

Guangdong Provincial Expressway Development Co., Ltd.

The Semi-Annual Financial Report 2024

I. Audit report

Has this semi-annual report been audited?

Yes No

The semi-annual report was not audited.

II. Financial statements

Currency unit for the statements in the notes to these financial statements: RMB

1. Consolidated balance sheet

Prepared by: Guangdong Provincial Expressway Development Co., Ltd.

June 30,2024

In RMB

Items	June 30,2024	January 1,2024
Current asset:		
Monetary fund	4,978,196,775.29	4,718,631,732.20
Settlement provision		
Outgoing call loan		
Transactional financial assets		
Derivative financial assets		
Notes receivable		
Account receivable	131,823,489.75	139,899,420.24
Financing of receivables		
Prepayments	4,802,776.76	8,488,165.87
Insurance receivable		
Reinsurance receivable		
Provisions of Reinsurance contracts receivable		
Other account receivable	135,323,936.49	89,578,207.76
Including: Interest receivable		
Dividend receivable	41,904,578.21	1,205,472.90
Repurchasing of financial assets		
Inventories		
Including: Data resources		
Contract assets		
Assets held for sales		
Non-current asset due within 1 year		
Other current asset	799,343.92	34,805.71
Total of current assets	5,250,946,322.21	4,956,632,331.78
Non-current assets:		

Items	June 30,2024	January 1,2024
Loans and payment on other's behalf disbursed		
Creditor's right investment		
Other creditor's right investment		
Long-term receivable		
Long term share equity investment	3,294,938,555.27	3,095,578,288.00
Other equity instruments investment	1,620,783,112.34	1,534,396,887.63
Other non-current financial assets	183,856,768.00	183,856,768.00
Property investment	2,336,467.21	2,447,026.45
Fixed assets	8,497,540,533.10	9,010,168,712.92
Construction in progress	2,511,732,378.97	1,960,092,562.22
Production physical assets		
Oil & gas assets		
Use right assets	19,592,513.91	24,967,509.81
Intangible assets	209,172,928.81	221,328,753.00
Including: Data resources		
Development expenses		
Including: Data resources		
Goodwill		
Long-germ expenses to be amortized		
Deferred income tax asset	35,292,709.71	39,836,115.11
Other non-current asset	753,224,580.10	339,658,212.49
Total of non-current assets	17,128,470,547.42	16,412,330,835.63
Total of assets	22,379,416,869.63	21,368,963,167.41
Current liabilities		
Short-term loans	290,205,416.67	110,085,708.33
Loan from Central Bank		
Borrowing funds		
Transactional financial liabilities		
Derivative financial liabilities		
Notes payable		
Account payable	163,272,131.47	214,450,590.80
Advance receipts	1,190,550.33	2,647,230.92
Contract liabilities		
Selling of repurchased financial assets		
Deposit taking and interbank deposit		
Entrusted trading of securities		
Entrusted selling of securities		
Employees' wage payable	24,773,533.66	20,622,986.18
Tax payable	186,109,553.62	155,123,590.65
Other account payable	1,348,935,901.67	150,293,516.43
Including: Interest payable		
Dividend payable	1,213,945,107.40	27,809,510.32
Fees and commissions payable		

Items	June 30,2024	January 1,2024
Reinsurance fee payable		
Liabilities held for sales		
Non-current liability due within 1 year	957,501,092.12	883,412,159.65
Other current liability	160,930.05	368,676.26
Total of current liability	2,972,149,109.59	1,537,004,459.22
Non-current liabilities:		
Reserve fund for insurance contracts		
Long-term loan	6,435,971,150.00	5,944,716,050.00
Bond payable		749,401,333.95
Including: preferred stock		
Sustainable debt		
Lease liability	8,218,005.37	13,482,202.97
Long-term payable	2,022,210.11	2,022,210.11
Long-term remuneration payable to staff		
Expected liabilities		
Deferred income	420,164,147.85	429,079,908.54
Deferred income tax liability	300,495,276.69	284,451,199.04
Other non-current liabilities		
Total non-current liabilities	7,166,870,790.02	7,423,152,904.61
Total of liability	10,139,019,899.61	8,960,157,363.83
Owners' equity		
Share capital	2,090,806,126.00	2,090,806,126.00
Other equity instruments		
Including: preferred stock		
Sustainable debt		
Capital reserves	782,827,984.12	783,125,493.70
Less: Shares in stock		
Other comprehensive income	245,481,389.65	163,568,401.33
Special reserve		
Surplus reserves	1,520,627,456.34	1,520,627,456.34
Common risk provision		
Retained profit	5,001,198,868.60	5,289,404,378.52
Total of owner's equity belong to the parent company	9,640,941,824.71	9,847,531,855.89
Minority shareholders' equity	2,599,455,145.31	2,561,273,947.69
Total of owners' equity	12,240,396,970.02	12,408,805,803.58
Total of liabilities and owners' equity	22,379,416,869.63	21,368,963,167.41

Legal Representative: Miao Deshan

Person in charge of accounting: Lu Ming

Accounting Dept Leader: Yan Xiaohong

2. Parent Company Balance Sheet

In RMB

Items	June 30,2024	January 1,2024
Current asset:		
Monetary fund	2,588,211,812.01	2,464,109,767.51
Transactional financial assets		
Derivative financial assets		
Notes receivable		
Account receivable	28,166,032.89	31,718,251.28
Financing of receivables		
Prepayments	3,528,177.33	6,668,377.73
Other account receivable	797,638,696.99	1,021,305,845.87
Including: Interest receivable		
Dividend receivable	41,904,578.21	1,205,472.90
Inventories		
Including: Data resources		
Contract assets		
Assets held for sales		
Non-current asset due within 1 year		
Other current asset	761,419.42	
Total of current assets	3,418,306,138.64	3,523,802,242.39
Non-current assets:		
Creditor's right investment		
Other creditor's right investment		
Long-term receivable		
Long term share equity investment	7,393,437,171.87	6,942,986,509.74
Other equity instruments investment	1,620,783,112.34	1,534,396,887.63
Other non-current financial assets		
Property investment	2,245,788.03	2,194,888.20
Fixed assets	4,733,985,881.25	4,929,287,711.63
Construction in progress	312,809,617.62	241,492,676.67
Production physical assets		
Oil & gas assets		
Use right assets	18,852,194.30	24,137,970.26
Intangible assets	119,649,992.26	124,092,435.10
Including: Data resources		
Development expenses		
Including: Data resources		
Goodwill		
Long-germ expenses to be amortized		
Deferred income tax asset	29,658,092.86	33,747,359.73
Other non-current asset	12,034,662.94	
Total of non-current assets	14,243,456,513.47	13,832,336,438.96
Total of assets	17,661,762,652.11	17,356,138,681.35

Items	June 30,2024	January 1,2024
Current liabilities		
Short-term loans		
Transactional financial liabilities		
Derivative financial liabilities		
Notes payable		
Account payable	93,938,694.30	119,520,338.64
Advance receipts	1,118,836.04	250,984.74
Contract Liabilities		
Employees' wage payable	7,520,787.01	7,453,993.89
Tax payable	46,134,831.52	8,185,707.22
Other account payable	1,440,475,320.04	374,738,279.30
Including: Interest payable		
Dividend payable	1,172,771,718.11	27,809,510.32
Liabilities held for sales		
Non-current liability due within 1 year	896,580,158.48	824,960,532.88
Other current liability	30,751.03	52,275.94
Total of current liability	2,485,799,378.42	1,335,162,112.61
Non-current liabilities:		
Long-term loan	5,385,367,900.00	5,464,096,050.00
Bond payable		749,401,333.95
Including: preferred stock		
Sustainable debt		
Lease liability	8,139,620.67	13,405,284.96
Long-term payable	2,022,210.11	2,022,210.11
Long-term remuneration payable to staff		
Expected liabilities		
Deferred income	1,914,760.94	3,555,984.68
Deferred income tax liability	81,869,154.88	61,555,338.93
Other non-current liabilities		
Total non-current liabilities	5,479,313,646.60	6,294,036,202.63
Total of liability	7,965,113,025.02	7,629,198,315.24
Owners' equity		
Share capital	2,090,806,126.00	2,090,806,126.00
Other equity instruments		
Including: preferred stock		
Sustainable debt		
Capital reserves	975,003,604.00	975,003,604.00
Less: Shares in stock		
Other comprehensive income	245,481,389.65	163,568,401.33
Special reserve		
Surplus reserves	1,340,655,188.78	1,340,655,188.78

Items	June 30,2024	January 1,2024
Retained profit	5,044,703,318.66	5,156,907,046.00
Total of owners' equity	9,696,649,627.09	9,726,940,366.11
Total of liabilities and owners' equity	17,661,762,652.11	17,356,138,681.35

3.Consolidated Income statement

In RMB

Items	The first half year of 2024	The first half year of 2023
I. Income from the key business	2,230,865,662.20	2,340,436,775.08
Incl: Business income	2,230,865,662.20	2,340,436,775.08
Interest income		
Insurance fee earned		
Fee and commission received		
II. Total business cost	859,137,382.65	921,351,272.48
Incl: Business cost	713,009,009.42	740,670,310.49
Interest expense		
Fee and commission paid		
Insurance discharge payment		
Net claim amount paid		
Net amount of withdrawal of insurance contract reserve		
Insurance policy dividend paid		
Reinsurance expenses		
Business tax and surcharge	9,369,301.31	9,422,373.99
Sales expense		
Administrative expense	82,947,690.68	80,023,845.71
R & D costs		81,651.82
Financial expenses	53,811,381.24	91,153,090.47
Including: Interest expense	86,505,113.33	109,161,060.69
Interest income	32,771,177.29	18,067,700.31
Add: Other income	5,617,528.46	6,449,973.78
Investment gain ("-"for loss)	153,501,177.19	181,402,127.67
Incl: investment gains from affiliates	112,802,071.88	109,631,134.53
Financial assets measured at amortized cost cease to be recognized as income		
Gains from currency exchange		
Net exposure hedging income		
Changing income of fair value		
Credit impairment loss	-44,875,103.57	-45,626,953.18
Impairment loss of assets		
Assets disposal income		
III. Operational profit ("-"for loss)	1,485,971,881.63	1,561,310,650.87
Add : Non-operational income	2,970,858.52	2,148,292.85

Items	The first half year of 2024	The first half year of 2023
Less: Non-operating expense	1,775,168.96	240,222.59
IV. Total profit("-"for loss)	1,487,167,571.19	1,563,218,721.13
Less: Income tax expenses	349,883,636.23	369,040,383.81
V. Net profit	1,137,283,934.96	1,194,178,337.32
(I) Classification by business continuity		
1.Net continuing operating profit	1,137,283,934.96	1,194,178,337.32
2.Termination of operating net profit		
(II) Classification by ownership		
1.Net profit attributable to the owners of parent company	855,465,441.00	885,644,187.99
2.Minority shareholders' equity	281,818,493.96	308,534,149.33
VI. Net after-tax of other comprehensive income	81,912,988.32	8,615,116.02
Net of profit of other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent company.	81,912,988.32	8,615,116.02
(I) Other comprehensive income items that will not be reclassified into gains/losses in the subsequent accounting period	69,544,404.36	-3,495,182.31
1.Re-measurement of defined benefit plans of changes in net debt or net assets		
2.Other comprehensive income under the equity method investee can not be reclassified into profit or loss.		
3. Changes in the fair value of investments in other equity instruments	64,789,668.53	-3,495,182.31
4. Changes in the fair value of the company's credit risks		
5.Other		
(II) Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified into profit or loss.	12,368,583.96	12,110,298.33
1.Other comprehensive income under the equity method investee can be reclassified into profit or loss.	12,368,583.96	12,110,298.33
2. Changes in the fair value of investments in other debt obligations		
3. Other comprehensive income arising from the reclassification of financial assets		
4.Allowance for credit impairments in investments in other debt obligations		
5. Reserve for cash flow hedges		
6.Translation differences in currency financial statements		
7.Other		
Net of profit of other comprehensive income attributable to Minority shareholders' equity		
VII. Total comprehensive income	1,219,196,923.28	1,202,793,453.34
Total comprehensive income attributable to the owner of the parent company	937,378,429.32	894,259,304.01

Items	The first half year of 2024	The first half year of 2023
Total comprehensive income attributable minority shareholders	281,818,493.96	308,534,149.33
VIII. Earnings per share		
(I) Basic earnings per share	0.41	0.42
(II)Diluted earnings per share	0.41	0.42

The current business combination under common control, the net profits of the combined party before achieved net profit of RMB 0.00, last period the combined party realized RMB0.00.

Legal Representative: Miao Deshan

Person in charge of accounting: Lu Ming

Accounting Dept Leader: Zhou Fang

4. Income statement of the Parent Company

In RMB

Items	The first half year of 2024	The first half year of 2023
I. Income from the key business	747,726,356.92	740,672,433.01
Incl: Business cost	251,427,697.00	244,287,384.51
Business tax and surcharge	3,919,611.75	3,726,508.48
Sales expense		
Administrative expense	51,192,311.12	49,125,187.49
R & D expense		
Financial expenses	83,841,733.97	110,048,379.46
Including: Interest expenses	102,774,650.40	121,332,718.54
Interest income	18,957,385.88	11,309,040.26
Add: Other income	1,763,575.02	2,607,245.65
Investment gain ("-"for loss)	765,186,346.77	596,720,630.99
Including: investment gains from affiliates	115,094,457.16	108,689,822.92
Financial assets measured at amortized cost cease to be recognized as income		
Net exposure hedging income		
Changing income of fair value		
Credit impairment loss		
Impairment loss of assets		
Assets disposal income		
II. Operational profit ("-"for loss)	1,124,294,924.87	932,812,849.71
Add : Non-operational income	768,133.90	517,077.90
Less: Non-operational expenses	351,002.85	15,753.62
III. Total profit("-"for loss)	1,124,712,055.92	933,314,173.99
Less: Income tax expenses	93,244,832.34	88,524,211.63
IV. Net profit	1,031,467,223.58	844,789,962.36
1.Net continuing operating profit	1,031,467,223.58	844,789,962.36
2.Termination of operating net profit		

Items	The first half year of 2024	The first half year of 2023
V. Net after-tax of other comprehensive income	81,912,988.32	8,615,116.02
(I) Other comprehensive income items that will not be reclassified into gains/losses in the subsequent accounting period	69,544,404.36	-3,495,182.31
1.Re-measurement of defined benefit plans of changes in net debt or net assets		
2.Other comprehensive income under the equity method investee cannot be reclassified into profit or loss.	4,754,735.83	
3. Changes in the fair value of investments in other equity instruments	64,789,668.53	-3,495,182.31
4. Changes in the fair value of the company's credit risks		
5.Other		
(II)Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified into profit or loss	12,368,583.96	12,110,298.33
1.Other comprehensive income under the equity method investee can be reclassified into profit or loss.	12,368,583.96	12,110,298.33
2. Changes in the fair value of investments in other debt obligations		
3. Other comprehensive income arising from the reclassification of financial assets		
4.Allowance for credit impairments in investments in other debt obligations		
5. Reserve for cash flow hedges		
6.Translation differences in currency financial statements		
7.Other		
VI. Total comprehensive income	1,113,380,211.90	853,405,078.38
VII. Earnings per share		
(I) Basic earnings per share		
(II)Diluted earnings per share		

5. Consolidated Cash flow statement

In RMB

Items	The first half year of 2024	The first half year of 2023
I.Cash flows from operating activities		
Cash received from sales of goods or rendering of services	2,296,987,957.17	2,387,824,431.30
Net increase of customer deposits and capital kept for brother company		
Net increase of loans from central bank		
Net increase of inter-bank loans from other financial bodies		
Cash received against original insurance contract		

Items	The first half year of 2024	The first half year of 2023
Net cash received from reinsurance business		
Net increase of client deposit and investment		
Cash received from interest, commission charge and commission		
Net increase of inter-bank fund received		
Net increase of repurchasing business		
Net cash received by agent in securities trading		
Tax returned		
Other cash received from business operation	55,675,566.81	239,874,283.43
Sub-total of cash inflow	2,352,663,523.98	2,627,698,714.73
Cash paid for purchasing of merchandise and services	108,205,508.31	93,721,829.45
Net increase of client trade and advance		
Net increase of savings in central bank and brother company		
Cash paid for original contract claim		
Net increase in financial assets held for trading purposes		
Net increase for Outgoing call loan		
Cash paid for interest, processing fee and commission		
Cash paid to staffs or paid for staffs	209,856,266.59	208,391,670.68
Taxes paid	394,301,408.92	272,784,405.49
Other cash paid for business activities	37,044,330.48	38,883,617.41
Sub-total of cash outflow from business activities	749,407,514.30	613,781,523.03
Net cash generated from /used in operating activities	1,603,256,009.68	2,013,917,191.70
II. Cash flow generated by investing		
Cash received from investment retrieving		
Cash received as investment gains	19,579,614.82	48,694,370.25
Net cash retrieved from disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets, and other long-term assets	39,500.00	13,110.00
Net cash received from disposal of subsidiaries or other operational units		
Other investment-related cash received	3,692,567.08	
Sub-total of cash inflow due to investment activities	23,311,681.90	48,707,480.25
Cash paid for construction of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets	952,618,810.45	582,217,768.98
Cash paid as investment	89,312,000.00	101,080,000.00
Net increase of loan against pledge		
Net cash received from subsidiaries and other operational units		
Other cash paid for investment activities	1,701,600.00	
Sub-total of cash outflow due to investment activities	1,043,632,410.45	683,297,768.98
Net cash flow generated by investment	-1,020,320,728.55	-634,590,288.73
III. Cash flow generated by financing		
Cash received as investment	87,937,500.00	88,470,000.47
Including: Cash received as investment from minor shareholders	87,937,500.00	88,470,000.47

Items	The first half year of 2024	The first half year of 2023
Cash received as loans	780,000,000.00	414,525,000.00
Other financing –related cash received		1,460,847.67
Sub-total of cash inflow from financing activities	867,937,500.00	504,455,848.14
Cash to repay debts	751,931,275.00	469,864,650.00
Cash paid as dividend, profit, or interests	441,738,661.71	415,505,541.67
Including: Dividend and profit paid by subsidiaries to minor shareholders	290,401,407.05	255,975,174.55
Other cash paid for financing activities	3,488,898.16	8,327,523.02
Sub-total of cash outflow due to financing activities	1,197,158,834.87	893,697,714.69
Net cash flow generated by financing	-329,221,334.87	-389,241,866.55
IV. Influence of exchange rate alternation on cash and cash equivalents		
V. Net increase of cash and cash equivalents	253,713,946.26	990,085,036.42
Add: balance of cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of term	4,701,657,434.00	4,284,688,231.33
VI .Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the end of term	4,955,371,380.26	5,274,773,267.75

6. Cash Flow Statement of the Parent Company

In RMB

Items	The first half year of 2024	The first half year of 2023
I. Cash flows from operating activities		
Cash received from sales of goods or rendering of services	774,070,900.69	763,931,695.41
Tax returned		
Other cash received from business operation	22,265,281.97	142,656,776.31
Sub-total of cash inflow	796,336,182.66	906,588,471.72
Cash paid for purchasing of merchandise and services	37,386,164.18	24,172,182.68
Cash paid to staffs or paid for staffs	65,847,099.39	62,195,705.48
Taxes paid	78,312,422.66	24,138,943.36
Other cash paid for business activities	89,938,813.82	55,091,483.76
Sub-total of cash outflow from business activities	271,484,500.05	165,598,315.28
Net cash generated from /used in operating activities	524,851,682.61	740,990,156.44
II. Cash flow generated by investing		
Cash received from investment retrieving		
Cash received as investment gains	630,032,615.15	499,852,096.70
Net cash retrieved from disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets, and other long-term assets	36,500.00	13,110.00
Net cash received from disposal of subsidiaries or other operational units		
Other investment-related cash received		
Sub-total of cash inflow due to investment activities	630,069,115.15	499,865,206.70
Cash paid for construction of fixed assets, intangible assets and other	92,121,214.65	68,690,286.59

Items	The first half year of 2024	The first half year of 2023
long-term assets		
Cash paid as investment	74,000,000.00	98,000,000.00
Net cash received from subsidiaries and other operational units		
Other cash paid for investment activities		
Sub-total of cash outflow due to investment activities	166,121,214.65	166,690,286.59
Net cash flow generated by investment	463,947,900.50	333,174,920.11
III. Cash flow generated by financing		
Cash received as investment		
Cash received as loans		
Other financing –related cash received		
Sub-total of cash inflow from financing activities		
Cash to repay debts	723,987,150.00	25,339,650.00
Cash paid as dividend, profit, or interests	137,221,490.45	145,644,863.29
Other cash paid for financing activities	3,488,898.16	8,327,523.02
Sub-total of cash outflow due to financing activities	864,697,538.61	179,312,036.31
Net cash flow generated by financing	-864,697,538.61	-179,312,036.31
IV. Influence of exchange rate alternation on cash and cash equivalents		
V. Net increase of cash and cash equivalents	124,102,044.50	894,853,040.24
Add: balance of cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of term	2,462,888,567.51	1,811,814,561.84
VI ..Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the end of term	2,586,990,612.01	2,706,667,602.08

7. Consolidated Statement on Change in Owners' Equity

Amount in this period

In RMB

Items	The first half year of 2024														Minor shareholder's equity	Total of owners' equity
	Owner's equity Attributable to the Parent Company															
	Share Capital	Other Equity instrument			Capital reserves	Less : Shares in stock	Other Comprehensive Income	Specialized reserve	Surplus reserves	Common risk provision	Retained profit	Other	Subtotal			
Preferred stock		Sustainable debt	Other													
I. Balance at the end of last year	2,090,806,126				783,125,493.70		163,568,401.33		1,520,627,456.34		5,289,404,378.52		9,847,531,855.89	2,561,273,947.69	12,408,805,803.58	
Add: Change of accounting policy																
Correcting of previous errors																
Other																
II. Balance at the beginning of current year	2,090,806,126				783,125,493.70		163,568,401.33		1,520,627,456.34		5,289,404,378.52		9,847,531,855.89	2,561,273,947.69	12,408,805,803.58	
III. Changed in the current year					-297,509.58		81,912,988.32				-288,205,509.92		-206,590,031.18	38,181,197.62	-168,408,833.56	
(I) Total comprehensive income							81,912,988.32				855,465,441.00		937,378,429.32	281,818,493.96	1,219,196,923.28	
(II) Investment or decreasing of capital by owners														87,937,500.00	87,937,500.00	
1. Ordinary Shares invested by shareholders														87,937,500.00	87,937,500.00	
2. Holders of other equity instruments invested capital																
3. Amount of shares paid and accounted as owners' equity																

Items	The first half year of 2024														Minor shareholder's equity	Total of owners' equity
	Owner's equity Attributable to the Parent Company															
	Share Capital	Other Equity instrument			Capital reserves	Less : Shares in stock	Other Comprehensive Income	Specialized reserve	Surplus reserves	Common risk provision	Retained profit	Other	Subtotal			
	Preferred stock	Sustainable debt	Other													
4. Other																
(III) Profit allotment											- 1,143,670.9 50.92		- 1,143,670.9 50.92	- 331,574,796 .34	- 1,475,245.74 7.26	
1. Providing of surplus reserves																
2. Providing of common risk provisions																
3. Allotment to the owners (or shareholders)											- 1,143,670.9 50.92		- 1,143,670.9 50.92	- 331,574,796 .34	- 1,475,245.74 7.26	
4. Other																
(IV) Internal transferring of owners' equity																
1. Capitalizing of capital reserves (or to capital shares)																
2. Capitalizing of surplus reserves (or to capital shares)																
3. Making up losses by surplus reserves.																
4. Change amount of defined benefit plans that carry forward Retained earnings																
5. Other comprehensive income																

Items	The first half year of 2024														Minor shareholder's equity	Total of owners' equity	
	Owner's equity Attributable to the Parent Company																
	Share Capital	Other Equity instrument			Capital reserves	Less : Shares in stock	Other Comprehensive Income	Specialized reserve	Surplus reserves	Common risk provision	Retained profit	Other	Subtotal				
Preferred stock		Sustainable debt	Other														
carry-over retained earnings																	
6. Other																	
(V). Special reserves																	
1. Provided this year																	
2. Used this term																	
(VI) Other					- 297,509.58								-297,509.58				-297,509.58
IV. Balance at the end of this term	2,090,806,126				782,827,984.12		245,481,389.65		1,520,627,456.34		5,001,198,868.60		9,640,941,824.71	2,599,455,145.31		12,240,396,970.02	

Amount in last year

In RMB

Items	The first half year of 2023														Minor shareholder's equity	Total of owners' equity
	Owner's equity Attributable to the Parent Company															
	Share Capital	Other Equity instrument			Capital reserves	Less : Shares in stock	Other Comprehensive Income	Specialized reserve	Surplus reserves	Common risk provision	Retained profit	Other	Subtotal			
Preferred stock		Sustainable debt	Other													
I. Balance at the end of last year	2,090,806,126				743,133,557.03		170,633,656.67		1,373,056,469.02		4,698,029,354.09		9,075,659,162.81	2,293,020,019.86	11,368,679,182.67	
Add: Change of accounting policy																
Correcting of previous errors																
Other																
II. Balance at the beginning of current year	2,090,806,126				743,133,557.03		170,633,656.67		1,373,056,469.02		4,698,029,354.09		9,075,659,162.81	2,293,020,019.86	11,368,679,182.67	
III. Changed in the current year					-73,970.47		8,615,116.02				-9,220,833.94		-679,688.39	175,328,975.25	174,649,286.86	
(1) Total comprehensive income							8,615,116.02				885,644,187.99		894,259,304.01	308,534,149.33	1,202,793,453.34	
(II) Investment or decreasing of capital by owners														88,470,000.47	88,470,000.47	
1. Ordinary Shares invested by shareholders														88,470,000.47	88,470,000.47	
2. Holders of other equity instruments invested capital																
3. Amount of shares paid and																

Items	The first half year of 2023														Minor shareholder's equity	Total of owners' equity
	Owner's equity Attributable to the Parent Company															
	Share Capital	Other Equity instrument			Capital reserves	Less : Shares in stock	Other Comprehensive Income	Specialized reserve	Surplus reserves	Common risk provision	Retained profit	Other	Subtotal			
Preferred stock		Sustainable debt	Other													
accounted as owners' equity																
4. Other																
(III) Profit allotment										- 894,865,021.93		- 894,865,021.93	- 221,675,174.55	- 1,116,540,196.48		
1.Providing of surplus reserves																
2.Providing of common risk provisions																
3. Allotment to the owners (or shareholders)										- 894,865,021.93		- 894,865,021.93	- 221,675,174.55	- 1,116,540,196.48		
4. Other																
(IV) Internal transferring of owners' equity																
1. Capitalizing of capital reserves (or to capital shares)																
2. Capitalizing of surplus reserves (or to capital shares)																
3. Making up losses by surplus reserves.																
4.Change amount of defined benefit plans that carry forward Retained earnings																

Items	The first half year of 2023														Minor shareholder's equity	Total of owners' equity
	Owner's equity Attributable to the Parent Company															
	Share Capital	Other Equity instrument			Capital reserves	Less : Shares in stock	Other Comprehensive Income	Specialized reserve	Surplus reserves	Common risk provision	Retained profit	Other	Subtotal			
Preferred stock		Sustainable debt	Other													
5. Other comprehensive income carry-over retained earnings																
6. Other																
(V). Special reserves																
1. Provided this year																
2. Used this term																
(VI) Other					-73,970.47								-73,970.47			-73,970.47
IV. Balance at the end of this term	2,090,806,126				743,059,586.56		179,248,772.69		1,373,056,469.02		4,688,808,520.15		9,074,979,474.42	2,468,348,995.11		11,543,328,469.53

8.Statement of change in owner's Equity of the Parent Company

Amount in this period

In RMB

Items	The first half year of 2024											
	Share capital	Other Equity instrument			Capital reserves	Less: Shares in stock	Other Comprehensive Income	Specialized reserve	Surplus reserves	Retained profit	Other	Total of owners' equity
		Preferred stock	Sustainable debt	Other								
I.Balance at the end of last year	2,090,806,126				975,003,604.00		163,568,401.33		1,340,655,188.78	5,156,907,046.00		9,726,940,366.11
Add: Change of accounting policy												
Correcting of previous errors												
Other												
II.Balance at the beginning of current year	2,090,806,126				975,003,604.00		163,568,401.33		1,340,655,188.78	5,156,907,046.00		9,726,940,366.11
III.Changed in the current year							81,912,988.32			-112,203,727.34		-30,290,739.02
(I) Total comprehensive income							81,912,988.32			1,031,467,223.58		1,113,380,211.90
(II) Investment or decreasing of capital by owners												
1. Ordinary Shares invested by shareholders												
2. Holders of other equity instruments invested capital												
3.Amount of shares paid and accounted as owners' equity												
4. Other												
(III) Profit allotment										-1,143,670,950.92		-1,143,670,950.92
1.Providing of surplus reserves												
2. Allotment to the owners (or shareholders)										-1,143,670,950.92		-1,143,670,950.92

Items	The first half year of 2024											
	Share capital	Other Equity instrument			Capital reserves	Less: Shares in stock	Other Comprehensive Income	Specialized reserve	Surplus reserves	Retained profit	Other	Total of owners' equity
		Preferred stock	Sustainable debt	Other								
3. Other												
(IV) Internal transferring of owners' equity												
1. Capitalizing of capital reserves (or to capital shares)												
2. Capitalizing of surplus reserves (or to capital shares)												
3. Making up losses by surplus reserves.												
4. Change amount of defined benefit plans that carry forward Retained earnings												
5. Other comprehensive income carry-over retained earnings												
6. Other												
(V) Special reserves												
1. Provided this year												
2. Used this term												
(VI) Other												
IV. Balance at the end of this term	2,090,806,126				975,003,604.00		245,481,389.65		1,340,655,188.78	5,044,703,318.66		9,696,649,627.09

Amount in last year

In RMB

Items	The first half year of 2023											
	Share Capital	Other Equity instrument			Capital reserves	Less: Shares in stock	Other Comprehensive Income	Specialized reserve	Surplus reserves	Retained profit	Other	Total of owners' equity
		Preferred stock	Sustainable debt	Other								
I. Balance at the end of last year	2,090,806.126				934,908,293.69		170,633,656.67		1,193,084,201.46	4,723,633,182.06		9,113,065,459.88
Add: Change of accounting policy												
Correcting of previous errors												
Other												
II. Balance at the beginning of current year	2,090,806.126				934,908,293.69		170,633,656.67		1,193,084,201.46	4,723,633,182.06		9,113,065,459.88
III. Changed in the current year					18,430.04		8,615,116.02			-50,075,059.57		-41,441,513.51
(I) Total comprehensive income							8,615,116.02			844,789,962.36		853,405,078.38
(II) Investment or decreasing of capital by owners												
1. Ordinary Shares invested by shareholders												
2. Holders of other equity instruments invested capital												
3. Amount of shares paid and accounted as owners' equity												
4. Other												
(III) Profit allotment										-		-
1. Providing of surplus reserves										894,865,021.93		894,865,021.93
2. Allotment to the owners (or shareholders)										-		-
3. Other										894,865,021.93		894,865,021.93
(IV) Internal transferring of owners' equity												

Items	The first half year of 2023											
	Share Capital	Other Equity instrument			Capital reserves	Less: Shares in stock	Other Comprehensive Income	Specialized reserve	Surplus reserves	Retained profit	Other	Total of owners' equity
		Preferred stock	Sustainable debt	Other								
1. Capitalizing of capital reserves (or to capital shares)												
2. Capitalizing of surplus reserves (or to capital shares)												
3. Making up losses by surplus reserves.												
4. Change amount of defined benefit plans that carry forward Retained earnings												
5. Other comprehensive income carry-over retained earnings												
6. Other												
(V) Special reserves												
1. Provided this year												
2. Used this term												
(VI) Other					18,430.04							18,430.04
IV. Balance at the end of this term	2,090,806,126				934,926,723.73		179,248,772.69		1,193,084,201.46	4,673,558,122.49		9,071,623,946.37

III. Company Profile

1. Basic information of the IPO and share capital of the company

1. The Company was established in February 1993, which was originally named as Guangdong Fokai Expressway Co., Ltd. On June 30, 1993, it was renamed as Guangdong Provincial Expressway Development Co., Ltd. after reorganization pursuant to the approval of the Office of Joint Examination Group of Experimental Units of Share Holding System with YLSB (1993)No. 68 document. The share capital structure after reorganization is as follows:

Composition of state-owned shares: The appraised net value of state-owned assets of Guangdong Jiujiang Bridge Co. and Guangfo Expressway Co., Ltd. as of January 31, 1993 confirmed by Guangdong State-owned Asset Management Dept., i.e., RMB 418.2136 million, was converted into 155.025 million shares. Guangdong Expressway Co. invested cash of RMB 115 million to subscribe for 35.9375 million shares. Other legal persons invested cash of RMB 286.992 million to subscribe for 89.685 million shares. Staff of the Company invested RMB 87.008 million to subscribe for 27.19 million shares. The total is RMB 307.8375 million shares.

2. Pursuant to the approval of Guangdong Economic System Reform Committee and Guangdong Securities Regulatory Commission with YTG (1996) No. 67 document, part of the shareholders of non-state-owned legal person shares transferred 20 million non-state-owned legal person shares to Malaysia Yibao Engineering Co., Ltd. in June 1996.

3. Pursuant to the approval of Securities Commission under the State Council with WF (1996) No. 24 approval document and that of Guangdong Economic System Reform Committee with YTG (1996) No. 68 document, the Company issued 135 million domestically listed foreign investment shares (B shares) to overseas investors at the price of HKD 3.54 (equivalent to RMB 3.8) with the par value of each share being RMB 1 during June to July 1996.

4. Pursuant to the reply of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation of the People's Republic of China with (1996) WJMZYHZ No. 606 document, the Company was approved to be a foreign-invested joint stock company limited.

5. The Company distributed dividends and capitalized capital common reserve for the year 1996 in the following manner: The Company paid 1.7 bonus shares for each 10 shares and capitalized capital common reserve on 3.3-for-10 basis.

6. Pursuant to the approval of China Securities Regulatory Committee (CSRC) with ZJFZ (1997) No. 486 and No. 487 document, the Company issued 100 million public shares (A shares) at the price of RMB 5.41 in term of "payable in full on application, pro-rate placing and subject to refund" with the par value of each share being RMB 1 in January 1998.

7. In accordance with the Resolutions of the 1999 Shareholders' General Meeting of the Company and pursuant to the approval of Guangzhou Securities Regulatory Office under CSRC with GZZJH (2000) No. 99 and that of CSRC with ZJGSZ (2000) No. 98, the Company offered 3 Rights for every 10 shares of 764.256249 million shares at the price of RMB 11 per Right. 73,822,250 ordinary shares were actually placed to all.

8. Pursuant to the reply of the General Office of the People's Government of Guangdong Province with YBH (2000) No. 574 document, the state-owned shares were transferred to Guangdong Communication Group Co.,

Ltd. (Group Co.) for holding and management without compensation.

9. Pursuant to the approval of Shenzhen Stock Exchange, 53.0205 million staff shares of the Company (132,722 shares held by directors, supervisors and senior executives are temporarily frozen) were listed on February 5, 2001.

10. In accordance with the resolutions of 2000 annual shareholders' general meeting, the Company capitalized capital common reserve into 419,039,249 shares on 5-for-10 basis with the total share capital as of the end of 2000, i.e., 838,078,499 shares as base. The date of stock right registration was May 21, 2001. The ex-right date was May 22, 2001.

11. On March 8, 2004, As approved by China Securities Regulatory Commission by document Zheng-Jian-Gong-Si-Zi [2003]No.3, the 45,000,000 non-negotiable foreign shares were placed in Shenzhen Stock

12. On December 21, 2005, the Company's plan for share holding structure reform was voted through at the shareholders' meeting concerning A shares. On January 26 2006, The Ministry of Commerce of PRC issued "The approval on share converting of Guangdong Provincial Expressway Development Co., Ltd." to approve the share equity relocation and transformation. On October 9 2006, according to the "Circular about implementing of share equity relocation and relative trading" issued by Shenzhen Stock Exchange, the abbreviation ID of the Company's A shares was restored from "G-Expressway" "Expressway A".

13. Upon the approval document of CSRC No.230-2016 Zheng Jian Xu ke-Approval of the Share-Issuing to Parties such as Guangdong Provincial Expressway Co., Ltd to Purchase Assets and Raise Matching Funds by Guangdong Provincial Expressway Development Co., Ltd, in June 2016 the company issued 33,355,263 shares and paid RMB 803.50 million to Guangdong Provincial Expressway Co., Ltd for purchasing the 25% stake of Guangdong Provincial Fokai Expressway Co., Ltd held by Guangdong Provincial Expressway Co., Ltd; and issued 466,325,020 shares to Guangdong Provincial Highway Construction Co., Ltd for purchasing the 100% stake of Guangzhou Guangzhou Traffic Investment Management Co., Ltd held by Guangdong Provincial Highway Construction Co., Ltd. On June 21, 2016, the company directionally issued 334,008,095 A-shares to Yadong Fuxing Yalian Investment Co.,Ltd, Tibet Yinyue Investment Management Co.,Ltd and Guangfa Securities Co.,Ltd. The issuance of shares have been registered on July 7, 2016, the new shares will be listed on July 8, 2016.

2. Company's registered place and headquarters address

Registration place No.85, Baiyun Road, Yuexiu District, Guangzhou.

Headquarters Office : 45-46/F, Litong Plaza, No.32, Zhujiang East Road, Zhujiang New City, Tihedistrict, Guangzhou

3. Business nature and main business activities

Industry and main products of the company: highway management and maintenance.

General business items: investment, construction, charging, maintenance and service management of expressways, grade roads and bridges; Automobile rescue service, maintenance and cleaning; Parking lot charges; Design, production, release and agency of all kinds of advertisements at home and abroad; Land development along the highway; Warehousing business; Intelligent transportation technology research and development and service; Equity investment, management and consultation. (Projects that must be approved according to law can be operated only after being approved by relevant departments).

The Company is mainly engaged in tolling and maintenance of Guangfo Expressway, Fokai Expressway, Jingzhu

Expressway Guangzhu Section and Guanghui Expressway investment in technological industries and provision of relevant consultaion while investing in Shenzhen Huiyan Expressway Co., Ltd., Guangdong Jiangzhong Expressway Co.Ltd., Zhaoqing Yuezhao Expressway Co., Ltd., Ganzhou Kangda Expressway , Ganzhou Gankang Expressway Co., Ltd., Guangdong Yuepu Technology Petty Loan Co., Ltd., Guoyuan Securities Co., Ltd, Hunan Lianzhi Technology Co., Ltd. and SPIC Yuetong Qiyuan Chip Power Technology Co., Ltd.

4. Scope and changes of consolidated financial statements in the current period

(1) Scope of current consolidated financial statements

The consolidated scope of the current financial statements involves Guangdong Expressway Technology Investment Co., Ltd., Yuegao Capital Holding (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd., its holding subsidiaries Guangfo Expressway Co., Ltd., Jingzhu Expressway Guangzhu Section Co., Ltd. and Guanghui Expressway Co., Ltd.

(2) Changes in the scope of consolidated financial statements in the current period

None.

5. Approval and submission date of financial report

The financial statements have been authorized for issuance of the Board of Directors of the Company on August 29, 2024.

IV. Basis for the preparation of financial statements

1. Preparation basis

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on basis of going concern in conformity with Chinese Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises and the Accounting Systems for Business Enterprises issued by the Ministry of Finance of People's Republic of China (Ministry of Finance issued order No.33, the Ministry of Finance revised order No.76) on February 15, 2006, and revised Accounting Standards (order 42 of the Ministry of Finance) and Compilation Rules for Information Disclosure by Companies Offering Securities to the Public No.15 – General Provisions on Financial Reports (2023 Revision) issued by the China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC).

According to the relevant accounting regulations in Chinese Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises, the Company has adopted the accrual basis of accounting. Held-for-sale non-current assets are measured at the lower of its book value at its classification date and fair value minus expected disposal costs. Where assets are impaired, provisions for asset impairment are made in accordance with relevant requirements

2. Continuation

There will be no such events or situations in the 12 months from the end of the reporting period that will cause material doubts as to the continuation capability of the Company.

V. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates

1. Statement of Compliance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises

The financial statements of the Company are recognized and measured in accordance with the regulations in the Chinese Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises and they give a true and fair view of the financial position, business result and cash flow of the Company.

2. Accounting period

The accounting period of the Company is the calendar year from January 1 to December 31.

3. Operating cycle

The normal operating cycle refers to the period from the time when the Group purchases assets for processing to the time when cash or cash equivalents are realized. The Company takes 12 months as a business cycle and uses it as a criterion for liquidity classification of assets and liabilities.

4. Standard currency for bookkeeping

The Company adopts CNY to prepare its functional statements.

5. Accountings for Business Combinations under the Same Control & Business Combinations not under the Same Control

1. Business Combinations under the Same Control

If business participating in the combination are ultimately controlled by the same party or parties before and after the combination, and the control is not temporary, it is an business combination under the same control. Usually, business combination under the same control refers to the combination between business within the same business, except which it is generally not regarded as business combination under the same control.

The assets and liabilities obtained by the Company as the combining party in the business combination shall be measured according to the book value of the combined party in the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate controlling party on the combination date. For the long-term equity investment formed by holding combination under the same control, the company takes the share of the book owner's equity of the combined party on the combination date as the initial investment cost for forming the long-term equity investment. See the long-term equity investment for relevant accounting treatment; The assets and liabilities obtained by absorption and combination under the same control shall be recorded by the Company according to the original book value of the related assets and liabilities in the combined party. The company adjusts the capital reserve according to the difference between the book value of the net assets obtained and the book value of the combination consideration paid (or the total par value of the issued shares); If the capital reserve is insufficient to offset, the retained earnings shall be adjusted.

All directly related expenses incurred by the Company as a combining party for business combination, including audit fees, evaluation fees, legal service fees, etc., are included in the current profits and losses when incurred. Fees and commissions paid for bonds issued by enterprises or other debts shall be included in the initial measurement amount of bonds and other debts issued. Fees, commissions and other expenses incurred in issuing

equity securities in business combination shall be offset against the premium income of equity securities, and if the premium income is insufficient to offset, the retained earnings shall be offset.

If the holding under the same control is combined to form a parent-subsidary relationship, the parent company shall prepare consolidated financial statements on the consolidation date, including consolidated balance sheet, consolidated income statement and consolidated cash flow statement.

For the consolidated balance sheet, the book value of the combined party in the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate controlling party shall be incorporated into the consolidated financial statements, and the transactions between the combining party and the combined party on the consolidation date and the previous period shall be regarded as internal transactions and offset according to the relevant principles of "Consolidated Financial Statements"; The consolidated income statement and cash flow statement include the net profit and cash flow realized by the combining party and the combined party from the beginning of the current consolidation period to the consolidation date, and involve the cash flow generated by the transactions and internal transactions between the two parties in the current period, which shall be offset according to the relevant principles of the consolidated financial statements.

2. If the parties involved in the combination are not ultimately controlled by the same party or parties before and after the combination, it is a business combination not under the same control.

Business Combinations not under the Same Control

Determine the cost of business combination: the cost of business combination includes the fair value of cash or non-cash assets paid by the purchaser for business combination, debts issued or assumed, and equity securities issued on the purchase date.

In the business combination not under the same control, the intermediary expenses such as auditing, legal services, evaluation and consultation and other related management expenses incurred by the purchaser for the business combination shall be included in the current profits and losses when they occur; Transaction costs of equity securities or debt securities issued by the purchaser as combination consideration shall be included in the initial recognized amount of equity securities or debt securities.

For the long-term equity investment obtained by holding combination not under the same control, the company takes the combination cost determined on the purchase date (excluding cash dividends and profits that should be collected from the investee) as the initial investment cost for the long-term equity investment of the purchaser; All identifiable assets and liabilities obtained by absorption and combination under different control that meet the recognition conditions shall be recognized as assets and liabilities of the enterprise at fair value on the date of purchase. If the Company takes non-monetary assets as consideration to obtain the control right of the purchaser or various identifiable assets and liabilities, the difference between the fair value of the relevant non-monetary assets on the purchase date and their book value shall be taken as the disposal profit and loss of the assets and recorded in the income statement of the current consolidation period.

In a business combination not under the same control, the difference between the cost of business combination and the fair value share of identifiable net assets of the purchaser obtained in the combination is recognized as

goodwill; In the case of absorption and combination, the difference is recognized as goodwill in the individual financial statements of the parent company; In the case of holding combination, the difference is listed as goodwill in the consolidated financial statements.

The cost of business combination is less than the difference between the fair value share of identifiable net assets acquired during the combination, which is included in the profits and losses (non-operating income) of the current combination period after review by the Company. In the case of absorption and combination, the difference is included in the individual income statement of the parent company in the current combination period; In the case of holding combination, the difference is included in the consolidated income statement of the current combination period.

If the business combination not under the same control realized step by step through multiple exchange transactions is a package transaction, each transaction will be treated as a transaction to obtain control rights; If it is not a package transaction, the equity of the purchased party held before the purchase date shall be re-measured according to the fair value of the equity on the purchase date, and the difference between the fair value and its book value shall be included in the current investment income; If the equity of the purchased party held before the purchase date involves other comprehensive income, other comprehensive income related to it shall be converted into the investment income of the current period on the purchase date, except for other comprehensive income arising from the re-measurement of net liabilities or changes in net assets of the defined benefit plans by the invested party.

6. Criteria for Control and Preparation Method of Consolidated Financial Statements

(1) Criteria for control

The consolidation scope of consolidated financial statements is determined on the basis of control. Control means that the Company has the power over the investee, is entitled to variable returns by participating in the related activities of the investee, and has the ability to use the power over the investee to influence its return amount. Subsidiaries refer to subjects controlled by the Company (including enterprises, divisible parts of investee(s), structured subjects, etc.).

(2) Compilation method of consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements of the Company are based on the financial statements of the parent company and its subsidiaries, and are prepared according to other relevant information. When compiling, the important internal transactions between the parent company and its subsidiaries, such as investment, transactions, purchase and sale of inventories and their unrealized profits, are offset and combined item by item, and the minority shareholders' rights and interests and the current income of minority shareholders are calculated. If the accounting policies and accounting periods of subsidiaries are inconsistent with those of the parent company, the accounting statements of subsidiaries shall be adjusted according to the accounting policies and accounting periods of the parent company before combination.

(3) Increase and decrease the consolidated report processing of subsidiaries during the reporting period

During the reporting period, when preparing the consolidated balance sheet, the balance at the beginning of the consolidated balance sheet is adjusted for the subsidiaries added due to business combination under the same

control. When preparing the consolidated balance sheet, the balance at the beginning of the year of the consolidated balance sheet is not adjusted for the subsidiaries added due to business combination not under the same control. During the reporting period, the subsidiaries are disposed of and the balance at the beginning of the consolidated balance sheet is not adjusted when the consolidated balance sheet is prepared.

During the reporting period, the income, expenses and profits of subsidiaries added by business combination under the same control from the beginning to the end of the reporting period are included in the consolidated income statement, and the cash flows from the beginning to the end of the reporting period are included in the consolidated cash flow statement. For subsidiaries added due to business combination not under the same control, the income, expenses and profits of such subsidiaries from the purchase date to the end of the reporting period are included in the consolidated income statement, and their cash flow from the purchase date to the end of the reporting period is included in the consolidated cash flow statement. During the reporting period, the subsidiary is disposed of, and the income, expenses and profits from the beginning of the period to the disposal date are included in the consolidated income statement, and the cash flow from the beginning of the period to the disposal date is included in the consolidated cash flow statement.

When the control right of the original subsidiary is lost due to the disposal of part of the equity investment or other reasons, the remaining equity investment after disposal shall be re-measured according to its fair value on the date of loss of control right. The sum of the consideration obtained from the disposal of equity and the fair value of the remaining equity, minus the difference between the share of the original subsidiary's net assets calculated continuously from the purchase date and the sum of goodwill calculated according to the original shareholding ratio, is included in the investment income in the current period when the control right is lost. Other comprehensive income related to the original subsidiary's equity investment is converted into current investment income when the control right is lost, except for other comprehensive income generated by the investee's re-measurement of net liabilities or changes in net assets of the set income plan.

The difference between the newly acquired long-term equity investment due to the purchase of minority shares and the identifiable net assets share of subsidiaries calculated according to the increased shareholding ratio, and the difference between the disposal price obtained from partial disposal of equity investment in subsidiaries and the net assets share of subsidiaries corresponding to the disposal of long-term equity investment are used to adjust the equity premium in the capital reserve in the consolidated balance sheet. If the equity premium in the capital reserve is insufficient to offset, the retained earnings will be adjusted.

(4) Processing of consolidated statements from step-by-step disposal of equity to loss of control rights

If the transactions that dispose of the equity investment in subsidiaries until the loss of control rights are of a package transaction, the transactions shall be treated as transactions that dispose of subsidiaries and lose control rights; However, the difference between the disposal price and the share of the subsidiary's net assets related to the disposal investment before the loss of control right is recognized as other comprehensive income in the consolidated financial statements, which will be transferred to the current profit and loss when the control right is lost, except for other comprehensive income arising from the re-measurement of the net liabilities or changes in net assets of the set income plan by the investee. If it is not a package transaction, before the loss of control, the difference between the disposal price and the corresponding net assets continuously calculated by the subsidiary from the purchase date will be adjusted to the capital reserve, and if the capital reserve is insufficient to offset, the retained earnings will be adjusted; In case of loss of control right, the accounting treatment shall be carried out according to the above accounting policy when the control right over the original subsidiary is lost.

7. Recognition Standard of Cash & Cash Equivalents

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

8. Foreign Currency Transaction

(1) Foreign currency business

Foreign currency transactions of the Company are converted into the amount of bookkeeping base currency according to the spot rate on the transaction date.

On the balance sheet date, foreign currency monetary items and foreign currency non-monetary items shall be treated according to the following provisions: foreign currency monetary items shall be converted at the spot rate on the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising from the difference between the spot rate on the balance sheet date and the spot rate at the time of initial recognition or the previous balance sheet date are included in the current profits and losses; Foreign currency non-monetary items measured at historical cost are still converted at the spot rate on the transaction date, without changing their bookkeeping base currency amount; Foreign currency non-monetary items measured at fair value shall be converted at the spot rate on the fair value determination date, and the difference between the converted bookkeeping base currency amount and the original bookkeeping base currency amount shall be treated as changes in fair value (including exchange rate changes) and included in the current profits and losses; During the capitalization period, the exchange difference between the principal and interest of foreign currency special loans is capitalized and included in the cost of assets that meet the capitalization conditions.

(2) Translation of foreign currency financial statements

When converting foreign currency financial statements, the Company shall comply with the following regulations: assets and liabilities in the balance sheet shall be converted at the spot rate on the balance sheet date, and other items of owner's equity except "undistributed profits" shall be converted at the spot rate at the time of occurrence; The income and expense items in the income statement shall be converted at the spot rate on the transaction date (or at the exchange rate determined by a systematic and reasonable method and similar to the spot rate on the transaction date). The translation difference of foreign currency financial statements generated according to the above translation is recognized as other comprehensive income. The conversion of comparative financial statements shall be handled according to the above provisions.

9. Financial instruments

The Company recognizes the financial assets or liabilities when involved in financial instruments' agreements.

(1) Classification, recognition and measurement of financial assets

In accordance with the characteristics of business model for managing financial assets and the contractual cash flow of financial assets, the Company classifies financial assets into: financial assets measured in amortized cost; financial assets measured at fair value and their's changes are included in other comprehensive income; financial assets measured at fair value and their's changes are included in current profits and losses.

The initial measurement of financial assets is calculated by using fair value. For financial assets measured at fair value, whose changes are included in current profits and losses, relevant transaction costs are directly included in

current profits and losses; For other types of financial assets, relevant transaction costs are included in the initial recognition amount.

① Financial assets measured at amortized cost

The business model of the Company's management of financial assets measured by amortized cost is aimed at collecting the contractual cash flow, and the contractual cash flow characteristics of such financial assets are consistent with the basic lending arrangements, that is, the cash flow generated on a specific date is only the payment of principal and interest based on the amount of outstanding principal. For such financial assets, the Company adopts the method of real interest rate and makes subsequent measurement according to the cost of amortization. The profits or losses resulting from amortization or impairment are included in current profits and losses.

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

The Company's business model for managing such financial assets is to collect the contractual cash flow, and the contractual cash flow characteristics of such financial assets are consistent with the basic lending arrangements. The Company measures such financial assets at fair value and their changes are included in other comprehensive gains, but impairment losses or gains, exchange gains and losses and interest income calculated according to the actual interest rate method are included in current profits and losses.

In addition, the Company designated some non-trading equity instrument investments as financial assets measured at fair value with changes included in other comprehensive income. The Company includes the relevant dividend income of such financial assets in current profits and losses, and the changes in fair value in other comprehensive gains. When the financial asset ceases to be recognized, the accumulated gains or losses previously included in other comprehensive gains shall be transferred into retained income from other comprehensive income, and not be included in current profit and loss.

③ Financial assets measured at fair value and changes included in current profits and losses

The Company includes the above-mentioned financial assets measured at amortized cost and those measured at fair value and their's changes in financial assets other than financial assets of comprehensive income and classifies them as financial assets measured at fair value and their's changes that are included in current profits and losses. In addition, the Company designates some financial assets as financial assets measured at fair value and includes their changes in current profits and losses in order to eliminate or significantly reduce accounting mismatches during initial recognition. In regard with such financial assets, the Company adopts fair value for subsequent measurement, and includes changes in fair value into current profits and losses.

(2) Classification, recognition and measurement of financial liabilities

The Group's financial liabilities are, on initial recognition, classified into financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and other financial liabilities. For financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, relevant transaction costs are immediately recognized in profit or loss for the current period, and transaction costs relating to other financial liabilities are included in the initial recognition amounts.

① Financial liabilities measured by the fair value and the changes recorded in profit or loss

The classification by which financial liabilities held-for-trade and financial liabilities designed at the initial recognition to be measured by the fair value follows the same criteria as the classification by which financial assets held-for-trade and financial assets designed at the initial recognition to be measured by the fair value and

their changes are recorded in the current profit or loss

Transactional financial liabilities (including derivatives belonging to financial liabilities) are subsequently measured according to fair value. Except for hedging accounting, changes in fair value are included in current profits and losses.

Financial liabilities designated as financial liabilities that are measured at fair value and their's changes are included in current profits and losses. The liabilities are included in other comprehensive gains due to changes in fair value caused by changes in the Company's own credit risk, and when the liabilities are terminated, the changes in fair value caused by changes in its own credit risk of other comprehensive gains are included in the cumulative changes in its fair value caused by changes in its own credit risk of other comprehensive gains. The amount is transferred to retained earnings. The remaining changes in fair value are included in current profits and losses. If the above-mentioned way of dealing with the impact of the changes in the credit risk of such financial liabilities will result in or expand the accounting mismatch in the profits and losses, the Company shall include all the profits or losses of such financial liabilities (including the amount of the impact of the changes in the credit risk of the enterprise itself) into the current profits and losses.

② Other financial liabilities

In addition to the transfer of a financial asset is not in conformity with the conditions to stop the recognition or formed by its continuous involvement in the transferred financial asset, financial liabilities and financial guarantee contract of other financial liabilities classified as financial liabilities measured at the amortized cost, measured at the amortized cost for subsequent measurement, recognition has been stopped or amortization of the profit or loss is included in the current profits and losses.

(3) Recognition basis and measurement methods for transfer of financial assets

Financial assets satisfying one of the following conditions shall be terminated and recognized: ①The contractual right to collect the cash flow of the financial asset is terminated; ②The financial asset has been transferred, and almost all the risks and rewards in the ownership of the financial asset have been transferred to the transferee; ③The financial asset has been transferred, although the enterprise neither transfers nor retains almost all the risks and rewards in the ownership of the financial asset, but it abandoned control of the financial assets.

In case that the enterprise does not transfer or retain almost all risks and rewards on financial assets ownership nor waive to control these assets, relevant financial assets shall be recognized in accordance with the degree for continued involvement of financial assets transferred and relevant liabilities shall be recognized correspondingly. west bank The term "continuous involvement in the transferred financial asset" shall refer to the risk level that the enterprise faces resulting from the change of the value of the financial asset.

If the overall transfer of the financial assets satisfies the derecognition criteria, the difference between the book value of the transferred financial assets and the sum of the consideration received from transfer and cumulative change in fair value previously recognized in other comprehensive income is accounted into the current profit or loss.

In case that the partial transfer of financial assets meets de-recognition conditions, the book value of financial assets transferred shall be allocated as per respective fair value between de-recognized or not de-recognized parts, and the difference between the sum of the consideration received due to transfer with the accumulated amount of fair value changes that is previously included in other comprehensive income and shall be allocated to de-recognized parts and the aforesaid book amount allocated shall be included in the current profit or loss.

The Company shall determine whether almost all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the financial assets sold by means of recourse or endorsed to transfer the financial assets it holds have been transferred. If almost all the risks and rewards in the ownership of the financial asset have been transferred to the transferee, the confirmation of the financial asset shall be terminated; if almost all the risks and rewards in the ownership of the financial asset have been retained, the confirmation of the financial asset shall not be terminated; if neither the transfer nor the retention of almost all the risks and rewards in the ownership of the financial asset has been made. In case of remuneration, it shall continue to determine whether the enterprise has retained control over the assets and conduct accounting treatment in accordance with the principles described in the preceding paragraphs.

(4) Termination confirmation of financial liabilities

If the current obligation of a financial liability (or part thereof) has been discharged, the Company shall terminate the recognition of the financial liability (or part thereof). If the Company (the debtor) signs an agreement with the lender to replace the original financial liabilities by assuming new financial liabilities, and the contract terms of the new financial liabilities are substantially different from those of the original financial liabilities, it shall terminate the recognition of the original financial liabilities and at the same time confirm a new financial liabilities. If the Company substantially amends the contract terms of the original financial liabilities (or part thereof), it shall terminate the confirmation of the original financial liabilities and at the same time confirm a new financial liabilities in accordance with the revised terms.

If the financial liabilities (or part thereof) are terminated, the difference between their book value and the consideration paid (including the transferred non-cash assets or liabilities assumed) shall be included in the profits and losses of the current period.

(5) Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

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

(6) Method for determining the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

Fair value refers to the price that a market participant must pay to sell or transfer a liability in an orderly transaction that occurs on the measurement date. The fair value of financial instruments existing in an active market is determined by the Company according to its quoted price in this market. The quoted prices in the active market refer to the prices, which are easily available from the stock exchanges, brokers, industry associations, pricing service institutions and etc. at a fixed term, and which represent the prices at which actually occurred market transactions are made under fair conditions. If a financial instrument does not exist in active markets, its fair value shall be determined by the Company with assessment techniques. The value appraisal techniques mainly include the prices adopted by the parties, who are familiar with the condition, in the latest market transaction upon their own free will, the current fair value obtained by referring to other financial instruments of the same essential nature, the cash flow capitalization method and the option pricing model, etc. In valuation, the Company adopts valuation techniques that are applicable in the current situation and supported by sufficient data and other information to select input values consistent with the characteristics of assets or liabilities considered by market participants in the transactions of related assets or liabilities, and give priority to the use of relevant observable input values as far as possible. Unallowable values are used if the relevant observable input

values are not available or are not practicable.

(7) Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. The consideration received from issuing equity instruments, net of transaction costs, are added to shareholders' equity. All types of distribution (excluding stock dividends) made by the Company to holders of equity instruments are deducted from shareholders' equity.

The dividends (including "interest" generated by the tools classified as equity instruments) distributed by the Company's equity instruments during the period of their existence shall be treated as profit distribution.

10. Impairment of financial instruments

The Company requires to confirm that the financial assets lost by impairment are financial assets measured by amortized cost, investment in debt instruments and lease receivables which are measured at fair value and whose changes are included in other comprehensive gains, mainly including notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, creditor's rights investment, other creditor's rights investment and long-term receivables and etc. In addition, provision for impairment and confirmation of credit impairment losses are also made for contract assets and some financial guarantee contracts in accordance with the accounting policies described in this section.

(1) Method of confirming impairment provision

Based on anticipated credit loss, the Company calculates impairment preparation and confirms credit impairment loss according to the applicable anticipated credit loss measurement method (general method or simplified method).

Credit loss refers to the difference between the cash flow of all contracts discounted according to the original real interest rate and the expected cash flow of all contracts receivable according to the contract, that is, the present value of all cash shortages. Among them, the Company discounts the financial assets purchased or originated with credit impairment at the actual interest rate adjusted by credit.

The general method of measuring anticipated credit loss is whether the credit risk of the Company's financial assets (including other applicable items such as contract assets, similarly hereinafter) has increased significantly since the initial recognition on each balance sheet day. If the credit risk has increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Company shall measure the loss preparation according to the amount equivalent to the expected credit loss in the whole duration. If the credit risk has not increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Company shall measure the loss preparation according to the amount equivalent to the expected credit loss in the next 12 months. The Company shall consider all reasonable and evidenced information, including forward-looking information, when evaluating expected credit losses.

Assuming that their credit risk has not increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Company may choose to measure the loss reserve according to the expected credit loss in the next 12 months for financial instruments with low credit risk on the balance sheet date.

(2) Criteria for judging whether credit risk has increased significantly since the initial recognition

If the probability of default of a financial asset on the estimated duration of the balance sheet is significantly higher than the probability of default during the estimated duration of the initial recognition, the credit risk of the financial asset is significantly increased. Except for special circumstances, the Company uses the change of

default risk in the next 12 months as a reasonable estimate of the change of default risk in the entire duration to determine whether the credit risk has increased significantly since the initial recognition.

(3) A portfolio-based approach to assessing expected credit risk

The Company shall evaluate the credit risk of financial assets with distinct differences in credit risk, such as the related party's receivables, the receivables in dispute with the other party or involving litigation and arbitration, and receivables that has been proved that the debtor may not be able to fulfill the obligation of repayment, etc.

In addition to the financial assets that assess credit risk individually, the Company shall divide financial assets into different groups based on common risk characteristics, and assess credit risk on the basis of portfolio.

(4) Accounting treatment of impairment of financial assets

At the end of the duration, the Company shall calculate the anticipated credit losses of various financial assets. If the anticipated credit losses are greater than the book value of its current impairment provision, the difference is deemed as impairment loss. If the balance is less than the book value of the current impairment provision, the difference is deemed as impairment profit.

(5) Method of determining credit losses of various financial assets

In regard to receivables without significant financing components, the Company shall measure loss preparation according to the amount of anticipated credit loss equivalent to the entire duration.

In addition to the accounts receivable that assesses the credit risk individually, receivables are divided into different portfolios based on their credit risk characteristics:

① Basis for determining the combination of credit risk characteristics

Items	Basis for determining the portfolio
Combination 1 (aging portfolio)	Except for accounts receivable and other receivables for which loss provision has been separately measured or belonging to portfolio 2, portfolio 3 and portfolio 4, the Company determines the loss provision based on the expected credit loss of the same or similar accounts receivable portfolio with similar credit risk characteristics in previous years and divided according to aging, considering the forward-looking information. The aging shall be calculated from the time when the accounts receivable are initially recognized
Portfolio 2 (margin portfolio)	All kinds of deposits, margins, advances, quality assurance margins, employee loans, change reserve funds and other receivables that should be collected in daily and regular activities
Portfolio 3 (financial asset portfolio with very low credit risk)	Notes receivable and other receivables with extremely low credit risk according to the expected credit loss calculation
Portfolio 4 (risk-free portfolio)	Funds receivable from affiliated companies within the scope of consolidation are used as the basis for portfolio

② When credit risk assessment is carried out by portfolio method, according to the portfolio structure of financial assets and similar credit risk characteristics (the debtor's ability to repay the debts according to the contract terms), combined with historical default loss experience and current economic situation, and considering forward-looking information, the expected credit loss is measured on the basis of expected duration, to recognize the loss provision

of financial assets.

The accrual method of loss provision measured by different portfolios:

Items	Accrual method
Combination 1 (aging portfolio)	Estimated duration
Portfolio 2 (margin portfolio)	Estimated duration
Portfolio 3 (financial asset portfolio with very low credit risk)	Estimated duration
Portfolio 4 (risk-free portfolio)	Estimated duration

③ The expected credit loss rate of each portfolio is as follows:

Combination 1 (aging portfolio): expected credit loss rate

Aging	Expected credit loss rate of accounts receivable (%)	Expected credit loss rate of other receivables (%)
Within 1 year (Including 1 year)	0	0
1-2 years (Including 2 years)	10	10
2-3 years (Including 3 years)	30	30
3-4 years (Including 4 years)	50	50
4-5 years (Including 5 years)	90	90
Over 5 years	100	100

Portfolio 2 (margin portfolio): Based on the experience of historical default loss and current economic situation, and considering forward-looking information, the expected credit loss rate is 0;

Portfolio 3 (financial asset portfolio with very low credit risk): combined with historical default loss experience and current economic situation, considering forward-looking information, the expected credit loss rate is 0;

Portfolio 4 (risk-free portfolio): based on the historical experience of default losses and current economic situation, considering forward-looking information, the expected credit loss rate is 0.

11. Contract assets and Contract liabilities

(1) Contract assets

The Company lists the right to receive consideration for goods or services that have been transferred to customers (and this right depends on other factors besides the passage of time) as contract assets. The accrual of impairment provision of contract assets shall refer to the expected credit loss method of financial instruments. The Company adopts a simplified method to measure the loss provision for contract assets (whether or not they contain significant financing elements).

In case of impairment loss of contract assets, the "asset impairment loss" shall be debited according to the amount to be written down, and the contract assets impairment provision shall be credited; When reversing the accrued asset impairment provision, make the opposite entry.

(2) Contract liabilities

The Company lists the obligation to transfer goods or provide services to customers for consideration received or receivable from customers as contractual liabilities.

The Company shall list the contract assets and liabilities under the same contract in net amount.

In the contract between the Company and customers, the Company has the right to charge the contract price for the goods and related services that have been transferred to customers, and meanwhile undertake the performance obligation of transferring the goods or services to customers. When the customer actually pays the contract consideration or the enterprise has transferred the goods or services to the customer before the consideration becomes due and payable, the right to receive the consideration due to the transferred goods or services shall be listed as contract assets, and recognized as accounts receivable or long-term receivables when the unconditional right of collection is obtained.

In the contract between the Company and customers, the Company has the right to charge the contract price for the goods and related services that have been transferred to customers, and meanwhile undertake the performance obligation of transferring the goods or services to customers. When the customer actually pays the contract consideration or the enterprise has transferred the goods or services to the customer before the consideration becomes due and payable, the right to receive the consideration due to the transferred goods or services shall be listed as contract assets, and recognized as accounts receivable or long-term receivables when the unconditional right of collection is obtained.

12. Long-term equity investments

(1) Initial measurement

The Company makes initial measurement of long-term equity investment in the following two situations:

① The initial investment cost of long-term equity investment formed by business combination shall be determined in accordance with the following provisions:

A. In a business combination under the same control, if the combining party pays cash, transfers non-cash assets or assumes debts as the combination consideration, the share of the book value of the owner's equity of the merged party in the consolidated financial statements of the final controlling party shall be taken as the initial investment cost of long-term equity investment on the combination date. The difference between the initial investment cost of long-term equity investment and the cash paid, the transferred non-cash assets and the book value of the debts undertaken is adopted to adjust the capital reserve; If the capital reserve is insufficient to offset, the retained earnings shall be adjusted. All directly related expenses incurred for business combination, including audit fees, evaluation fees, legal service fees, etc., are included in the current profits and losses when they occur.

B. In the business combination not under the same control, the Company determines the combination cost by distinguishing the following situations:

a) For business combination realized by one exchange transaction, the cost of combination is the fair value of assets paid, liabilities incurred or assumed in order to gain control over the purchased party on the purchase date;

b) For business combination realized step by step through multiple exchange transactions, the sum of the book value of the equity investment of the purchased party held before the purchase date and the new investment cost on the purchase date shall be taken as the initial investment cost of the investment;

c) Intermediary expenses such as auditing, legal services, evaluation and consultation, and other related management expenses incurred for business combination are included in the current profits and losses when they occur;

d) If future events that may affect the combination cost are agreed in the combination contract or agreement, if it is estimated that the future events are likely to occur on the purchase date and the amount of impact on the combination cost can be reliably measured, they will be included in the combination cost.

② Except for the long-term equity investment formed by business combination, the initial investment cost of long-term equity investment obtained by other means shall be determined in accordance with the following provisions:

A. For the long-term equity investment obtained by cash payment, the actual purchase price shall be taken as the initial investment cost. Initial investment cost includes expenses, taxes and other necessary expenditures directly related to obtaining long-term equity investment.

B. For long-term equity investment obtained through exchange of non-monetary assets, the initial investment cost shall be determined according to Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No.7-Exchange of Non-monetary Assets.

C. For long-term equity investment obtained through debt restructuring, the initial investment cost shall be determined according to Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 12-Debt Restructuring.

③ No matter how the long-term equity investment is obtained, when the investment is obtained, the cash dividends or profits included in the paid consideration that have been declared but not yet issued by the investee are separately accounted as receivable items, which does not constitute the initial investment cost of obtaining the long-term equity investment.

(2) Subsequent measurement

Long-term equity investment that can be controlled by the investee shall be accounted by the cost method in individual financial statements. Long-term equity investments that have joint control or significant influence on the investee shall be accounted by equity method.

① Long-term equity investment accounted by cost method is priced according to the initial investment cost. Adjust the cost of long-term equity investment by adding or recovering investment. Cash dividends or profits declared and distributed by the investee shall be recognized as current investment income.

If the initial investment cost of long-term equity investment accounted by equity method is greater than the fair value share of identifiable net assets of the investee, the initial investment cost of long-term equity investment shall not be adjusted; If the initial investment cost of long-term equity investment is less than the fair value share of the identifiable net assets of the investee at the time of investment, the difference shall be included in the current profits and losses, and the cost of long-term equity investment shall be adjusted at the same time.

After obtaining the long-term equity investment, the investment income and other comprehensive income shall be recognized respectively according to the share of the net profit and loss and other comprehensive income realized by the invested unit, and the book value of the long-term equity investment shall be adjusted at the same time; According to the profit or cash dividend declared and distributed by the investee, the book value of long-term equity investment shall be reduced accordingly; The book value of the long-term equity investment is adjusted and included in the owner's equity for other changes in the owner's equity of the investee except net profit and loss, other comprehensive income and profit distribution. When recognizing the share of the net profit and loss of the investee, the net profit of the investee is recognized after adjustment based on the fair value of the identifiable net assets of the investee at the time of obtaining the investment. If the accounting policies and accounting periods

adopted by the investee are inconsistent with those of the Company, the financial statements of the investee shall be adjusted according to the accounting policies and accounting periods of the Company, and the investment income and other comprehensive income shall be recognized accordingly. The net loss incurred by the investee is recognized to be written down to zero by the book value of long-term equity investment and other long-term interests that substantially constitute the net investment of the investee, unless the Company is obligated to bear additional losses. If the investee achieves net profit in the future, the Company will resume the recognition of the revenue sharing amount after its revenue sharing amount compensates for the unrecognized loss sharing amount.

When calculating and recognizing the net profit and loss that should be enjoyed or shared by the investee, the unrealized internal transaction profit and loss with the affiliated enterprise and the joint venture shall be calculated according to the proportion that should be enjoyed, and the part attributable to the Company shall be offset, and the investment income shall be recognized on this basis. Unrealized internal transaction losses between the Company and the investee are asset impairment losses, which shall be fully recognized.

Part of the company's equity investment in affiliated enterprises is indirectly held through venture capital institutions, mutual funds, trust companies or similar entities including investment-linked insurance funds. Regardless of whether the above entities have a significant impact on this part of investment, the Company chooses to measure this part of indirect investment at fair value and its change is included in profit or loss in accordance with the relevant provisions of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No.22-Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments, and the rest is accounted for by equity method.

③ When the Company disposes of long-term equity investment, the difference between its book value and the actual purchase price shall be included in the current profits and losses. For long-term equity investment accounted by equity method, when disposing of the investment, it adopts the same basis as the investee's direct disposal of related assets or liabilities, and accounts for the part originally included in other comprehensive income according to the corresponding proportion.

(3) Basis to determine joint control over and significant influence on the investee

Joint control refers to the common control of an arrangement in accordance with the relevant agreement, and the relevant activities of such arrangement must be unanimously agreed by the participants who share the control rights before making decisions. Significant influence means that the investor has the right to participate in the decision-making on the financial and operating policies of the investee, but cannot control or jointly control the formulation of these policies with other parties. When determining whether the investee can be controlled or exert significant influence, the potential voting rights factors such as current convertible bonds and current executable warrants of the investee held by the Company and other parties shall be considered at the same time.

13. Investment Property

The measurement mode of investment property

The measurement by the cost method

Depreciation or amortization method

Investment property is held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or for both. Investment property includes leased or ready to transfer after capital appreciation land use rights and leased buildings.

The Company's investment real estate is initially measured according to the cost at the time of acquisition, and depreciated or amortized on schedule according to the relevant provisions of fixed assets or intangible assets.

Subsequent expenditures related to investment real estate are included in the investment real estate cost when the relevant economic benefits are likely to flow into the Company and such cost can be reliably measured; Otherwise, they are included in the current profits and losses when they occur.

For the investment real estate that is subsequently measured by the cost model, please refer to 26 in this section for the method of asset impairment.

When the use of investment real estate is changed to self-use or external sale, the investment real estate will be converted into fixed assets, intangible assets or inventory from the date of change. When the use of private real estate is changed to rent-earning or capital appreciation, the fixed assets or intangible assets will be converted into investment real estate from the date of change. In case of conversion, the book value before conversion is taken as the entry value after conversion.

The estimated service life, estimated net salvage and depreciation (amortization) method of investment real estate are reviewed at the end of each year and appropriate adjustments are made.

When the investment real estate is disposed of, or permanently withdrawn from use, and it is not expected to obtain economic benefits from its disposal, the recognition of the investment real estate will be terminated. The disposal income from the sale, transfer, scrapping or damage of investment real estate after deducting its book value and related taxes is included in the current profits and losses. The difference between the disposal income from the sale, transfer, scrapping or damage of investment real estate after deducting its book value and related taxes is included in the current profits and losses.

14.Fixed assets

(1) Confirmation conditions

The Company's fixed assets refer to tangible assets held for the production of commodities, provision of labor services, leasing or operation management, which have a service life of more than one year, and whose economic benefits are likely to be included into the Company and whose costs can be reliably measured.

The classification of the fixed asset

The Company's fixed assets include roads and bridges, houses and buildings, machinery and equipment, electronic equipment, transportation tools and other equipment.

(2) Depreciation method

The useful life, residual value rate, and annual depreciation rate of various fixed assets are listed as follows:

Type	Depreciation method	Expected useful life(Year)	Residual rate (%)	Annual depreciation rate(%)
Guangfo Expressway	Working flow basis	28 years	0%	
Fokai Expressway-Xiebian to Sanbao Section	Working flow basis	40 years	0%	
Fokai Expressway-Sanbao to Shuikou Section	Working flow basis	47.5 years	0%	
Jingzhu Expressway Guangzhu	Working flow basis	30 years	0%	

Section				
Guanghui Expressway Co., Ltd.	Working flow basis	23 years	0%	
House Building	The straight-line method	20-30 years	3% -5%	3.17% -4.85%
Machine Equipment	The straight-line method	3-10 years	3% -5%	9.50% -32.33%
Transportation Equipment	The straight-line method	5-8 years	3% -5%	11.88% -19.40%
Other	The straight-line method	5 years	3% -5%	19.00% -19.40%

For the fixed assets formed by special reserve expenditure, the special reserve shall be offset according to the cost to form the fixed assets, and the accumulated depreciation of the same amount shall be recognized. The fixed assets will not be depreciated in future periods.

According to the nature and usage of fixed assets, the Company determines the service life and estimated net salvage value of fixed assets. At the end of the year, the service life, estimated net salvage value and depreciation method of fixed assets shall be rechecked, and if there is any difference with the original estimate, corresponding adjustments shall be made.

15. Construction-in-process

The Company's construction in progress is accounted for in detail according to the project, and the projects of construction in progress are regarded as the entry value of fixed assets according to all expenses incurred before the assets reach the scheduled serviceable state. Including the construction cost, the original price of machinery and equipment, other necessary expenses incurred to make the construction in progress reach the scheduled serviceable state, as well as the borrowing costs incurred for the special loan of the project and the borrowing costs incurred for the occupied general loan before the assets reach the scheduled serviceable state. The Company will transfer the construction in progress into fixed assets when the project installation or construction reaches the scheduled serviceable state. The constructed fixed assets that have reached the scheduled serviceable state but have not yet been settled for completion shall be transferred to fixed assets according to the estimated value according to the project budget, construction cost or actual cost, and the depreciation of fixed assets shall be accrued according to the depreciation policy of the Company. After the completion of the final accounts, the original provisional estimated value shall be adjusted according to the actual cost, but the original accrued depreciation amount shall not be adjusted.

The standards and time points for converting the Company's construction in progress into fixed assets are as follows:

Category	Standard and time point for converting into fixed assets
Expressway construction project	(1) The physical construction, including the installation of related equipment and other supporting facilities, has been completely or substantially completed; (2) The amount of continued construction expenditure is very small or almost no longer occurs; (3) Relevant equipment can maintain normal and stable operation for a period of time after debugging; (4) The constructed expressway has reached the design or contract requirements, or basically conforms to the design or contract requirements; (5) If the construction project has reached the scheduled serviceable state but has not yet completed the final accounts for completion, it will be transferred to the fixed assets according to the estimated value according to the actual cost of the project from the date of reaching the scheduled serviceable state.

Category	Standard and time point for converting into fixed assets
Houses and buildings	(1) The physical construction, including installation, has been completed or substantially completed; (2) The amount of expenditure that continues to occur on the purchased houses and buildings is very small or almost no longer occurs; (3) The purchased houses and buildings have reached the design or contract requirements, or are basically consistent with the design or contract requirements; (4) If the construction project has reached the scheduled serviceable state but has not yet completed the final accounts for completion, it will be transferred to the fixed assets according to the estimated value according to the actual cost of the project from the date of reaching the scheduled serviceable state.
Machinery and equipment	(1) Related equipment and other supporting facilities have been installed; (2) After debugging, the equipment can maintain normal and stable operation for a period of time and be accepted by relevant personnel.

16. Borrowing cost

(1) Recognition principle and capitalization period of borrowing cost capitalization

Borrowing costs incurred by the Company can be directly attributed to the purchase, construction or production of assets that meet the capitalization conditions, and shall be capitalized when the following conditions are met at the same time and included in the relevant asset costs:

- ① Production and expenditure have occurred;
- ② Borrowing costs have already occurred;
- ③ The purchase, construction or production activities required to make the assets reach the intended usable or saleable state have started.

Capitalization of borrowing costs shall be suspended if the assets that meet the capitalization conditions are abnormally interrupted in the process of purchase, construction or production, and the interruption time continuously exceeds 3 months. Borrowing costs incurred during the interruption period are recognized as expenses and included in the current profits and losses until the purchase and construction of assets or the resumption of production activities. If the interruption is a necessary procedure for the purchased, built or produced assets that meet the capitalization conditions to reach the intended usable or saleable state, the capitalization of borrowing costs will continue.

Capitalization of borrowing costs shall be stopped when assets eligible for capitalization are purchased, built or produced to the intended usable or saleable state. Borrowing costs incurred in the future are recognized as expenses in the current period.

(2) Calculation method of capitalization amount of borrowing costs

Where a special loan is borrowed for the purpose of purchasing, building or producing assets that meet the capitalization conditions, it shall be determined by deducting the interest income obtained by depositing unused loan funds into the bank from the interest expenses actually incurred in the current period of special loan or by the investment income obtained by temporary investment.

If the general loan is occupied for the purpose of purchasing, building or producing assets that meet the capitalization conditions, the interest amount of the general loan that should be capitalized shall be calculated and determined according to the weighted average of the accumulated asset expenditure exceeding the special loan portion multiplied by the capitalization rate of the occupied general loan. Capitalization rate is calculated and determined according to the weighted average interest rate of general borrowings.

17. Intangible assets

(1) Service life and its determination basis, estimation, amortization method or review procedure

The intangible assets of the Company are initially measured at cost. The purchased intangible assets shall be regarded as the actual cost according to the actual paid price and related expenses. The actual cost of intangible assets invested by investors shall be determined according to the value agreed in the investment contract or agreement, but if the value agreed in the contract or agreement is unfair, the actual cost shall be determined according to the fair value. The cost of self-developed intangible assets is the total expenditure incurred before reaching the intended use.

The follow-up measurement methods of the Company's intangible assets are as follows: intangible assets with limited service life are amortized by the straight-line method or workload method according to different categories, and the service life and amortization method of intangible assets are rechecked at the end of the year, and if there is any difference from the original estimate, corresponding adjustments will be made; Intangible assets with uncertain service life are not amortized, but at the end of the year, their service life will be reviewed. When there is conclusive evidence that their service life is limited, it will be estimated and amortized by the straight-line method.

The amortization method of intangible assets with limited service life is as follows:

Category	Amortization years	Amortization method
Land use right	Remaining useful life	Straight-line method
Software	3-5 years	Straight-line method
Toll road franchise	Residual toll operation period	Workload method

18. Long-term amortizable expenses

Long-term deferred expenses are recorded according to the actual amount incurred, and are amortized equally in installments during the benefit period or within the prescribed period. If the long-term prepaid expense item cannot benefit the future accounting period, the amortized value of the item that has not been amortized will be transferred to the current profits and losses.

19. Employee Benefits

Employee compensation refers to various forms of remuneration or compensation given by the Company for obtaining services provided by employees or dissolving labor relations. Employee compensation includes short-term salary, post-employment benefits, dismissal benefits and other long-term employee benefits. Benefits provided by the Company to spouses, children, dependents, survivors of deceased employees and other beneficiaries of employees are also employee compensation.

(1) Accounting methods of short-term benefits

During the accounting period when employees provide services, the Company recognizes the actual short-term salary as a liability, which is included in the current profits and losses, except that other accounting standards require or allow it to be included in the cost of assets.

(2) Accounting methods for post-employment benefits

The Company classifies the post-employment benefit plan into defined contribution plan and defined benefit plans. Post-employment benefit plan refers to the agreement reached between the Company and employees on post-employment benefits, or the rules or measures formulated by the Company to provide post-employment benefits to employees, among which the set deposit plan refers to the post-employment welfare plan in which the Company no longer undertakes further payment obligations after paying a fixed fee to an independent fund; Defined benefit plans refers to the post-employment benefit plan except the set-up deposit plan.

(3) Accounting Treatment Method of Demission Welfare

If the Company provides dismissal benefits to employees, the employee compensation liabilities arising from the dismissal benefits shall be recognized as soon as possible and included in the current profits and losses: when the company cannot unnaturally withdraw the dismissal benefits provided by the termination of labor relations plan or reduction proposal; when the Company recognizes the costs or expenses related to the reorganization involving the payment of dismissal benefits.

(4) Other long-term employee benefits

If other long-term employee benefits provided by the Company to employees meet the conditions of the set deposit plan, they shall be handled according to the accounting policies of the set deposit plan mentioned above; Otherwise, the net liabilities or net assets of other long-term employee benefits shall be recognized and measured in accordance with the accounting policies of defined benefit plans mentioned above.

20. Estimated liabilities**(1) Recognition criteria of estimated liabilities**

If the obligations related to contingencies stipulated by the Company meet the following conditions at the same time, they are recognized as estimated liabilities:

- ① The obligations are the current obligations undertaken by the enterprise;
- ② Fulfilling the obligations is likely to cause economic benefits to flow out of the enterprise;
- ③ The amount of the obligations can be measured reliably.

(2) Measurement method of estimated liabilities

Estimated liabilities are initially measured according to the best estimate of expenditure required to fulfill relevant current obligations. There is a continuous range of required expenditure, and the possibility of occurrence of various results in this range is the same, and the best estimate is determined according to the intermediate value in this range. In other cases, the best estimates are treated as follows:

- ① Contingencies involving a single item shall be determined according to the most probable amount.
- ② Contingencies involving multiple items shall be calculated and determined according to various possible results and relevant probabilities.

When determining the best estimate, the risk, uncertainty and time value of money related to contingencies shall be considered comprehensively. If the time value of money has great influence, the best estimate is determined by discounting the related future cash outflow.

If all or part of the expenses required by the Company to pay off the estimated liabilities are expected to be compensated by a third party, the compensation amount can be recognized as an asset only when it is basically confirmed that it can be received. The recognized compensation amount shall not exceed the book value of the estimated liabilities.

The Company rechecks the book value of the estimated liabilities on the balance sheet date. If there is conclusive evidence that the book value cannot truly reflect the current best estimate, the book value shall be adjusted according to the current best estimate.

21. Revenues

Accounting policies adopted for income recognition and measurement

(1) Revenue recognition principle

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

The performance obligation is defined as fulfillment within a certain period of time if one of the following conditions is met, otherwise, it is defined as fulfilled at a certain point in time: ① The customer obtains and consumes the economic benefits brought by the company's performance while the company performs the contract; ② The customer can control the goods under manufacturing or services during the company's performance; ③ The goods or services produced during the company's performance have irreplaceable uses, and the company has the right to accumulate for the completed performances during the entire contract period.

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

(2) Principle of revenue measurement

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

② If there is variable consideration in the contract, the company shall determine its best estimate according to the expected value or the most likely amount, but the transaction price including the variable consideration shall not

exceed the accumulated amount that, if relevant uncertainty is eliminated, will most likely have no significant reversal.

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

④ If the contract contains two or more performance obligations, the company shall, on date of the contract, allocate the transaction price to each individual obligation item in accordance with the relative proportion of the separate selling price of promised goods.

The adoption of different business models in similar businesses leads to differences in accounting policies for revenue recognition

(3) Specific methods of revenue recognition

1) Toll service fee income

Toll revenue refers to the toll revenue from operating toll roads, which is recognized according to the amount collected and receivable when vehicles pass.

2) Advertising and other revenue

Advertising and other income shall be recognized as operating income within the service period according to the service time and price after the service is provided.

22. Contract cost

If the incremental cost incurred by the Company to obtain the contract is expected to be recovered, it will be recognized as an asset for the contract acquisition cost. If the amortization period of the contract acquisition cost does not exceed one year, it will be directly included in the current profits and losses when it occurs.

If the cost incurred by the Company to perform the contract does not apply to the scope of the relevant standards such as inventory, fixed assets or intangible assets and meets the following conditions at the same time, it shall be recognized as an asset for the contract performance cost:

- (1) The cost is directly related to a current or expected contract, including direct labor, direct materials, manufacturing expenses (or similar expenses), costs explicitly borne by customers and other costs incurred only due to the contract;
- (2) The cost increases the Company's resources for performing and fulfilling its obligations in the future;
- (3) The cost is expected to be recovered.

The Company amortizes the assets related to the contract cost on the same basis as the income of goods or services related to the assets, and includes them into the current profits and losses.

If the book value of the assets related to the contract cost is higher than the expected remaining consideration due to the transfer of the goods or services related to the assets minus the estimated costs to be incurred, the Company

will make provision for impairment of the excess and recognize it as an asset impairment loss. If the factors of impairment in the previous period have changed, so that the expected residual consideration of the goods or services related to the asset after the transfer minus the estimated cost is higher than the book value of the asset, it will be transferred back to the originally accrued asset impairment provision and included in the current profits and losses, but the book value of the asset after the transfer does not exceed the book value of the asset on the transfer date if the impairment provision is not accrued.

23. Government Grants

(1) Types of government subsidies and accounting treatment

Government subsidies refer to the monetary assets or non-monetary assets obtained by the Company from the government for free (but excluding the capital invested by the government as the owner). If government subsidies are monetary assets, they shall be measured according to the amount received or receivable. If government subsidies are non-monetary assets, they shall be measured at fair value; If the fair value cannot be obtained reliably, they shall be measured according to the nominal amount.

Government subsidies related to the daily activities are included in other income according to the nature of economic business. Government subsidies unrelated to the daily activities are included in non-operating income.

Government documents clearly specify that government subsidies for purchasing, constructing or otherwise forming long-term assets are recognized as government subsidies related to assets. If the object of subsidy is not clearly specified in government documents, and long-term assets can be formed, the part of government subsidies corresponding to the value of assets shall be regarded as the government subsidies related to assets, and the rest shall be regarded as the government subsidies related to income; If it is difficult to distinguish them, the government subsidies as a whole will be regarded as a government subsidies related to income. Government subsidies related to assets are recognized as deferred income. The amount recognized as deferred income shall be included in the current profits and losses by stages in accordance with a reasonable and systematic method within the service life of the relevant assets.

Government subsidies other than those related to assets are recognized as government subsidies related to income. If government subsidies related to income are used to compensate the related expenses or losses of the enterprise in the future, they will be recognized as deferred income, and will be included in the current profits and losses during the period when the related expenses are recognized; If used to compensate the related expenses or losses that have occurred in the enterprise, they will be directly included in the current profits and losses.

The Company has obtained the policy preferential loan discount, and the finance will allocate the discount funds to the lending bank. If the lending bank provides loans to the Company at the policy preferential interest rate, the actually received loan amount will be taken as the recorded value of the loan, and the relevant borrowing costs will be calculated according to the loan principal and the policy preferential interest rate; If the finance directly allocates the discount funds to the Company, the Company will offset the relevant borrowing costs with the corresponding discount.

(2) Recognition time of government subsidies

Government subsidies are recognized when they meet the conditions attached to government subsidies and can be received. Government subsidies measured according to the amount receivable shall be recognized at the end of the period when there is conclusive evidence that they can meet the relevant conditions stipulated in the financial support policy and it is expected that financial support funds can be received. Other government subsidies other

than those measured according to the amount receivable shall be recognized when the subsidies are actually received.

24. Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities

The Company adopts the balance sheet liability method for income tax accounting treatment.

(1) Deferred tax assets

① If there is a deductible temporary difference between the book value of an asset or liability and its tax basis, the deferred income tax assets generated by the deductible temporary difference shall be calculated and confirmed according to the applicable tax rate during the expected period of recovering the asset or paying off the liability.

② On the balance sheet date, if there is conclusive evidence that sufficient taxable income is likely to be obtained in the future period to offset the deductible temporary difference, the unrecognized deferred income tax assets in the previous period shall be recognized.

③ On the balance sheet date, the book value of deferred income tax assets shall be reviewed. If it is unlikely that enough taxable income will be obtained in the future period to offset the benefits of deferred income tax assets, the book value of deferred income tax assets will be written down. When sufficient taxable income is likely to be obtained, the written-down amount will be reversed.

(2) Deferred income tax liabilities

If there is a taxable temporary difference between the book value of assets and liabilities and their tax basis, the deferred income tax liabilities arising from the taxable temporary difference shall be recognized according to the applicable tax rate during the expected period of recovering the assets or paying off the liabilities.

25. Lease

(1) Accounting treatment method for leasing as a lessee

On the start date of the lease term, the Company recognizes the right-to-use assets and lease liabilities for leases other than short-term leases and low-value asset leases, and recognizes depreciation expenses and interest expenses respectively during the lease term.

The Company adopts the straight-line method in each period of the lease term, and the lease payment of short-term leases and low-value asset leases is included in the current expenses.

1) Right-to-use assets

The right-to-use assets refer to the right of the lessee to use the leased assets during the lease term. On the start date of the lease term, the right-to-use assets are initially measured according to the cost. The cost includes: ① The initial measurement amount of lease liabilities; ② The lease payment amount issued on or before the start date of the lease term, where if there is a lease incentive, the amount related to the entitled lease incentive shall be deducted; ③ The initial direct expenses incurred; ④ The cost expected to be incurred to dismantle and remove the leased assets, restore the site where the leased assets are located or restore the leased assets to the state agreed in the lease terms.

The depreciation of the Company's right-to-use assets is classified and accrued by the average life method. If it

can be reasonably determined that the ownership of the leased assets will be acquired at the expiration of the lease term, depreciation will be accrued within the expected remaining service life of the leased assets; If it is impossible to reasonably determine that the ownership of the leased assets will be acquired at the expiration of the lease term, depreciation shall be accrued during the lease term or the remaining service life of the leased assets, whichever is shorter.

According to the relevant provisions of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No.8 - Impairment of Assets, the Company determines whether the right-to-use assets have been impaired and carries out accounting treatment.

2) Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are initially measured according to the present value of unpaid lease payment on the start date of the lease term. The lease payment include: ① Fixed payment (including substantial fixed payment), if there is lease incentive, the relevant amount of lease incentive shall be deducted; ② Variable lease payment depending on index or ratio; ③ The amount expected to be paid according to the residual guarantee provided by the lessee; ④ The exercise price of the purchase option, provided that the lessee reasonably determines that the option will be exercised; ⑤ The amount to be paid when the option to terminate the lease is exercised, provided that the lease term reflects that the lessee will exercise the option to terminate the lease;

The Company adopts the interest rate implicit in lease as the discount rate; If the interest rate implicit in lease cannot be reasonably determined, the incremental loan interest rate of the Company shall be adopted as the discount rate. The Company calculates the interest expense of the lease liabilities during the lease term according to the fixed periodic interest rate, and includes it in the financial expense. The periodic interest rate refers to the discount rate adopted by the Company or the revised discount rate.

The variable lease payments that are not included in the measurement of lease liabilities are included in the current profits and losses when actually incurred.

When the Company's evaluation results of the option to renew the lease, terminate the lease or purchase change, the lease liabilities will be re-measured according to the present value calculated by the changed lease payment and the revised discount rate, and the book value of the right-to-use assets will be adjusted accordingly. When the actual lease payment, the expected payable amount of the residual guarantee or the variable lease payment depending on the index or ratio changes, the lease liabilities shall be re-measured according to the present value calculated by the changed lease payment and the original discount rate, and the book value of the right-to-use assets shall be adjusted accordingly.

(2) Accounting treatment method for leasing as a lessor

1) Accounting treatment of operating lease

During each period of the lease term, the Company adopts the straight-line method to recognize the lease receipts from operating lease as rental income. The Company capitalizes the initial direct expenses related to operating lease, and includes them in the current income by stages according to the same recognition basis as the rental income during the lease term.

2) Accounting treatment of financial lease

On the lease start date, the Company recognizes the difference between the sum of the financial lease receivable

and the unguaranteed residual value and its present value as unrealized financing income, and recognizes it as lease income in the future period when the rent is received. The initial direct expenses incurred by the Company related to the leasing transaction are included in the initial entry value of the financial lease receivable.

26. Impairment of assets

The following signs indicate that the assets may be impaired:

(1) The market price of assets fell sharply in the current period, which was significantly higher than the expected decline due to the passage of time or normal use.

(2) The economic, technical or legal environment in which the Company operates and the market in which the assets are located have undergone major changes in the current period or in the near future, which will have adverse effects on the Company.

(3) The market interest rate or other market return on investment has increased in the current period, which affects the discount rate used by enterprises to calculate the present value of the estimated future cash flow of assets, resulting in a significant decrease in the recoverable amount of assets.

(4) There is evidence that the assets are outdated or their entities have been damaged.

(5) Assets have been or will be idle, terminated or planned to be disposed of in advance.

(6) The evidence reported by the company shows that the economic performance of assets has been or will be lower than expected, such as the net cash flow created by assets or the realized operating profit (or loss) is far lower than the expected amount.

(7) Other indications that assets may have been impaired.

On the balance sheet date, the Company judges various assets that are applicable to the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No.8-Impairment of Assets, such as long-term equity investment, fixed assets, engineering materials, construction in progress, intangible assets (except those with uncertain service life), and conducts impairment test when there are signs of impairment-estimating their recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is determined by the higher of the net amount of the fair value of the asset minus the disposal expenses and the present value of the estimated future cash flow of the asset. If the recoverable amount of an asset is lower than its book value, the book value of the asset shall be written down to the recoverable amount, and the written-down amount shall be recognized as the asset impairment loss, which shall be included in the current profits and losses, and the corresponding asset impairment reserve shall be accrued at the same time.

If there are signs that an asset may be impaired, the Company usually estimates its recoverable amount on the basis of individual assets. When it is difficult to estimate the recoverable amount of a single asset, the recoverable amount of the asset group is determined based on the asset group to which the asset belongs.

Asset group is the smallest asset portfolio that can be recognized by the Company, and its cash inflow is basically independent of other assets or asset groups. The asset group consists of assets related to cash inflow. The identification of asset group is based on whether the main cash inflow generated by asset group is independent of other assets or cash inflow of asset group.

The Company conducts impairment test every year for intangible assets with uncertain goodwill and service life formed by business combination and not yet in serviceable condition, regardless of whether there is any sign of

impairment. The impairment test of goodwill is carried out in combination with its related asset group or combination of asset groups.

Once the asset impairment loss is confirmed, it will not be reversed in the following accounting period.

27. Fair value measurement

Fair value refers to the price that a market participant must pay to sell or transfer a liability in an orderly transaction that occurs on the measurement date.

The Company measures related assets or liabilities at fair value, assuming that the orderly transaction of selling assets or transferring liabilities is conducted in the main market of related assets or liabilities; If there is no major market, the Company assumes that the transaction will be conducted in the most favorable market of related assets or liabilities. The main market (or the most favorable market) is the trading market that the Company can enter on the measurement day. The Company adopts the assumptions used by market participants to maximize their economic benefits when pricing the assets or liabilities.

When measuring non-financial assets at fair value, the ability of market participants to use the assets for the best purpose to generate economic benefits or the ability to sell the assets to other market participants for the best purpose to generate economic benefits shall be considered.

The Company adopts the valuation technology which is applicable in the current situation and supported by sufficient available data and other information, and gives priority to the relevant observable input values, and only uses the unobservable input values when the observable input values are unavailable or impractical.

For assets and liabilities measured or disclosed at fair value in financial statements, it shall determine the fair value level according to the lowest level input value which is of great significance to fair value measurement as a whole: the first-level input value is the unadjusted quotation of the same assets or liabilities that can be obtained on the measurement date in an active market; The second-level input value is directly or indirectly observable input values of related assets or liabilities except the first-level input value; The third level input value is the unobservable input value of related assets or liabilities.

On each balance sheet date, the Company reassesses the assets and liabilities recognized in the financial statements that are continuously measured at fair value to determine whether there is a conversion between the fair value measurement levels.

28. Change of main accounting policies and estimations

(1) Change of main accounting policies

Applicable Not applicable

(2) Significant estimates changes

Applicable Not applicable

(3) The information of the adjusting items related to the financial statements at the beginning of the year of first implementation due to the first implementation of new accounting standards from 2024. Adjustment description

Applicable Not applicable

VI. Taxation

1. Major category of taxes and tax rates

Tax category	Tax basis	Tax rate
VAT	Taxable income	3% ,5% ,6% ,9% ,13%
City maintenance and construction tax	The actual payment of turnover tax	5% ,7%
Enterprise income tax	Taxable income	25%
Education Fee Surcharge	The actual payment of turnover tax	3%
Local education surcharge	The actual payment of turnover tax	2%

2. Preferential tax treatment

None

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

1. Monetary funds

In RMB

Items	Amount in year-end	Balance Year-beginning
Cash	28,703.17	35,130.15
Bank deposit	2,486,064,082.26	2,039,934,390.23
Other	513,700.81	514,004.48
Money deposited with a finance Company	2,469,986,094.02	2,662,395,109.14
Interest accrued when not due	21,604,195.03	15,753,098.20
Total	4,978,196,775.29	4,718,631,732.20

Other note

The interest receivable is RMB 21,604,195.03 from interest accrued on seven-day call deposits.

2. Account receivable

(1) Disclosure by aging

In RMB

Aging	Balance in year-end	Balance Year-beginning
Within 1 year	123,500,989.75	131,238,586.90
1-2 years	1,083,333.33	9,116,666.67
2-3 years	9,116,666.67	
Over 3 year	3,143,664.00	3,143,664.00
3-4 years		2,077,392.00
4-5 years	2,077,392.00	1,066,272.00
Over 5 years	1,066,272.00	
Total	136,844,653.75	143,498,917.57

(2) According to the bad debt provision method classification disclosure

In RMB

Category	Amount in year-end					Balance Year-beginning				
	Book Balance		Bad debt provision		Book value	Book Balance		Bad debt provision		Book value
	Amount	Proportion(%)	Amount	Proportion(%)		Amount	Proportion(%)	Amount	Proportion(%)	
Accrual of bad debt provision by single	3,143,664.00	2.30%	3,143,664.00	100.00%		3,143,664.00	2.19%	3,143,664.00	100.00%	
Including:										
Accrual of bad debt provision by portfolio	133,700,989.75	97.70%	1,877,500.00	1.40%	131,823,489.75	140,355,253.57	97.81%	455,833.33	0.32%	139,899,420.24
Including:										
Aging portfolio	133,700,989.75	97.70%	1,877,500.00	1.40%	131,823,489.75	140,355,253.57	97.81%	455,833.33	0.32%	139,899,420.24
Total	136,844,653.75	100.00%	5,021,164.00	3.67%	131,823,489.75	143,498,917.57	100.00%	3,599,497.33	2.51%	139,899,420.24

Accrual of bad debt provision by single: None

In RMB

Name	Balance Year-beginning		Balance in year-end			
	Book balance	Bad debt provision	Book balance	Bad debt provision	Withdrawal proportion	Reason
Guangdong Taiheng Expressway Development Co., Ltd.	3,143,664.00	3,143,664.00	3,143,664.00	3,143,664.00	100.00%	The enterprise has entered the stage of bankruptcy and liquidation, It is not expected to be recovered
Total	3,143,664.00	3,143,664.00	3,143,664.00	3,143,664.00		

Accrual of bad debt provision by portfolio: The aging

In RMB

Aging	Balance in year-end		
	Account receivable	Bad debt provision	Expected credit loss rate (%)
Within 1 year	123,500,989.75		
1-2 years	1,083,333.33	54,166.67	5.00%
2-3 years	9,116,666.67	1,823,333.33	20.00%
Total	133,700,989.75	1,877,500.00	

Relevant information of the provision for bad debts will be disclosed with reference to the disclosure method of other receivables if the provision for bad debts of bills receivable is accrued according to the general model of expected credit loss:

Applicable Not applicable

(3) Accounts receivable withdraw, reversed or collected during the reporting period

The withdrawal amount of the bad debt provision:

In RMB

Category	Opening balance	Amount of change in the current period				Closing balance
		Accrual	Reversed or collected amount	Write-off	Other	
Accrual of bad debt provision by single item	3,143,664.00					3,143,664.00
Accrual of bad debt provision by credit risk	455,833.33	1,421,666.67				1,877,500.00
Total	3,599,497.33	1,421,666.67				5,021,164.00

Of which the significant amount of the reversed or collected part during the reporting period

(4) The actual write-off accounts receivable

None

(5) Top 5 of the closing balance of the accounts receivable collected according to the arrears party

In RMB

Company Name	Amount of ending balance	Closing balance of the contract assets	Accounts receivable and contract assets ending balance	Proportion of total accounts receivable %	Amount of ending balance for bad debts
Guangdong Union Electronic Services Co., Ltd.	90,123,591.02			65.86%	
Guangdong Humen Bridge Co., Ltd.	18,978,390.78			13.87%	
Guangdong Lulu Traffic Development Co., Ltd.	10,200,000.05			7.45%	1,877,500.00
Guangdong Expressway Technology Investment Co., Ltd.	6,491,696.72			4.74%	
Guangdong Jingzhu Expressway Guangzhu North section Co., Ltd.	5,821,250.01			4.25%	
Total	131,614,928.58			96.17%	1,877,500.00

(6) Account receivable which terminate the recognition owing to the transfer of the financial assets

None

(7) The amount of the assets and liabilities formed by the transfer and the continues involvement of accounts receivable

None

3. Prepayments**(1) Aging analysis**

In RMB

Aging	Balance in year-end		Balance Year-beginning	
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)
Within 1 year	4,592,976.76	95.63%	8,310,359.63	97.90%
1-2 years	69,800.00	1.45%	37,806.24	0.45%
Over 3 years	140,000.00	2.91%	140,000.00	1.65%
Total	4,802,776.76		8,488,165.87	

Notes of the reasons of the prepayment ages over 1 year with significant amount but failed settled in time:

None

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

Name	Relations with the Company	Amount	Aging	Reasons for non-settlement	Proportion %
Guangdong Feida Traffic Engineering Co., ltd.	Non- Related party	2,478,186.00	Within 1 year	No settlement conditions have been reached	51.60
China Ping An Property Insurance Co. Ltd. Guangdong Branch	Non- Related party	362,115.64	Within 1 year	No settlement conditions have been reached	7.54
Sinopec Sales Co., Ltd	Non- Related	314,042.88	Within 1 year	No settlement conditions	7.54

	party	48,000.00	1-2 years	have been reached	
China Construction Bank Corporation Limited, Guangzhou Branch	Non- Related party	245,845.80	Within 1 year	No settlement conditions have been reached	5.12
Guangdong Pearl River Shipping Co., Ltd.	Non- Related party	180,286.89	Within 1 year	No settlement conditions have been reached	3.75
Total		3,628,477.21			75.55

4. Other accounts receivable

In RMB

Items	Balance in year-end	Balance Year-beginning
Dividend receivable	41,904,578.21	1,205,472.90
Other receivable	93,419,358.28	88,372,734.86
Total	135,323,936.49	89,578,207.76

(1) Interest receivable

None

(2) Dividend receivable**1) Dividend receivable**

In RMB

Items	Balance in year-end	Balance Year-beginning
Guangdong Radio and Television Networks investment No.1 Limited partnership enterprise	1,205,472.90	1,205,472.90
China Everbright Bank Co., Ltd.	40,699,105.31	
Total	41,904,578.21	1,205,472.90

2) Significant dividend receivable aged over 1 year

In RMB

Items	Balance in year-end	Aging	Reasons for non-recovery	Whether with impairment and the judgment basis
Guangdong Radio and Television Networks investment No.1 Limited partnership enterprise	1,205,472.90	Over 5 years	The partnership agreement expires and can be recovered after the extension procedures are completed	No, it can be recovered in the future
Total	1,205,472.90			

(3) Other accounts receivable**1) Other accounts receivable classified**

In RMB

Nature	Balance in year-end	Balance Year-beginning
Petty cash	3,728,684.02	3,537,793.93
On behalf of money	270,113,769.23	221,107,620.02
Deposit	2,756,840.19	2,736,640.19
Equity transfer payment receivable	40,373,842.01	39,682,898.02
Compensation for performance commitments receivable	40,092,886.12	40,092,886.12
Other	914,393.63	2,322,516.60
Total	357,980,415.20	309,480,354.88

2) Disclosure by aging

In RMB

Aging	Balance in year-end	Balance Year-beginning
Within 1 year(Including 1 year)	211,968,466.53	209,212,525.26
1-2 years	46,007,315.36	98,008,543.71
2-3 years	97,997,543.71	220,243.57
Over 3 years	2,007,089.60	2,039,042.34
3-4 years	147,243.57	1,184,699.35
4-5 years	1,021,699.35	23,848.70
Over 5 years	838,146.68	830,494.29
Total	357,980,415.20	309,480,354.88

3) According to the bad debt provision method classification disclosure

Applicable Not applicable

In RMB

Category	Closing balance					Opening balance				
	Book balance		Bad debt provision		Book value	Book balance		Bad debt provision		Book value
	Amount	Proportion %	Amount	Proportion %		Amount	Proportion %	Amount	Proportion %	
Accrual of bad debt provision by single	264,561,056.92	73.90%	264,561,056.92	100.00%		221,107,620.02	71.44%	221,107,620.02	100.00%	
Including:										
Accrual of bad debt provision by portfolio	93,419,358.28	26.10%			93,419,358.28	88,372,734.86	28.56%			88,372,734.86
Including:										
Aging portfolio						673,683.89	0.22%			673,683.89
CSF Portfolio	12,129,905.05	3.39%			12,129,905.05	6,274,434.12	2.03%			6,274,434.12
Very low credit risk financial asset portfolio	81,289,453.23	22.71%			81,289,453.23	81,424,616.85	26.31%			81,424,616.85
Total	357,980,415.20	100.00%	264,561,056.92	73.90%	93,419,358.28	309,480,354.88	100.00%	221,107,620.02	71.44%	88,372,734.86

Accrual of bad debt provision by single:

In RMB

Name	Balance Year-beginning		Balance in year-end			
	Book Balance	Bad debt provision	Book Balance	Bad debt provision	Withdrawal proportion	Reason
Department of Transport of Guangdong	221,107,620.02	221,107,620.02	264,561,056.92	264,561,056.92	100.00%	The source of funds for custody expenses paid by Guangzhou-Foshan Expressway on behalf needs to be further defined, and the provision for bad debts shall be made in full according to the principle of prudence
Total	221,107,620.02	221,107,620.02	264,561,056.92	264,561,056.92		

Accrual of bad debt provision by portfolio:

In RMB

Name	Balance in year-end		
	Book balance	Bad debt provision	Withdrawal proportion
CSF Portfolio	12,129,905.05		
Very low credit risk financial asset portfolio	81,289,453.23		
Total	93,419,358.28		

Provision for bad debts is made according to the general model of expected credit losses

In RMB

Bad Debt Reserves	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	Expected credit losses over the next 12 months	Expected credit loss over life (no credit impairment)	Expected credit losses for the entire duration (credit impairment occurred)	
Balance as at January 1, 2024		221,107,620.02		221,107,620.02
Balance as at January 1, 2024 in current				
This period of provision		43,453,436.90		43,453,436.90
Balance as at June 30, 2024		264,561,056.92		264,561,056.92

Basis for division of each stage and accrual ratio for bad-debt provision

Loss provision changes in current period, change in book balance with significant amount

 Applicable Not applicable**4) Accounts receivable withdraw, reversed or collected during the reporting period**

The withdrawal amount of the bad debt provision:

In RMB

Category	Opening balance	Amount of change in the current period				Closing balance
		Accrual	Reversed or collected amount	Write-off	Other	
Accrual of bad debt provision by single	221,107,620.02	43,453,436.90				264,561,056.92
Total	221,107,620.02	43,453,436.90				264,561,056.92

Where the current bad debts back or recover significant amounts:

None

5) Other account receivables actually cancel after write-off

Important other receivables write-off

None

6) Top 5 of the closing balance of the other accounts receivable collected according to the arrears party

In RMB

Name	Nature	Closing balance	Aging	Proportion of the total year end balance of the accounts receivable(%)	Closing balance of bad debt provision
Department of Transport of Guangdong Province	Highway maintenance expenditure	123,130,051.59	Within 1 year	73.90%	123,130,051.59
		43,681,523.62	1-2 years		43,681,523.62
		97,749,481.71	2-3 years		97,749,481.71
Bipi Xiaoju New Energy(Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	Equity transfer	40,373,842.01	Within 1 year	11.28%	
Guangdong Provincial Freeway Co.,Ltd.	Temporarily estimate the restructuring performance compensation	40,092,886.12	Within 1 year	11.20%	
China Railway First Bureau Group Co., Ltd	On behalf of money	5,546,737.58	Within 1 year	1.55%	
Guangdong Litong Development Investment Co., Ltd.	Vehicle parking deposit	7,131.00	Within 1 year	0.52%	
		1,816,266.94	1-2 years		
		22,980.00	3-4 years		
Total		352,420,900.57		98.25%	264,561,056.92

5. Other current assets

In RMB

Items	Year-end balance	Year-beginning balance
Advance tax payment	36,908.86	33,971.99
VAT retention tax credits	761,419.42	

Other	1,015.64	833.72
Total	799,343.92	34,805.71

6. Long-term equity investment

In RMB

Invested enterprise	Beginning balance	Impairment provision begin- year balance	Increase/decrease								Closing balance	Closing balance of impairment provision	
			Additional investment	Negative investment	Investment profit and loss recognized under the equity method	Adjustment of other comprehensive income	Changes of other equity	Cash bonus or profits announced to issue	Withdrawal of impairment provision	Other			
I. Joint venture													
2. Affiliated Company													
Zhaoqing Yuezhao Highway Co., Ltd.	367,104,015.00		142,000,000.00		30,049,890.64				99,500,000.00			439,653,905.64	
Guangdong Jiangzhong Expressway Co., Ltd.	557,686,679.66		31,500,000.00		8,230,842.00				4,057,227.52			593,360,294.14	
Ganzhou Gankang Expressway Co., Ltd.	181,054,819.12				11,602,814.12							192,657,633.24	
Ganzhou Kangda Expressway	257,929,704.98				20,570,257.49							278,499,962.47	

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Co., Ltd.												
Shenzhen Huiyan Expressway Co., Ltd.	377,922,183.98				13,417,646.32						391,339,830.30	
Guoyuan Securities Co., Ltd.	1,027,100,533.47				23,716,283.62	17,123,319.79		15,522,387.30			1,052,417,749.58	
Guangdong Yuepu Small Refinancing Co., Ltd(Note)	221,858,110.10				7,506,722.97						229,364,833.07	
Hunnan Lianzhi Technology Co., .Ltd.	101,742,014.92				-2,668,775.13		300,511.98				98,772,727.81	
SPIC Yuetong Qiyuan Chip Power Technology Co., Ltd.	3,180,226.77				-755,502.56		3,002.40				2,427,726.61	
Shenzhen Garage Electric Pile Technology Co., Ltd			15,312,000.00		1,131,892.41						16,443,892.41	
Subtotal	3,095,578,288.00		188,812,000.00		112,802,071.88	17,123,319.79	-297,509.58	119,079,614.82			3,294,938,555.27	
Total	3,095,578,288.00		188,812,000.00		112,802,071.88	17,123,319.79	-	119,079,614.82			3,294,938,555.27	

							297,509.58					
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The recoverable amount is determined on the basis of the net amount of fair value less disposal costs

Applicable Not applicable

The recoverable amount is determined by the present value of the projected future cash flows

Applicable Not applicable

7. Other Equity instrument investment

In RMB

Name	Closing balance	Opening balance	Gains included in other comprehensive income in the current period	Losses included in other comprehensive income in the current period	Gains accumulated in other comprehensive income at the end of the current period	Losses accumulated in other comprehensive income at the end of the current period	Dividend income recognized in the current period	Reason designated as being measured at fair value and change being included in other comprehensive income
Guangle Expressway Co., Ltd.	796,722,655.90	24,016,868.47		72,391,222.64			820,739,524.37	
Guangdong Radio and Television Networks investment No.1 Limited partnership enterprise	55,434,894.13		1,149,478.64	4,285,415.49			54,285,415.49	
China Everbright Bank Co., Ltd.	682,239,337.60	63,518,834.88		228,197,295.68		40,699,105.31	745,758,172.48	
Huaxia Securities Co., Ltd. (Notes1)					5,400,000.00			
Huazheng Asset Management Co., Ltd. (Notes2)					1,620,000.00			
Total	1,534,396,887.63	87,535,703.35	1,149,478.64	304,873,933.81	7,020,000.00	40,699,105.31	1,620,783,112.34	

Note 1: Huaxia Securities Co., Ltd. has been severely insolvent. In April 2008, the CSRC sent a letter agreeing to Huaxia Securities Co., Ltd. to apply for bankruptcy. In August 2008, the Beijing No.2 Intermediate People's Court officially accepted the bankruptcy liquidation application.

Note 2: Huazheng Asset Management Co., Ltd. has been severely insolvent.

Breakdown disclosure of investment in non-tradable equity instruments in the current period

In RMB

Items	Dividend income recognized	Cumulative gain	Cumulative loss	Amount of other consolidated income transferred to retained earnings	Reasons for designation as measured at fair value and changes included in other comprehensive income	Reasons for other consolidated income transferred to retained earnings
Guangle Expressway Co., Ltd.		72,391,222.64			Non-transactional purpose for shareholding	
Guangdong Radio and Television Networks investment No.1 Limited partnership enterprise		4,285,415.49			Non-transactional purpose for shareholding	
China Everbright Bank Co., Ltd.	40,699,105.31	228,197,295.68			Non-transactional purpose for shareholding	
Huaxia Securities Co., Ltd.			5,400,000.00		Non-transactional purpose for shareholding	
Huazheng Asset Management Co., Ltd.			1,620,000.00		Non-transactional purpose for shareholding	
Total	40,699,105.31	304,873,933.81	7,020,000.00			

8. Other non-current financial assets

In RMB

Items	Closing balance	Opening balance
Classified as financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are included in the current profit and loss		
Including: Equity investment of Beijing Institute of Architectural Design Co., Ltd.	84,159,575.05	84,159,575.05
Equity Investment in Zhongchu Zhiyun Technology Co., Ltd.	99,697,192.95	99,697,192.95
Total	183,856,768.00	183,856,768.00

9. Investment property

(1) Investment property adopted the cost measurement mode

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

In RMB

Items	Houses and buildings	Land use right	Total
I. Original value			
1. Opening balance	12,664,698.25	2,971,831.10	15,636,529.35
2. Increased amount of the period			
(1) Outsourcing			
(2) Inventory, Fixed assets and Construction project into			
(3) Increased of Enterprise consolidation			
3. Decreased amount of the period			
(1) Disposal			
(2) Other Out			
4. Closing balance	12,664,698.25	2,971,831.10	15,636,529.35
II. Accumulated depreciation accumulated amortization			
1. Opening balance	11,137,288.26	2,052,214.64	13,189,502.90
2. Increased amount of the period	73,774.56	36,784.68	110,559.24
(1) Withdrawal or amortization	73,774.56	36,784.68	110,559.24
3. Decreased amount of the period			
(1) Disposal			
(2) Other Out			
4. Closing balance	11,211,062.82	2,088,999.32	13,300,062.14
III. Impairment provision			
1. Opening balance			
2. Increased amount of the period			
(1) Withdrawal			
3. Decreased amount of the period			
(1) Disposal			
(2) Other Out			

Items	Houses and buildings	Land use right	Total
4.Closing balance			
IV. Book value			
1.Closing book value	1,453,635.43	882,831.78	2,336,467.21
2.Opening book	1,527,409.99	919,616.46	2,447,026.45

The recoverable amount is determined by the net amount of fair value minus disposal expenses

Applicable Not applicable

The recoverable amount is determined according to the present value of the expected future cash flow

Applicable Not applicable

(2) Details of investment property failed to accomplish certification of property

In RMB

Items	Book balance	Reason
Houses and Building	776,324.82	Transportation and other ancillary facilities, Not accreditation

10. Fixed assets

In RMB

Items	Year-end balance	Year-beginning balance
Fixed assets	8,497,532,272.53	9,010,154,405.32
liquidation of fixed assets	8,260.57	14,307.60
Total	8,497,540,533.10	9,010,168,712.92

(1) List of fixed assets

In RMB

Items	Guangfo Expressway	Fokai Expressway	Guanghui Expressway	Jingzhu Expressway Guangzhu section	House and buildings	Machinery equipment	Transportation equipment	Electricity equipment and other	Total
I. Original price									
1. Opening balance	1,460,270,190.66	10,944,202,847.52	6,825,195,881.48	5,136,471,234.45	648,895,670.39	1,731,297,238.00	60,422,551.05	147,583,818.25	26,954,339,431.80
2. Increased amount of the period					7,852.75	3,494,065.14		757,450.53	4,259,368.42
(1) Purchase						186,395.00		757,450.53	943,845.53
(2) Transfer of project under construction									
(3) Increased of Enterprise consolidation									
(4) Other					7,852.75	3,307,670.14			3,315,522.89
3. Decreased amount of the period						132,502.09		172,507.40	3,572,850.63
(1) Disposal or scrap								172,507.40	172,507.40

Items	Guangfo Expressway	Fokai Expressway	Guanghui Expressway	Jingzhu Expressway Guangzhu section	House and buildings	Machinery equipment	Transportation equipment	Electricity equipment and other	Total
(2) Disposition subsidiary									
(3) Other out						132,502.09			3,267,841.14
4. Closing balance	1,460,270,190.66	10,944,202,847.52	6,825,195,881.48	5,136,471,234.45	648,903,523.14	1,734,658,801.05	60,422,551.05	144,900,920.24	26,955,025,949.59
II. Accumulated depreciation									
1. Opening balance	1,460,270,190.66	6,203,519,026.26	4,716,494,291.96	3,517,456,318.71	499,429,758.64	1,387,998,338.20	46,833,267.81	98,851,424.12	17,930,852,616.36
2. Increased amount of the period		170,326,851.11	180,296,294.95	97,305,638.83	15,173,950.25	43,291,072.28	1,130,950.19	5,948,507.52	513,473,265.13
(1) Withdrawal		170,326,851.11	180,296,294.95	97,305,638.83	15,173,950.25	43,291,072.28	1,130,950.19	5,948,507.52	513,473,265.13
(2) Other									
3. Decreased amount of the period						36,790.74		127,823.81	164,614.55
(1) Disposal or scrap								127,823.81	127,823.81
(2) Disposition subsidiary									
(3) Other out						36,790.74			36,790.74

Items	Guangfo Expressway	Fokai Expressway	Guanghui Expressway	Jingzhu Expressway Guangzhu section	House and buildings	Machinery equipment	Transportation equipment	Electricity equipment and other	Total
4.Closing balance	1,460,270,190.66	6,373,845,877.37	4,896,790,586.91	3,614,761,957.54	514,603,708.89	1,431,252,619.74	47,964,218.00	104,672,107.83	18,444,161,266.94
III.Impairment provision									
1.Opening balance					2,889,394.16	10,394,796.45		48,219.51	13,332,410.12
2.Increased amount of the period									
(1)Withdrawal									
3.Decreased amount of the period									
(1)Disposal or scrap									
4.Closing balance					2,889,394.16	10,394,796.45		48,219.51	13,332,410.12
IV. Book value									
1.Closing book value		4,570,356,970.15	1,928,405,294.57	1,521,709,276.91	131,410,420.09	293,011,384.86	12,458,333.05	40,180,592.90	8,497,532,272.53
2.Opening book		4,740,683,821.26	2,108,701,589.52	1,619,014,915.74	146,576,517.59	332,904,103.35	13,589,283.24	48,684,174.62	9,010,154,405.32

(2) Temporarily idle fixed assets

None

(3) Fixed assets leased out from operation lease

In RMB

Items	Year-end balance
House and buildings	18,007,662.56
Machinery equipment	484,000.00

(4) Details of fixed assets failed to accomplish certification of property

In RMB

Items	Book balance	Reason
House and buildings	117,834,200.14	Transportation and other ancillary facilities, Not accreditation.

(5) List of temporarily idle fixed assets□Applicable Not applicable**(6) liquidation of fixed assets**

In RMB

Items	Year-end balance	Year-beginning balance
Transportation equipment	1,600.00	14,307.60
Office equipment and other	6,660.57	
Total	8,260.57	14,307.60

11. Project under construction

In RMB

Items	Year-end balance	Year-beginning balance
Project under construction	2,511,732,378.97	1,960,092,562.22
Total	2,511,732,378.97	1,960,092,562.22

(1) Project under construction

In RMB

Items	Year-end balance			Year-beginning balance		
	Book balance	Provision for devaluation	Book value	Book balance	Provision for devaluation	Book value
Reconstruction and Expansion of Nansha-Zhuhai section of Guangzhou-Macao Expressway	2,124,802,034.64		2,124,802,034.64	1,648,394,518.48		1,648,394,518.48
Reconstruction and Expansion of Fokai Expressway Sanbao to Shuikou	263,059,185.24		263,059,185.24	197,907,850.29		197,907,850.29
Expansion Project of Luogang-Lingkeng Section	23,955,503.93		23,955,503.93	21,813,587.29		21,813,587.29
Jiujiang Bridge	22,216,776.65		22,216,776.65	16,070,965.65		16,070,965.65

Items	Year-end balance			Year-beginning balance		
	Book balance	Provision for devaluation	Book value	Book balance	Provision for devaluation	Book value
navigable hole anti-collision reinforcement project						
Video encryption and based on video ai abnormal event perception engineering	19,951,400.73		19,951,400.73	19,951,400.73		19,951,400.73
Guangzhou-Shantou Railway Crossing project	19,446,564.43		19,446,564.43	19,446,564.43		19,446,564.43
Jiangxi-Shenzhen high-speed railway cross-section expansion project	15,664,172.98		15,664,172.98	15,664,172.98		15,664,172.98
Boluo Central Station office and living facilities renovation and expansion project	15,054,485.37		15,054,485.37	13,281,042.37		13,281,042.37
Other	7,582,255.00		7,582,255.00	7,562,460.00		7,562,460.00
Total	2,511,732,378.97		2,511,732,378.97	1,960,092,562.22		1,960,092,562.22

(2) Changes of significant construction in progress

In RMB

Name of project	Budget	Opening balance	Increase	Transferred to fixed assets	Other decrease	End balance	Proportion %	Project process	Capitalization of interest	Including: capitalization of interest this period	Capitalization of interest rate (%)	Source of funding
Reconstruction and Expansion of Nansha-Zhuhai section of Guangzhou-Macao Expressway	13,735,989,200.00	1,648,394,518.48	476,407,516.16			2,124,802,034.64	15.47%	15.47%	82,909,171.55	28,396,161.60	2.86%	Other
Reconstruction and Expansion of Fokai Expressway Sanbao to Shuikou	3,426,210,000.00	197,907,850.29	65,767,245.70			263,059,185.24	84.14%	84.14%	79,983,855.13	2,185,377.26	3.13%	Other
Jiangxi-Shenzhen high-speed railway cross-section expansion project	36,419,600.00	16,070,965.65	6,145,811.00			22,216,776.65	61.00%	61.00%				Other
Video encryption and based on video ai abnormal event perception engineering	33,963,500.00	19,951,400.73				19,951,400.73	58.74%	58.74%				Other
Jiangxi-Shenzhen high-speed railway cross-section expansion project	16,966,900.00	15,664,172.98				15,664,172.98	92.32%	92.32%				Other
Guangzhou-Shantou Railway	21,460,000.00	19,446,564.43				19,446,564.43	90.62%	90.62%				Other

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Crossing project												
Boluo Central Station office and living facilities renovation and expansion project	17,000,000.00	13,281,042.37	1,773,443.00			15,054,485.37	88.56%	88.56%				Other
Preliminary work of the renovation and expansion project from Luogang to Lingkeng section	321,541,000.00	21,813,587.29	2,141,916.64			23,955,503.93	7.45%	7.45%				Other
Total	17,609,550,200.00	1,952,530,102.22	552,235,932.50	0.00	0.00	2,504,150,123.97			162,893,026.68	30,581,538.86		

Note: The budget for the reconstruction and expansion of the Nansha-Zhuhai section of the Guangzhou-Macao Expressway includes the construction cost of some projects borne by the government.

(3) Provision for impairment of construction projects in the current period

None

(4) Information of impairment test of construction in progressApplicable Not applicable**(5) Engineering Materials**

None

12. Use right assets**(1) Right-of-use assets**

In RMB

Items	House and buildings	Machinery equipment	Transportation equipment	Other	Total
I. Original price					
1. Opening balance	30,634,734.72	357,112.19	673,169.06	1,007,747.00	32,672,762.97
2. Increased amount of the period					
3. Decreased amount of the period					
4. Closing balance	30,634,734.72	357,112.19	673,169.06	1,007,747.00	32,672,762.97
II. Accumulated depreciation					
1. Opening balance	6,833,349.00	214,267.32	336,584.52	321,052.32	7,705,253.16
2. Increased amount of the period	5,117,483.70	35,711.22	168,292.26	53,508.72	5,374,995.90
(1) Withdrawal	5,117,483.70	35,711.22	168,292.26	53,508.72	5,374,995.90
3. Decreased amount of the period					
(1) Disposition					
4. Closing balance	11,950,832.70	249,978.54	504,876.78	374,561.04	13,080,249.06
III. Impairment provision					
1. Opening balance					
2. Increased amount of the period					
(1) Withdrawal					
3. Decreased amount of					

Items	House and buildings	Machinery equipment	Transportation equipment	Other	Total
the period					
(1) Disposition					
4.Closing balance					
IV. Book value					
1.Closing book value	18,683,902.02	107,133.65	168,292.28	633,185.96	19,592,513.91
2.Opening book value	23,801,385.72	142,844.87	336,584.54	686,694.68	24,967,509.81

13. Intangible assets

(1) List of intangible assets

In RMB

Items	Land use right	Patent right	Non-patented technology	Software	The Turnpike franchise	Total
I. Original price						
1.Opening balance	2,701,738.76			27,465,438.28	318,348,741.86	348,515,918.90
2.Increased amount of the period						
(1) Purchase						
(2)Internal Development						
(3)Increased of Enterprise Combination						
3.Deceased amount of the period						
(1) Disposal						
4.Closing balance	2,701,738.76			27,465,438.28	318,348,741.86	348,515,918.90
II.Accumulated amortization						
1.Opening balance	2,381,954.98			22,431,882.87	102,373,328.05	127,187,165.90
2.Increased amount of the period	7,705.62			965,784.98	11,182,333.59	12,155,824.19
(1) Withdrawal	7,705.62			965,784.98	11,182,333.59	12,155,824.19
3.Deceased amount of the						

Items	Land use right	Patent right	Non-patented technology	Software	The Turnpike franchise	Total
period						
(1) Disposal						
4.Closing balance	2,389,660.60			23,397,667.85	113,555,661.64	139,342,990.09
III. Impairment provision						
1.Opening balance						
2.Increased amount of the period						
(1) Withdrawal						
3.Decreased amount of the period						
(1) Disposal						
4.Closing balance						
IV. Book value						
1.Closing book value	312,078.16			4,067,770.43	204,793,080.22	209,172,928.81
2.Opening book value	319,783.78			5,033,555.41	215,975,413.81	221,328,753.00

At the end of this period, there is no intangible assets formed through the company's internal research and At the end of this period, the intangible assets formed through the company's internal research and development accounted for 0.00% of the balance of intangible assets

(2) Details of Land use right failed to accomplish certification of property

In RMB

Items	Book value	Reason for not obtaining the title certificate
Gonghe Town Land	312,078.16	Reasons left over from history

14. Deferred income tax assets/deferred income tax liabilities**(1) Deferred income tax assets had not been off-set**

In RMB

Items	Balance in year-end		Balance Year-beginning	
	Deductible temporary difference	Deferred income tax assets	Deductible temporary difference	Deferred income tax assets
Assets impairment provisions	13,332,410.12	3,333,102.53	13,332,410.12	3,333,102.53
Credit impairment provision	5,021,164.00	1,255,291.00	3,599,497.33	899,874.33
Asset appraisal, appreciation, depreciation and amortization	94,722,048.48	23,680,512.12	106,786,384.50	26,696,596.13
Deferred income	5,945,172.14	1,486,292.96	10,976,324.09	2,744,080.99
Lease liabilities	21,516,858.56	5,379,214.61	23,963,150.05	5,990,787.46
Advance lease	633,185.96	158,296.49	686,694.68	171,673.67
Total	141,170,839.26	35,292,709.71	159,344,460.77	39,836,115.11

(2) Deferred income tax liabilities had not been off-set

In RMB

Items	Balance in year-end		Balance Year-beginning	
	Deductible temporary difference	Deferred income tax liabilities	Deductible temporary difference	Deferred income tax liabilities
Changes in the fair value of other equity instruments	304,873,933.81	76,218,483.45	218,487,709.10	54,621,927.27
Deductible temporary differences in the formation of asset impairment	814,752,739.12	203,688,184.77	843,459,192.41	210,864,798.09
Difference of amortization method of franchise of toll road	13,071,447.69	3,267,861.92	11,266,760.17	2,816,690.05
Changes in the fair value of trading financial assets	12,856,768.00	3,214,192.00	12,856,768.00	3,214,192.00
Tax accounting difference of use right asset	19,592,513.91	4,898,128.44	24,967,509.81	6,241,877.43
Tax accounting differences of projects under construction	36,833,704.45	9,208,426.11	26,766,856.80	6,691,714.20
Total	1,201,981,106.98	300,495,276.69	1,137,804,796.29	284,451,199.04

(3) Deferred income tax assets or liabilities listed by net amount after off-set

None

(4)Details of income tax assets not recognized

In RMB

Items	Balance in year-end	Balance in year-begin
Deductible temporary difference	271,581,056.92	228,127,620.02
Total	271,581,056.92	228,127,620.02

15 .Other non-current assets

In RMB

Items	Balance in year-end			Balance Year-beginning		
	Book balance	Provision for devaluation	Book value	Book balance	Provision for devaluation	Book value
Prepaid engineering fees	751,711,473.46		751,711,473.46	337,943,920.69		337,943,920.69
Prepaid business tax	1,513,106.64		1,513,106.64	1,714,291.80		1,714,291.80
Total	753,224,580.10		753,224,580.10	339,658,212.49		339,658,212.49

16.Assets with restricted right of ownership

In RMB

Items	Balance in year-end				Balance in year-begin			
	Book balance	Book value	Restriction type	Restriction information	Book balance	Book value	Restriction type	Restriction information
Monetary fund	1,221,200.00	1,221,200.00	Special funds	Special funds for land reclamation	1,221,200.00	1,221,200.00	Special funds	Special funds for land reclamation
Total	1,221,200.00	1,221,200.00			1,221,200.00	1,221,200.00		

17. Short-term Borrowing**(1) Short-term Borrowing**

In RMB

Total	Balance in year-end	Balance Year-beginning
Credit Borrowing	290,000,000.00	110,000,000.00
Interest payable not due	205,416.67	85,708.33
Total	290,205,416.67	110,085,708.33

(2) Overdue short-term borrowings

None

18.Account payable**(1) List of account payable**

In RMB

Items	Balance in year-end	Balance Year-beginning
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Within 1 year (Including 1 year)	46,763,528.98	114,450,217.03
1-2 years (including 2 years)	18,879,612.52	36,069,234.79
2-3 years (including 3 years)	34,165,996.99	7,388,237.28
Over 3 years	63,462,992.98	56,542,901.70
Total	163,272,131.47	214,450,590.80

(2) Significant payable aging more than 1 year

In RMB

Items	Balance in year-end	Reason
Foshan Land and resources Bureau.	30,507,598.21	Unsettled
Tentatively estimated project cost of Huizhou North Interchange Project	19,962,248.04	Unsettled
Tentatively estimated project cost of Gualuhu Interchange Project	13,076,473.71	Unsettled
Heshan Land and resources Bureau	9,186,893.60	Unsettled
Poly Changda Engineering Co., Ltd.	4,918,897.30	Unsettled
Foshan Chancheng District, Zhang Cha Sub-district Office	4,626,817.32	Unsettled
Guangdong Xinyue Traffic Investment Co., Ltd.	3,814,640.02	Unsettled
Guangdong Guanyue Road & Bridge Co., Ltd.	3,376,332.00	Unsettled
Total	89,469,900.20	

19. Prepayment received**(1) List of Prepayment received**

In RMB

Items	Balance in year-end	Balance Year-beginning
Within 1 year (Including 1 year)	1,190,550.33	1,564,332.74
1-2 years (Including 2 years)		331,925.18
2-3 years (Including 3 years)		750,973.00
Total	1,190,550.33	2,647,230.92

(2) Significant payable aging more than 1 year

None

20. Payable Employee wage**(1) Payable Employee wage**

In RMB

Items	Year-beginning balance	Increase in the current period	Decrease in the current period	Year-end balance
I. Short-term compensation	20,622,986.18	193,269,416.57	193,370,463.47	20,521,939.28
II. Post-employment benefits - defined contribution plans		33,205,311.35	28,953,716.97	4,251,594.38

Total	20,622,986.18	226,474,727.92	222,324,180.44	24,773,533.66
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(2) Short-term Remuneration

In RMB

Items	Year-beginning balance	Increase in the current period	Decrease in the current period	Year-end balance
1.Wages, bonuses, allowances and subsidies	465,063.49	141,793,106.55	141,677,892.77	580,277.27
2.Employee welfare		10,159,179.57	10,159,179.57	
3. Social insurance premiums		9,714,324.70	9,704,824.12	9,500.58
Including : Medical insurance		8,519,965.27	8,511,661.48	8,303.79
Work injury insurance		1,194,359.43	1,193,162.64	1,196.79
4.Public reserves for housing		19,743,589.00	19,724,245.00	19,344.00
5.Union funds and staff education fee	17,837,887.34	4,631,994.44	4,877,099.70	17,592,782.08
8.Other	2,320,035.35	7,227,222.31	7,227,222.31	2,320,035.35
Total	20,622,986.18	193,269,416.57	193,370,463.47	20,521,939.28

(3) Defined contribution plans listed

In RMB

Items	Balance Year-beginning	Increase in this period	Payable in this period	Balance in year-end
1. Basic old-age insurance premiums		21,063,708.43	21,042,027.88	21,680.55
2.Unemployment insurance		2,034,233.81	2,034,233.81	
3.Enterprise annuity payment		10,107,369.11	5,877,455.28	4,229,913.83
Total		33,205,311.35	28,953,716.97	4,251,594.38

21. Tax Payable

In RMB

Items	Balance in year-end	Balance Year-beginning
VAT	12,150,830.52	13,544,679.07
Enterprise Income tax	170,704,821.88	136,932,738.04
Individual Income tax	390,223.54	2,928,147.86
City Construction tax	759,161.51	863,204.59
Education subjoin	368,939.27	417,048.11
Locality Education subjoin	227,516.65	259,424.11
Property tax	872,389.63	14,778.41
Stamp tax	5,618.07	163,570.46
Land use tax	630,052.55	
Total	186,109,553.62	155,123,590.65

22. Other accounts payable

In RMB

Items	Balance in year-end	Balance Year-beginning
Dividend payable	1,213,945,107.40	27,809,510.32
Other account payable	134,990,794.27	122,484,006.11
Total	1,348,935,901.67	150,293,516.43

(1) Interest payable

None

(2) Dividends payable

In RMB

Items	Balance in year-end	Balance Year-beginning
Common stock dividends	1,213,945,107.40	27,809,510.32
Total	1,213,945,107.40	27,809,510.32

(3) Other accounts payable**(1) Other accounts payable listed by nature of the account**

In RMB

Items	Year-end balance	Year-Beginning balance
Estimated project cost	38,379,522.86	35,695,527.11
Deposit, warranty and security deposit	67,849,200.35	62,110,555.42
Other	28,762,071.06	24,677,923.58
Total	134,990,794.27	122,484,006.11

(2) Other significant accounts payable with aging over one year

In RMB

Items	Closing balance	Unpaid/un-carry over reason
Poly Changda Highway Engineering Co., Ltd.	14,887,239.99	The settlement conditions are not met
Yayao to Xiebian extension	12,196,943.29	The settlement conditions are not met
Guangdong Guanyue Road & Bridge Co., Ltd.	6,434,227.91	The settlement conditions are not met
Jiangmen Xinhui People's Government	3,909,400.00	The settlement conditions are not met
China Railway 18th Bureau Group Co., Ltd	3,735,837.56	The settlement conditions are not met
Guangdong Hualu Traffic Technology Co., Ltd.	3,224,428.06	The settlement conditions are not met
Guangdong Nengda Highway Maintenance Co.,Ltd.	3,026,380.10	The settlement conditions are not met
CCCC First Navigation Engineering Bureau Co., Ltd.	2,845,541.18	The settlement conditions are not met
CCCC Road & Bridge Construction Co., Ltd.	2,500,000.00	The settlement conditions are not met
Guangdong Zhubo Road & Bridge Engineering Co., Ltd.	2,240,202.12	The settlement conditions are not met
Guangdong Highway Construction Co., Ltd.	2,000,000.00	The settlement conditions are not met
Heshan Land & Resources Bureau	2,000,000.00	The settlement conditions are not met

Items	Closing balance	Unpaid/un-carry over reason
Total	59,000,200.21	

23. Non-current liabilities due within 1 year

In RMB

Items	Balance year-end	Year-beginning balance
Long-term loans due within 1 year	188,020,395.37	151,828,779.87
Payable Bonds due within 1 year	756,181,843.56	720,607,149.69
Long-term payable due within 1 year		495,283.01
Lease liabilities due within 1 year	13,298,853.19	10,480,947.08
Total	957,501,092.12	883,412,159.65

24. Other current liabilities

In RMB

Items	Balance year-end	Year-beginning balance
Tax to be rewritten	160,930.05	368,676.26
Total	160,930.05	368,676.26

25. Long-term loan

(1) Category of long-term loan

In RMB

Items	Balance year-end	Year-beginning balance
Credit loan	6,618,719,950.00	6,090,651,225.00
Interest payable when not due	5,271,595.37	5,893,604.87
Less: Long-term loans due within one year	188,020,395.37	151,828,779.87
Total	6,435,971,150.00	5,944,716,050.00

Other explanations, including interest rate range: on June 30, 2024, the annual interest rate range of credit loans was 2.60%-3.40%.

26. Bond payable

(1) Bond payable

In RMB

Items	Balance year-end	Year-beginning balance
Medium-term note	749,647,596.99	1,429,328,483.63
Interest payable when not due	6,534,246.57	40,680,000.01
Less: Long-term loans due within one year	756,181,843.56	720,607,149.69
Total		749,401,333.95

(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

Name of the bond	Book value	Interest rate	Issue date	Period	Issue amount	Opening balance	The current issue	Withdraw interest at par	Overflow discount amount	Pay in current period	Closing balance	Whether default
19 Guangdong Expressway MTN001	680,000,000.00	4.00%	February 27,2019	2019.3.1-2024.3.1	680,000,000.00	702,730,437.38		4,396,712.30	-72,850.32	707,200,000.00		No
20 Guangdong Expressway MTN001	750,000,000.00	3.00%	March 13,2020	2020.3.17-2025.3.17	750,000,000.00	767,278,046.26		11,157,534.26	-246,263.04	22,500,000.00	756,181,843.56	No
Less: Bonds payable and due within 1 year						720,607,149.69					756,181,843.56	
Total					1,430,000,000.00	749,401,333.95		15,554,246.56	-319,113.36	729,700,000.00		

(3) Note to conditions and time of share transfer of convertible bonds

None

(4) Other financial instruments that are classified as financial liabilities

None

27. Lease liabilities

In RMB

Items	Balance year-end	Year-beginning balance
Long-term lease liabilities	22,143,050.96	24,964,446.02
Less: Financing costs are not recognized	626,192.40	1,001,295.97
Less: Long-term loans due within one year	13,298,853.19	10,480,947.08
Total	8,218,005.37	13,482,202.97

28. Long-term payable

In RMB

Items	Balance year-end	Year-beginning balance
Long-term payable	2,022,210.11	2,022,210.11
Total	2,022,210.11	2,022,210.11

(1) Long-term payable listed by nature of the account

In RMB

Items	Balance year-end	Year-beginning balance
Non-operating asset payable	2,022,210.11	2,022,210.11
Medium term bill underwriting fee		495,283.01
Less: Long-term loans due within one year		495,283.01
Total	2,022,210.11	2,022,210.11

29. Deferred income

In RMB

Items	Opening balance	Increase	Decrease	Closing balance	Cause
Government subsidy	395,976,324.09		5,031,151.95	390,945,172.14	
Lease income	33,103,584.45		3,884,608.74	29,218,975.71	
Total	429,079,908.54		8,915,760.69	420,164,147.85	

30. Stock capital

In RMB

	Balance Year-beginning	Changed (+, -)					Balance in year-end
		Issuance of new share	Bonus shares	Capitalization of public reserve	Other	Subtotal	
Total of capital shares	2,090,806,126.00						2,090,806,126.00

31. Capital reserves

In RMB

Items	Year- beginning balance	Increase in the current period	Decrease in the current period	Year-end balance
Share premium	548,804,033.11			548,804,033.11
(1) Capital invested by investors	2,508,408,342.99			2,508,408,342.99
(2) the impact of a business combination under the common control	-1,959,604,309.88			-1,959,604,309.88
Other capital reserves	234,321,460.59		297,509.58	234,023,951.01
(1) Changes in other equity of the invested under the equity method accounting (Note1, Note 2 and Note 3)	-3,134,180.11		297,509.58	-3,431,689.69
(2) Other	237,455,640.70			237,455,640.70
Total	783,125,493.70		297,509.58	782,827,984.12

- The situation of change in the current capital reserve is as follows:

Note 1.Hunan Lianzhi Technology Co., Ltd, an associate of Yuegao Capital (Holdings) Guangzhou Co., Ltd-a subsidiary to the Company, repurchased the equity of other shareholders, resulting in a change in the long-term equity investment of the subsidiary accounted for by the equity method, with a decrease in the capital reserve of 287,400.02 yuan.

Note 2.Hunan Lianzhi Technology Co., Ltd., an associate of Yuegao Capital (Holdings) Guangzhou Co., Ltd. -a subsidiary of the Company, changed its capital reserve for the current period, and the Company adjusted the book value of its long-term equity investment according to its shareholding ratio, resulting in a decrease in capital reserve of RMB 13,111.96.

Note 3.The capital reserve of Yuetong Qiyuan Core Power Technology Co., Ltd., an associate of the subsidiary Yuegao Capital (Holdings) Guangzhou Co., Ltd. -a subsidiary of the Company, was changed during the period, and the Company adjusted the book value of the long-term equity investment according to the proportion of its shareholding, resulting in an increase in capital reserve of RMB 3,002.40.

32. Other comprehensive income

In RMB

Items	Year-beginning balance	Amount of current period						Year-end balance
		Amount incurred before income tax	Less: Amount transferred into profit and loss in the current period that recognized into other comprehensive income in prior period	Less: Prior period included in other composite income transfer to retained income in the current period	Less: Income tax expenses	After-tax attribute to the parent company	After-tax attribute to minority shareholder	
1.Other comprehensive income will be reclassified into income or loss in the future	163,865,781.83	91,140,960.54			21,596,556.18	69,544,404.36		233,410,186.19
Other comprehensive income that cannot be converted to profit and loss under the equity method		4,754,735.83				4,754,735.83		4,754,735.83
Changes in fair value of investments in other equity instruments	163,865,781.83	86,386,224.71			21,596,556.18	64,789,668.53		228,655,450.36
2.Other comprehensive income reclassifiable to profit or loss in subsequent periods	-297,380.50	12,368,583.96				12,368,583.96		12,071,203.46
Including: Share of other comprehensive income of the investee that cannot be transferred to profit or loss accounted for using	-297,380.50	12,368,583.96				12,368,583.96		12,071,203.46

the equity method								
Total of other comprehensive income	163,568,401.33	103,509,544.50			21,596,556.18	81,912,988.32		245,481,389.65

Other explanations, including the adjustment of the effective part of cash flow hedging profit and loss to the initial recognition amount of the hedged item:

33. Surplus reserve

In RMB

Items	Year-beginning balance	Increase in the current period	Decrease in the current period	Year-end balance
Statutory surplus reserve	1,520,627,456.34			1,520,627,456.34
Total	1,520,627,456.34			1,520,627,456.34

34. Retained profits

In RMB

Items	Amount of this period	Amount of last period
Before adjustments: Retained profits in last period end	5,289,404,378.52	4,698,029,354.09
Adjust the total undistributed profits at the beginning of the period	5,289,404,378.52	4,698,029,354.09
Add: Net profit belonging to the owner of the parent company	855,465,441.00	1,633,811,033.68
Less: Statutory surplus reserve		147,570,987.32
Common stock dividend payable	1,143,670,950.92	894,865,021.93
Retained profit at the end of this term	5,001,198,868.60	5,289,404,378.52

35. Operation income and operation cost**(1) Detail**

In RMB

Items	Amount of this period		Amount of last period	
	Income	Cost	Income	Cost
Main operation	2,204,260,409.98	699,856,213.37	2,310,707,369.57	726,266,759.50
Other operation	26,605,252.22	13,152,796.05	29,729,405.51	14,403,550.99
Total	2,230,865,662.20	713,009,009.42	2,340,436,775.08	740,670,310.49

(2) Breakdown information of operating income and operating cost:

In RMB

Contract classification	Amount of this period		Amount of last period	
	Income	Cost	Income	Cost
Business				
Including: Toll income	2,204,260,409.98	699,856,213.37	2,310,707,369.57	726,266,759.50
Advertising and other revenue	15,478,999.23	11,038,252.86	16,696,279.15	12,432,246.43
Lease income	11,126,252.99	2,114,543.19	13,033,126.36	1,971,304.56
Total	2,230,865,662.20	713,009,009.42	2,340,436,775.08	740,670,310.49
Area				

Including: Guangdong	2,230,865,662.20	713,009,009.42	2,340,436,775.08	740,670,310.49
Total	2,230,865,662.20	713,009,009.42	2,340,436,775.08	740,670,310.49

36. Business tax and subjoin

In RMB

Items	Amount of this period	Amount of last period
Urban construction tax	4,227,749.67	4,414,027.47
Education surcharge	2,034,042.57	2,126,579.28
Property tax	878,639.76	579,768.50
Land use tax	631,353.05	523,762.40
Vehicle use tax	37,925.80	42,143.75
Stamp tax	21,502.93	136,313.89
Business tax	185,247.66	185,247.66
Locality Education surcharge	1,352,839.87	1,414,531.04
Total	9,369,301.31	9,422,373.99

37. Administrative expenses

In RMB

Items	Amount of current period	Amount of previous period
Wage	58,569,461.03	55,924,172.80
Depreciation of fixed assets	4,552,422.70	4,754,414.20
Intangible assets amortization	674,206.77	754,955.47
Low consumables amortization	265,968.99	305,671.18
Rental fee and Management fee	6,693,110.28	5,680,829.07
Business fee	367,086.05	276,707.37
Office expenses	3,258,077.16	3,253,204.38
Travel expenses	296,247.06	299,557.29
Consultation expenses	285,100.00	
The fee for hiring agency	2,947,699.99	2,756,001.59
Repairs cost	143,741.27	152,240.53
Vehicle fee	1,116,937.56	1,353,271.68
Listing fee	143,396.22	143,396.22
Information cost and maintenance fee	527,208.63	559,255.14
Other	3,107,026.97	3,810,168.79
Total	82,947,690.68	80,023,845.71

38.R&D expenses

In RMB

Items	Amount of this period	Amount of last period
Wage		81,651.82
Total		81,651.82

39. Financial expenses

In RMB

Items	Amount of this period	Amount of last period
Interest expenses	86,505,113.33	109,161,060.69
Interest income	-32,771,177.29	-18,067,700.31
Exchange Income and loss (Gain-)		
Bank commission charge	75,260.20	56,504.09
Other	2,185.00	3,226.00
Total	53,811,381.24	91,153,090.47

40. Other gains

In RMB

Items	Amount of this period	Amount of last period
Government Subsidy-Cancel the Special Subsidy for Provincial Toll Station Project of Expressway	5,023,474.53	5,023,474.62
Government Subsidy- Charging infrastructure incentive funds	7,677.42	5,576.34
Government subsidy-- Jiujiang Bridge structure health monitoring system optimization and upgrade of vehicle purchase tax subsidy funds		600,000.00
Government subsidy- Expansion subsidy		25,500.00
Government subsidy- Maternity allowance	388,641.65	577,849.71
Veterans' VAT reduction and exemption	29,250.00	39,147.73
Withholding and remitting enterprise prepaid income tax fees	166,639.84	164,638.95
VAT additional deduction	1,845.02	13,786.43
Total	5,617,528.46	6,449,973.78

41. Investment income

In RMB

Items	Amount of this period	Amount of last period
Long-term equity investment income by equity method	112,802,071.88	109,631,134.53
Investment income of trading financial assets during the holding period		601,253.78
Dividends earned during the holding period on investments in other equity instrument	40,699,105.31	71,249,739.36
Other		-80,000.00
Total	153,501,177.19	181,402,127.67

42. Credit impairment losses

In RMB

Items	Amount of this period	Amount of last period
Impairment losses on account receivable	-1,421,666.67	-1,945,429.56
Impairment losses on other receivable	-43,453,436.90	-43,681,523.62
Total	-44,875,103.57	-45,626,953.18

43. Non-Operation income

In RMB

Items	Amount of current period	Amount of previous period	The amount of non-operating gains & losses
Non-current assets are	11,338.66		11,338.66

damaged and scrapped for profit			
Insurance claim income	1,753,159.58	967,952.70	1,753,159.58
Road property claim income	1,178,677.32	1,126,095.64	1,178,677.32
Other	27,682.96	54,244.51	27,682.96
Total	2,970,858.52	2,148,292.85	2,970,858.52

44. Non-Operation expenses

In RMB

Items	Amount of current period	Amount of previous period	Recorded in the amount of the non-recurring gains and losses
Non-current assets are damaged and scrapped for profit	-20,648.15	15,753.62	-20,648.15
Including: Fixed assets	-20,648.15	15,753.62	-20,648.15
Road rehabilitation expenditure	1,751,559.00	176,042.00	1,751,559.00
Fine		570.97	
Other	44,258.11	47,856.00	44,258.11
Total	1,775,168.96	240,222.59	1,775,168.96

45. Income tax expense

(1) Lists of income tax expense

In RMB

Items	Amount of current period	Amount of previous period
Current income tax expense	350,892,709.36	287,619,631.20
Deferred income tax expense	-1,009,073.13	81,420,752.61
Total	349,883,636.23	369,040,383.81

(2) Adjustment process of accounting profit and income tax expense

In RMB

Items	Amount of current period
Total of profit	1,487,167,571.19
Current income tax expense accounted by tax and relevant regulations	371,791,892.80
Influence of income tax before adjustment	-173,240.93
Influence of non taxable income	-39,944,680.03
Impact of non-deductible costs, expenses and losses	8,540,466.59
Effect of deductible losses from using previously unrecognized deferred income tax assets	9,669,197.80
Income tax expense	349,883,636.23

46. Items of cash flow statement

(1) Cash related to business activities

Cash received from other activities relating to operation

In RMB

Items	Amount of current period	Amount of previous period
Interest income	25,962,851.96	14,000,060.50
Unit current account	29,712,714.85	40,874,222.93
Qijiang new city south interchange construction subsidy funds		185,000,000.00
Total	55,675,566.81	239,874,283.43

Other cash paid in relation to operation activities

In RMB

Items	Amount of current period	Amount of previous period
Management expense	11,488,664.49	10,883,695.76
Unit current account	25,555,665.99	27,999,921.65
Total	37,044,330.48	38,883,617.41

(2) Cash related to Investment activities

Cash receivable related to other Investment activities

In RMB

Items	Amount of current period	Amount of previous period
Bid security related to long-term assets, etc	3,692,567.08	
Total	3,692,567.08	

Cash paid related to other investment activities

In RMB

Items	Amount of current period	Amount of previous period
Bid security related to long-term assets, etc	1,700,000.00	
Other	1,600.00	
Total	1,701,600.00	

Important cash received in relation to the investment activities

In RMB

Items	Amount of current period	Amount of previous period
Cash received from dividends and dividends of other equity investments		26,551,300.00
Cash received from dividends of associated	19,579,614.82	20,150,000.47
Total	19,579,614.82	46,701,300.47

Cash Payable related to other Investment activities

In RMB

Items	Amount of current period	Amount of previous period
Cash paid for other equity investments		56,080,000.00
Cash paid for by investing in associates	89,312,000.00	45,000,000.00
Cash paid for the reconstruction and expansion of the Nansha-Zhuhai section of the Guangzhou-Macao Expressway	665,071,908.34	492,110,381.74
Cash paid for the reconstruction and expansion of the Luogang-Lingkeng section of the Guanghui	192,355,097.00	

Expressway		
Total	946,739,005.34	593,190,381.74

(3) Cash related to Financing activities

Other cash received in relation to financing activities

In RMB

Items	Amount of current period	Amount of previous period
Interest income from special borrowing		1,460,847.67
Total		1,460,847.67

Other cash paid related with financing activities

In RMB

Items	Amount of current period	Amount of previous period
Issuance fee of medium-term notes	537,769.75	1,001,869.75
Cash paid for the lease liabilities	2,951,128.41	7,325,653.27
Total	3,488,898.16	8,327,523.02

Changes in various liabilities arising from financing activities

Applicable Not applicable

In RMB

Items	Year-beginning balance	Increase in the current period		Decrease in the current period		Year-end balance
		Cash changes	Non-cash changes	Cash changes	Non-cash changes	
Other payable- Dividend payable	27,809,510.32		1,476,537,004.13	290,401,407.05		1,213,945,107.40
Short-loans	110,085,708.33	180,000,000.00	2,862,020.84	2,742,312.50		290,205,416.67
Long-term loans (Including part due within one year)	6,096,544,829.87	600,000,000.00	98,272,932.68	170,826,217.18		6,623,991,545.37
Bond payable (Including part due within one year)	1,470,008,483.64		15,873,359.92	729,700,000.00		756,181,843.56
Long-term payable (Including part due within one year)	2,517,493.12			495,283.01		2,022,210.11
Lease liabilities (Including part due within one year)	23,963,150.05		375,103.57	2,821,395.06		21,516,858.56
Total	7,730,929,175.33	780,000,000.00	1,593,920,421.14	1,196,986,614.80		8,907,862,981.67

47. Supplement Information for cash flow statement**(1) Supplement Information for cash flow statement**

In RMB

Supplement Information	Amount of current period	Amount of previous period
I. Adjusting net profit to cash flow from operating activities		
Net profit	1,137,283,934.96	1,194,178,337.32
Add: Credit loss preparation	44,875,103.57	45,626,953.18
Impairment loss provision of assets		
Depreciation of fixed assets, oil and gas assets and consumable biological assets	512,541,181.48	542,423,799.22
Depreciation of Use right assets	5,374,995.90	5,042,953.50
Amortization of intangible assets	12,101,858.87	12,833,960.75
Amortization of Long-term deferred expenses		
Loss on disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term deferred assets		
Fixed assets scrap loss	-31,986.81	15,753.62
Loss on fair value changes		
Financial cost	85,814,169.34	109,276,885.58
Loss on investment	-153,501,177.19	-181,402,127.67
Decrease of deferred income tax assets	4,543,405.40	82,208,258.88
Increased of deferred income tax liabilities	-5,552,478.53	-787,506.27
Decrease of inventories		
Decrease of operating receivables	-44,835,241.50	-82,590,730.82
Increased of operating Payable	4,642,244.19	287,090,654.41
Other		
Net cash flows arising from operating activities	1,603,256,009.68	2,013,917,191.70
II. Significant investment and financing activities that without cash flows:		
Conversion of debt into capital		
Convertible corporate bonds maturing within one year		
Financing of fixed assets leased		
3. Movement of cash and cash equivalents:		
Ending balance of cash	4,955,371,380.26	5,274,773,267.75
Less: Beginning balance of cash equivalents	4,701,657,434.00	4,284,688,231.33
Add: End balance of cash equivalents		
Less: Beginning balance of cash equivalents		
Net increase of cash and cash equivalent	253,713,946.26	990,085,036.42

(2) Composition of cash and cash equivalents

In RMB

Items	Balance in year-end	Balance in year-Beginning
-------	---------------------	---------------------------

Cash	4,955,371,380.26	4,701,657,434.00
Of which: Cash in stock	28,703.17	35,130.15
Bank savings could be used at any time	4,954,828,976.28	4,701,108,299.37
Other monetary capital could be used at any time	513,700.81	514,004.48
Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the period end	4,955,371,380.26	4,701,657,434.00

(3) Monetary funds that are not cash and cash equivalents

In RMB

Items	Current amount	Previous amount	Reasons other than cash and cash equivalents
Land reclamation funds	1,221,200.00	1,221,200.00	Land reclamation funds in fund custody account
Unexpired accrued interest	21,604,195.03	15,753,098.20	Not actually received
Total	22,825,395.03	16,974,298.20	

48. Lease

(1) The Company as lessee

Applicable Not applicable

Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities

Applicable Not applicable

Short-term lease or lease cost of low-value assets with simplified treatment

Applicable Not applicable

Involving after-sale leaseback transactions

Applicable Not applicable

Items	Current amount
Interest expense of lease liabilities	375,103.57
Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	
Short-term lease or lease cost of low-value assets with simplified treatment	131,314.30
Income from subletting right-to-use assets	
Total cash outflow related to leasing	3,089,008.41

(2) The Company as lessor

Operating lease as lessor

Applicable Not applicable

In RMB

Items	Lease income	In which: income related to variable lease payment not included in lease receipts
Operating lease income	11,126,252.99	
Total	11,126,252.99	

Financial lease as lessor

Applicable Not applicable

Undiscounted lease receipts for each of the next five years

Applicable Not applicable

VIII. Equity in other entities

1. Equity in subsidiary

(1) The structure of the enterprise group

In RMB 10,000

Name of Subsidiary	Registered capital	Main Places of Operation	Registration Place	Nature of Business	Shareholding Ratio (%)		Obtaining Method
					direct	indirect	
Guangfo Expressway Co., Ltd.	20,000.00	Guangzhou	Guangzhou	Expressway Management	75.00%		Under the same control business combination
Guanghui Expressway Co., Ltd.	235,167.80	Guangzhou	Guangzhou	Expressway Management	51.00%		Under the same control business combination
Jingzhu Expressway Guangzhou Section Co.,Ltd.	285,570.00	Zhongshan	Guangzhou	Expressway Management	75.00%		Under the same control business combination
Yuegao Capital Investment(Guangzhou)Co., Ltd.	37,550.00	Guangzhou	Guangzhou	Investment management	100.00%		Establishment

Notes: holding proportion in subsidiary different from voting proportion: None

Basis of holding half or less voting rights but still been controlled investee and holding more than half of the voting rights not been controlled investee: None

Significant structure entities and controlling basis in the scope of combination: None

Basis of determine whether the Company is the agent or the principal: None

(2) Important Non-wholly-owned Subsidiary

In RMB

Name of Subsidiary	Shareholding Ratio of Minority Shareholders (%)	Profit or Loss Owned by the Minority Shareholders in the Current Period	Dividends Distributed to the Minority Shareholders in the Current Period	Equity Balance of the Minority Shareholders in the End of the Period
Guangfo Expressway Co., Ltd.	25.00%	-10,530,011.61		23,808,694.21
Guangdong Guanghui Expressway Co., Ltd.	49.00%	219,266,641.83	202,463,907.05	2,072,993,626.63
Jingzhu Expressway Guangzhou Section Co.,Ltd.	25.00%	73,081,863.74	129,110,889.29	502,652,824.47

Holding proportion of minority shareholder in subsidiary different from voting proportion

None

(3) The main financial information of significant not wholly owned subsidiary

In RMB

Name	Year-end balance					
	Current assets	Non- current assets	Total assets	Current Liabilities	Non- current liabilities	Total liabilities
Guangfo Expressway Co., Ltd.	106,751,420.91	13,867,334.12	120,618,755.03	25,383,978.20		25,383,978.20
Guangdong Guanghui Expressway Co., Ltd.	2,042,882,660.13	2,481,558,162.07	4,524,440,822.20	172,744,863.19	121,096,721.00	293,841,584.19
Jingzhu Expressway Guangzhu Section Co.,Ltd.	502,199,188.53	4,274,218,539.53	4,776,417,728.06	1,211,768,625.88	1,554,037,804.31	2,765,806,430.19

(Continued)

Name	Year-beginning balance					
	Current assets	Non- current assets	Total assets	Current Liabilities	Non- current liabilities	Total liabilities
Guangfo Expressway Co., Ltd.	148,592,352.43	14,240,888.13	162,833,240.56	25,478,417.30		25,478,417.30
Guangdong Guanghui Expressway Co., Ltd.	2,039,529,187.55	2,500,576,138.59	4,540,105,326.14	211,040,982.63	132,756,400.96	343,797,383.59
Jingzhu Expressway Guangzhu Section Co.,Ltd.	388,634,507.85	3,710,550,073.86	4,099,184,581.71	1,229,752,786.81	986,454,394.82	2,216,207,181.63

In RMB

Name	Amount of current period				Amount of previous period			
	Business income	Net profit	Total Comprehensive income	Cash flows from operating activities	Business income	Net profit	Total Comprehensive income	Cash flows from operating activities
Guangfo Expressway Co., Ltd.	1,075,325.65	-42,120,046.43	-42,120,046.43	1,253,117.75	1,472,953.28	-40,639,507.32	-40,639,507.32	-2,029,459.25
Guangdong Guanghui Expressway Co., Ltd.	897,321,456.20	447,482,942.51	447,482,942.51	622,120,569.23	1,024,822,529.29	507,331,189.13	507,331,189.13	777,984,620.05
Jingzhu Expressway Guangzhu Section Co.,Ltd.	585,937,746.82	292,327,454.95	292,327,454.95	439,692,114.09	574,690,822.31	280,406,973.97	280,406,973.97	495,884,944.24

(4) Significant restrictions of using enterprise group assets and pay off enterprise group debt

None

(5) Provide financial support or other support for structure entities incorporate into the scope of consolidated financial statements

None

Other note

2. The transaction of the Company with its owner's equity share changed but still controlling the subsidiary**(1) Significant joint venture arrangement or associated enterprise**

None

(2) Affect of the transaction on the minority equity and owner's equity attributable to the parent company

None

3. Equity in joint venture arrangement or associated enterprise**(1) Significant joint venture arrangement or associated enterprise**

Name	Main operating place	Registration place	Business nature	Proportion		Accounting treatment of the investment of joint venture or associated enterprise
				Directly	Indirectly	
Zhaoqing Yuezhao Highway Co., Ltd.	Zhaoqing, Guangdong	Zhaoqing, Guangdong	Expressway Management	25.00%		Equity method
Shenzhen Huiyan Expressway Co., Ltd.	Shenzhen	Shenzhen	Expressway Management	33.33%		Equity method
Guangdong Jiangzhong Expressway Co., Ltd.	Zhongshan ,	Zhongshan ,	Expressway Management	15.00%		Equity method
Ganzhou kangda Expressway Co., Ltd.	Ganzhou	Ganzhou	Expressway Management	30.00%		Equity method
Ganzhou Gankang Expressway Co., Ltd.	Ganzhou	Ganzhou	Expressway Management	30.00%		Equity method
Guangdong Yuepu Science and Technology Microfinance Co., Ltd.	Guangzhou	Guangzhou	Hand all kinds of small loans	15.48%		Equity method
Guangyuan Securities Co., Ltd.	Hefei	Hefei	Security business	2.37%		Equity method
Hunan Lianzhi Technology Co., Ltd.	Changsha	Changsha	Research and experimental development		13.11%	Equity method
SPIC Yuetong Qiyuan Chip Power Technology Co., Ltd	Guangzhou	Guangzhou	New Energy service		7.14%	Equity method
Shenzhen Garage Electric Pile Technology Co., Ltd	Shenzhen	Shenzhen	Software and Information technology		17.40%	Equity method

Notes to holding proportion of joint venture or associated enterprise different from voting proportion:

None

Basis of holding less than 20% of the voting rights but has a significant impact or holding 20% or more voting rights but does not have a significant impact:

Guangdong Jiangzhong Expressway Co., Ltd., Guangyuan Securities Co., Ltd., Yuepu Small Refinancing Co., Ltd. and Hunan Lianzhi Technology Co., Ltd. SPIC Yuetong Qiyuan Chip Power Technology Co., Ltd. and Shenzhen Garage Electric Pile Technology

Co., Ltd. holds 20% of the voting rights, but has the power to participate in making decisions on their financial and operating decisions, and therefore deemed to be able to exert significant influence over the investee.

(2) Main financial information of significant joint venture

None

(3) Main financial information of significant associated enterprise

In RMB

	Year-end balance/ Amount of current period	Year-beginning balance/ Amount of previous period
	Guoyuan Securities Co., Ltd.	Guoyuan Securities Co., Ltd.
Current assets		
Non-current assets		
Total assets	149,899,188,846.34	133,200,177,000.85
Current liabilities		
Non-current Liabilities		
Total liabilities		
Minority Shareholders' Equity		
Shareholders' equity attributable to shareholders of the parent	35,646,559,004.05	34,578,952,207.02
Pro rata share of the net assets calculated	845,322,117.04	820,004,900.93
Adjustment items		
--Goodwill	207,095,632.54	207,095,632.54
-- Internal transactions did not achieve profits		
--Other		
The book value of equity investments in joint ventures	1,052,417,749.58	1,027,100,533.47
Fair value of equity investment of associated enterprises with open quotation	627,104,446.92	706,786,035.06
Business income	3,084,447,258.13	3,110,841,516.79
Net profit	1,000,675,806.65	914,347,343.11
Net profit from terminated operations		
Other comprehensive income	722,087,847.89	510,710,079.37
Total comprehensive income	1,722,763,654.54	1,425,057,422.48
Dividends received from associates during the year	15,522,387.30	15,522,387.30

(4) Summary financial information of insignificant joint venture or associated enterprise

In RMB

	Year-end balance/ Amount of current	Year-beginning balance/ Amount of
--	-------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

	period	previous period
Joint venture:		
Total amount of the pro rata calculation of the following items		
Associated enterprise:		
Total book value of the investment	2,242,520,805.69	2,068,477,754.53
Total amount of the pro rata calculation of the following--Net profits		
--Net profit	89,085,788.26	87,613,916.46
--Total comprehensive income	89,085,788.26	87,613,916.46

(5) Note to the significant restrictions of the ability of joint venture or associated enterprise transfer funds to the Company

None

(6) The excess loss of joint venture or associated enterprise

None

(7) The unrecognized commitment related to joint venture investment

None

(8) Contingent liabilities related to joint venture or associated enterprise investment

None

4. Significant common operation

None

5. Equity of structure entity not including in the scope of consolidated financial statements

None

6. Other note

None

IX. Government subsidies

1. At the end of the reporting period, government subsidies recognized according to the amount receivable

Applicable Not applicable

Reasons for not receiving the estimated amount of government subsidies at the expected time

Applicable Not applicable

2. Liabilities involving government subsidies

Applicable Not applicable

In RMB

Accounting subject	Beginning balance	New subsidy amount in the current	Amount included in non-operating income in the	Amount transferred to other income in the current	Other changes in the current	Closing balance	Related to assets/income

		period	current period	period	period		
Deferred income	395,976,324.09			5,031,151.95		390,945,172.14	Asset-related
Total	395,976,324.09			5,031,151.95		390,945,172.14	

3. Government subsidies included in current profits and losses

Applicable Not applicable

In RMB

Accounting subject	Amount incurred in the current period	Amount incurred in the previous period
Other income	5,419,793.60	6,232,400.67

X. Risks Related to Financial Instruments

1. Risks Related to Financial Instruments

The company has the main financial instruments, such as bank deposits, receivables and payables, investments, loans and so on. Please refer to the relevant disclosure in Notes for the details. The risks associated with these financial instruments mainly include credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk. The company's management shall manage and monitor these risks and ensure above risks to be controlled within certain scope.

The targets and policies of risk management

The target of risk management is to obtain the proper balance between the risk and benefit, to reduce the negative impact that is caused by the risk of the Company to the lowest level, and to maximize the benefits of shareholders and other equity investors. Based on the targets of risk management, the basic strategy of the Company's risk management is to identify and analyze the risks which are faced by the Company, establish suitable risk tolerance baseline and proceed the risk management, and supervise a variety of risks timely and reliably, and control the risks within a limited range.

1. Market risk

(1) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk refers to the risk of loss due to exchange rate fluctuations generally. Our foreign exchange risk is mainly related to Hong Kong Dollar. Besides annual distribution of B-share shareholder dividends, other major business activities of our Company are settled in RMB. During the reporting period, due to the short credit period of the Company's income and expenditure related to foreign currency, it was not affected by foreign exchange risk.

(2) Interest rate risk- Risk of cash flow changes

The Company's risk of cash flow changes in financial instruments caused by interest rate changes is mainly related to floating rate bank borrowings. The Company's policy is to maintain the floating interest rate of these borrowings, and at the same time to reasonably reduce the risk of interest rate fluctuation by shortening the term of a single loan and specifically agreeing on prepayment terms.

(3) Other price risk

The investments held by the Company are classified as financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes

are included in other comprehensive income and are measured at fair value on the balance sheet date. Therefore, the Company bears the risk of changes in the securities market.

2. Credit risk

As of June 30, 2024, the largest credit risk exposure that may cause financial losses of the Company mainly comes from the loss of financial assets of the Company caused by the failure of the other party to perform its obligations.

In order to reduce credit risk, the Company only deals with recognized and reputable customers. In addition, the Company reviews the recovery of each single receivables on each balance sheet date to ensure that adequate bad debt provisions are made for unrecoverable amounts. Consequently, the Company's management believes that the Company's credit risk has been greatly reduced.

The Group's working capital is deposited in banks with higher credit rating, so the credit risk of working capital is relatively low.

Financial assets overdue or impaired;

(1) Aging analysis of financial assets with overdue impairment: Not existed

(2) Analysis of financial assets that have suffered single impairment: Refer to "4, Other Receivables" in V and "7, Investment in Other Equity Instruments" in VII(6) of this section for details.

3. Liquidity risk

When managing liquidity risks, the Company maintains sufficient cash and cash equivalents as deemed by the management and monitor them to meet the Company's operational needs and reduce the impact of cash flow fluctuations. The management of the Company monitors the use of bank loans and ensures compliance with the loan agreement.

XI. The disclosure of the fair value

1. Closing fair value of assets and liabilities calculated by fair value

In RMB

Items	Closing fair value			
	Fir value measurement items at level 1	Fir value measurement items at level 2	Fir value measurement items at level 3	Total
I. Consistent fair value measurement	--	--	--	--
(I) Trading financial assets			183,856,768.00	183,856,768.00
1. Financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are included in the current profit and loss			183,856,768.00	183,856,768.00
(2) Equity instrument investment			183,856,768.00	183,856,768.00
(III) Other equity instrument investment	745,758,172.48		875,024,939.86	1,620,783,112.34
Total assets continuously measured at fair value	745,758,172.48		875,024,939.86	1,620,783,112.34

II. Non –persistent measure	--	--	--	--
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2. Market price recognition basis for consistent and inconsistent fair value measurement items at level 1.

As at the end of the period, the company holds shares 235,254,944 shares of China Everbright Bank. According to the closing price of June 30, 2024 of 3.17 yuan, the final calculation of fair value was 745,758,172.48 yuan.

3. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value, The valuation techniques adopted and the qualitative and quantitative information of important parameters for continuous and non-continuous level 3 fair value measurement items

In RMB

Items	Fair value as of June 30, 2024	Valuation technology	Unobservable input value
Unlisted equity investment	1,058,881,707.86	Hire a third party for evaluation or enjoy the share of the net book assets of the investee based on the shareholding ratio	Net book assets of the invested unit

4. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value

The Company's financial assets and liabilities measured in amortized cost mainly include: accounts receivable, other receivables, contract assets, short-term loans, accounts payable, other payables, non-current liabilities due within one year, long-term loans, bonds payable and long-term payables.

There is no significant difference between the book value of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value and the fair value.

XII. Related parties and related-party transactions

1. Parent company information of the enterprise

Name	Registered address	Nature	Redistricted capital	The parent company of the Company's shareholding ratio	The parent company of the Company's vote ratio
Guangdong communication Group Co., Ltd	Guangzhou	Equity management, traffic infrastructure construction and railway project operation	26.8 billion yuan	24.56%	50.12%

Notes :

Guangdong Communication Group Co., Ltd. is the largest shareholder of the Company. legal representative: Deng Xiaohua. Date of establishment: June 23, 2000. As of June 30, 2024, Registered capital: 26.8 billion yuan. It is a solely state-owned limited company. Business scope: equity management, organization of asset reorganization and optimized allocation, raising funds by means including mortgage, transfer of property rights and joint stock system transformation, project investment, operation and management, traffic infrastructure construction, highway and railway project operation and relevant industries, technological development, application, consultation and services, highway and railway passenger and cargo transport, ship industry, relevant overseas businesses; The value-added communication business.

The final control of the Company was State owned assets supervision and Administration Commission of Guangdong Provincial People's Government.

2. Subsidiaries of the Company

Subsidiaries of this enterprise, see VIII(1) the rights of other entity

3. Information on the joint ventures and associated enterprises of the Company

Details refer to the VIII-3, Interests in joint ventures or associates

Information on other joint venture and associated enterprise of occurring related party transactions with the Company in reporting period, or form balance due to related party transactions in previous period:

Name	<u>Relation with the Company</u>
Shenzhen Huiyan Expressway Co., Ltd.	Associated enterprises of the Company
Zhaoqing Yuezhao Highway Co., Ltd.	Associated enterprises of the Company
Ganzhou Kangda Expressway Co., Ltd.	Associated enterprises of the Company
Ganzhou Gankang Expressway Co., Ltd.	Associated enterprises of the Company
Guangdong Jiangzhong Expressway Co., Ltd.	Associated enterprises of the Company

4. Other Related parties

Name	<u>Relation with the Company</u>
Guangdong East Thinking Management Technology Development Co., Ltd.	Fully owned subsidiary of the parent company
Guangdong Expressway Media Co., Ltd.	Fully owned subsidiary of the parent company
Guangdong Expressway Technology Investment Co., Ltd.	Fully owned subsidiary of the parent company
Guangdong Humen Bridge Co., Ltd.	Fully owned subsidiary of the parent company
Guangdong Hualu Traffic Technology Co., Ltd.	Fully owned subsidiary of the parent company
Guangdong Communications Testing Co., Ltd.	Fully owned subsidiary of the parent company
Guangdong Litong Development Investment Co., Ltd.	Fully owned subsidiary of the parent company
Guangdong Highway Science and Education Center Co., Ltd.	Fully owned subsidiary of the parent company
Guangdong Litong Technology Investment Co., Ltd.	Fully owned subsidiary of the parent company
Guangdong Litong Property Investment Co., Ltd.	Fully owned subsidiary of the parent company
Guangdong Union Electron Service Information technology Co., ltd.	Fully owned subsidiary of the parent company
Guangdong Lulutong Co., Ltd.	Fully owned subsidiary of the parent company
Guangdong Luoyang Expressway Co., Ltd.	Fully owned subsidiary of the parent company
Guangdong Provincial Freeway Co.,Ltd.	Fully owned subsidiary of the parent company
Guangdong Highway Construction Co., Ltd.	Fully owned subsidiary of the parent company
Guangdong Communication Group Finance Co., Ltd.	Fully owned subsidiary of the parent company
Guangdong Tongyi Expressway Service Area Co., Ltd	Fully owned subsidiary of the parent company
Guangdong Xinyue Traffic Investment Co., Ltd.	Fully owned subsidiary of the parent company

Name	Relation with the Company
Guangdong Yueyun Traffic Rescue Co., Ltd.	Fully owned subsidiary of the parent company
Guangzhou Xinyue Traffic Technology Co., Ltd.	Fully owned subsidiary of the parent company
Guangzhou Xinyue Asphalt Co., Ltd.	Fully owned subsidiary of the parent company
Guangdong Traffic Development Co., Ltd.	Fully owned subsidiary of the parent company
Guangdong Yueyun Traffic Co., Ltd.	Fully owned subsidiary of the parent company
Poly Changda Engineering Co., Ltd.	Shares of parent company
Guangdong Communication Planning & Design Institute Co., Ltd.	Shares of parent company
Guangdong Changda Road Conservation Co., Ltd.	Shares of parent company
Guangzhou Aitesi Communication equipment Co., Ltd.	Associated enterprises controlled by the same parent company
Guangdong Jingzhu Expressway Guangzhu North Section Co., Ltd.	Associated enterprises controlled by the same parent company
Guangdong Feida Traffic Engineering Co., Ltd.	Associated enterprises controlled by the same parent company
Guangdong Road Network Digital Media Information Technology Co. Ltd	Fully owned subsidiary of the parent company
Hunan Lianzhi Technology Co., Ltd.	A wholly owned subsidiary of the Company
Guangzhongjiang Expressway Project Management Dept	Managed by the parent company

5. List of related-party transactions

(1) Information on acquisition of goods and reception of labor service

Acquisition of goods and reception of labor service

In RMB

Related parties	Content of related transaction	Amount of current period	Amount of previous period
1.Business cost			
Guangdong Union electronic services co., Ltd.	Service	12,275,722.05	13,229,622.13
Guangdong Yueyun Traffic Rescue Co., Ltd.	Rescue service fee	2,522,231.00	1,803,701.00
Poly Changda Engineering Co., Ltd.	Project fund, service	2,294,955.00	242,574.00
Guangdong Xinyue Traffic Investment Co., Ltd.	Project fund, service	1,704,368.33	1,767,361.32
Guangdong Feida Traffic Engineering Co., Ltd.	Maintenance	1,694,722.00	
Guangdong Hualu Traffic Technology Co., Ltd.	Project	1,108,098.00	306,348.00
Guangdong Humen Bridge Co., Ltd.	Service	609,023.79	330,692.01
Guangdong Litong Technology Investment Co., Ltd.	Maintenance	148,273.60	499,250.40
Guangdong Highway Science and Education Center Co., Ltd.	Training expense	23,100.00	
Guangdong East Thinking Management Technology Development Co., Ltd.	Service	10,000.00	
Guangdong Expdressway Technology Investment Co., Ltd.	Depreciation cost	-36,790.74	

Related parties	Content of related transaction	Amount of current period	Amount of previous period
Guangdong Tongyi Expressway Service Area Co., Ltd	Service		176,962.71
Subtotal		22,353,703.03	18,356,511.57
2.Financial cost			
Guangdong Communication Group Finance Co., Ltd.	Borrowing Interest expresses	5,992,273.61	6,590,997.21
Guangdong Communication Group Finance Co., Ltd.	Deposit interest income	-19,060,829.63	-9,965,887.73
Guangdong Communication Group Finance Co., Ltd.	Commission charge	1,320.00	3,785.00
Guangdong Communication Group Co., Ltd.	Interest		7,402,083.32
Subtotal		-13,067,236.02	4,030,977.80
3.Administrative expenses			
Guangdong Highway Science and Education Center Co., Ltd.	Training expense	232,570.00	
Guangdong East Thinking Management Technology Development Co., Ltd.	Maintenance, Service	140,490.57	
Guangdong Tongyi Expressway Service Area Co., Ltd	Service	111,078.80	74,591.29
Guangdong Litong Property Development Co., Ltd.	Management Fee, water and electricity	84,476.00	
Guangdong Highway Construction Co.,Ltd.	Training expense	29,310.00	
Subtotal		597,925.37	74,591.29
4) Construction in process			
Poly Changda Engineering Co., Ltd.	Purchase assets	228,857,141.00	
Guangdong Communication Planning & Design Institute Co., Ltd.	Purchase assets	3,176,898.00	5,422,739.00
Guangdong East Thinking Management Technology Development Co., Ltd.	Purchase assets	1,255,000.00	
Guangdong Hualu Traffic Technology Co., Ltd.	Purchase assets	303,342.00	
Guangdong Communication Group Finance Co., Ltd.	Interest capitalized	236,805.56	
Guangdong Communications Testing Co., LT Td.	Purchase assets		2,028,475.00
Guangdong Highway Construction Co., Ltd.	Purchase assets		480,000.00
Subtotal		233,829,186.56	7,931,214.00
5) Non-operating expenses			
Poly Changda Engineering Co., Ltd.	Construction liquidated damages		1.00
Subtotal			1.00

Related transactions on sale goods and receiving services

In RMB

Related party	Content	Amount of current period	Amount of previous
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			period
1.Business income			
Jingzhu Expressway Guangzhu North section Co., Ltd.	Commission management fee	10,983,491.20	10,977,500.00
Guangdong Traffic Development Co., Ltd.	electricity	585,883.25	486,046.23
Zhaoqing Yuezhao Highway Co., Ltd.	Salaries of expatriate staff	642,558.25	613,816.63
Ganzhou Gankang Expressway Co., Ltd.	Salaries of expatriate staff	627,422.20	578,774.80
Shenzhen Huiyan Expressway Co., Ltd.	Salaries of expatriate staff	602,004.93	464,466.28
Guangdong Tongyi Expressway Service Area Co., Ltd	electricity	565,006.00	479,678.14
Ganzhou Kangda Expressway Co., Ltd.	Salaries of expatriate staff	168,794.31	142,237.06
Guangdong Jiangzhong Expressway Co., Ltd.	Salaries of expatriate staff	85,317.61	168,312.27
Poly Changda Engineering Co., Ltd.	water and electricity bills	9,087.96	21,011.51
Guangdong Yueyun Traffic Rescue Co., Ltd.	Water and electricity	6,530.45	5,770.73
Guangdong Expressway Media Co., Ltd.	Water and electricity	1,387.31	4,637.51
Subtotal		14,277,483.47	13,942,251.16
2) Non-operating income			
Guangdong Feida Traffic Engineering Co., Ltd	Construction liquidated damages	4,000.00	
Poly Changda Engineering Co., Ltd.	Construction liquidated damages	2,500.00	
Subtotal		6,500.00	

(2) Information of related lease

The Company was lessor:

In RMB

Name of lessee	Category of lease assets	The lease income confirmed in this year	The lease income confirmed in last year
Guangdong Expressway Technology Co., Ltd.	Advertising lease	945,860.93	543,695.69
Poly Changda Engineering Co., Ltd.	Land and Equipment lease	600,002.15	555,557.14
Guangdong Expressway Media Co., Ltd.	Advertising lease	498,654.95	1,292,283.51
Guangdong Traffic Development Co., Ltd.	Rental income of charging pile	315,372.65	267,958.87
Guangzhou Xinyue TrafficTechnology Co., Ltd.	Property lease	17,142.86	
Guangdong Litong Technology Investment Co., Ltd.	Land lease		1,067,169.99
Total		2,377,033.54	3,726,665.20

The company was lessee:

In RMB

Lessor	Category of leased assets	Rental charges for short-term and low-value assets (if any)		Variable lease payments not included in lease liabilities measurement (if any)		Rent paid		Interest expenses on lease liabilities assumed		Increased use right assets	
		Amount of current period	Amount of previous period	Amount of current period	Amount of previous period	Amount of current period	Amount of previous period	Amount of current period	Amount of previous period	Amount of current period	Amount of previous period
Guangdong Litong Development Investment Co., Ltd	Office space	131,314.30	126,971.46			2,594,667.06	5,065,766.04	364,868.32	276,207.92		30,404,063.26
Guangdong Litong Real Estate Investment Co., Ltd	Office space		18,093.00			52,128.00	15,732.00	2,408.30	1,490.55		230,671.46
Guangdong Motor Transportation Group Co., Ltd	Car rental fee		570,000.00								
Total		131,314.30	715,064.46			2,646,795.06	5,081,498.04	367,276.62	277,698.47		30,634,734.72

(3) Rewards for the key management personnel

In RMB

Items	Amount of current period	Amount of previous period
Rewards for the key management personnel	2,759,500.00	2,969,700.00

(4) Transactions with associated financial companies**(1) Deposit business**

Related party	Relationship	Maximum daily deposit limit (Ten thousand yuan)	Deposit interest rate range	Beginning balance (Ten thousand yuan)	The amount of this period		Ending balance (Ten thousand yuan)
					Total amount for this period (Ten thousand yuan)	Total amount is withdrawn for this period (Ten thousand yuan)	
Guangdong Communications Group Finance Co., Ltd	Controlled by the same parent company	300,000.00	0.35%-2.85%	267,814.82	802,532.31	821,188.10	249,159.03

(2) Loan business

Related party	Relationship	Loan limit (Ten thousand yuan)	Loant interest rate range	Beginning balance (Ten thousand yuan)	The amount of this period		Ending balance (Ten thousand yuan)
					Total loan amount of the current period (Ten thousand yuan)		
Guangdong Communications Group Finance Co., Ltd	Controlled by the same parent company	400,000.00	2.55%-3.30%	40,632.92	18,738.18	926.47	58,444.63

The balance of the above-mentioned loan to Guangdong Communications Group Finance Co., Ltd. includes the "unoverdue interest" part.

(3) Credit extension or other financial services

Related party	Relationship	Business type	Total amount (Ten thousand yuan)	Actual amount incurred (Ten thousand yuan)
Guangdong Communications Group Finance Co., Ltd	Controlled by the same parent company	Credit extension	400,000.00	58,400.00

The Company respectively signed the "Cash Management Business Cooperation Agreement" with Guangdong Communications Group Finance Co., Ltd and the Guangdong Branch of Industrial and Commercial Bank of China on December 25, 2017; and signed the "Cash Management Business Cooperation Agreement" with Guangdong Communications Group Finance Co., Ltd and the Guangdong Branch of Industrial and Commercial Bank of China on December 22, 2017 respectively, joined the cash pool of Guangdong Communications Group Finance Co., Ltd.

Guangdong Guanghui Expressway Co., Ltd respectively signed the "Cash Management Business Cooperation Agreement" with Guangdong Communications Group Finance Co., Ltd and Agricultural Bank of China Co., Ltd Guangdong Branch on May 19, 2020, joined the cash pool of Guangdong Communications Group Finance Co., Ltd.

(5) Asset transfer and debt restructuring of related parties

None

(6) Other related-party transactions

1) On June 15, 2016, The company's 29th meeting (Provisional) of the seventh board of directors was convened. The Proposal on Entrustment of Construction Management of the Renovation and Expansion Project of Sanbao-to-Shuikou Section of Shengyang-to-Haikou National Expressway was deliberated in the meeting, agreed that Guangdong Provincial Fokai Expressway Co., Ltd entrusts Guangdong Provincial Highway Construction Co., Ltd with the construction management of the renovation and expansion project of Sanbao-to-Shuikou Section of Shengyang-to-Haikou National Expressway, and handling the related matters of the entrustment of the construction management. The above transactions have been approved and implemented by the board of directors of Guangdong Fokai Expressway Co., Ltd.

2) On November 30, 2022, the fifth (interim) meeting of the 10th Board of Directors of the Company reviewed and approved the Proposal on Entrusted Construction Management of the Reconstruction and Expansion Project of Nansha-Zhuhai Section of Guangzhou-Macao Expressway, and agreed that the subsidiary Guangzhou-Zhuhai Section of Beijing-Zhuhai Expressway Co., Ltd. entrusted Guangdong Provincial Highway Construction Co., Ltd. to carry out the whole-process construction management of the reconstruction and expansion project of Nansha-Zhuhai Section of Guangzhou-Macao Expressway. The above transactions have been approved and implemented by the Board of Directors of Guangzhou Section of Beijing-Zhuhai Expressway Co., Ltd, The above transactions have been approved and implemented by the board of directors of Beijing-Zhuhai Expressway Guangzhou-Zhuhai Section Co., Ltd.

6. Receivables and payables of related parties

(1) Receivables

In RMB

Name	Related party	Amount at year end		Amount at year beginning	
		Balance of Book	Bad debt Provision	Balance of Book	Bad debt Provision
Account receivable	Guangdong Union electron Service Co., Ltd.	90,123,591.02		104,739,306.92	
Account receivable	Guangdong Humen Bridge Co., Ltd.	18,978,390.78		8,382,454.42	
Account receivable	Guangdong Expressway Technology Investment Co., Ltd.	6,491,696.72		6,548,536.49	
Account receivable	Jingzhu Expressway Guangzhu North Section Co., Ltd.	5,821,250.01		8,643,475.02	
Account receivable	Guangdong Expressway Media Co., Ltd.	524,341.18		538,491.00	

Name	Related party	Amount at year end		Amount at year beginning	
		Balance of Book	Bad debt Provision	Balance of Book	Bad debt Provision
Account receivable	Guangdong Traffic Development Co., Ltd.	108,275.44			
Account receivable	Poly Changda Engineering Co., Ltd.			503,879.00	
Account receivable	Guangdong Litong Technology Investment Co., Ltd.			475,529.20	
Total		122,047,545.15		129,831,672.05	
Prepayment	Guangdong Feida Traffic Engineering Co., Ltd.	2,478,186.00		2,478,186.00	
Prepayment	Guangdong Union electron Service Co., Ltd.	120,116.91			
Prepayment	Guangdong Highway Science and Education Center Co., Ltd.	65,340.00			
Total		2,663,642.91		2,478,186.00	
Other Account receivable	Guangdong Provincial Freeway Co.,Ltd.	40,092,886.12		40,092,886.12	
Other Account receivable	Guangdong Litong Development Investment Co., Ltd.	1,846,377.94		1,846,377.94	
Other Account receivable	Guangdong Union electron Service Co., Ltd.	50,000.00		136,509.59	
Other Account receivable	Guangdong Litong Property Development Co., Ltd.	12,062.00		12,062.00	
Other Account receivable	Guangdong Humen Bridge Co., Ltd.	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Other Account receivable	Guangdong Expressway Technology Investment Co., Ltd.	5,220.10		1,520.08	
Other Account receivable	Guangdong Yueyun Traffic Rescue Co., Ltd.	1,802.76			
Other Account receivable	Guangdong Expressway Media Co., Ltd.			656,495.57	
Total		42,023,348.92		42,760,851.30	
Other Non-Current Assets	Poly Changda Engineering Co., Ltd.	136,143,013.70		120,487,501.70	
Other Non-Current Assets	Guangdong Communication Planning & Design Institute Co., Ltd.	2,986,673.00			
Other Non-Current Assets	Guangdong Hualu Traffic Technology Co., Ltd.	1,715,012.00			
Other Non-Current Assets	Guangdong Xinyue Traffic Investment Co., Ltd.	834,973.80		834,973.80	
Other Non-Current Assets	Guangdong Traffic Development Co., Ltd.	333,398.00		333,398.00	
Other Non-Current Assets	Guangdong East Thinking Management Technology Development Co., Ltd.	251,000.00		251,000.00	
Total		142,264,070.50		121,906,873.50	

(2) Payables

In RMB

Name	Related party	Amount at year end	Amount at year beginning
Short-term loan	Guangdong Communication Group Finance Co., Ltd.	290,205,416.70	110,085,708.33
Total		290,205,416.70	110,085,708.33
Account payable	Guangdong Feida Traffic Engineering Co., Ltd.	11,928,849.40	21,943,925.23
Account payable	Guangdong Xinyue Traffic Investment Co., Ltd.	6,339,609.72	6,044,263.15
Account payable	Poly Changda Engineering Co., Ltd.	4,918,897.30	17,531,275.30
Account payable	Guangzhongjiang Expressway Project Management Dept	2,747,739.00	2,747,739.00
Account payable	Guangdong Communication Planning & Design Institute Co., Ltd.	2,447,826.10	2,513,096.78
Account payable	Guangdong Hualu Traffic Technology Co., Ltd.	2,349,046.71	3,590,461.17
Account payable	Guangdong Lulutong Co., Ltd.	1,682,944.86	1,682,944.86
Account payable	Guangdong Expressway Technology Investment Co., Ltd.	866,490.00	866,490.00
Account payable	Guangdong Union Electron Service Co.,Ltd.	806,526.31	927,837.89
Account payable	Guangdong Yueyun Traffic Rescue Co., Ltd.	535,271.00	261,800.00
Account payable	Guangzhou Xinyue Asphalt Co., Ltd.	494,704.00	494,704.00
Account payable	Guangdong Litong Technology Investment Co., Ltd.	472,380.00	472,380.00
Account payable	Guangdong Changda Road Maintenance Co. Ltd.	231,869.00	231,869.00
Account payable	Hunan Lianzhi Technology Co., Ltd.	217,010.00	217,010.00
Account payable	Guangdong East Thinking Management Technology Development Co., Ltd.	98,500.00	1,588,922.00
Account payable	Guangdong Motor Transportation Group Co., Ltd		184,000.00
Account payable	Guangdong CommunicationTest Co., Ltd.		157,501.00
Account payable	Guangdong Communications Technology Research and Development Co., Ltd.		32,016.00
Total		36,137,663.40	61,488,235.38
Advance received	Guangdong Xinyue Traffic Investment Co., Ltd.	17,142.86	
Advance received	Guangdong Union Electron Service Co.,Ltd.		1,313,348.00
Total		17,142.86	1,313,348.00
Other Payable account	Poly Changda Engineering Co., Ltd.	22,391,752.46	20,510,879.46
Other Payable account	Guangdong Hualu Traffic Technology Co., Ltd.	3,427,620.06	2,121,826.06
Other Payable account	Guangdong Road Construction Co., Ltd.	2,141,665.79	2,004,376.13
Other Payable account	Guangdong Expressway Technology Investment Co., Ltd.	1,717,958.26	1,717,958.26
Other Payable account	Guangdong Xinyue Traffic Technology Co., Ltd.	1,653,523.70	1,653,523.70
Other Payable account	Guangdong Communication Test Co., Ltd.	1,573,310.00	1,573,310.00
Other Payable account	Guangdong Feida Traffic Engineering Co., Ltd.	1,552,963.37	1,773,643.35
Other Payable account	Guangdong Xinyue Traffic Investment Co., Ltd.	1,077,649.49	900,742.71
Other Payable account	Guangdong Communication Planning & Design Institute Co., Ltd.	962,700.00	462,700.00
Other Payable account	Guangdong Union electronic services co., Ltd.	613,711.92	691,060.06
Other Payable account	Guangdong Lulutong Co., Ltd.	569,391.54	607,161.54
Other Payable account	Guangdong East Thinking Management Technology Development Co., Ltd.	582,470.18	394,220.18

Name	Related party	Amount at year end	Amount at year beginning
Other Payable account	Changda Municipal Engineering(Guangdong) Co., Ltd.	500,000.00	
Other Payable account	Guangzhongjiang Expressway Project Management Dept	200,000.00	200,000.00
Other Payable account	Guangdong Tongyi Expressway Service Area Co., Ltd.	120,000.00	120,000.00
Other Payable account	Guangdong Expressway Media Co., Ltd.	50,000.00	50,000.00
Other Payable account	Guangdong Litong Technology Investment Co., Ltd.	44,116.43	85,919.24
Other Payable account	Guangdong Yueyun Traffic Rescue Co. Ltd.	2,000.00	2,000.00
Other Payable account	Hunan Lianzhi Technology Co., Ltd.		19,797.00
Total		39,180,833.20	34,889,117.69
Non-current liabilities due 1 year	Guangdong Communication Group Finance Co., ltd.	4,240,833.34	4,243,466.66
Non-current liabilities due 1 year	Guangdong Litong Development Investment Co., Ltd.	12,960,863.65	9,964,510.62
Non-current liabilities due 1 year	Guangdong Litong Property Development Co., Ltd.	90,047.93	100,255.11
Total		17,291,744.92	14,308,232.39
Lease Liability	Guangdong Litong Property Development Co., Ltd.	8,123,730.85	13,349,882.62
Lease Liability	Guangdong Litong Property Development Co., Ltd.	15,889.82	55,402.33
Total		8,139,620.67	13,405,284.95
Long-term loans	Guangdong Communication Group Finance Co., ltd.	290,000,000.00	292,000,000.00
Total		290,000,000.00	292,000,000.00

7. Related party commitment

In 2020, the Company acquired 21% of the equity of Guangdong Guanghui Expressway Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "Guanghui Expressway") held by Guangdong Provincial Expressway Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "Provincial Company")-a related party by paying cash, and signed the "Profit Compensation Agreement" and the "Supplementary Agreement to the Profit Compensation Agreement" with Provincial Company, stipulating the calculation rules for the performance compensation period and compensation amount of the equity acquisition.

As of December 31, 2023, the amount of performance commitment compensation receivable calculated in accordance with the Profit Compensation Agreement and the Supplemental Agreement to the Profit Compensation Agreement confirmed by both parties was RMB 40,092,886.12.

In July 2024, the Company has received a performance compensation of RMB 40,092,886.12 from the Provincial Company.

XIII. Stock payment

None

XIV. Commitments

1. Significant commitments

Significant commitments at balance sheet date

Capital commitments

Items	June 30,2024	December 31,2023
Contracted but not recognized in the financial statements		
Building long-term asset commitments - Expressway construction	6,925,220,205.30	7,020,477,401.30

2. Contingency**(1) Significant contingency at balance sheet date**

As of June 30,2024, the Company did not need to disclose important commitments.

(2) The Company have no significant contingency to disclose, also should be stated

The Company has no important contingency that need to disclosed

XV. Events after balance sheet date

None

XVI. Other important events**1. Previous accounting errors collection**

None

2. Segment information**(1) If the company has no reporting division, or fails to disclose the total assets and liabilities of each reporting division, the reasons shall be explained**

The company's business for the Guangfo Expressway , the Fokai Expressway ,Guanghui Expressway and Jingzhu Expressway Guangzhu Section toll collection and maintenance work, the technology industry and provide investment advice, no other nature of the business, no reportable segment.

2.Other important transactions and events have an impact on investors decision-making

In 2022, the Company received the Notice of Department of Transport of Guangdong Province on Relevant Matters Concerning the Disposal of Guangzhou-Foshan Expressway at the Expiration of Toll Collection (GJYBH [2022] No.24), and the Guangzhou-Foshan Expressway operated by its holding subsidiary Guangfo Expressway Co., Ltd. stopped charging from 0: 00 on March 3, 2022, retaining the existing toll collection facilities to operate as usual at zero rate, exempting all vehicles passing through this section from tolls, and collecting tolls from vehicles in other sections on behalf. After the toll is stopped, Guangfo Company will continue to be responsible for the management and maintenance of Guangzhou-Foshan Expressway.

The source of funds for custody expenses paid by Guangfo Company needs to be further determined. As of June 30, 2024, custody expenses paid by Guangfo Company were RMB 264,561,056.92.

XV.Notes of main items in financial reports of parent company

1. Account receivable**(1) Disclosure by aging**

In RMB

Aging	Balance in year-end	Balance Year-beginning
Within 1 year (Including 1 year)	28,166,032.89	31,718,251.28
Total	28,166,032.89	31,718,251.28

(2) According to the bad debt provision method classification disclosure

In RMB

Category	Amount in year-end					Balance Year-beginning				
	Book Balance		Bad debt provision		Book value	Book Balance		Bad debt provision		Book value
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)		Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)	
Accrual of bad debt provision by portfolio	28,166,032.89	100.00%			28,166,032.89	31,718,251.28	100.00%			31,718,251.28
Including:										
Aging portfolio	28,166,032.89	100.00%			28,166,032.89	31,718,251.28	100.00%			31,718,251.28
Total	28,166,032.89	100.00%			28,166,032.89	31,718,251.28	100.00%			31,718,251.28

Accrual of bad debt provision by portfolio: The aging

In RMB

Aging	Balance in year-end		
	Account receivable	Bad debt provision	Expected credit loss rate (%)
Within 1 year	28,166,032.89		
Total	28,166,032.89		

Relevant information of the provision for bad debts will be disclosed with reference to the disclosure method of other receivables if the provision for bad debts of bills receivable is accrued according to the general model of expected credit loss:

Applicable Not applicable

(3) Accounts receivable withdraw, reversed or collected during the reporting period

None

(4) The actual write-off accounts receivable

None

(5) Top 5 of the closing balance of the accounts receivable collected according to the arrears party

In RMB

Company Name	Amount of ending balance	Closing balance of the contract assets	Accounts receivable and contract assets ending balance	Proportion of total accounts receivable %	Amount of ending balance for bad debts
Guangdong Union Electronic Services Co., Ltd.	28,036,334.79			99.54%	
Guangdong Expressway Technology Investment Co., Ltd.	129,698.10			0.46%	
Total	28,166,032.89			100.00%	

(6) Account receivable which terminate the recognition owing to the transfer of the financial assets

None

(7) The amount of the assets and liabilities formed by the transfer and the continues involvement of accounts receivable

None

2. Other accounts receivable

In RMB

Items	Balance in year-end	Balance Year-beginning
Dividend receivable	41,904,578.21	1,205,472.90
Other receivable	755,734,118.78	1,020,100,372.97
Total	797,638,696.99	1,021,305,845.87

(1) Interest receivable

None

(2) Dividend receivable

1) Dividend receivable

In RMB

Items	Balance in year-end	Balance Year-beginning
Guangdong Radio and Television Networks investment No.1 Limited partnership enterprise	1,205,472.90	1,205,472.90
China Everbright Bank Co., Ltd	40,699,105.31	
Total	41,904,578.21	1,205,472.90

2) Significant dividend receivable aged over 1 year

In RMB

Items	Balance in year-end	Aging	Reasons for non-recovery	Whether with impairment and the judgment basis
Guangdong Radio and Television Networks investment No.1 Limited partnership enterprise	1,205,472.90	Over 5 years	The partnership agreement expires and can be recovered after the extension procedures are completed	No, it can be recovered in the future
Total	1,205,472.90			

3) Bad-debt provision

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

(3) Other accounts receivable

1) Other accounts receivable classified

In RMB

Items	Balance in year-end	Balance Year-beginning
Deposit	2,297,364.74	2,277,164.74
Petty cash	1,186,400.00	1,232,661.91
Compensation for performance commitments receivable	40,092,886.12	40,092,886.12
Payment from related parties within the scope of the merger	711,730,768.23	975,923,541.67
Other	426,699.69	574,118.53
Total	755,734,118.78	1,020,100,372.97

2) Disclosure by aging

In RMB

Aging	Balance in year-end	Balance Year-beginning
Within 1 year(Including 1 year)	41,870,282.91	44,648,632.53
1-2 years	2,230,791.74	975,012,062.00
2-3 years	711,199,562.00	28,611.55
Over 3 years	433,482.13	411,066.89
3-4 years	28,611.55	7,699.35
4-5 years	7,699.35	23,848.70
Over 5 years	397,171.23	379,518.84
Total	755,734,118.78	1,020,100,372.97

3) According to the bad debt provision method classification disclosure

In RMB

Category	Amount in year-end					Balance Year-beginning				
	Book Balance		Bad debt provision		Book value	Book Balance		Bad debt provision		Book value
	Amount	Proportion(%)	Amount	Proportion(%)		Amount	Proportion(%)	Amount	Proportion(%)	
Including:										
Accrual of bad debt provision by portfolio	755,734,118.78	100.00%			755,734,118.78	1,020,100,372.97	100.00%			1,020,100,372.97
Including										
CSF Portfolio	3,483,764.74	0.46%			3,483,764.74	3,509,826.65	0.34%			3,509,826.65
Very low credit risk financial asset portfolio	40,519,585.81	5.36%			40,519,585.81	40,667,004.65	3.99%			40,667,004.65
Risk-free combination	711,730,768.23	94.18%			711,730,768.23	975,923,541.67	95.67%			975,923,541.67
Total	755,734,118.78	100.00%			755,734,118.78	1,020,100,372.97	100.00%			1,020,100,372.97

Accrual of bad debt provision by single: The portfolio

In RMB

Name	Balance Year-beginning		Balance in year-end			
	Book balance	Bad debt provision	Book balance	Bad debt provision	Withdrawal proportion	Reason
Cast deposit portfolio	3,483,764.74					
Very low credit risk financial asset portfolio	40,519,585.81					
Risk-free combination	711,730,768.23					
Total	755,734,118.78					

Make provision for bad debts according to the general model of expected credit losses

None。

Loss provision changes in current period, change in book balance with significant amount

Applicable Not applicable

4) Accounts receivable withdraw, reversed or collected during the reporting period

None

5) The actual write-off other accounts receivable in the period:

None

6) Top 5 of the closing balance of the other accounts receivable collected according to the arrears party

None

7) Reported in other receivables due to centralized management of funds

None

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

Name	Nature	Closing balance	Aging	Proportion of the total year end balance of the accounts receivable(%)	Closing balance of bad debt provision
Jingzhu Expressway Guangzhu Section Co., Ltd.	Reconstruction and expansion of investment funds and interest	711,187,500.00	2-3 years	94.18%	
	Interest	543,268.23	Within 1 year		

Name	Nature	Closing balance	Aging	Proportion of the total year end balance of the accounts receivable(%)	Closing balance of bad debt provision
Guangdong Provincial Freeway Co.,Ltd.	Provisional estimate of restructuring performance compensation number	40,092,886.12	Within 1 year	5.31%	
Guangdong Litong Development Investment Co., Ltd.	Security Deposits and Earnest Money	7,131.00	Within 1 year	0.24%	
	Vehicle parking deposit	22,980.00	3-4 years		
	Lease deposit	1,816,266.94	1-2 years		
First Pacific Davis Property Consultant (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd	Vehicle parking deposit	4,200.00	3-4 years	0.06%	
	Water and electricity costs working capital	92,116.80	1-2 years		
	Management fee deposit	322,408.00	1-2 years		
Huang Honggui	Petty cash	190,000.00	Within 1 year	0.03%	
Total		754,278,757.09		99.82%	

9)Accounts receivable involved with government subsidies

None

10) Other account receivable which terminate the recognition owing to the transfer of the financial assets

None

11) The amount of the assets and liabilities formed by the transfer and the continues involvement of other accounts receivable

None

3. Long-term equity investment

In RMB

Items	End of term			Beginning of term		
	Book Balance	Impairment provision	Book value	Book Balance	Impairment provision	Book value
Investment in subsidiaries	4,216,142,963.43		4,216,142,963.43	3,952,330,463.43		3,952,330,463.43
Investment in joint ventures and associates	3,177,294,208.44		3,177,294,208.44	2,990,656,046.31		2,990,656,046.31

Total	7,393,437,171.87		7,393,437,171.87	6,942,986,509.74		6,942,986,509.74
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(1) Investment to the subsidiary

In RMB

Name	Opening balance	Initial balance of the impairment provision	Increase /decrease in reporting period				Closing balance	Closing balance of impairment provision
			Add investment	Decreased investment	Withdrawn impairment provision	Other		
Jingzhu Expressway Guangzhu Section Co., Ltd.	1,396,171,883.08		263,812,500.00				1,659,984,383.08	
Guangfo Expressway Co., ltd.	154,982,475.25						154,982,475.25	
Yuegao Capital Investment (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	375,500,000.00						375,500,000.00	
Guanghui Expressway Co., Ltd.	2,025,676,105.10						2,025,676,105.10	
Total	3,952,330,463.43		263,812,500.00				4,216,142,963.43	

(2) Investment to joint ventures and associated enterprises

In RMB

Name	Opening balance	Initial balance of the impairment provision	Increase /decrease in reporting period							Closing balance	Closing balance of impairment provision	
			Increase in investment	Decrease in investment	Investment income under equity method	Other comprehensive income	Other changes in equity	Announced for distributing cash dividend or profit	Provision for impairment			Other
I. Joint ventures												
II. Associated enterprises												
Zhaoqing Yuezhao Highway Co., Ltd.	367,104,015.00		142,000,000.00		30,049,890.64			99,500,000.00			439,653,905.64	
Guangdong Jiangzhong Expressway Co., Ltd.	557,686,679.66		31,500,000.00		8,230,842.00			4,057,227.52			593,360,294.14	
Ganzhou Gankang Expressway Co., Ltd.	181,054,819.12				11,602,814.12						192,657,633.24	
Ganzhou Kangda Expressway Co., Ltd.	257,929,704.98				20,570,257.49						278,499,962.47	
ShenzhenHuiyan Expressway Co., Ltd.	377,922,183.98				13,417,646.32						391,339,830.30	
Guoyuan Securities	1,027,100,533.47				23,716,283.62	17,123,319.79		15,522,387.30			1,052,417,749.58	

Co.,Ltd.												
Guangdong Yuepu Science and Technology Microfinance Co., Ltd.	221,858,110.10				7,506,722.97						229,364,833.07	
Subtotal	2,990,656,046. 31		173,500,000. 00		115,094,457. 16	17,123,319.7 9		119,079,614. 82			3,177,294,208. 44	
Total	2,990,656,046. 31		173,500,000. 00		115,094,457. 16	17,123,319.7 9		119,079,614. 82			3,177,294,208. 44	

The recoverable amount is determined by the net amount of fair value minus disposal expenses

Applicable Not applicable

The recoverable amount is determined according to the present value of the expected future cash flow

Applicable Not applicable

4. Business income and Business cost

In RMB

Items	Amount of current period		Amount of previous period	
	Revenue	Cost	Revenue	Cost
Main business	743,464,662.48	251,313,774.04	734,319,820.33	242,491,456.98
Other	4,261,694.44	113,922.96	6,352,612.68	1,795,927.53
Total	747,726,356.92	251,427,697.00	740,672,433.01	244,287,384.51

5. Investment income

In RMB

Items	Amount of current period	Amount of previous period
Long-term equity investment income accounted by cost method	598,060,407.87	404,052,121.37
Long-term equity investment income accounted by equity method	115,094,457.16	108,689,822.92
Dividend income from other equity instrument investments during the holding period	40,699,105.31	71,249,739.36
Other	11,332,376.43	12,728,947.34
Total	765,186,346.77	596,720,630.99

XVI. Supplementary Information**1. Current non-recurring gains/losses**

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

In RMB

Items	Amount	Notes
Non-current asset disposal gain/loss	31,986.81	
Government subsidies recognized in current gain and loss(excluding those closely related to the Company's business and granted under the state's policies)	5,419,793.60	
Capital occupation charges on non-financial enterprises that are recorded into current gains and losses	690,943.99	
Net amount of non-operating income and expense except the aforesaid items	1,163,702.75	
Other non-recurring Gains/loss items	197,734.86	
The impairment provision for the advance expenses that have occurred but need to be defined from the source of funds	-43,453,436.90	
Less :Influenced amount of income tax	1,876,040.52	
Influenced amount of minor shareholders' equity (after tax)	-9,431,353.21	
Total	-28,393,962.20	--

Details of other profit and loss items that meet the non-recurring profit and loss definition

√Applicable □ Not applicable

Due to the special nature of the impairment provision for management and maintenance expenses advanced by the Guangzhou-Foshan Expressway to be clarified, it will affect the normal judgment of the Company's operating performance and profitability by the user of the report.

For the Company's non-recurring gain/loss items as defined in the Explanatory Announcement No.1 on information disclosure for Companies Offering their Securities to the Public-Non-recurring Gains and Losses and its non-recurring gain/loss items as illustrated in the Explanatory Announcement No.1 on information Disclosure for Companies offering their securities to the public-non-recurring Gains and losses which have been defined as recurring gains and losses, it is necessary to explain the reason.

Applicable Not applicable

2. Return on equity (ROE) and earnings per share (EPS)

Profit as of reporting period	Weighted average ROE (%)	EPS (Yuan/share)	
		EPS-basic	EPS-diluted
Net profit attributable to common shareholders of the Company	8.45%	0.41	0.41
Net profit attributable to common shareholders of the Company after deduction of non-recurring profit and loss	8.73%	0.42	0.42

3. Differences between accounting data under domestic and overseas accounting standards

(1) . **Simultaneously pursuant to both Chinese accounting standards and international accounting standards disclosed in the financial reports of differences in net income and net assets.**

Applicable Not applicable

(2) . **Differences of net profit and net assets disclosed in financial reports prepared under overseas and Chinese accounting standards.**

Applicable Not applicable

(3) .**Explanation of the reasons for the differences in accounting data under domestic and foreign accounting standards. If the data that has been audited by an overseas audit institution is adjusted for differences , the name of the overseas institution should be indicated**