	Book balance	Bad debt provision	Book value	Book balance	Bad debt provision	Book value	
Total	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		--

Impairment of bad debt provision

In RMB

Bad debt provision	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Total
	Expected credit losses over next 12 months	Expected credit losses for the entire duration (without credit impairment occurred)	Expected credit losses for the entire duration (with credit impairment occurred)	
Balance on January 1,	—	—	—	—

2020 in the current period				
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Change of book balance of loss provision with amount has major changes in the period

Applicable Not applicable

Nil

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

Nil

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

Nil

Other explanation

Nil

## 17. Long-term equity investments

In RMB

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

Other explanation

Nil

## 18. Other equity instrument investment

In RMB

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

In RMB

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

Nil

## 19. Other non-current financial assets

In RMB

Item	Ending balance	Opening Balance
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Other explanation:

Nil

## 20. Investment real estate

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

Applicable Not applicable

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

Applicable Not applicable

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

In RMB

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

Nil

## 21. Fixed assets

In RMB

Item	Ending balance	Opening Balance
Fixed assets	3,963,702.62	4,191,503.33

Total	3,963,702.62	4,191,503.33
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**(1) Fixed assets**

In RMB

Item	Housing and buildings	Machinery equipment	Means of transportation	Electronic equipment and other	Total
I. original book value:					
1. Opening Balance	2,959,824.00	1,477,691.03	958,593.21	230,136.11	5,626,244.35
2. Current increased				4,455.45	4,455.45
(1) Purchase				4,455.45	4,455.45
(2) construction in process transfer-in					
(3) the increase in business combination					
3. Current decreased		63,210.26			63,210.26
(1) Disposal or scrap		63,210.26			63,210.26
4. Ending balance	2,959,824.00	1,414,480.77	958,593.21	234,591.56	5,567,489.54
II. accumulated depreciation					
1. Opening Balance	466,172.28	217,943.02	586,406.73	164,218.99	1,434,741.02
2. Current increased	66,596.04	65,896.12	57,806.12	9,814.67	200,112.95
(1) Accrual	66,596.04	65,896.12	57,806.12	9,814.67	200,112.95
3. Current decreased		31,067.05			31,067.05
(1) Disposal or scrap		31,067.05			31,067.05

4. Ending balance	532,768.32	252,772.09	644,212.85	174,033.66	1,603,786.92
III. Impairment provision					
1. Opening Balance					
2. Current increased					
(1) Accrual					
3. Current decreased					
(1) Disposal or scrap					
4. Ending balance					
IV. Book value					
1. Ending book value	2,427,055.68	1,161,708.68	314,380.36	60,557.90	3,963,702.62
2. Opening book value	2,493,651.72	1,259,748.01	372,186.48	65,917.12	4,191,503.33

## (2) Fixed assets temporary idle

In RMB

Item	Original book value	Accumulated depreciation	Impairment provision	Book value	Note

## (3) Fixed assets leasing-in by financing lease

In RMB

Item	Original book value	Accumulated depreciation	Impairment provision	Book value

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

In RMB

Item	Ending book value

## (5) Fixed assets without property rights certificate

In RMB

Item	Book value	Reasons for failing to complete the property rights certificate
Six properties in Lianxin Garden	2,493,651.72	The six properties of Lianxin Garden 7-20F with original value of 2,959,824.00 Yuan. The property purchasing refers to the indemnificatory housing for enterprise talent buying from Shenzhen Housing and Construction Bureau of Luohu District. According to the agreement, the enterprise shall not carrying any kind of property trading with any units or individuals except the government, and the company has no property certification on the above mentioned properties.

Other explanation

No accrual for impairment provision due to there was no evidence of impairment being found in fixed assets at period-end

## (6) Fixed assets disposal

In RMB

Item	Ending balance	Opening Balance
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Other explanation

Nil

## 22. Construction in progress

In RMB

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

In RMB

Item	Ending balance			Opening Balance		
	Book balance	Impairment provision	Book value	Book balance	Impairment provision	Book value
Total	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	

## (2) Changes in significant construction in progress

In RMB

Item	Budget	Opening balance	increased in the Period	Fixed assets transfer-in in the Period	Other decrease in the Period	Ending balance	Proportion of project investment in budget	Progress	Accumulated amount of interest capitalization	including interest capitalized amount of the year	Interest capitalization rate of the year	Source of funds
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	--	--	0.00	0.00	0.00%	--

## (3) Depreciation reserves accrual

In RMB

Item	Accrual in the period	Reasons for accrual
Total	0.00	

Other explanation

Nil

## (4) Engineering materials

In RMB

Item	Ending balance			Opening Balance		
	Book balance	Impairment provision	Book value	Book balance	Impairment provision	Book value
Total	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	

Other explanation:

Nil

## 23. Productive biological asset

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

Applicable Not applicable

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

Applicable Not applicable

## 24. Oil and gas asset

Applicable Not applicable

## 25. Right-of-use asset

In RMB

Item	Total
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Other explanation:

Nil

## 26. Intangible assets

### (1) Intangible assets

In RMB

Item	Land use right	Patent	Non-patent technology	Trademark	Total
I. Original book value					
1. Opening Balance				5,271,000.00	5,271,000.00
2. Current increased					
(1) Purchase					
(2) internal R & D					
(3) the increase in business combination					
3. Current decreased					
(1) Disposal					
4. Ending balance				5,271,000.00	5,271,000.00
II. accumulated depreciation					



1. Opening Balance				4,518,000.00	4,518,000.00
2. Current increased				376,500.00	376,500.00
(1) Accrual				376,500.00	376,500.00
3. Current decreased					
(1) Disposal					
4. Ending balance				4,894,500.00	4,894,500.00
III. Impairment provision					
1. Opening Balance					
2. Current increased					
(1) Accrual					
3. Current decreased					
(1) Disposal					
4. Ending balance					
IV. Book value					
1. Ending book value				376,500.00	376,500.00
2. Opening book value				753,000.00	753,000.00

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

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

In RMB

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

Other explanation:

Nil

## 27. Expense on Research and Development

In RMB

Item	Opening Balance	Current increased			Current decreased			Ending balance
		Internal development expenditure	Other		Confirmed as intangible assets	Transfer to current profit and loss		
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

Other explanation

Nil

## 28. Goodwill

### (1) Original book value of goodwill

In RMB

The invested entity or items	Opening Balance	Current increased		Current decreased		Ending balance
		Formed by business combination		Dispose		
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

### (2) Impairment provision of goodwill

In RMB

The invested entity or items	Opening Balance	Current increased		Current decreased		Ending balance
		Formed by business combination		Dispose		
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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

Nil

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

the impairment loss of goodwill:

Nil

Impact of impairment test for goodwill

Nil

Other explanation

Nil

## 29. Long-term expenses to be apportioned

In RMB

Item	Opening Balance	Current increased	Amortized in the Period	Other decrease	Ending balance
Total		0.00	0.00	0.00	

Other explanation

Nil

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

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

In RMB

Item	Ending balance		Opening Balance	
	Deductible temporary difference	Deferred income tax assets	Deductible temporary difference	Deferred income tax assets
Impairment provision of assets	980,142.35	3,920,569.42	1,042,582.16	4,170,328.65
Total	980,142.35	3,920,569.42	1,042,582.16	4,170,328.65

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

In RMB

Item	Ending balance		Opening Balance	
	Taxable temporary differences	Deferred income tax liabilities	Taxable temporary differences	Deferred income tax liabilities
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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

In RMB

Item	Trade-off between the	Ending balance of	Trade-off between the	Opening balance of
------	-----------------------	-------------------	-----------------------	--------------------

	deferred income tax assets and liabilities	deferred income tax assets or liabilities after off-set	deferred income tax assets and liabilities at period-begin	deferred income tax assets or liabilities after off-set
Deferred income tax assets		980,142.35		1,042,582.16

#### (4) Details of unrecognized deferred income tax assets

In RMB

Item	Ending balance	Opening Balance
Total	0.00	0.00

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

In RMB

Year	Ending amount	Opening amount	Note
Total	0.00	0.00	--

Other explanation:

As stated under article 17 of the Enterprise Accounting Standards No.18-Income Tax, deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities shall be measured at the tax rate applicable in the period in which the assets are expected to be recovered or liabilities are expected to be settled according to relevant tax laws on the balance sheet date. The tax rate adopted by the Company in calculating deferred income tax assets is 25% for both parent company and subsidiaries.

### 31. Other non-current assets

In RMB

Item	Ending balance			Opening Balance		
	Book balance	Provision for impairment	Book value	Book balance	Provision for impairment	Book value
Prepay for house purchase	400,000.00		400,000.00	400,000.00		400,000.00
Total	400,000.00		400,000.00	400,000.00		400,000.00

Other explanation:

As of June 30, 2020, the Housing and Construction Bureau of Luohu District, Shenzhen City has not delivered houses for enterprise talents in Luohu District.

### 32. Short-term loans

#### (1) Category

In RMB

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

Nil

## (2) Overdue outstanding short-term loans

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

In RMB

Borrower	Ending balance	Lending rate	Overdue time	Overdue rate
Total	0.00	--	--	--

Other explanation:

Nil

## 33. Trading financial liability

In RMB

Item	Ending balance	Opening Balance
Including:		
Including:		

Other explanation:

Nil

## 34. Derivative financial liability

In RMB

Item	Ending balance	Opening Balance
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Other explanation:

Nil

## 35. Notes payable

In RMB

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

## 36. Account payable

### (1) Account payable

In RMB

Item	Ending balance	Opening Balance
Within one year (one year included)	8,103,743.89	9,575,684.30
1-2 years (2 years included)	487,016.93	487,016.93
2-3 years (3 years included)	7,099.50	7,099.50
3-4 years (4 years included)	118,380.50	118,380.50
4-5 years (5 years included)	2,366.00	2,366.00
Over 5 years	838.00	838.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,719,444.82</b>	<b>10,191,385.23</b>

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

In RMB

Item	Ending balance	Reasons of un-paid or carry-over
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>--</b>

Other explanation:

The top five accounts payable at the end of the period

Enterprise	Relationship with the company	Amount	Aging	Ratio in total accounts payable Nature (%)
Tianjin Jianya Technology Co., Ltd.	Electronic Non-related party	2,777,584.30	Within 1 year	31.86 Goods payment
Fujian Hengsheng Jewelry Co., Ltd.	Non-related party	1,276,993.06	Within 1 year	14.65 Goods payment
Baodao Vehicle Industry Group Co., Ltd.	Non-related party	1,262,115.24	Within 1 year	14.47 Goods payment
Changzhou Youyi Technology Co., Ltd.	Vehicle Non-related party	747,661.00	Within 1 year	8.57 Goods payment
Guangxi Shengdong New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	Non-related party	649,600.00	Within 1 year	7.45 Goods payment
<b>Total</b>		<b>6,713,953.60</b>		<b>77.00</b>

## 37. Account received in advance

### (1) Account received in advance

In RMB

Item	Ending balance	Opening Balance
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.00</b>

## (2) Account received in advance with over one year book age

In RMB

Item	Ending balance	Reasons of un-paid or carry-over
Total	0.00	--

Other explanation:

Nil

## 38. Contract liability

In RMB

Item	Ending balance	Opening Balance
Rent received in advance	6,982,666.68	
Advance payment	1,042,433.85	1,539,782.12
Total	8,025,100.53	1,539,782.12

Book value has major changes in the period and causes

In RMB

Item	Amount changes	Causes
Shenzhen Renhui Wooden Products Co., Ltd.	6,556,000.00	Rent in advance according to the contract
Total	6,556,000.00	—

## 39. Wage payable

### (1) Wage payable

In RMB

Item	Opening Balance	Current increased	Current decreased	Ending balance
I. Short-term compensation	599,962.73	2,948,339.49	2,965,380.96	582,921.26
II. Post-employment benefit-Defined contribution plan		96,178.27	96,178.27	
Total	599,962.73	3,044,517.76	3,061,559.23	582,921.26

### (2) Short-term compensation

In RMB

Item	Opening Balance	Current increased	Current decreased	Ending balance
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1. Wages, bonus, allowances and subsidy	593,459.94	2,651,491.52	2,669,044.65	575,906.81
3. Social insurance		64,350.87	64,350.87	
Including: Medical insurance		56,780.88	56,780.88	
Work injury insurance		1,396.27	1,396.27	
Maternity insurance		6,173.72	6,173.72	
4. Housing accumulation fund		193,066.56	192,406.56	660.00
5. Labor union expenditure and personnel education expense	6,502.79	39,430.54	39,578.88	6,354.45
Total	599,962.73	2,948,339.49	2,965,380.96	582,921.26

### (3) Defined contribution plan

In RMB

Item	Opening Balance	Current increased	Current decreased	Ending balance
1. Basic endowment insurance		95,029.87	95,029.87	
2. Unemployment insurance		1,148.40	1,148.40	
Total		96,178.27	96,178.27	

Other explanation:

At the end of the period, there was no arrears in employee compensation.

### 40. Taxes payable

In RMB

Item	Ending balance	Opening Balance
Value added tax	680,747.23	740,374.76
Corporate income tax	110,321.60	14,285.50
Individual income tax	22,317.11	21,755.56
Tax for maintaining and building cities	2,001.21	925.10
Educational surtax	1,392.64	623.21



Stamp tax	7,146.98	7,270.30
Total	823,926.77	785,234.43

Other explanation:

Nil

#### 41. Other account payable

In RMB

Item	Ending balance	Opening Balance
Other account payable	36,755,216.28	38,175,654.98
Total	36,755,216.28	38,175,654.98

##### (1) Interest payable

In RMB

Item	Ending balance	Opening Balance
------	----------------	-----------------

Important interest overdue without paid:

In RMB

Borrower	Amount overdue	Overdue reason
Total	0.00	--

Other explanation:

Nil

##### (2) Dividend payable

In RMB

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

Nil

##### (3) Other account payable

###### 1) By nature

In RMB

Item	Ending balance	Opening Balance
Custodian and common benefit debts	18,707,866.44	18,764,512.80
Intercourse funds	6,500,000.00	6,500,000.00
Warranty and guarantee money	11,077,458.84	11,291,325.00

Other payable service charge (intermediary services included)	255,083.95	876,599.88
Other	214,807.05	743,217.30
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,755,216.28</b>	<b>38,175,654.98</b>

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

In RMB

Item	Ending balance	Reasons of un-paid or carry-over
Custodian and common benefit debts	18,707,866.44	-
Warranty and guarantee money	4,000,000.00	Performance bond
Shenzhen Guosheng Energy Investment Development Co., Ltd.	6,500,000.00	Interest-free loans
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,207,866.44</b>	<b>--</b>

Other explanation

Top 5 other receivables at period-end

Enterprise	Relationship with the company	Amount	Aging Ratio in total other receivables (%)	Nature
Custodian and common benefit debts	Non-related party	18,707,866.44	Over 5 years	50.90 Obligatory right of common benefit
Shenzhen Guosheng Energy Investment Development Co., Ltd.	related party	6,500,000.00	Over 5 years	17.69 Interest-free loans
Wansheng Industrial Holdings (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	Non-related party	2,000,000.00	Within 4 years	5.44 Cash deposit
Fuzhou Zuanjinsen Jewelry Co., Ltd.	related party	2,000,000.00	Within 1 year	5.44 Cash deposit
Shenzhen Bei'er High-tech Enterprise (Limited Partnership)	Non-related party	1,500,000.00	Within 4 years	4.08 Cash deposit
<b>Total</b>		<b>30,707,866.44</b>		<b>83.55</b>

## 42. Liability held for sale

In RMB

Item	Ending balance	Opening Balance
------	----------------	-----------------

Other explanation:

Nil

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

In RMB

Item	Ending balance	Opening Balance
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Other explanation:

Nil

#### 44. Other current liabilities

In RMB

Item	Ending balance	Opening Balance
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Changes of short-term bond payable:

In RMB

Bond	Face value	Release date	Bond period	Issuing amount	Opening balance	Issued in the Period	Accrual interest by face value	Premium/discount amortization	Paid in the Period		Ending balance
Total	--	--	--	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00

Other explanation:

Nil

#### 45. Long-term loans

##### (1) Category

In RMB

Item	Ending balance	Opening Balance
------	----------------	-----------------

Explanation on category of long-term loans:

Nil

Other explanation, including interest rate section:

Nil

#### 46. Bonds payable

##### (1) Bonds payable

In RMB

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

In RMB

Bond	Face value	Release date	Bond period	Issuing amount	Opening balance	Issued in the Period	Accrual interest by face value	Premium/discount amortization	Paid in the Period		Ending balance
Total	--	--	--	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00

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

Nil

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

Basic information of the outstanding preferred stock and perpetual capital securities at period-end

Nil

Changes of outstanding preferred stock and perpetual capital securities at period-end

In RMB

Outstanding financial instrument	Period-begin		Current increased		Current decreased		Period-end	
	Amount	Book value	Amount	Book value	Amount	Book value	Amount	Book value
Total	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

Basis for financial liability classification for other financial instrument

Nil

Other explanation

Nil

## 47. Lease liability

In RMB

Item	Ending balance	Opening Balance
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Other explanation

Nil

## 48. Long-term account payable

In RMB

Item	Ending balance	Opening Balance
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### (1) By nature

In RMB

Item	Ending balance	Opening Balance
------	----------------	-----------------

Other explanation:

Nil

## (2) Special payable

In RMB

Item	Opening Balance	Current increased	Current decreased	Ending balance	Causes of formation
Total		0.00	0.00		--

Other explanation:

Nil

## 49. Long-term wages payable

### (1) Long-term wages payable

In RMB

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

Present value of the defined benefit plans:

In RMB

Item	Current Period	Last Period
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Scheme assets:

In RMB

Item	Current Period	Last Period
------	----------------	-------------

Net liability (assets) of the defined benefit plans

In RMB

Item	Current Period	Last Period
------	----------------	-------------

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

Nil

Major actuarial assumption and sensitivity analysis:

Nil

Other explanation:

Nil

## 50. Accrual liability

In RMB

Item	Ending balance	Opening Balance	Causes of formation
------	----------------	-----------------	---------------------

Other explanation, including relevant important assumptions and estimation:

Nil

## 51. Deferred income

In RMB

Item	Opening Balance	Current increased	Current decreased	Ending balance	Causes of formation
Total		0.00	0.00		--

Item with government grants involved:

In RMB

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

Nil

## 52. Other non-current liabilities

In RMB

Item	Ending balance	Opening Balance
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Other explanation:

Nil

## 53. Share capital

In RMB

	Opening Balance	Changes in the period (+, -)					Ending balance
		New shares issued	Bonus share	Shares transferred from capital reserve	Other	Subtotal	
Total shares	551,347,947.00						551,347,947.00

Other explanation:

Nil

## 54. Other equity instrument

### (1) Basic information of the outstanding preferred stock and perpetual capital securities at period-end

Nil

### (2) Changes of outstanding preferred stock and perpetual capital securities at period-end

In RMB

Outstanding financial instrument	Period-begin		Current increased		Current decreased		Period-end	
	Amount	Book value	Amount	Book value	Amount	Book value	Amount	Book value
Total	0		0	0.00	0	0.00	0	

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

Nil

Other explanation:

Nil

## 55. Capital public reserve

In RMB

Item	Opening Balance	Current increased	Current decreased	Ending balance
Other capital reserve	627,834,297.85			627,834,297.85
1. Debt restructuring income	482,580,588.23			482,580,588.23
2. Other	145,253,709.62			145,253,709.62
Total	627,834,297.85			627,834,297.85

Other explanation, including changes and reasons for changes:

Among the other capital reserves, 135,840,297.18 Yuan refers to the payment for creditor from shares assignment by whole shareholders; majority shareholder Guosheng Energy donated 5,390,399.74 Yuan.

## 56. Treasury stock

In RMB

Item	Opening Balance	Current increased	Current decreased	Ending balance
Total		0.00	0.00	

Other explanation, including changes and reasons for changes:

Nil

## 57. Other comprehensive income

In RMB

Item	Opening Balance	Current Period					Ending balance
		Account before income tax in the period	Less: written in other comprehensive income in previous period and carried forward to gains and losses in current period	Less: written in other comprehensive income in previous period and carried forward to retained earnings in current period	Less: income tax expense	Belong to parent company after tax	
Total other comprehensive income		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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

Nil

## 58. Reasonable reserve

In RMB

Item	Opening Balance	Current increased	Current decreased	Ending balance
Total		0.00	0.00	

Other explanation, including changes and reasons for changes:

Nil

## 59. Surplus public reserve

In RMB

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

Other explanation, including changes and reasons for changes:

Nil



## 60. Retained profit

In RMB

Item	Current period	Last Period
Retained profit at period-end before adjustment	-1,204,736,075.56	-1,197,549,169.92
Retained profit at period-begin after adjustment	-1,204,736,075.56	-1,197,549,169.92
Add: net profit attributable to shareholders of parent company for this period	2,797,643.50	-798,946.17
Retained profit at period-end	-1,201,938,432.06	-1,198,348,116.09

Adjustment for retained profit at period-begin:

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

## 61. Operation revenue and operation cost

In RMB

Item	Current Period		Last Period	
	Revenue	Cost	Revenue	Cost
Main business	36,004,701.56	32,454,948.30	33,834,135.17	32,088,349.25
Other business	6,651,653.65	3,645,817.35	4,440,297.85	3,241,165.72
Total	42,656,355.21	36,100,765.65	38,274,433.02	35,329,514.97

Information relating to revenue:

In RMB

Category	Branch 1	Branch 2	Total
Product Types	25,097,387.76	17,558,967.45	42,656,355.21
Including:			
Jewelry gold	25,097,387.76		25,097,387.76
Bicycle lithium battery materials and others		17,558,967.45	17,558,967.45
Including:			
Including:			
Including:			
Including:			

Including:				
Including:				

Information relating to performance obligations:

Nil

Information related to the transaction price apportioned to the remaining performance obligations:

The amount of income corresponding to the performance obligations that have been signed at the end of this reporting period but have not yet been fulfilled or have not done with fulfillment is 0.00 yuan, among them, yuan of revenue is expected to be recognized in YEAR, yuan of revenue is expected to be recognized in YEAR, and yuan of revenue is expected to be recognized in YEAR.

Other explanation

## 62. Tax and extras

In RMB

Item	Current Period	Last Period
Tax for maintaining and building cities	432.52	10,738.55
Educational surtax	308.94	8,298.22
Stamp tax	19,157.58	17,551.00
Total	19,899.04	36,587.77

Other explanation:

Nil

## 63. Sales expenses

In RMB

Item	Current Period	Last Period
Salary and Social Security Provident Fund	654,651.76	946,503.40
Online sales fee	420,049.56	246,947.49
Other	403,677.46	682,272.72
Total	1,478,378.78	1,875,723.61

Other explanation:

Nil

## 64. Administrative expenses

In RMB

Item	Current Period	Last Period
Salary and Social Security Provident Fund	1,474,643.26	1,941,131.64
Other	205,076.18	418,252.20

Total	1,679,719.44	2,359,383.84
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Other explanation:

Nil

## 65. R&D expenses

In RMB

Item	Current Period	Last Period
Salary and Social Security Provident Fund	753,742.20	
Total	753,742.20	0.00

Other explanation:

Nil

## 66. Financial expenses

In RMB

Item	Current Period	Last Period
Interest income	-31,929.72	-71,134.40
Commission charge etc.	12,669.33	10,681.41
Total	-19,260.39	-60,452.99

Other explanation:

Nil

## 67. Other income

In RMB

Sources	Current Period	Last Period
Tax handling fee	10,105.77	

## 68. Investment income

In RMB

Item	Current Period	Last Period
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Other explanation:

Nil

## 69. Net exposure hedge gains

In RMB

Item	Current Period	Last Period
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Other explanation:

Nil

## 70. Income from change of fair value

In RMB

Sources	Current Period	Last Period
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Other explanation:

Nil

## 71. Credit impairment loss

In RMB

Item	Current Period	Last Period
Bad debt loss of other account receivable	849.07	2,237.42
Bad debt losses of accounts receivable	169,538.78	-19,717.24
Total	170,387.85	-17,479.82

Other explanation:

Nil

## 72. Losses of devaluation of asset

In RMB

Item	Current Period	Last Period
II. Loss of inventory depreciation and loss of contract performance cost impairment		40,616.29
Total		40,616.29

Other explanation:

## 73. Income from assets disposal

In RMB

Sources	Current Period	Last Period
Fixed asset disposal	24,936.44	

## 74. Non-operating income

In RMB

Item	Current Period	Last Period	Amount reckoned in current non-recurring gains/losses
Other	744,788.91	148,627.00	744,788.91
Total	744,788.91	148,627.00	744,788.91

Government grants reckoned into current gains/losses:

In RMB

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

Other explanation:

## 75. Non-operating expenses

In RMB

Item	Current Period	Last Period	Amount reckoned in current non-recurring gains/losses
Other	2,676.80	50.00	2,676.80
Total	2,676.80	50.00	2,676.80

Other explanation:

Nil

## 76. Income tax expenses

### (1) Income tax expenses

In RMB

Item	Current Period	Last Period
Current income tax expense	107,598.95	
Deferred income tax expense	62,439.81	-4,152.36
Total	170,038.76	-4,152.36

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

In RMB

Item	Current Period
Total Profit	3,590,652.66
Income tax measured by statutory/applicable tax rate	897,663.17

The impact of applying different tax rates to subsidiaries	-293,865.24
Impact on deductible temporary differences or losses deductible which was un-recognized as deferred income tax assets	-433,759.17
Income tax expenses	170,038.76

Other explanation

Nil

## 77. Other comprehensive income

Found more in Note 57

## 78. Items of cash flow statement

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

In RMB

Item	Current Period	Last Period
Interest and Rent and utilities etc.	2,356,618.56	2,583,334.70
Deposit, security deposit, advance payment received	10,556,000.00	
Other intercourse funds	2,094,036.84	1,323,261.33
Total	15,006,655.40	3,906,596.03

Explanation on other cash received in relation to operation activities:

Nil

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

In RMB

Item	Current Period	Last Period
Refund of deposit	4,000,000.00	
Payment of period expenses, operating expenses and common debts, etc.	6,968,482.31	5,809,899.76
Total	10,968,482.31	5,809,899.76

Explanation on other cash paid in relation to operation activities:

Nil

### (3) Cash received from other investment activities

In RMB

Item	Current Period	Last Period
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Explanation on cash received from other investment activities:

Nil

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

In RMB

Item	Current Period	Last Period
------	----------------	-------------

Explanation on cash paid related with investment activities

Nil

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

In RMB

Item	Current Period	Last Period
Bill margin received		2,016,600.82
Total		2,016,600.82

Explanation on other cash received in relation to financing activities:

Nil

#### (6) Cash paid related with financing activities

In RMB

Item	Current Period	Last Period
Payment of bill margin		2,000,000.00
Total	0.00	2,000,000.00

Explanation on cash paid related with financing activities:

Nil

### 79. Supplementary information to statement of cash flow

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

In RMB

Supplementary information	Current period	Last Period
1. Net profit adjusted to cash flow of operation activities:	--	--
Net profit	3,420,613.90	-1,090,458.35
Add: Assets impairment provision	-170,387.85	-23,136.47

Depreciation of fixed assets, consumption of oil assets and depreciation of productive biology assets	200,112.95	186,131.92
Amortization of intangible assets	376,500.00	376,500.00
Loss from disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets (income is listed with “-”)	-24,936.44	
Decrease of deferred income tax asset (increase is listed with “-”)	62,439.81	-4,152.36
Decrease of inventory (increase is listed with “-”)	1,952,473.39	-693,780.13
Decrease of operating receivable accounts (increase is listed with “-”)	-8,239,522.04	-2,006,581.24
Increase of operating payable accounts (decrease is listed with “-”)	3,773,102.22	-5,645,780.11
Net cash flow from operation activities	1,350,395.94	-8,901,256.74
2. Material investment and financing not involved in cash flow	--	--
3. Net change of cash and cash equivalents:	--	--
Add: Ending balance of cash equivalents	12,214,263.85	7,587,416.18
Less: Opening balance of cash equivalents	6,074,367.91	16,488,886.26
Net increased amount of cash and cash equivalent	6,139,895.94	-8,901,470.08

## (2) Net cash paid for obtaining subsidiary in the Period

In RMB

	Amount
Including:	--
Including:	--
Including:	--

Other explanation:

Nil

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

In RMB

	Amount



Including:	--
Including:	--
Including:	--

Other explanation:

Nil

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

In RMB

Item	Ending balance	Opening Balance
Including: Cash on hand	108,773.66	89,313.66
Bank deposit available for payment at any time	12,105,490.19	5,979,003.60
Other monetary fund available for payment at any time		6,050.65
II. Cash equivalents	12,214,263.85	6,074,367.91
III. Balance of cash and cash equivalent at period-end	12,214,263.85	6,074,367.91

Other explanation:

Nil

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

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

Nil

#### 81. Assets with ownership or use right restricted

In RMB

Item	Ending book value	Restriction reasons
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Other explanation:

Nil

#### 82. Foreign currency monetary items

##### (1) Foreign currency monetary items

In RMB

Item	Ending foreign currency balance	Convert rate	Ending RMB balance converted
------	---------------------------------	--------------	------------------------------

Monetary fund	--	--	
Including: USD			
EURO			
HKD			
Account receivable	--	--	
Including: USD			
EURO			
HKD			
Long-term loans	--	--	
Including: USD			
EURO			
HKD			

Other explanation:

Nil

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

Applicable Not applicable

### 83. Hedging

Disclosed hedging items and relevant hedging instrument based on hedging's category, disclosed qualitative and quantitative information for the arbitrage risks:

Nil

### 84. Government grants

#### (1) Government grants

In RMB

Category	Amount	Item	Amount reckoned into current gains/losses

## (2) Government grants rebate

Applicable Not applicable

Other explanation:

Nil

## 85. Other

Nil

## VIII. Changes of consolidation range

### 1. Enterprise combined under different control

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

In RMB

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

Other explanation:

Nil

#### (2) Combination cost and goodwill

In RMB

Combination cost	

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

Nil

Main reasons for large goodwill resulted:

Nil

Other explanation:

Nil

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

In RMB

	Fair value on purchasing date	Book value on purchasing date

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

Nil

Contingent liability of the acquiree bear during combination:

Nil

Other explanation:

Nil

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

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

Yes No

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

Nil

#### (6) Other explanation

Nil

### 2. Enterprise combine under the same control

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

In RMB

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

Other explanation:

Nil

#### (2) Combination cost

In RMB

Combination cost

Explanation on contingent consideration and its changes:

Nil

Other explanation:

Nil

### (3) Assets and liability of the combined party on combination date

In RMB

	Combination date	At end of last period

Contingent liability of the combined party bear during combination:

Nil

Other explanation:

Nil

### 3. Counter purchase

Basic transaction information, basis of counter purchase, whether making up business due to the assets and liability reserved by listed company and basis, determination of combination cost, amount and calculation on adjusted equity by equity transaction

Nil

### 4. Subsidiary disposal

Whether lost controlling rights while dispose subsidiary on one time or not

Yes  No

Whether lost controlling rights in the Period while dispose subsidiary on two or more steps or not

Yes  No

### 5. Other reasons for consolidation range changed

Reasons for changed on consolidation range (such as new subsidiary established, subsidiary liquidated etc.)And relevant information  
In August 2019, the Company and Shenzhen Zuankinson Jewelry and Gold Co., Ltd jointly established a Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry and Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd. of which, the Company holds 65% equity, while 35% equity held by Shenzhen Zuankinson Jewelry and Gold Co., Ltd, the enterprise was included in the consolidate scope since establishment.

### 6. Other

Nil

## IX. Equity in other entity

### 1. Equity in subsidiary

#### (1) Constitute of enterprise group

Subsidiary	Main operation place	Registered place	Business nature	Share-holding ratio		Acquired way
				Directly	Indirectly	
Shenzhen Emmelle Industrial Co., Ltd.	Shenzhen	Shenzhen	Sales of bicycles and spare parts	70.00%		Investment
Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd.	Shenzhen	Shenzhen	Jewelry, diamonds, gold sales	65.00%		Investment

Explanation on share-holding ratio in subsidiary different from ratio of voting right:

Nil

Basis for controlling the invested entity with half or below voting rights held and without controlling invested entity but with over half and over voting rights

Nil

Controlling basis for the structuring entity included in consolidated range

Nil

Basis on determining to be an agent or consignee:

Nil

Other explanation:

Nil

#### (2) Important non-wholly-owned subsidiary

In RMB

Subsidiary	Share-holding ratio of minority	Gains/losses attributable to minority in the Period	Dividend announced to distribute for minority in the Period	Ending equity of minority
Shenzhen Emmelle Industrial Co., Ltd.	30.00%	109,033.70		2,063,280.92
Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd.	35.00%	513,936.70		7,606,876.27

Explanation on share-holding ratio of minority different from ratio of voting right:

Nil

Other explanation:

Nil

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

In RMB

Subsidiary	Ending balance						Opening Balance					
	Current assets	Non-current assets	Total assets	Current liability	Non-current liability	Total liabilities	Current assets	Non-current assets	Total assets	Current liability	Non-current liability	Total liabilities
Shenzhen Emmelle Industrial Co., Ltd.	15,124,798.09	1,291,409.58	16,416,207.67	9,538,604.61	0.00	9,538,604.61	15,468,811.90	1,418,415.71	16,887,227.61	10,373,070.21	0.00	10,373,070.21
Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd.	24,967,893.46	1,960.98	24,969,854.44	3,235,922.24	0.00	3,235,922.24	8,696,935.06	1,960.98	8,698,896.04	1,933,354.41	0.00	1,933,354.41

In RMB

Subsidiary	Current Period				Last Period			
	Operation revenue	Net profit	Total comprehensive income	Cash flow from operation activity	Operation revenue	Net profit	Total comprehensive income	Cash flow from operation activity
Shenzhen Emmelle Industrial Co., Ltd.	1,638,684.75	363,445.66	363,445.66	-2,879,621.36	13,212,224.34	-971,707.26	-971,707.26	-4,193,347.24
Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd.	25,097,387.76	1,468,390.57	1,468,390.57	-9,359,387.83				

Other explanation:

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**(4) Major restriction on using corporate assets and liquidate corporate debts**

Nil

**(5) Financial or other supporting provided to structuring entity that included in consolidated financial statement**

Nil

Other explanation:

Nil

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

**(1) Owners equity shares changed in subsidiary**

**(2) Impact on minority's interest and owners' equity attributable to parent company**

In RMB

--	--

Other explanation

**3. Equity in joint venture and associated enterprise**

**(1) Important joint venture or associated enterprise**

Joint venture or associated enterprise	Main operation place	Registered place	Business nature	Share-holding ratio		Accounting treatment
				Directly	Indirectly	

Share-holding ratio or shares enjoyed different from voting right ratio:

Basis of the voting rights with 20% below but with major influence, or without major influence but with over 20% (20% included) voting rights hold:

**(2) Main financial information of the important joint venture**

In RMB

	Ending balance/Current Period	Opening Balance/Last Period

Other explanation

**(3) Main financial information of the important associated enterprise**

In RMB



	Ending balance/Current Period	Opening Balance/Last Period

Other explanation

**(4) Financial summary for un-important joint venture or associated enterprise**

In RMB

	Ending balance/Current Period	Opening Balance/Last Period
Joint venture:	--	--
Total numbers measured by share-holding ratio	--	--
Associated enterprise:	--	--
Total numbers measured by share-holding ratio	--	--

Other explanation

**(5) Assets transfer ability has major restriction from joint venture or associated enterprise**

**(6) Excess losses from joint venture or associated enterprise**

In RMB

Joint venture or associated enterprise	Cumulative un-confirmed losses	Un-confirmed losses not recognized in the Period (or net profit enjoyed in the Period)	Cumulative un-confirmed losses at period-end

Other explanation

**(7) Un-confirmed commitment with investment concerned with joint venture**

**(8) Contingent liability with investment concerned with joint venture or associated enterprise**

**4. Co-runs operation**

Name	Main operation place	Registered place	Business nature	Share-holding ratio/share enjoyed	
				Directly	Indirectly

Share-holding ratio or shares enjoyed different from voting right ratio:

If the co-runs entity is the separate entity, basis of the co-runs classification

Other explanation

---

## 5. Equity in structuring entity that excluding in the consolidated financial statement

Relevant explanation

## 6. Other

## X. Risk related with financial instrument

The major financial instruments of the Company consist of monetary fund, account receivable, other account receivable, account payable and other account payable, etc. details of these financial instruments are disclosed in the relevant notes. Risks relating to these financial instruments and risk management policies adopted by the Company to minimize these risks are detailed as follows. Management of the Company manages and monitors the risk exposures, to make sure they are under control.

### 1. Risk management targets and policies

The objectives of the Company's risk management is to balance the risk and income, reduce the negative risk impact of operating performance to the lowest level, maximize the interests of shareholders and other equity investors. Based on these objectives, the Company has established risk management policies to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, set adequate risk acceptable level and designed relevant internal control system to monitor the level of risks. The Company regularly reviews these policies and related internal control system to adapt to market development and change of operating activities of the Company. The major risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are credit risk and liquidity risk.

#### (1) Credit risk

Credit risk represents the risk of financial loss suffered by a party to a financial instrument due to failure of performance obligation of another party.

Credit risk of the Company is managed by category. Credit risk mainly arises from bank deposits and trade receivables. Since the bank deposits of the Company are mainly placed with those banks of high credit rating, the Company expects no significant credit risk on bank deposits.

As for trade receivables, the Company establishes relevant policies to control credit risk exposure. The Company, based on financial position of debtors, their credit records, market conditions and other factors, makes assessment on debtors' credit quality and sets relevant limit on amount of debt and credit term. The maximum credit risk exposure assumed by the Company equals to the sum of carrying value of every financial asset in the balance sheet. The Company provides no guarantee that may lead it to be exposed to credit risks.

#### (2) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk of capital shortage of the Company when performing settlement obligation via delivery of cash or other financial assets.

When managing liquidity risk, the Company maintains and monitors such cash and cash equivalents as deemed adequate by the management, so as to satisfy its operation needs and minimize influence of fluctuation of cash flow. Management of the Company monitors application of bank borrowings to make sure it complies with relevant borrowing agreements.

## 2. Capital management

The capital management policy of the Company is designed to ensure sustainable operation Of the Company so as to bring shareholders return and benefit other stakeholders, and to minimize capital cost by maintaining optimal capital structure.

In order to maintain and adjust capital structure, the Company may adjust share dividend paid to shareholders or issue new shares.

The Company monitors capital structure based on gearing ratio (total liabilities divided by total assets). As at 30 June 2020, the gearing ratio of the Company was 73.71% (31 December 2019: 81.76%)

## XI. Disclosure of fair value

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

In RMB

Item	Ending fair value			
	First-order	Second-order	Third-order	Total
I. Sustaining measured by fair value	--	--	--	--
II. Non-sustaining measured by fair value	--	--	--	--

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

Nil

### 3. Valuation technique and qualitative and quantitative information on major parameters for the fair value measure sustaining and non-persistent on second-order

Nil

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**4. Valuation technique and qualitative and quantitative information on major parameters for the fair value measure sustaining and non-persistent on third-order**

Nil

**5. Adjustment information and sensitivity analysis of unobservable parameters for the fair value measure sustaining and non-persistent on third-order**

Nil

**6. Sustaining items measured by fair value, as for the conversion between at all levels, reasons for conversion and policy for conversion time point**

Nil

**7. Changes of valuation technique in the Period**

Nil

**8. Financial assets and liability not measured by fair value**

Nil

**9. Other**

Nil

**XII. Related party and related transactions**

**1. Parent company of the enterprise**

Parent company	Registered place	Business nature	Registered capital	Share-holding ratio on the enterprise for parent company	Voting right ratio on the enterprise
----------------	------------------	-----------------	--------------------	--	--------------------------------------

Explanation on parent company of the enterprise

The Company has no parent company so far

Ultimate controller of the Company: nil

Other explanation:

Controlling shareholder and actual controller of the Company have changed on 20 February 2017. Before changed, the first majority shareholder of the Company was Shenzhen Guosheng Energy Investment Development Co., Ltd., actual controller was Mr. Ji Hanfei; the Company has no actual controller and controlling shareholder after changed. Found more in the Annual Report 2016 released on 27 April 2017 and “Reply on Surveillance Attention Letter on CBC from Shenzhen Stock Exchange” released on 26 May 2017

## 2. Subsidiary of the Enterprise

Found more in Note IX-1

## 3. Associated enterprise and joint venture

Found more in Note IX-3

Other associated enterprise and joint venture that have related transaction with the Company in the Period or occurred in previous period

Joint venture or associated enterprise	Relationship with the Company
--	-------------------------------

Other explanation

## 4. Other related party

Other related party	Relationship with the Company
Shenzhen Guosheng Energy Investment Development Co., Ltd.	The first majority shareholder
Shenzhen Zuanjinsen Jewelry Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary Xinsen Jewelry Shareholder
Fuzhou Zuanjinsen Jewelry Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary Xinsen Jewelry Shareholder

Other explanation

11.52 percent shares of the Company are held by Shenzhen Guosheng Energy Investment Development Co., Ltd.

Shenzhen Zuankinson Jewelry and Gold Co., Ltd. holds 35% equity of Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry and Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the company.

## 5. Related transaction

### (1) Goods purchasing, labor service providing and receiving

Goods purchasing/labor service receiving

In RMB

Related party	Transaction content	Current Period	Approved transaction amount	Whether more than the transaction amount	Last Period
---------------	---------------------	----------------	-----------------------------	--	-------------

Goods sold/labor service providing

In RMB

Related party	Transaction content	Current Period	Last Period
---------------	---------------------	----------------	-------------

Explanation on goods purchasing, labor service providing and receiving

Nil

### (2) Related trusteeship/contract and delegated administration/outsourcing

Trusteeship/contract

In RMB

Client/ contract-out party	Entrusting party/ contractor	Assets type	Starting date	Maturity date	Yield pricing basis	Income from trusteeship/contract
-------------------------------	---------------------------------	-------------	---------------	---------------	------------------------	-------------------------------------

Explanation on related trusteeship/contract

Nil

Delegated administration/outsourcing

In RMB

Client/ contract-out party	Entrusting party/ contractor	Assets type	Starting date	Maturity date	Pricing basis of trustee fee/outsourcing fee	trustee fee/outsourcing fee recognized in the Period
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Explanation on related administration/outsourcing

Nil

### (3) Related lease

As a lessor for the Company:

In RMB

Lessee	Assets type	Lease income in recognized in the Period	Lease income in recognized last the Period
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As a lessee for the Company:

In RMB

Lessor	Assets type	Lease income in recognized in the Period	Lease income in recognized last the Period
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Explanation on related lease

Nil

### (4) Related guarantee

As a guarantor for the Company

In RMB

Secured party	Amount guarantee	Starting date	Maturity date	Guarantee completed (Y/N)
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As a secured party for the Company

In RMB

Guarantor	Amount guarantee	Starting date	Maturity date	Guarantee completed (Y/N)
-----------	------------------	---------------	---------------	------------------------------

Explanation on related guarantee

Nil

## (5) Borrowed funds of related party

In RMB

Related party	Borrowed funds	Starting date	Due date	Note
Borrowing				
Lending				

## (6) Assets transfer and debt restructuring of related party

In RMB

Related party	Transaction content	Current Period	Last Period
---------------	---------------------	----------------	-------------

## (7) Remuneration of key manager

In RMB

Item	Current Period	Last Period
Remuneration of key manager	728,400.00	818,870.00

## (8) Other related transactions

The Company disclosed the "Announcement on the Estimated Daily Related Transactions" (Announcement No.: 2019-022) on December 17, 2019. According to the needs of business development, Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd., a holding subsidiary of the Company, planned to purchase raw materials and sell goods to Shenzhen Zuankinson Jewelry and Gold Co., Ltd., it was estimated that the total amount of daily related transactions in the next 12 months would not exceed 10 million yuan (a single transaction amount would not exceed 3 million yuan). The total amount of related transactions between the company's subsidiary and Shenzhen Zuankinson Jewelry and Gold Co., Ltd. in 2019 was 2.75 million yuan, and there were no related transactions during the reporting period. As of the reporting period, the total amount of the related transactions quota was 2.75 million yuan, which did not exceed the announced quota.

## 6. Receivable/payable items of related parties

### (1) Receivable item

In RMB

Item	Related party	Ending balance		Opening Balance	
		Book balance	Bad debt provision	Book balance	Bad debt provision

### (2) Payable item

In RMB

Item	Related party	Book Ending balance	Book Opening Balance
Other account payable	Shenzhen Guosheng Energy Investment Development Co., Ltd.	6,500,000.00	6,500,000.00
Other account payable	Fuzhou Zuanjinsen Jewelry Co., Ltd.	2,000,000.00	0

## 7. Commitments of related party

Nil

## 8. Other

Nil

## XIII. Share-based payment

### 1. General share-based payment

Applicable Not applicable

### 2. Share-based payment settled by equity

Applicable Not applicable

### 3. Share-based payment settled by cash

Applicable Not applicable

### 4. Revised and termination on share-based payment

Nil

### 5. Other

Nil

## XIV. Commitment or contingency

### 1. Important commitments

Important commitments in balance sheet date

Nil



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## 2. Contingency

### (1) Contingency on balance sheet date

Nil

### (2) For the important contingency not necessary to disclosed by the Company, explained reasons

The Company has no important contingency that need to disclosed

## 3. Other

Nil

## XV. Events after balance sheet date

### 1. Important non-adjustment items

In RMB

Item	Content	Impact on financial status and operation results	Reasons on un-able to estimated the impact number
------	---------	--	---

### 2. Profit distribution

In RMB

### 3. Sales return

Nil

### 4. Other events after balance sheet date

Nil

## XVI. Other important events

### 1. Previous accounting errors collection

#### (1) Retrospective restatement

In RMB

Correction content	Treatment procedures	Impact items of statement during a comparison	Cumulative impacted number
--------------------	----------------------	---	----------------------------

## (2) Prospective application

Correction content	Approval procedures	Reasons for prospective application adopted
--------------------	---------------------	---

## 2. Debt restructuring

Nil

## 3. Assets replacement

### (1) Non-monetary assets change

Nil

### (2) Other assets replacement

Nil

## 4. Pension plan

Nil

## 5. Discontinued operations

In RMB

Item	Revenue	Expenses	Total Profit	Income tax expenses	Net profit	Discontinued operations profit attributable to owners of parent company
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Other explanation

Nil

## 6. Segment

### (1) Recognition basis and accounting policy for reportable segment

The reporting division of the company is a business unit that provides different products or services. Since various businesses require different technologies and market strategies, the company respectively and independently manages the production and operation activities of each reporting division and evaluates its operating results separately to determine the allocation of resources to it and evaluate its performance. The company has 2 reporting divisions, namely:

- Group company business division.
- Jewelry gold business division.

Assets are allocated according to the operation of the divisions and the location of the assets, and liabilities are allocated according to the operation of the divisions. The company has established a special jewelry gold business subsidiary for this purpose.

Accounting of income, costs, and expenses

## (2) Financial information for reportable segment

In RMB

Item	Jewelry Gold Business Division	Bicycle lithium battery materials and other business segments	Offset between segments	Total
Main business income	25,097,387.76	17,558,967.45		42,656,355.21
Main business cost	22,650,522.20	13,450,243.45		36,100,765.65
The total profit	1,575,989.52	2,014,663.14		3,590,652.66
Income tax expense	107,598.95	62,439.81		170,038.76
Net profit	1,468,390.57	1,952,223.33		3,420,613.90
Total assets	24,969,854.44	74,871,717.41	25,347,765.20	74,493,806.65
Total liabilities	3,235,922.24	64,008,072.89	12,337,385.47	54,906,609.66
Shareholders' equity Total	21,733,932.20	10,863,644.52	13,010,379.73	19,587,196.99

## (3) The Company has no reportable segments, or unable to disclose total assets and total liability for reportable segments, explain reasons

Nil

## (4) Other explanation

Nil

## 7. Major transaction and events makes influence on investor's decision

Nil

## 8. Other

Nil

## XVII. Principle notes of financial statements of parent company

### 1. Account receivable

#### (1) By category

In RMB

Category	Ending balance					Opening Balance				
	Book balance		Bad debt provision		Book value	Book balance		Bad debt provision		Book value
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Accrual ratio		Amount	Ratio	Amount	Accrual ratio	
Account receivable with bad debt provision accrual by single basis	3,542,603.75	11.43%	1,890,781.13	53.37%	1,651,822.62	6,975,081.75	19.92%	2,092,524.53	30.00%	4,882,557.22
Including:										
Accounts with single significant amount but with bad debts provision accrued individually						5,035,603.75	14.38%	1,510,681.13	30.00%	3,524,922.62
Accounts with single minor amount but with bad debts provision accrued individually	3,542,603.75	11.43%	1,890,781.13	53.37%	1,651,822.62	1,939,478.00	5.54%	581,843.40	30.00%	1,357,634.60
Account receivable with bad debt provision accrual by portfolio	27,447,753.75	88.57%	82,343.26	0.30%	27,365,410.49	28,045,114.82	80.08%	84,135.34	0.30%	27,960,979.48
Including:										
Aging analysis method	27,447,753.75	88.57%	82,343.26	0.30%	27,365,410.49	28,045,114.82	80.08%	84,135.34	0.30%	27,960,979.48
Total	30,990,357.50	100.00%	1,973,124.39	6.37%	29,017,233.11	35,020,196.57	100.00%	2,176,659.87	6.22%	32,843,536.70

Bad debt provision accrual on single basis: The individual amount is not significant

In RMB

Name	Ending balance			
	Book balance	Bad debt provision	Accrual ratio	Accrual causes

Guangdong Xinlingjia New Energy Co., Ltd.	1,149,000.00	380,100.00	33.08%	Expected to be difficult to recover
Shenzhen Jiahaosong Technology Co., Ltd.	2,393,603.75	1,510,681.13	63.11%	Expected to be difficult to recover
Total	3,542,603.75	1,890,781.13	--	--

Bad debt provision accrual on single basis:

In RMB

Name	Ending balance			
	Book balance	Bad debt provision	Accrual ratio	Accrual causes

Bad debt provision accrual on portfolio: Aging analysis

In RMB

Name	Ending balance		
	Book balance	Bad debt provision	Accrual ratio
Within one year (one year included)	23,493,804.70	70,481.41	0.30%
1-2 years (two years included)	3,953,949.05	11,861.85	0.30%
Total	27,447,753.75	82,343.26	--

Explanation on portfolio basis:

Nil

Bad debt provision accrual on portfolio:

In RMB

Name	Ending balance		
	Book balance	Bad debt provision	Accrual ratio

Explanation on portfolio basis:

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

Applicable Not applicable

By account age

In RMB

Account age	Ending balance
Within one year (one year included)	23,493,804.70
Within one year	23,493,804.70
1-2 years	7,496,552.80
Total	30,990,357.50

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

Accrual of bad debt provision in the period:

In RMB

Category	Opening Balance	Current changes				Ending balance
		Accrual	Collected or reversal	Charge-off	Other	
Bad debt provision for accounts receivable	2,176,659.87		203,535.48			1,973,124.39
Total	2,176,659.87		203,535.48			1,973,124.39

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

In RMB

Enterprise	Amount collected or reversal	Collection way
Shenzhen Boyineng Technology Co., Ltd.	201,743.40	Bank debt collection
Total	201,743.40	--

At the end of the previous year, for those estimated to be difficult to recover, 30% bad debt provision was accrued based on the insignificant single amount and a separate provision for bad debts. During this year, the company collected payment for several times and by various methods. After the impairment test, the possibility of recoverable was greatly increased, so the provision for bad debts that had been accrued was reversed.

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

In RMB

Item	Amount charge-off

Including major account receivables charge-off:

In RMB

Enterprise	Nature	Amount charge-off	Causes of charge-off	Procedure for charge-off	Amount cause by related transactions or not (Y/N)

Explanation on account receivable charge-off:

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

In RMB

Name	Ending balance of accounts receivable	Proportion of total closing balance of accounts receivable	Ending balance of bad bet provision

Guangshui Jiayu Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	12,758,950.90	41.17%	38,276.85
Zhengzhou Guiguan Tech. Trade. Co., Ltd	5,218,756.80	16.84%	15,656.27
Shenzhen Weiterui New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	3,424,471.05	11.05%	10,273.41
Jinan Yuxintai Sales Co., Ltd.	2,935,693.00	9.47%	8,807.08
Shenzhen Jiahaosong Technology Co., Ltd.	2,393,603.75	7.73%	1,510,681.13
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,731,475.50</b>	<b>86.26%</b>	

**(5) Account receivable derecognition due to transfer of financial assets**

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

Other explanation:

**2. Other account receivable**

In RMB

Item	Ending balance	Opening Balance
Other account receivable	124,488.41	485,062.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>124,488.41</b>	<b>485,062.44</b>

**(1) Interest receivable**

**1) Category**

In RMB

Item	Ending balance	Opening Balance

**2) Important overdue interest**

Borrower	Ending balance	Overdue time	Overdue reason	Impairment (Y/N) and judgment basis
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>

Other explanation:

Nil

### 3) Accrual of bad debt provision

Applicable Not applicable

#### (2) Dividend receivable

##### 1) Category

In RMB

Item (or invested company)	Ending balance	Opening Balance
----------------------------	----------------	-----------------

##### 2) Important dividend receivable with over one year aged

In RMB

Item (or invested company)	Ending balance	Account age	Causes of failure for collection	Impairment (Y/N) and judgment basis
Total	0.00	--	--	--

### 3) Accrual of bad debt provision

Applicable Not applicable

Other explanation:

#### (3) Other account receivable

##### 1) By nature

In RMB

Account nature	Book Ending balance	Book Opening Balance
Deposit or margin	71,163.00	484,822.00
Payment for equipment	11,400.00	11,400.00
Reserve	54,000.00	2,000.00
Total	136,563.00	498,222.00

##### 2) Accrual of bad debt provision

In RMB

Bad debt provision	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Total
	Expected credit losses over next 12 months	Expected credit losses for the entire duration (without credit impairment occurred)	Expected credit losses for the entire duration (with credit impairment occurred)	



Balance on January 1, 2020	13,159.56			13,159.56
Balance on January 1, 2020 in the current period	—	—	—	—
Current reversal	1,084.97			1,084.97
Balance on June 30, 2020	12,074.59			12,074.59

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

Applicable Not applicable

By account age

In RMB

Account age	Ending balance
Within one year (one year included)	124,663.00
Within one year	124,663.00
2-3 years	200.00
Over 3 years	11,700.00
3-4 years	11,700.00
Total	136,563.00

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

Accrual of bad debt provision in the period:

In RMB

Category	Opening Balance	Current changes				Ending balance
		Accrual	Collected or reversal	Write off	Other	
Bad debt provision for other receivables	13,159.56		1,084.97			12,074.59
Total	13,159.56	0.00	1,084.97	0.00	0.00	12,074.59

Nil

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

In RMB

Enterprise	Amount switch-back or collection	Collection way
Total	0.00	--

Nil

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

In RMB

Item	Amount charge-off
------	-------------------

Including major other account receivables charge-off:

In RMB

Enterprise	Nature	Amount charge-off	Causes of charge-off	Procedure for charge-off	Amount cause by related transactions or not (Y/N)
Total	--	0.00	--	--	--

Other Explanation on account receivable charge-off

Nil

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

In RMB

Enterprise	Nature	Ending balance	Account age	Proportion in total other account receivables at period-end	Ending balance of bad debt provision
Shenye Pengji (Group) Co., Ltd.	Deposit or margin	60,222.00	Within 1 year	44.10%	180.67
Zeng Yuehua	Reserve	20,000.00	Within 1 year	14.65%	60.00
Shenzhen Hongkang Instrument Technology Co., Ltd.	Equipment	11,400.00	3-4 years	8.35%	11,400.00
Shenzhen Pengji Property Management Service Co., Ltd.	Deposit or margin	10,441.00	Within 1 year	7.65%	31.32
Lin Weiwen	Reserve	10,000.00	Within 1 year	7.32%	30.00
Total	--	112,063.00	--	82.06%	11,701.99

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

In RMB

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

**7) Other account receivable derecognition due to financial assets transfer**

Nil

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

Nil

Other explanation:

Nil

**3. Long-term equity investment**

In RMB

Item	Ending balance			Opening Balance		
	Book balance	Impairment provision	Book value	Book balance	Impairment provision	Book value
Investment for subsidiary	14,400,000.00	1,389,620.27	13,010,379.73	5,625,000.00	1,389,620.27	4,235,379.73
Total	14,400,000.00	1,389,620.27	13,010,379.73	5,625,000.00	1,389,620.27	4,235,379.73

**(1) Investment for subsidiary**

In RMB

The invested entity	Opening Balance (Book value)	Changes in the period (+, -)				Ending balance (Book value)	Ending balance of impairment provision
		Additional investment	Capital reduction	Accrual of impairment provision	Other		
Shenzhen Emmelle Industrial Co., Ltd.	10,379.73					10,379.73	1,389,620.27
Shenzhen Xinsen Jewelry Gold Supply Chain Co., Ltd.	4,225,000.00	8,775,000.00				13,000,000.00	
Total	4,235,379.73	8,775,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,010,379.73	1,389,620.27

**(2) Investment for associates and joint venture**

In RMB

Funded	Opening	Changes in the period (+, -)			Ending	Ending
--------	---------	------------------------------	--	--	--------	--------

enterprise	Balance (Book value)	Additional investment	Capital reduction	Investment gains recognized under equity	Other comprehensive income adjustment	Other equity change	Cash dividend or profit announced to issued	Accrual of impairment provision	Other	balance (Book value)	balance of impairment provision
I. Joint venture											
Subtotal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
II. Associated enterprise											
Subtotal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		

### (3) Other explanation

Nil

### 4. Operation revenue and operation cost

In RMB

Item	Current Period		Last Period	
	Revenue	Cost	Revenue	Cost
Main business	9,271,106.93	8,988,379.05	21,426,406.12	20,428,856.90
Other business	6,679,717.49	3,645,817.35	3,977,972.72	3,241,165.72
Total	15,950,824.42	12,634,196.40	25,404,378.84	23,670,022.62

Information relating to revenue:

In RMB

Category	Branch 1	Branch 2	Total	
Including:				
Including:				
Including:				
Including:				
Including:				
Including:				
Including:				

Information relating to performance obligations:

Nil

Information related to the transaction price apportioned to the remaining performance obligations:

The amount of income corresponding to the performance obligations that have been signed at the end of this reporting period but

have not yet been fulfilled or have not done with fulfillment is 0.00 yuan, among them, yuan of revenue is expected to be recognized in YEAR, yuan of revenue is expected to be recognized in YEAR, and yuan of revenue is expected to be recognized in YEAR.

Other explanation:

Nil

## 5. Investment income

In RMB

Item	Current Period	Last Period
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## 6. Other

Nil

## XVIII. Supplementary Information

### 1. Current non-recurring gains/losses

Applicable Not applicable

In RMB

Item	Amount	Note
Gains/losses from the disposal of non-current asset	24,936.44	
Switch back of the impairment provision for account receivable with impairment test on single basis and contract assets	201,743.40	
Other non-operating income and expenditure except for the aforementioned items	742,112.11	
Less: Impact on income tax	242,197.99	
Impact on minority shareholders' equity	126,858.03	
Total	599,735.93	--

Concerning the extraordinary profit (gain)/loss defined by *Q&A Announcement No.1 on Information Disclosure for Companies Offering Their Securities to the Public --- Extraordinary Profit/loss*, and the items defined as recurring profit (gain)/loss according to the lists of extraordinary profit (gain)/loss in *Q&A Announcement No.1 on Information Disclosure for Companies Offering Their Securities to the Public --- Extraordinary Profit/loss*, explain reasons

Applicable Not applicable

### 2. ROE and EPS

Profits during report period	Weighted average ROE	Earnings per share	
		Basic earnings per share	Diluted earnings per

		(RMB/Share)	share (RMB/Share)
Net profits belong to common stock stockholders of the Company	32.84%	0.0051	0.0051
Net profits belong to common stock stockholders of the Company after deducting nonrecurring gains and losses	25.80%	0.0040	0.0040

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

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

Applicable Not applicable

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

Applicable Not applicable

#### (3) Explain accounting difference over the accounting rules in and out of China; as for the difference adjustment for data audited by foreign auditing organ, noted the name of such foreign organ

Nil

### 4. Other

Nil

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## **Section XII. Documents available for reference**

1. Accounting statement carrying the signatures and seals of the legal representative, person in charge of accounting and person in charge of accounting organ.
2. Originals documents of the Company and manuscripts of public notices that disclosed in the newspaper designated by CSRC in the report period.
3. English version of the Semi-Annual Report 2020.

**Board of Directors of  
Shenzhen China Bicycle Company (Holdings) Limited  
27 August 2020**